

**PERCEIVED FACTORS INFLUENCING DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR AMONG
THE YOUTH IN NJATHAINI COMMUNITY, NAIROBI, KENYA**

BY

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DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been submitted or presented to any other institution for academic consideration.

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DEDICATION

To my husband, Mr. Michael Mbuthia, my dear children Caroline Gathigia, Anthony Gikunju, Samuel Gituku and Reuel Theuri and my family friends who encouraged, supported and prayed for me.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
HIV	-	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
PPA	-	Participatory Poverty Assessments
TRA	-	Theory of Reasoned Action
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNDAP	-	United Nation Development Assistance Framework
WHS	-	Welfare Monitoring Survey
YEN	-	Youth Employment Network

ABSTRACT

The youth are often faced by a number of challenges that are unique. These challenges differ between developed and developing countries, with the latter facing rapid urbanization that does not match government investments in social infrastructure. Irrespective of this, the challenges predispose the youth to involvement in delinquencies the so called deviant behaviour. Recently, youth deviant behaviour has become a global issue of great concern and requires immediate attention. Developing nations in Africa particularly are characterised by growth of slums to meet the challenges of housing. Therefore, the challenges that face the youth in the urban poor settings are many, varied and unique to the context. Despite this understanding, there is a dearth of evidence on the youth deviant behaviours. Particularly, the factors associated with youth deviant behaviour in the informal settlements are not clearly documented. The objective of this study was therefore, to contribute to fill this gap by studying the perceived factors associated with deviant behaviour among the youth living in Njathaini semi- slum. The study setting was an informal setting and the target population were the youth aged between 15 to 35 years. Information on the forms of deviant behaviour as well as hypothesized socio-economic and psychosocial factors that influence deviant behaviour was collected using a structured questionnaire. Data on deviant behaviour was collected using a set of questions that were aggregated together during analysis to generate individual deviant behaviour score. The study used a descriptive survey design methodology. Data analysis involved both descriptive and inferential statistics and was done at 0.05 level of significant. Multiple regressions were used to establish the perceived factors that are significantly associated with deviant behaviour. The study involved 395 youths that represented an 87.78% response rate. Purposive sampling was carried out to ensure gender balance. About 80% of the youth had secondary education and below. Education attainment did not differ significantly between male and female youths. Two thirds of the youth had never been married and were not in any employment. The most common forms of deviant behaviour were drug use (92%), pre-marital sex (91%) and alcohol use (87%). These youth deviant behaviours were highly correlated. Perception on youth deviant behaviour was positively associated with employment status, training and skills as well as duration of stay in the slums. The youth who were in employment perceived positively existence of deviant behaviour while the unemployed negatively. Socio-economic factors were found to be of statistical significance to deviant behaviour of the youths in the study area. On socio-psychological factors, those who had stayed in the slum for six years or more perceived the deviant behaviour to be low among the slum youth. The married youth were often faced by a number of challenges that mainly included lack of finances and unfaithfulness. Further, majority of the youth were involved in youth groups. The group activities were largely positive ones. The perceived factors were of statistical significance to youth deviant behaviours in the area. Youth deviant behaviour in the study community is evident. The government should build institutes of technology to absorb the population of the youths who do not make it to university and other middle level colleges. The study recommended guidance and counselling by relevant organisations to the youths on the dangers of engaging in deviant behaviour. A similar study should be carried out in other slums in Kenya in order to fill the information gap.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Deviant behaviour is considered abnormal or antisocial if it is uncommon, different from the norm and does not conform to what society expects. This idea is also closely related to the statistical approach to definite abnormality which rests on the idea that differences in human behaviour tend to fall into a normal distribution curve (Nwankwo, 2006). A particular behaviour is not acceptable or is antisocial if any of these three criteria are seen; the behaviour does not allow a person to function effectively with others as a member of society, if the behaviour does not permit the person to meet his or her own needs and the behaviour has a negative effect in the wellbeing of others (Roberts, 1981).

Youth deviant behaviour is an escalating problem in American society today. There are many different factors that can be blamed for this problem. During the last decade of the twentieth century, people began searching for answers to this dilemma which is haunting America. Many tragic school shootings have taken place within the last decades that have gained the attention of the public. As of now, no one can give the right answer to the problem or the reason why it happens because there is no right answer yet and nobody can be sure that they know the cause. All they have to go by are the opinions of different people (Roberts, 1981).

For example, recently, an increasing number of North American youth are committing violent crimes. Although the consequences of these violent crimes are easily apparent, the causes behind them are often abstract and obscure, making it difficult to pin blame on a

single source. Moreover, this deviant behaviour among young people can be attributed to a combination of several generalized factors (McClearn, & Johnson, 1998). Ogidefa (2008) argues that leading contributing factors of youth deviant behaviours in America include the media, the influence of family life, widespread abuse of drugs and alcohol, the ease of access to weapons and a lack of strong punishment that exists for juvenile offenders. He further states that if this rise in aggressive acts is to be stemmed, the causes of youth violence must be determined and analyzed to determine which ones, if any can be affected by change.

Research on people of Asian descent in North America, particularly those of Chinese heritage, has found that they tend to have lower rates of delinquency (Abbott & Abbott, 1973). Studies on deviant behaviours among the youth in Northern America have also revealed fewer users, as well as less heavy use, of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs among Asians when compared with Caucasians and other ethnic groups in North America (McClearn, & Johnson, 1998).

Fong (1973) and Hsu (1999) argue that some investigators have attributed these low rates of delinquency and other behaviour disorders to culture-related factors. That is, Asian culture emphasizes conformity, family solidarity, harmonious relationships, and respect for authority, especially the unconditional respect for parents. The North American culture, on the other hand, emphasizes freedom and individualism. Consistent with this notion of cultural differences, Kelley and Tseng (1992) report that Chinese parents in North America use more physical control over their children and more restrictive child-rearing practices than their non-Chinese counterparts.

In Africa, detailed information on youth deviant behaviour is lacking, with the absence of reliable databases in most countries, although countries such as Tanzania, Namibia and South Africa are beginning to collect information to map future trends. Nevertheless, there is evidence of increasing law-breaking among young people. Victimization surveys in several countries, as well as qualitative observations, suggest delinquency among young people (12-25 years) is increasing at a much higher rate than in the developed north. This includes in particular, violent behaviour, drug-related offences, and gang activity (Ogidefa, 2008).

In Douala, Cameroon, for example, crime, violence and insecurity have increased in recent years, especially in informal settlements and difficult neighbourhoods. A major influence on young people has been the so-called Feyman, white collar criminals and corrupt officials who are able to get away with offending without prosecution, and have become a source of admiration and inspiration for the young (Nwankwo,2006). In Dakar, Senegal, increases in petty theft, breaking and entering, the use of violence, threats and intimidation by young people have occurred through the 1990s. More generally, attacks on people in the street have included homicide, and violent or armed robberies which have increased insecurity and led to the increasing use of private security and protection cities in Africa include some of the poorest and overcrowded urban environments, and a major consequence is that urban crime in Africa has increased rapidly over the past decade, and it is largely a youth-related phenomenon (Nwokwo, 2006).

In Nairobi, Kenya, recent survey on effects of violence on the youth by UNCEF (2005), found that young people are left to take care of themselves in violence-torn communities that do not provide any support services. In an attempt to cope with these devastating circumstances, the youth in informal settlements often exhibit risky behaviours including substance abuse, gang membership, aggressive and violent actions against others, stealing and other criminal activities, or early pregnancy. Sifuna (1980) says that many of Nairobi's youth from poor families, but also some from middle and upper class families, are being drawn into these lifestyles. High unemployment rates almost inevitably result in the formation of youth groups, which may develop into gangs, as a means of economic survival. Substance abuse offers some escape but almost inevitably leads to criminal behaviour since trafficking is controlled by gangs.

The main issue confronting most youth in Nairobi is a breakdown in the transmission of social values and norms which should take place through the family and the local community (Sifuna, 1980). He further argues that this is reinforced by the often poor physical environment, inadequate or poorly distributed economic and recreation opportunities in the city, and the lack of social support. The breakdown of traditional sanctions to combat the culture of violence enables the cycle of violence to continue. One of the direct consequences is the movement of youth to the streets. The family and the school have ceased to operate as primary socializing agents, and many youth in Nairobi have opted for a life in street gangs or in social groups which are similar to 'gangs'. The street culture or gang has become the primary socializing agent and friendship support network (Sifuna, 1980).

Overall, compared with other parts of the world, rates of increases in crime in recent years have been highest in Africa. The risks to which urban youth are exposed in Africa do not exist in isolation from those shaping the lives of families and children. They form part of a continuum, so that policies which support and protect the family and child, will also help to protect and support adolescents as they grow into full adulthood (Sadoulet, 2003).

Njathaini community in Nairobi District, like other slum areas in the world, has all poverty indicators. The area is characterized by poor infrastructure, poor housing, inadequate medical services, lack of clean drinking water, and poor sewerage system, among others. Majority of children and the youth in the area are school dropouts with few in informal employment in the slum. These characteristics are likely to be good breeding grounds for deviant behaviour among the youth hence the researcher's decision to carry out a study on factors contributing to deviant behaviour among the youth in the slum.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Fear of youth deviant behaviour is a constant concern for millions of people all over the world. Kids seem to take up crimes that are usually committed by adults over the age of 18. "Statistics confirm that more horrendous crimes are being committed by increasingly younger children" (Levine, 2007). Youth violence is a phenomenon in all countries, and increases in youth deviant behaviour have been of considerable concern over the past twenty years all over the world. Some of the increases in youth crime have resulted from changes in the way violent youth behaviours have been responded to (Levine, 2007)

Recently, there has been significant increase in violent youth crime in developed countries. Africa has been no exception to rising youth violence perhaps because of the increasing economic hardship and recession experienced in many parts of the region. Levels of youth deviant behaviour appear to continue to increase everywhere in the world (Levine, 2007). In Kenya, it is even worse in our educational institutions where youth deviant behaviour have resulted in destruction of property worth millions of shillings and loss of lives; for example, the recent Endarasha Secondary School in Nyeri County was in the news over the strike that resulted in the death of two students. This kind of situation is worrying bearing in mind that youths are valuable assets in development of any country (Daily Nation, Saturday 17th 2010).

A close look at Njathaini residential slum shows that many youth are unemployed and out of school. They may never have tried to look for admission in the available schools around, or some of them were in school at some point but dropped out due to a variety of reasons. Furthermore, some of these Njathaini youth can hardly speak English while others are totally illiterate. Many cases of youth deviant behaviour have been reported and witnessed in the community. More common ones involving the youth include drug and substance abuse, breaking and stealing, rape, prostitution, armed robbery and drug trafficking. It was the intention of the investigator to carry out a study to establish the perceived factors influencing deviant behaviour among the youth in the Njathaini semi-slum. This is due to the fact that the youth are the future leaders of any country hence deviant behaviour among them may plunge the country into deep crisis at present and in the future.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Based on the problem stated above, the purpose of this study was to determine the factors contributing to deviant behaviour among the youth aged between 15-35 years in Njathaini semi- slum.

1.4 Research Objectives

The study focused on the following objectives:

- i. To determine personal characteristics of the respondents by gender.
- ii. To identify the most common form of deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini community.
- iii. To establish the socio-economic factors associated with deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini community.
- iv. To establish the socio-psychological factors associated with deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini community.

1.5 Research Questions

This study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. What are the personal characteristics of the respondents?
- ii. What are the most common forms of deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini community?
- iii. What are the socio-economic factors that contribute to deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini community?
- iv. What socio - psychological factors are associated to deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini community?

1.6 Hypothesis to the Study.

HO₁ There is no relationship between socio-economic factors and deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini semi- slum in Nairobi.

HO₂ There is no relationship between socio-psychological factors and deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini semi- slum in Nairobi.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The result of this study was intended to enable individuals, policy-makers, curriculum planners and the government to make adequate plan on how to ensure that the high level deviant behaviour among the youth is reduced to minimal levels and or eliminated. On the side of the youth, it will go a long way in ensuring or implanting an acceptable lifestyle and perception towards one's behaviour. Again, it would enable policy makers to realize the need for enacting and enforcing appropriate policies that would be of help and bring about the welfare of the youth. Socially, it was intended to encourage acceptable social standards and encourage a sanitized environment free from violence, corruption and other social problems by educating the youth on the importance of observing good behaviours.

1.8 Delimitations of the Study

The study was carried out in Njathaini community. It confined itself to the youth only. Several people may be involved in deviant behaviour but this study only sought to establish factors contributing to deviant behaviours among the youth in Njathaini.

1.9 Limitations to the Study

Due to the suspicious nature of the youth engaged in deviant behaviour to strangers, they might not have been willing to give full information about their deviant behaviour for fear of consequences. Data collection from the youth was relatively limited by high levels of illiteracy among some of the youth in the slum. This required more explanations of the data instruments for clear understanding by the respondents during pre-testing.

1.10 Theoretical Framework

The study adopted the following theories:

- The Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) by Ajzen (1985) and Fishbein (2005).
- The Self-Efficacy Theory by Bandura (1986).
- The Self-Regulatory theory by Leventhal et al (1983).

1.11 Theory of Reasoned Action

This theory looks at behaviour intentions rather than attitudes as the main predictors of behaviour. The researcher assumed that individuals are usually quite rational and make systematic use of information available to them. People consider the implications of their action before they decide to engage or not engage in a given behaviour (Ajzen & Fishbein, (1985, 2005). According to the theory, the most important determinant of a person's behaviour is a combination of attitude toward performing the behaviour and subjective norm. If a person perceives that the outcome from performing behaviour is positive, he or she will have a positive attitude towards performing that behaviour.

The opposite can also be stated if the behaviour is thought to be negative. Subjective norm is seen as a combination of perceived expectations from relevant individuals or groups along with intentions to comply with these expectations. In other words, the person's perception that most people who are important to him or her think he should or should not perform the behaviour in question (Ajzen & Fishbein, 2005). TRA works most successfully when applied to behaviours that are under a person's volition or control. If behaviours are not fully under control, even though a person may be highly motivated by his or her own attitudes and subjective norm, he or she may not actually perform the behaviour due to intervening environmental conditions.

1.12 The Self-Efficacy Theory

This theory is credited to Bandura (1986). The Self-Efficacy Theory states that human behaviour is influenced by the extent to which an individual believes that he has the ability or competence to undertake certain behaviour.

Applied to the current study, the self-efficacy theory indicates the youth had to feel capable of disengaging in activities that leads to deviant behaviour and instead engage in activities that promote acceptable behaviour.

1.13 The Self-Regulatory Theory

This theory is attributed to Leventhal et al (1983). The Self-Regulatory Theory posits that, generally, people are motivated to regulate their behaviour to avoid engagement in a deviant behaviour, and that they actively extract information from their environment and previous experience to formulate plans and actions to cope with drives that lead to

delinquency behaviour. Applied to the current study, the self-regulatory theory indicate that the youth faced with threat of engaging in deviant behaviour could consistently regulate their drive to delinquency behaviour by actively utilizing information as provided by behaviour change education programmes, social norms and information from their environment. Such information enables the youth to formulate plans and undertake actions, which enable them to cope with drives to engage in deviant behaviour.

1.14 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual Framework for this study was drawn from Chambers (1983) model. He argues that certain types and extents of deprivation, experienced at particular point in the life-course-especially but not solely early childhood can lead to damage that is difficult if not impossible to reverse later in life. There is evidence to suggest that the longer poverty lasts, the more difficult it becomes to escape. For example, Yaqub (2002) reports that in U.S.A people who have been in poverty for more than four years have a 90% probability of engaging in deviant behaviour. He further states that other factors influencing deviant behaviours include peer influence, media, family size and poor parenting in childhood.

He, however, grouped them into household characteristics, social factors and economic factors. Parental investment in children in terms of time and capital in education and training, health and nutrition and general care is strongly related to the kind of lifestyle children will adopt in future. Second, the extent to which the contemporaneous adverse, social and economic effects of parental lifestyle on children lead to long-term physiological and socio-economic damage which may include development of criminal activities.

This conceptual framework was applicable to the study in factors influencing deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini semi- slum, for example, parents with strong economic background means that they will have resources to take their children to school to acquire knowledge and later training to acquire skills that will enable them to get good jobs while parents with poor economic background means poor education for their children and definitely lack of training to acquire skills for good jobs. This means that the youth may engage in deviant behaviour for survival because they cannot get a decent job.

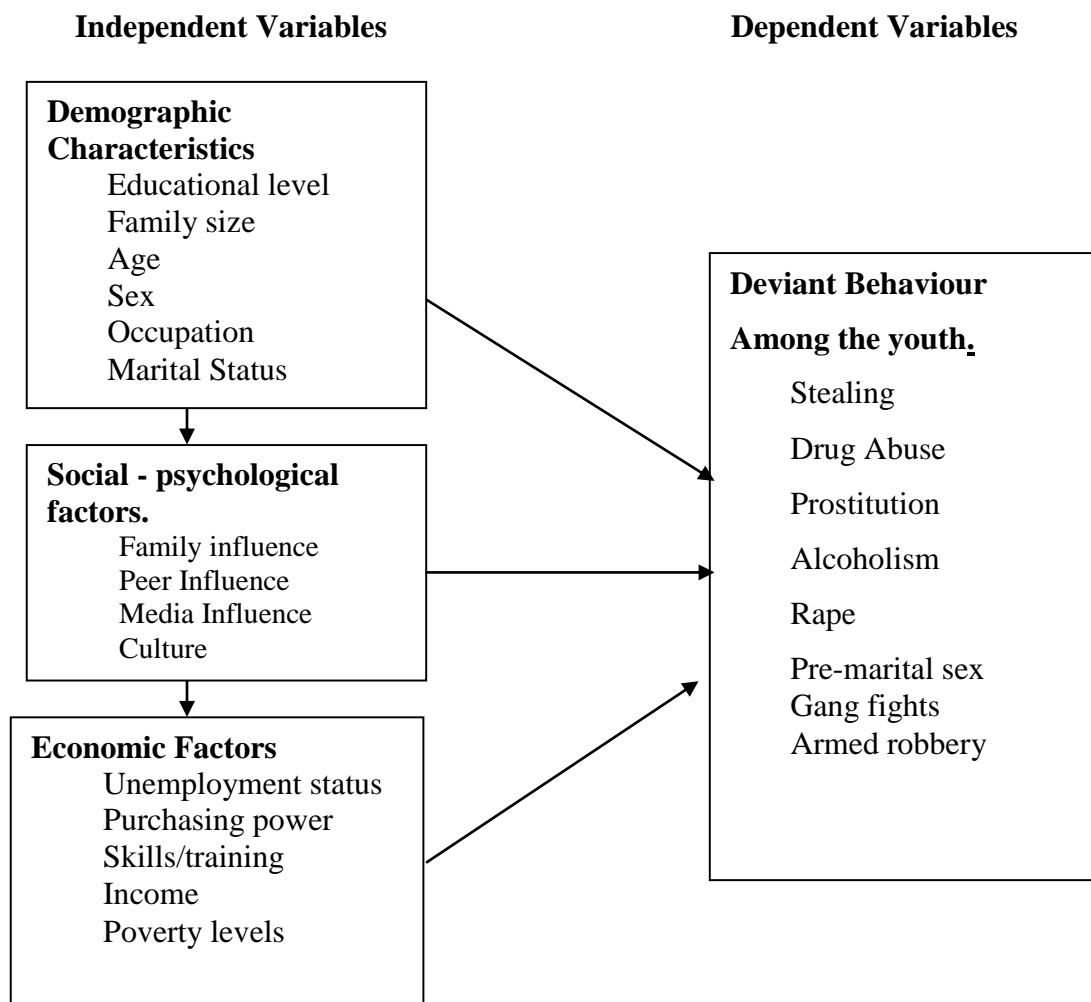


Figure 1.1: Factors influencing deviant behaviour among the youth.

(Adapted from Chambers, 1983)

1.15 Operational Definition of Terms

- Abject Poverty:** Refers to a terrible and extreme condition of people living in misery. Such people are completely without pride or dignity a person deserves since they cannot fulfil their need for basic elements of life.
- Delinquency:** Conduct that is out of accord with accepted behaviour or the law.
- Deviant behaviour:** Behaviour which is against societies accepted norms. For this study, these include drug abuse, prostitution, burglary, rape, alcoholism, muggings and stealing.
- Drug:** Is any substance that, when absorbed into the body of a living organism, alters normal body function.
- Gang:** A gang is a group of people, through the organization, formation, and establishment of an assemblage, share a common identity.
- Household:** Is the basic residential unit in which economic production, consumption, inheritance, child bearing, child rearing, and shelter are organized and carried out.
- Media:** The means of communication, as radio and television, newspapers, and magazines, which reach or influence people widely.
- Slum:** Refers to a habitation area with poor and dirty condition often crowded with people of lower social level. It is unplanned with informal structures for shelter.
- Youth:** These are youngsters between ages of 15-35 (for the purpose of the study).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the study reviewed literature pertaining to the issues that were considered in the study. The literature review deals with studies related to factors causing deviant behaviour among the youth including existence of deviant behaviour, economic and socio-psychological factors.

2.1 Deviant Behaviour Among the Youth

In almost all countries, young people are often the most common victims of crime partly because of their lifestyle; they are more vulnerable than older people or young children to being victims of assault, theft and other property crime (Berg and Bernard 2004). They are often the victims of crime and violence perpetrated by other young people among them.

The majority of individual victims of youth offending, whether property or violence, are likely to be from young people living in the same neighbourhoods, or attending the same schools, rather than adults. For example, in South Africa, one study found that young people under 18 were responsible for 30% of the violence against the youths. In Dar-es-Salaam, 27% of young people of 15-25 surveyed in 2000 had been victims of assault, compared with 9% of those over 40 years of age, and 33% of those who were unemployed. 44% of the same age group had been victims of simple theft, compared with 25% of those over 40 years (Edwin 2006).

Edwin (2006) further states that cities such as Dakar and Senegal have seen increases in petty theft, breaking and entering, the use of violence, threats and intimidation by young people through the 1990s. Yaoundé, Cameroon has similarly experienced increased aggression, theft, vandalism and sexual assault, as well as prostitution among young people. Undoubtedly, one of such social vices among other cancerous problems confronting Nigeria educational institutions today is cultism as there is hardly any academic session without reported cases of cultism in most Nigerian institutions. According to Ogidefa (2008), there is hardly any single Nigerian institution of higher learning that has not experienced this menace of cultism. Young offenders have often been victimized in childhood and begin to victimize others as they grow older, or their offending behaviour places them in much riskier situations which invite victimization.

Studies in developing countries have demonstrated that young people who have been victimized in childhood or adolescence are at greater risk of themselves using violence, having mental health problems, offending or using illicit drugs (Billitteri, 2007). Thus, the kinds of behaviours and circumstances which lead to law-breaking are often similar to those leading to victimization. Given that young people tend to victimize other people in their age group; those who are isolated or excluded may themselves turn to bullying others, or in some cases to offending e.g. to survive on the street (McGraw, 2006). Levels of family violence among the young homeless are usually high and is a major reason for leaving home. Those who are unemployed are also at greater risk of victimization and offending.

2.2 Common Deviant Behaviour Among the Youth

Berg and Bernard (2004) argue that not all young people become involved in deviant behaviour (Nagasawa, Qian, & Wong, 2000) state that some youth conform to norms in response to certain forces that control and regulate human behaviour. It is a rite of passage in many countries especially among boys, and the majority grow out of it. It forms a continuum from minor to more serious activities and risk-taking, and for some, it is the beginning of a longer and more serious career. Risky behaviour is particularly characteristic of adolescence which include taking part in vandalism, stealing, getting involved in gangs, illicit activities, drug abuse, engaging in unsafe sex, joining 'tags' in dangerous situations, climbing on the roof tops of public buses, engaging in individual or group fights among others. All these risky behaviours affect public order and a sense of safety.

For young people, however, they may have positive benefits in terms of providing a sense of belonging, and controlling one's life in a personal or collective manner (McGraw, 2006). Ronald (2011) in his work on Characteristics of Youth Who Have Caused School-Associated Violent Deaths, identified the following as indicators of deviant behaviour: History of tantrums and uncontrollable angry outburst, characteristically resorting to name calling, cursing, abusive language and habitually making violent threats when angry. They also brought weapons to school which caused serious disciplinary problems at school and in the community on the fringe of his/her peer group with few or no close friends and displaying cruelty to animals.

2.3 Factors Associated with Deviant Behaviour

Moore, (2005) says that there is now ample and accumulating evidence in developed and developing countries that the conditions under which children and young people grow up are crucial for their mental and physical health, and emotional, social and intellectual development. A huge range of factors influence and shape their lives. The quality of early childhood care and conditions, and parental and family relationships, are especially important. Local and family poverty, poor housing and environmental conditions, all have a major impact on family life and the quality of such care (Edwin, 2007).

In adolescence, the availability, access to and quality of schools and role models, and attachment to family and peers are all additional factors influencing young people's wellbeing. This includes the availability of local educational systems which meet their needs and reflect local customs and cultures, and the presence of leisure and recreational facilities. The availability of healthy and rewarding employment opportunities and quality healthcare similarly play a major role. Adverse pressures include those from peers to engage in risky behaviours and the presence of guns, drugs, misuse of alcohol and street gangs (Erdwin, 2007).

It is now clear that, whatever the country; there are many common factors which place children and young people at risk of becoming involved in crime and unhealthy behaviours, or of being victimized. Patterns of risk factors include family factors, individual factors, school factors, and community or environmental factors (<http://home.ici.net/~ddemelo/crime/labeling.html>).

Gender differences are particularly important, since young girls and young women are exposed to different sets of experiences and risks compared with boys and young men as they grow up. Berg and Bernard (2004) write that there is also clear identification of the kinds of protective factors which strengthen children and young people's resilience in the face of difficult living conditions. They include such things as good parenting, a stable and supportive home environment, a healthy and supportive environment, and good school achievement. There is also accumulating evidence of effective interventions which promote resilience and prevent future crime and victimization among the youth (Berg and Bernard, 2004).

In the African context, the presence of such risk factors is overwhelmingly evident among children and young people growing up in urban settings. Severe urban overcrowding and decay, increasing poverty, on-going wars, disease, child and youth exploitation, and trans-national trafficking and crime are multiplying the severity and range of risks to which children and young people in African cities are exposed to (Ashworth, Hill & Walker, 1994). The situation of youth at risk in Africa is one of acute crisis. While it can be argued that the youth in many parts of the world, especially in developing countries are confronted with severe problems, it is very clear that African youth face conditions of very great risk and vulnerability. The lives of young people in Sub-Saharan Africa, in particular, are marked by a combination of intense human injustices and disasters which may be greater than in many other continents (Erdwin, 2007). Children and young people represent a very high percentage of urban populations in developing countries. In many African cities, more than 50% of the urban population is

under the age of 40 (UNDP, 2001). They have been particularly affected by growing urban poverty, high levels of unemployment, changing family patterns, and deteriorating environmental and health conditions over the past twenty years. The frequency of contact, and the population density in cities, promotes the transmission of infections to which children and young people are especially vulnerable. They are especially vulnerable to HIV and AIDS. HIV and AIDS has become the major health crisis and is having a devastating impact on family units, health and education services, and deepening impoverishment and social inequality (Curtain, 2004). As a group, young people are the most vulnerable sector of the population in relation to the disease. Further, young people are also affected more than others by the impact of globalization on values and cultures, which in some cases is rapidly destroying local cultural ties and affiliations, generational ties, and imposing sets of values which are destructive and ultimately unattainable. Young people are heavily affected by the absence of sustainable employment (Curtain, 2004). Generations of youth on the streets, attempting to generate an income for their families or themselves, have become a familiar sight in urban areas. The lack of employment opportunities, even for school and university graduates, has placed many young people at risk, and contributes to rising levels of youth delinquency.

The impact of decades of war, the recruitment of child soldiers, and the growth in trafficking of children and young people have all added to the devastating conditions in which young people are growing up. This combination of poverty, unemployment, environmental and health problems, and conflict, has placed increasing populations of young people in African cities at risk of victimization and offending. The growing

phenomenon of street children, crime and violence by young people, youth gangs, and the sexual exploitation of young people, especially girls and young women, all bear witness to the current crisis (Muraya, 2000).

2.4 Socio-Psychological Factors and Deviant Behaviour

The socio-psychological factors include living arrangements, challenges of marriage, involvement in youth groups (peer influence) and challenges faced by the youth groups. A family of an individual is an important source of both internal and external control; it helps in defining norms for conventional behaviour and provides an external source of social control to an individual. There are several ways in which a family can restrain deviant behaviours. Jan et al., (1997) observe that a family can discourage risk-taking behaviours. The lack of family roles and relationships implies an absence of control which increases the probability of engaging in compromising behaviours. Family ties contribute to the internalization of norms for conventional behaviour.

Janet al. (1997) note that adolescents who become offenders appear to have little control over their desires and that this lack is largely rooted in family child-rearing practices. With the family structure consisting of either two parents or of a single parent, the deviant behaviour in these setups may differ. Single parent, may be a woman, has all of the responsibility for maintaining a household and may lack the psychological or social support inherent in a two-parent family. Consequently, she may not be able to devote the time necessary to monitor her children's behaviour. Discipline in a family may in one way or the other determine deviant behaviour of a youth. Sears (1995) reveals that

discipline is necessary to help children become comfortable in expressing themselves, learning to handle hunger and developing self-confidence. Discipline brings about the best or the worst in a parent, it forces the parent to act like the adult they want their children to become. Ronald et al., (1991) state that parenting characterized by explosiveness, nattering, and threats, often coupled with little consistency or follow-through, are not only ineffective in controlling the child's antisocial behaviour, but also have the effect of exacerbating his/her aggressiveness. Irritable, coercive parenting tends to elicit an aggressive response from the child. Stephen (1999) points out that long-term homelessness influences hard-drug use whereas self-blame unemployment increases alcohol use.

Peer influence also has its stake on deviant behaviour Gabriel et al., (1999) observes that females display relative interdependence, such as close friendships while males tend to show more collective interdependence, as in group alliances, making them more susceptible to pressures from these groups. According to Kuo et al., (2002), higher extroversion scores act as predictors of adolescents' substance use. Kenneth (2006) note that more exposure to deviant peers increases the opportunity for peer influence to operate and that placement of deviant peers in juvenile justice intervention mitigate the otherwise positive impacts of intervention and can have adverse effects. According to Allen et al., (2005), popular adolescents are more strongly associated with their peer groups in which they may together experiment with things like alcohol, cigarettes and drugs.

2.5 Effects of Media on Deviant Behaviour

Violence in the media has become a commonplace affair. Todd (2009) observes that violence and sex in music, movies, television and video games pose such a serious threat to children and teenagers. Aimee (2003) puts across that children who view televised media violence are more likely to have increased feelings of hostility, decreased emotional response to the portrayal of violence and injury that lead to violent behaviour through imitation. There are many questions whether television violence result in more aggressive or deviant behaviour and if such behaviour is likely to lead to criminal behaviour. Recent studies have indicated that even the most seemingly benign programs on television, such as cartoons, are filled with violence. Steven (2010) in his exploring on the impact of publicized mass murders followed by the killer's suicide on the suicide rate, states that analysis of mass murder-suicides that was covered on two or more television news networks found that coverage was associated with a significant increase in suicides in the real world . Violence in the media influences human behaviour in a negative manner.

Hundreds of studies have been conducted in recent years evaluating the effects of violence in the media. The results are at best, daunting and somewhat alarming. Some have raised enough questions about the effects of media violence to cause researchers to claim the results are inconclusive. However, others prove strongly enough that media violence can lead to criminal behaviour and many sociologists have concluded that violence in television media impacts viewers in a negative manner. Steven (2010) says that a study of country music has demonstrated the presence of suicidogenic themes such

as lost loves, lost jobs, financial strain, and use of alcohol as a coping mechanism. Participants in the subculture, such as radio listeners, may identify with these themes, thereby increasing suicide risk. This in essence brings out the media effect on deviant behaviour among the youth. Televised violence impacts on the youths and adolescents much more. Human behaviour is the product of internal influences, such as a person's biological pre-disposition or genetic make-up, as well as external factors such as the environment.

If a child bludgeons another child to death with a wrench or shoots a classmate, it is the violent televised programs that they watch which are to blame. Andrea (1992) says that an individual's desire to strike out is justified by media images in which both the hero and the villain use violence to seek revenge, often without consequences. In this case the parents or the supervisors who are supposed to be there to make sure their kids do the right thing cannot be blamed for any occurrence. Todd (2009) has it that heavy metal and some types of rock music have also been associated with an increased risk of suicide, depression, delinquency risk behaviour, smoking, and conduct problems. There has been concern whether it true that the media is responsible for trivializing death and violence, thus causing the children of America to go out on shooting rampages, or kids in Britain to murder innocent toddlers.

First, let us look; at the way the media portrays death. Death has always been a taboo subject. People do not usually sit around talking about death, especially to children. It may be for that reason that children do not really understand the concept of dying. We

constantly see instances in cartoons where a character is killed, but in the next scene, that same character is alive and well again. The fact is that they do not actually die. According to Andrea (1992) there are semantic links created between television content and spectators' experiences. From these links emerge the behaviour scenarios that are actualized. Rebecca et al., (2004) put across that adolescents who viewed more sexual content at baseline were more likely to initiate intercourse and progress to more advanced non-coital sexual activities during the subsequent year. Todd (2009) says that music plays an important part sending the wrong messages to youngsters about sex, drugs, alcohol and tobacco. There is a possibility of misinterpretation of these signals by the youth mostly to the negative.

Rebecca et al., (2004) point out that unplanned pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases are more common among those who begin sexual activity earlier. According to Aimee (2003) not one research conducted could prove either positive or negative long-term outcomes of violent media. This can be of some relief of the media violence effect. However, some studies have revealed contradicting observation about media effect on deviant behaviours. Aimee (2003) says that there was not a difference between children that were exposed to violent media and those who were exposed to non-violent media. Ivory (2001) observes that the emotional drive evoked by violent video game play reduces the chance of a child actually exhibiting violent behaviour; the child's fantasy play and imagined actions cause the child to have reduced urges to act out aggression in actual behaviour. On a similar note, the media can as well act as a discouragement to sexual deviance. Rebecca et al., (2004) observe that televised sexual portrayals can

theoretically inhibit sexual activity when they include depictions of sexual risks such as the possibility of contracting Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), becoming pregnant, abstinence or the need for sexual safety.

2.6 Economic Factors

Economic factors influencing deviant behaviour in the youths are mostly related to the level of income the youth have and or the level of income of their family members. In this study, education is considered an economic factor influencing deviant behaviour. U.S. Bureau, Current Population Survey (2011) states that employment can provide valuable experience which teaches responsibility, develops organizational and time management skills, and can help youth save money for post-secondary education. However, Laura et al., (2006) point out that young people have not been well-integrated in the society. People consider adolescence to be an inherently marginal one, a time when individuals may possess the requisite competence for adult work but denied access to these roles.

Ann-Hellen et al., (2002) note that unemployed youth express less confidence in politics, they talk less about politics and they more frequently support revolutionary political ideas, compared with employed youth. Thomas (2003) notes that long-term unemployed youths are at high risk of social exclusion, feel socially isolated and economically excluded. Unemployment threatens the overall integration of the youth into society that may lead to criminal offence. Chester (2006) observes that crime among the youth is associated with the current level of youth unemployment and the annual changes in the

rate of youth unemployment. According to Independent Mon News Agency (2010), prostitution is a rapidly growing problem in Burma's major cities, as rising unemployment rates are forcing Burmese women to work on the streets as a means of feeding themselves and their families.

Furthermore independent Mon News Agency (2010) has it that the residents of Moulmein city, the capital of Mon State, are noticing a similar trend among the city's female population, and sources claim that prostitutes are becoming a more noticeable and established group of the city's population. Many young hinterland girls seeking to escape the pangs of poverty might be lured into the realm of prostitution. According to Hans (2011) unemployment for more than six months increases the likelihood of committing a violent crime by about two per cent and raises the probability of theft by thirty-three percent. Youth unemployment is one of the important determinants of the age distribution of crime.

2.7 Summary of Reviewed Literature

The study has reviewed literature on factors influencing deviant behaviour among the youth globally, regionally and locally. The literature has focused on deviant behaviours among the youth and established that all over the world the youth are involved in deviant behaviours which include drug abuse, prostitution, theft, muggings, among others. Factors associated with deviant behaviours were also established and included economic, socio-cultural, household characteristics and psychological factors. According to the studies reviewed, no study systematically singles out how economic, socio-cultural,

household and psychological factors contribute to emergency of deviant behaviours among the youth. Also, very many studies have focused on causes and effects of poverty on youth in different communities but little focus on factors contributing to deviant behaviours among the youth. Therefore, this study was meant to systematically analyze the demographic, economic, household characteristics and socio-psychological factors on deviant behaviours among the youth in Njathaini community where no study has been done to establish factors associated with deviant behaviours despite such behaviours being rampant in the community.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section describes methods and processes that were used while conducting this research. The chapter describes the research design; target population and sampling procedures; data collection, management and analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study was a cross-sectional survey of youth aged between 15 - 35 years living in Njathaini semi- slum in 2011. The study was a descriptive one meant to describe the relationship of youth deviant behaviour with economic and psychosocial characteristics. Therefore, the major purpose of employing this design was to describe the nature of a condition as it took place during the time of the study and to explore the associations of a particular condition (Orodho, 2004), thereby giving a snapshot of the conditions of study. The design was also used in this study in consideration of the researcher to acquire first-hand information from the respondents in formulating rational and sound conclusions and recommendations for the study. The main weakness of this study design is that one cannot draw any causal relationship between the outcome and independent variable other than describing the observed associations.

3.2 Study Location

The study was conducted in Njathaini semi-slum. Njathaini semi- slum is located in the North East part of Nairobi town and it is in the outskirts of the town. The slum

neighbours Kamiti Area in Kahawa zone and approximately 10 kilometres from Kiambu town and 25km from Nairobi town. The slum started as a village to accommodate casual workers in the nearby coffee plantations. With time, the slum has grown to accommodate approximately 500 households with few working as casual labourers in the coffee plantation. Others are engaged in small scale businesses, while a big number are unemployed. The plantations however, are diminishing due to upcoming estates making it impossible for the community to find casual jobs as the plantations were the primary source of job in the study area.

3.3 Study Population

The population consisted of youth who were residing at Njathaini semi-slum at the time of study.

3.3.1 Target Population

The principal target populations were the youth aged between 15-35 years from the entire 500 household population under the study.

3.3.2 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

Purposive sampling was used to identify youths aged 15 – 35 in the study area, with the assistance of area administration and local youth groups that were included as research assistants. The sample size was then stratified by gender. The minimum number of youths would be 200 for each gender with a total of at least 400 (200*2). The stratification by gender was done in order to allow for enough numbers of each sex and the fact that studies have shown that deviant behaviours differ by sex. In this regard, the

stratification helped in identifying and highlighting the significant difference between male and female youth in relation to deviant behaviour. Proportionate random sampling was then used in the study for the various ages of the respondents in an effort to ensure that no one class of age dominated the study. The sample size was calculated using the below formula because according to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), where time and resources allow, a researcher should take as big a sample as possible.

$$n = \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}^2 PQ}{d^2}$$

Where **n** = is the sample size, $Z_{\alpha/2}$ = is the standard normal distribution abscissa; in this study it corresponds with 95% level of significance; **P** = was the hypothesized prevalence deviants behaviour, which was estimated to be 50% in Kenya; **Q=1-P**, is the proportion of youths not engaging in deviant behaviours (100-50=50%) and **d** was the level of precision (margin of error) required = 5%.

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 (0.5)(0.5)}{(0.05)^2} = 384$$

According to the formula, the sample size should be 384 but the researcher rounded off to a sample size of 400 due to the nature of study and it was expected many subjects in the sample would not respond.

3.4 Research Instrument

The study used structured interview schedule/questionnaires to elicit information from respondents. The questionnaire involved closed-ended questions that were pre-coded; this enabled/allowed placement of the respondent's responses in the provided set of codes for each of the questions. The interview schedule mainly utilized questions that attracted

Likert scale responses. By doing so, it ensured that the tool is adaptable, built trust and rapport with respondents thereby making it possible to obtain information that respondents probably would not reveal by any other data collection. The schedule was administered to the youth with the help of five trained research assistants including a team leader. Use of the research assistants was because of anticipated low literacy levels (Orodho, 2004), in addition it ensures collection of accurate information by minimizing respondent interpretation of the questions in case the tool was self-administered.

3.5 Data Collection

This involved the pilot study followed by real data collection and procedure.

3.5.1 Pre –testing of Instruments: pilot study

For the purpose of determining the validity and reliability of the interview schedule, pre-testing was carried out with 5 identical respondents, sampled from members of a youth group in the study area. Youth selected for pre-testing did not participate in the actual study. The youths selected for Consistencies of the test items were measured by the degree to which the test items attracted similar and related responses from the samples in the pilot testing exercise, a 0.8 coefficient of reliability was obtained. The respondents used during the pre-testing were not included in the main study. A test-retest technique or coefficient of stability method was used to estimate the degree to which the same results could be obtained with a repeated measure of accuracy. Since the two test would be very similar, score obtained by each respondent on the first and the second test was expected to be quite close (Orodho, 2004). The questionnaire was also sent out for external review of the items before and after pre-testing to ensure the tool was valid.

Refinement of the tool was undertaken after the pre-testing taking into consideration the observations noted by the researcher during pre-testing.

3.5.2 Data Collection Procedures

Data collection involved self administered questionnaires during the interview schedule to guide selected respondents. Five field research assistants were trained on the same. The data collection procedure first involved seeking individual consent to participate in the study after first explaining the purpose of the study. Interviews were conducted in unstructured manner so that the researcher could be able to collect reliable data by building a rapport with the respondents. To ensure data quality, the research assistants met everyday to discuss any eventualities and challenges they had faced and how to handle them in future. The assistants also had to daily edit their work and handover to the team leader who also edited 100% and gave feedback. Data collection took approximately 14 days including the weekends.

3.6 Data Management and Analysis

This involved data entry, data management and data analysis.

3.6.1 Data Entry

After data collection, the information was entered into a Microsoft Access, 2007 database. Microsoft Access 2007, was used since it was readily available, it is easy to programme. The data entry programme was created in such a way that it mirrored the questionnaire (prototype of the questionnaire) and that it enforced integrity checks. The

checks were meant to ensure that none out of range values were entered and that the skips were adhered, thereby ensuring the quality of entered data. To assess the quality of data, a 10% double data entry was entered. The entry records were compared with the original entry, and there was over 99% consistency. The comparison was made possible by serializing the questionnaires before data entry. The serial number was used as the primary key in the database. Furthermore, the serial number made it possible to trace the initial questionnaires in cases where a confirmation had to be made.

3.6.2 Data Management

Entered data were first exported to MS Excel format and then read into Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) –Version 11.0 for management and analysis. The data were exported to MS Excel format since SPSS can read data directly from Excel spreadsheet directly. The package (SPSS) 11.0 for windows was used because it is menu-oriented making it easy to use for managing and analyzing data. The package is also efficient, reliable, and able to sort and provide correlations between variables. Data management involved coding the data, ensuring the skips are adhered to, fixing missing values by confirming from the questionnaires, removing duplicated records and recoding some of the variables to the desired categories.

3.6.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis for this study involved a number of steps. One, both descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data and presented them in form of frequency tables, percentages, graphs, and figures where applicable.

Second, the study involved a number of items attracting Likert scale responses to measure deviant behaviour. The items were aggregated together to a single score for each of the outcomes of interest that is either being for or against a particular view degree of conformity notwithstanding (strongly agree and agree were taken as in one basket while strongly disagree and disagree also taken to be in the same basket)

The third step of analysis involved determination of the individual characteristics, economic and socio-psychological factors associated with deviant behaviour. In this step, univariate, multivariate and T-test regression analysis were undertaken. The regression analysis was carried out since the outcome of interest was continuous (an aggregate score from a number of items). Univariate regression allowed determining which variables are significantly and independently associated with the outcome of interest. Multivariate regression allowed regression of a number of predictors to a single outcome in the same model to determine the net associations of each of the predictors. The results for regression analysis are the regression coefficients (β_i) which are interpreted as the change in the outcome for a unit increment of the predictor 'i' as seen in the below equation. β_0 is the regression intercept/constant and is interpreted as the value outcome "Y" when the predictor is '0'. X_i is a vector of the independent variables/explanatory variables, while Y is the outcome variable (dependent)

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_i \times_i$$

3.7 Logistical and Ethical Considerations

Prior to embarking on this research, the proposal was presented to the supervisor(s) for academic approval. Permission to do research was sought from Graduate School Kenyatta University and the Ministry of Education headquarters. Meetings were also held with the area chief, assistant chief, youth leaders in the study area to introduce the study.

Since the study involved the use of human participants; ethical considerations were taken into account. The purpose of the study, its objectives were explained, confidentiality of the responses given and use of the data as well as benefits and risks of participating in the study were also explained. The respondents were requested to confirm if they were willing to participate in the study and informed that they should feel free not to answer any question that they were not comfortable with, however, the importance of answering all the questions was emphasized.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

The chapter presents the results of the study. The results are organized according to the objectives of the study and presented using tables and figures. 395 of the respondents participated in the study giving a response rate of 87.78%. This response rate is favourable according to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) who assert that a rate above 70% is very good.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.

The first objective was to determine the background characteristics of the Njathaini youth stratified by gender. Chi-square test of association was used to test if there was a significant difference in the characteristics of interest between male and female youth. The background characteristics included here in the analysis were education level, marital status, employment status, parental survivorship, and age of the respondents. The study comprised of slightly more females (51.65%) than male (48.35%).

4.1.1 Education Level

Figure 4.1 shows the education level of the respondents. More than 70% of the respondents had at least secondary education or higher. Majority of the respondents (50.63%) had secondary education. Interestingly, about 3% of the respondents had no formal education and had never attended school.

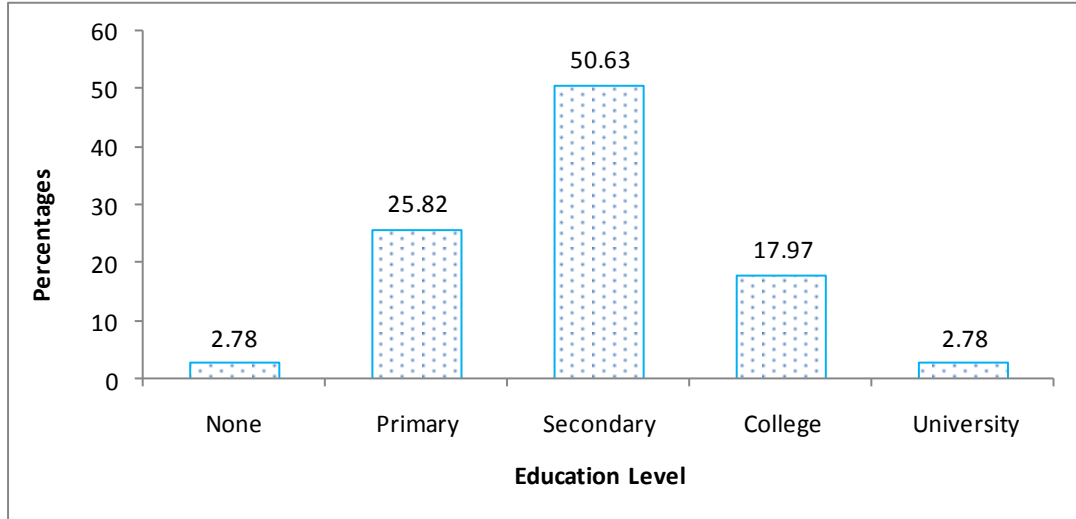


Figure 4.1 Education Level of Respondent

Table 4.1: Education Level by Gender (p= 0.371)

Education level	Male		Female		Total
	Number	% (number/total)	Number	% (number/total)	
None	5	45.45	6	54.55	11
Primary	54	52.94	48	47.06	102
Secondary	91	45.5	109	54.5	220
College	33	46.48	38	53.52	71
University	8	72.73	3	27.27	11

Table 4.1 shows that there was no significant difference ($p = 0.371$) in the level of education attained between male and female respondents. Nevertheless, more women had no formal education as compared with men, though the numbers in this category were small. The results further show that $(8/11) = 72.73\%$ of those with university education were men as compared to $(3/11) = 27.27\%$ being women of those who had university education in the study area.

4.1.2 Marital Status.

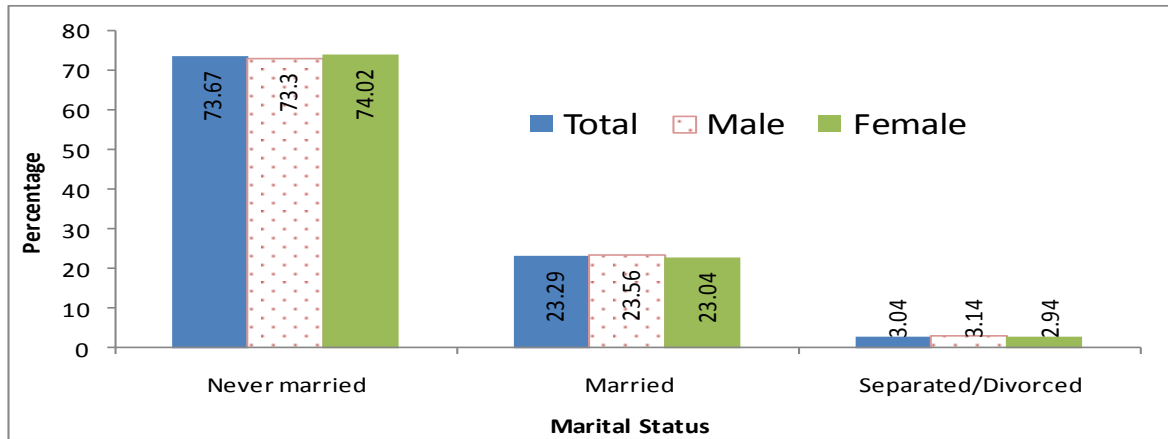


Figure 4.2: Marital Status by Gender

Figure 4.2 shows the marital status of the respondents. As expected, 74% were not in marital union and this did not differ by the gender of the respondents. Further, 23% were currently married, on average 3% had divorced, separated or widowed.

4.1.3 Employment Status.

Respondents were asked to state whether they were currently employed. The employment primarily focused on whether an individual was involved in income-generating activities.

.Table 4.2: Respondents employment status by gender

Employment status	Male(n=191)		Female(n=204)		Total(n=395)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Unemployed	112	58.64	152	74.51	264	66.84
Casual work	48	25.13	20	9.8	68	17.22
Permanent work	9	4.71	12	5.88	21	5.32
Business	22	11.52	20	9.8	42	10.63
Chi square=17.7052 ; p = 0.001						

From table 4.2, the results show a significant difference in employment between male and female youth ($p=0.001$). Two thirds of the youths were not engaged in any form of income generating activity. For those engaged, 17.22% (68/395%) were in casual jobs, with less than 10% (21/395%) in permanent employment. When stratified by gender, more female 74.51% (152/204%) were more likely not to be in employment as compared to men 58.64% (112/119%) Moreover, a higher proportion of female youth were in permanent employment than men.

4.1.4 Parental Survivorship

One of the key factors influencing deviant behaviour was the presence of parents. However, the youth in this study ranged from ages 15 to 35 and therefore, only sought to understand if the youth had their biological parents living.

Table 4.3: Parental Survivorship of the Respondents by Gender

Parental survivorship	Male(n=191)		Female(n=204)		Total(n=395)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Both	71	37.17	63	30.88	134	33.92
Father	24	12.57	21	10.29	45	11.39
Mother	36	18.85	49	24.02	85	21.52
None	60	31.41	71	34.8	131	33.16
	Chi square=3.1651; Pr= 0.067					

The table 4.3 shows that one third 33.16% (131/395%) of the youth in Njathaini had none of their biological parents living. For those who had, either one of the parents was living, and in most cases it was the mother. Nevertheless, about 34% (134/195%) of the youth had both of their parents living. The result of parental survivorship as expected did not

statistically differ by the gender of the respondent. However, the parental survivorship was of statistical significance to the deviant behaviour shown by the P value in a chi-square distribution of 0.0367 which is less than the significance level of the study which was 0.05.

4.1.5 Age

The age of the respondents ranged between 15 and 35 years. The average age among men was 22.17 and among female 21.14 (Figure 4.3). The difference in age between male and female youth was tested using a two side T-TEST and found to be statistically significant ($p=0.008$). The sample was large enough to detect even a small difference in age. For further analysis, Fig 4.3, 46.84% of the respondents were aged between 20 and 24 years of age.

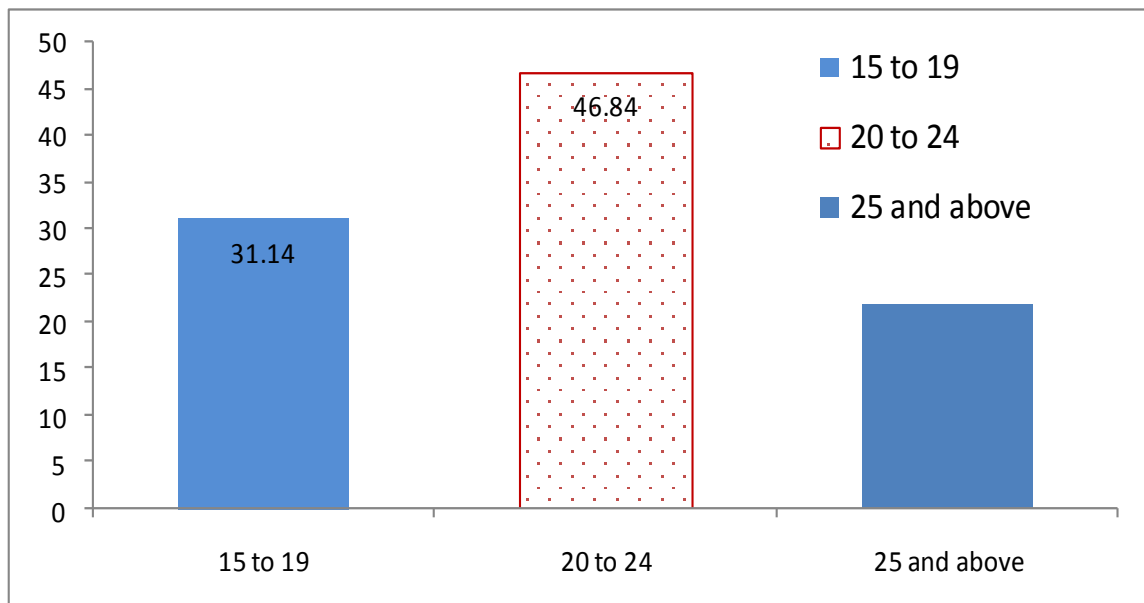


Figure 4.3: Age Distribution of Njathaini Youth

4.1.6 Forms of Deviant Behaviour Among Youth in Njathaini Community

To measure youth deviant behaviours that youth engage in, the youth in Njathaini were asked to rank in a scale of four the likelihood of engaging in the behaviour.

Table 4.4: Deviant Behaviours that the Youth in Njathaini Engage in.

	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly disagree (%)
Use of drugs	71.39	20.76	4.05	3.8
Use of alcohol	60.51	26.33	7.09	6.08
Gang Fights	24.05	24.05	35.19	16.71
Pre-marital Sex	63.54	28.35	5.32	2.78
Stealing	53.42	34.43	9.87	2.28
Prostitution	46.08	32.41	13.92	7.59
Armed Robbery	19.75	21.77	35.7	22.78
Rape	19.24	23.04	24.81	32.91

From table 4.4, use of drugs (92.15%), pre-marital sex (91.89%) and alcohol (86.84%) respectively emerged as the common forms of deviant behaviours that youth in the community engaged in, while armed robbery and rape were the least reported, though the prevalence of the two was high, with 40% or more either agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statements. The different forms of deviant behaviour as reported by the respondents were highly correlated (correlation of 0.6). This suggests that deviant behaviour does not occur in isolation but rather is coupled.

To further understand the prevalence of the youth deviant behaviour, the respondents were asked to state how often they engaged in the acts (Table 4.5). The frequency of engaging in deviant behaviour among the youth was alarming. Just like above, almost two thirds of the youth reported that use of drugs, pre-marital sex were more often engaged, followed closely by alcohol. Further, stealing(83.08%) and prostitution(75.64%) were reported to occur either often or more often.

Table 4.5: Frequency of Engaging in Deviant Behaviours

	More often (%)	Often (%)	Rarely (%)	Never (%)
Use of drugs	71.03	20.00	4.10	4.87
Use of alcohol	64.36	23.33	5.13	7.18
Gang Fights	11.03	26.41	46.15	16.41
Pre-marital Sex	55.13	35.64	6.92	2.31
Stealing	39.49	43.59	13.85	3.08
Prostitution	39.23	36.41	15.64	8.72
Armed Robbery	11.28	14.62	48.21	25.90
Rape	8.46	18.72	38.46	34.36

The results of the forms and frequency of deviant behaviour suggest that the youth in the slum were prone and susceptible to risky deviant behaviour.

4.2 Socio-economic Factors that Influence Deviant Behaviour.

The study further sought to understand the socio-economic factors that are associated with individual deviant behaviour.

4.2.1 Social Economic Factors

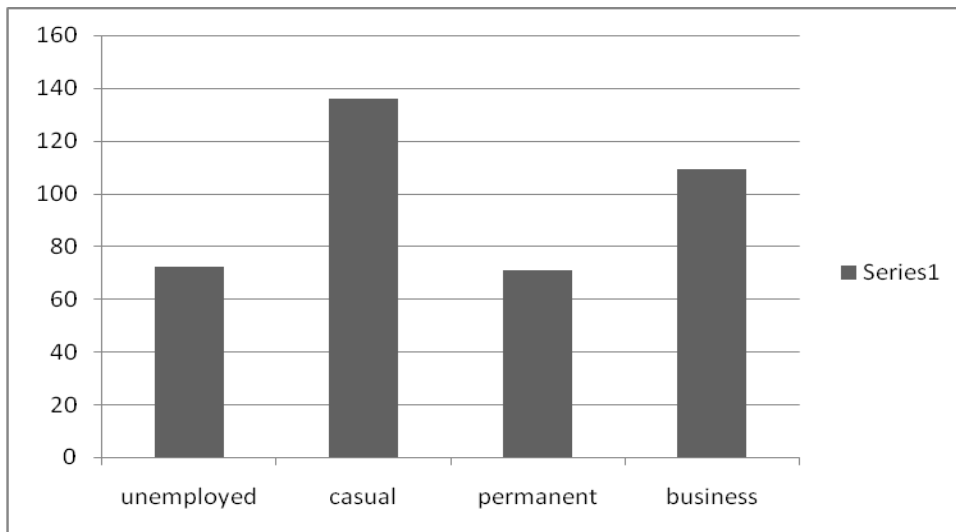
Information was collected on parental education, parental employment status, and acquisition of education within the extended family as an economic factor which attribute to poverty.

Table 4.6: Parental education

Education Level	Father		Mother	
	N (175)	%	N (215)	%
Primary	3	1.71	14	6.51
Secondary	83	47.43	105	48.84
College	46	26.29	71	33.02
University	30	17.14	19	8.84
Missing	13	7.43	6	2.79

The results are for those who had either both parents or single mother/single father surviving. The results show that majority of the youth reported their parents to have secondary education. Moreover, 17.14% (30/175%) and 8.84% (19/215%) of the male and female parents respectively had university education. This suggests the nature of economic hardships within the country that drive individuals into the slums.

4.2.2 Parental Employment Status

**Figure 4.4 Parental Employment Status**

Majority of the parents were in casual employment and this was closely followed by those in business. It was however important to note that the businesses being referred

were not established businesses but the ones that involved petty trading. The parental employment results also revealed that more female than male parents were either unemployed or in casual employment. Contrarily, more men were engaged in permanent work and had own businesses than women.

4.2.3 Why Parents of the Youth were Unable to Get Jobs.

Respondents were asked why their parents were not able to get jobs. They gave several reasons as shown in table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Reasons why Parents were Unable to get Jobs

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Lack of skills	34	8.6
Low education	82	20.8
Lack of jobs	83	21.0
High competition	42	10.6
Other reasons	154	39.0
Total	395	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 185.116, \quad df = 5, \quad p = 0.000$$

The study found that 34 (8.6%) were to the idea that their parents could not get job due to lack of skills. 82 (20.8%) due to low education, 83 (21%) due to lack of jobs, 42 (10.6%) on high competition, and 154(39%) due to other reasons not captured by the research instruments.

4.2.4 Inability to Educate family members due to Poverty

Another factor in socio- economic was inability to educate children due to poverty. The respondents were asked if there were any family members who were not able to get education due to poverty (table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Members in the Family Lack Education due to Poverty.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	138	34.9	34.9
Agree	170	43.0	78.0
Disagree	62	15.7	93.7
Strongly disagree	25	6.3	100.0
Total	395	100.0	

About 78% of the respondents either strongly agreed or agreed with the statement. This indicates that poverty is a major hindrance to achieving education in the slum community, with only 22% either strongly disagreeing or disagree.

A T- test-analysis was done to get a regression result for the socio-economic factors on deviant behaviours. Results are as shown on table 4.9 below.

4.2.5 Multivariate Results on Parental Social Economic Factors

Table 4.9: Regression Results on Parental Socio-economic Variables

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		T	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	Std. Error		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
(Constant)	1.33	0.1	13.24	1.13	1.52
.Father education level	-0.03	0.05	-0.47	-0.12	0.07
.Father employment status	0.03	0.05	0.545	-0.07	0.12
.Mother education level	0.04	0.04	0.95	-0.03	0.11
.Mother employment status	-0.02	0.04	-0.55	-0.09	0.05

Regression results on the effect of the above parental socio-economic variables on individual youth behaviour was analysed in a two tailed t- test at 0.05 significant level. The results indicated that holding all the socio-economic factors constant, 13 % of the youth in Njathaini slum in Nairobi had deviant behaviours. The results showed that the level of parental education was of statistical significance on the youth's deviant

behaviours in the community as all had t-values that were greater than the upper and lower bounds in absolute terms. A unit increase in the level of the father's education led to a 0.474 decrease in the deviant behaviour of the youth from the t- table. The study found that this was due to increased strictness of educated fathers, assuming all other factors were held constant that is fathers' income, mothers' educational level, and mothers' employment status.

The study as well found out that the employment status of the father was of statistical significance to the youth's deviant behaviour, as the level of father's employment increased, the deviant behaviour also increased....*employed fathers do not have time with the youths, they come back home late when the youths are sleep and leave very early in the morning before the youth woke up, so they do not spend time with their children* (Personal communication with youth, 9/08/2011, Njathaini slum. Nairobi.)

The study found that the level of mother education having a t- value of 0.955 < (-0.038 and 0.110), that is the lower and upper bounds in absolute terms, was of statistical significance to the deviant behavior of youth.

On a similar note, the level of mother's employment level showed an inverse relationship with the deviant in the behaviour of the youth. Increase in the level of the mother's employment led to a decrease in the deviant behaviour of the youth, ... *Working mothers paid more attention to the behaviour and development of their kids, they are more concerned with the type of friends their kids have and therefore groom them to a moral upright manner ...* (Personal communication with youth, 9/08/2011, Njathaini semi-

slum. Nairobi). This observation however, contradicted that one on the father's employment level discussed earlier.

4.2.6 Multivariate Results On Youth Social Economic Factors

Table 4.10: Regression analysis on Youth Socio-Economic variables

Variable	Code	Coefficient	95% CI
Training skills	No	0	
	Yes	-1.14*	[-2.31 ; 0.03]
Employment	Not employed	0	
	Employed	-1.01*	[-2.18 ; 0.15]
Education	NO/Primary	0	
	Secondary +	-0.41	[-1.48 ; 0.65]
** significant at 5%; * significant at 10%			

Among those in employment, their deviant behaviour score significantly reduced by 1.01; this means that they agreed to the statements that youth engage in deviant behaviour. This was the same case for education and employment of the youths with deviant behaviour, score reduced in both cases.

From the analysis in table 4.9 and 4.10 the T-values of the independent variables, which were obtained by dividing the unstandardized coefficients by their respective error terms; all were greater than their respective upper and lower bonds in absolute terms. Therefore, the study reject the null hypothesis that there was no relationship between socio-economic factors and the deviant behaviour among the youth but accepts the alternative hypothesis that there was relationship between socio-economic factors and the deviant behaviour among the youths in Njathaini semi- slum in Nairobi.

4.2.7 Reasons for Dropping out of School

Respondents were asked reasons why majority of the youths in Njathaini semi- slum dropped out of school and the results are as shown in table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Reasons why Youth Dropped out of School

Reason	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Affected
Lack of school fees	189 (47.8%)	93 (23.5%)	23 (5.8%)	12 (3%)	78 (19.7%)
Lack of food	99 (25.1%)	87 (22.0%)	97 (24.6%)	34 (8.6%)	78 (19.7%)
Parents low level of education	138 (34.7%)	70 (17.7%)	66 (16.7%)	41 (10.4%)	80 (20.3%)
Absent parents due to job	104 (26.3%)	78 (19.7%)	76 (19.2%)	57 (14.4)	80 (20.3%)
Was a truant	43 (10.9%)	67 (17.0%)	118 (29.9%)	89 (22.5%)	78 (19.7%)
Parental low attitude to education	101 (25.6%)	42 (10.6%)	103 (26.1%)	69 (17.5%)	80 (20.3%)
Was expelled from school	80 (20.3%)	39 (9.9%)	86 (21.8%)	113 (28.6%)	77 (19.5%)
Taking parents role due to HIV/AIDs	77 (19.5%)	14 (3.5%)	55 (13.9%)	170 (43.0%)	79 (20.0%)
Peer influence	113 (28.6%)	59 (14.9%)	70 (17.7%)	77 (19.5%)	76 (19.2%)
Drug abuse	74(18.7%)	21 (5.3%)	93 (23.5%)	129 (32.7%)	78 (19.7%)

(n=395)

From table 4.11, 189 (47.8%) of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of school fees was a reason for dropping out of school as 93 (23.5%) agreed having a chi-square distribution p value = 0.000 with 4 df. Lack of school fees was of statistical significance to dropping out of school. Ninety-nine (25.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of food contributed to school dropout as 87 (22.0%) agreed, though 78 (19.7%) dropped out of school regardless of the food situation. Parental low level of education was of statistical significance to dropping out of school having a chi-square distribution with a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$ (significance level). Peer influence as well was found in the study to have contributed to school dropout as 133 (28.6%) strongly agreed to it and 59 (14.9%) agreed, though 76 (19.2%) of the respondents had it that it did not influence the school dropout.

Low parental attitude towards education, taking parental role due to HIV and AIDS and drug abuse however did not contribute so much to school dropout as majority of the respondents either strongly disagreed or disagreed with them. It was interesting to note that 78 (19.7%) of the respondents dropped out of school irrespective of drug abuse. Having a chi-square distribution with a p-value of $0.06 > 0.05$ (significance level) confirmed that drug abuse which is a deviant behaviour, was not statistically significant in explaining school dropout (a non-deviant behavior in the study).

4.2.8 Respondents Perception on Factors Associated with Deviant Behaviours.

The respondents were asked their opinion on the factors that they thought influenced youth deviant behaviour in their community. The question attracted a Likert scale and respondents were to rate the factor from strongly agree to strongly disagree. Those who agreed and strongly agreed were combined as well as those who disagreed and strongly disagreed (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12: Perceived Factors Associated with Deviant Behaviour at Njathaini

Contributing Factors	Agree	Disagree
Introduction to prostitution by parents	46.58%	53.42%
Lack of education	89.8%	5.32%
Lack of food	68.86%	31.14%
Lack of shelter	68.10%	31.90%
Lack of clothing	61.01%	38.99%
Quarrels/fights at home	84.81%	15.19%
Peer influence	92.91%	7.09%
Availability of inappropriate movies	57.72%	42.28%
Lack parental guidance	85.32%	14.68%
Parental ignorance on education	73.42%	26.58%
Lack of privacy due to crowded shelter	70.38%	29.62%
Lack of employment	95.95%	4.05%
Lack of skills and knowledge	96.68%	10.13%
Negative attitude by society	79.49%	20.51%
Availability of illicit alcohol	74.94%	25.06%
Easy access to illicit drugs	78.99%	21.01%
Lack of recreational activities	82.28%	17.72%
Lack of role models	84.30%	15.70%
Inadequate security services	74.43%	25.57%
Premarital sex	88.61%	11.39%

From table 4.12, Lack of skills and knowledge at (96%), lack of employment at (95%) and peer influence at (93%), were the three most likely factors that were perceived to lead to deviant behaviour. Lack of skills and knowledge were closely related to lack of education. Lack of parental guidance and pre-marital sex were other stated perceived

factors that lead to deviant behaviour. Also, a number of respondents perceived introduction to prostitutions and availability of inappropriate movies as not key factors that influence youth to be involved in deviant behaviour.

The findings on the perceived factors that influence youth deviant behaviour in their community were interesting; this was because some of the factors themselves were deviant behaviour. For instance, involvement in sexual activities like premarital and prostitution are categorized as deviant behaviour, yet respondents viewed introduction to prostitution as not a major factor. This could partly be explained by the occurrences of such within the community. That is, such incidences may be few and may openly take place; therefore, respondents might not perceive them as factors that could lead to deviant behaviour.

4.3 Socio-Psychological Factors Associated with Youth Deviant Behaviour.

Psychological factors that influence individual deviant behaviour were collected using a variety of items. First, information on living arrangements, marital status and challenges of marriage was collected. Respondents were thereafter asked how they deal with such challenges. Through this, one could be able to establish how such socio-psychological factors were associated with deviant behaviours. To address this objective, the study first established the different socio-psychological factors; the challenges posed by some of the factors and how individuals coped with the challenges and lastly, how the study related to the factors.

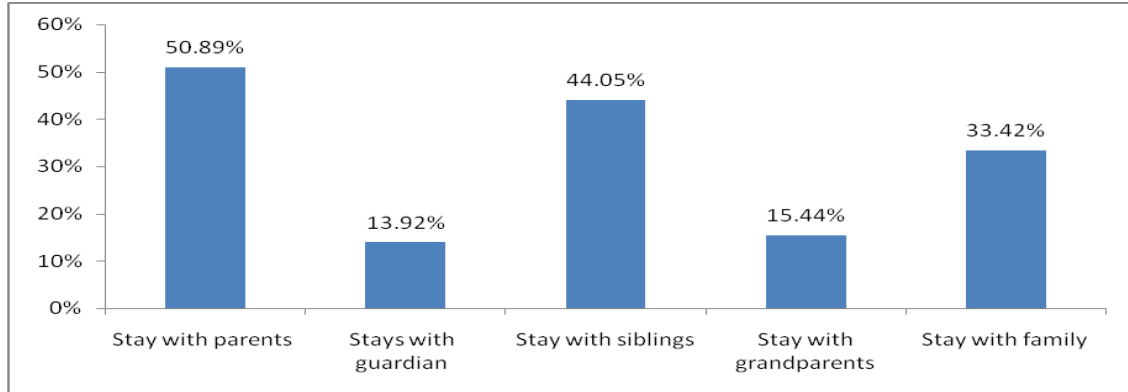
Figure 4.5: Who the Youth in Njathaini stay With

Figure 4.5 shows the living arrangements of the youth in Njathaini. Nearly 60% of the youth stayed with their parents; this was also confirmed by the fact that 44% of the youth also stayed with their siblings. This implies that a number of the youth in Njathaini were brought up within the community and lived there as complete households with their parents and siblings. Further, 33% of the youth stayed with their own families; these were the youth who were mainly in marriage.

4.3.1 Challenges Associated with the Living Arrangements.

Living arrangements especially for the youth pose a number of challenges and are outlined below.

Table 4.13: Challenges Associated with Living Arrangements

Challenge	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
No privacy	58.99%	17.72%	11.14%	12.15%
Overcrowding	39.49%	35.19%	12.15%	13.16%
Lack of enough food and other facilities	43.80%	27.85%	17.22%	11.14%
Communication barrier	32.66%	34.94%	20.00%	12.41%
Conflicts now and then	56.96%	22.03%	9.37%	11.65%

From table 4.13, youth in Njathaini felt that lack of privacy and conflicts now and then within the household were some of the major challenges. Communication barrier was said not to be a major problem in terms of those who strongly agreed that it was a challenge. Lack of privacy and conflicts are challenges that are of interest in understanding the socio-psychological factors that influence deviant behaviour.

4.3.2 Duration of Stay in the Slum

Duration of stay in the slum was another determinant of perception of deviant behaviour. Individuals adapt to their residential environment with increased duration of stay. This is partially attributed to social networking and development of coping mechanisms. This is also true for deviant behaviour and coping mechanisms among the youth.

Table 4.14: Duration of Stay in the Slum

	Number	Percentage (%)
5yrs and below	102	25.82
6 to 14 years	170	43.04
Above 14 years	123	31.14
Total	395	

Table 4.14 shows the distribution of duration of stay in the slums by the youth. 43% of the youth had been in the slum for between 6 and 14 years. Further, 31% of the youth had been in the slums for more than 14 years. This means that quite a good number of these youth were born in Njathaini.

Table (4.15) shows multivariate analysis of variables of socio-psychological factors affecting deviant behaviour in the study area.

4.3.3 Multivariate results

Table 4.15: Regression Analysis on Socio-Psychological Factors on Youth Deviant Behaviour

Variable	Code	Coefficient	95% CI
Duration in slum	5yrs and below	0	
	6 to 14 years	-0.65	[-1.82 ; 0.52]
	Above 14 years	-1.24**	[-2.46 ; -0.01]
Parents	Both	0	
	One	-0.81	[-1.97 ; 0.35]
	None	-0.29	[-1.46 ; 0.87]
Marital status	Never married	0	
	Married	-0.03	[-1.28 ; 1.21]
** significant at 5%; * significant at 10%			

For the duration of stay in the slum community, youth deviant behaviour score significantly reduces implying that with increased stay in the slum, the respondents agreed youth engage in deviant behaviour. Marital status and parents the youths stayed with also recorded significant increase in perception on engagement on deviant behaviour.

4.3.4 Socio-Psychological Challenges Associated with Marriage

As seen in figure 4.2 previously, 23.29% of the respondents were in marital union. These individuals were asked to state the challenges they face in marriage that predispose them to deviant behaviour and how they deal with them (Table 4.16).

Table 4.16: Challenges associated with marriage

Challenge	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly disagree (%)
Lack of finances	73.91	20.65	3.26	2.17
Lack of basic needs	52.17	38.04	7.61	2.17
My spouses is an alcoholic	36.96	16.3	20.65	26.09
My spouse is unfaithful	28.26	23.91	22.83	25
Spouse engages in armed robbery	7.61	11.96	32.61	47.83
My spouse takes drugs	23.91	18.48	19.57	38.04

The most common challenge among the married youth in Njathaini that lead to engagement in deviant behaviour was lack of finances; i.e. 94% of the married youth either strongly agreed or agreed with the statement. This is closely followed by lack of basic needs. A correlation matrix between the different items showed very high rated correlation. However, lack of finances and basic needs were 99.6% correlated. This meant that due to lack of money, the married youth were also not able to afford basic needs. This, therefore, drove them to be involved in deviant behaviours. Use of drugs and armed robbery, which are deviant behaviours were lowly rated. Despite this, a good proportion of the married youth had a feeling that their spouses were engaged in armed robbery (19%) and also used drugs (42%). This was an indirect measure of the extent/magnitude of the deviant behaviours among the married youth in the community.

4.3.5 Marital Challenges and Deviant Behaviours

To further understand the relationship between marriage, the marital challenges and deviant behaviours; the married youth were asked to state how they coped with such challenges as outlined in table (4.17)

Table 4.17: How Njathaini Married Youth Cope with Marital Challenges.

Challenge	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly disagree (%)
By use drugs	22.22	12.22	25.56	40
By use alcohol	23.33	27.78	7.78	41.11
By becoming unfaithful	24.18	12.09	25.27	38.46
Report my spouse to police	5.56	6.67	31.11	56.67

The marital coping mechanism among Njathaini youth included use of drugs and alcohol. Being unfaithful was also common. These coping mechanisms were of interest since they predisposed the youth to more problems. For instance, being unfaithful was associated with increased risks of HIV. Bearing in mind these were married youth, the impact of such acts could be huge. Use of drugs included drugs like bhang, alcoholism among others; tobacco smoking in this case was not treated as use of drug.

In contrast to the above issues, the youth also engaged themselves in other activities that were protective. One such activity involved joining or forming youth groups. The youth groups were involved in activities that were meant for improving their wellbeing as well as keeping them occupied, minimizing the risks associated with involvement in deviant behaviour. But on the other hand and depending on the nature of the youth group, it

could be a source of deviant behaviour. To have a feel on the extent of the youth groups in the community, the youth were asked to state the activities that they carryout together as a group and what challenges the youth group influenced.

4.3.6 Youth Groups and Activities of Youth Groups.

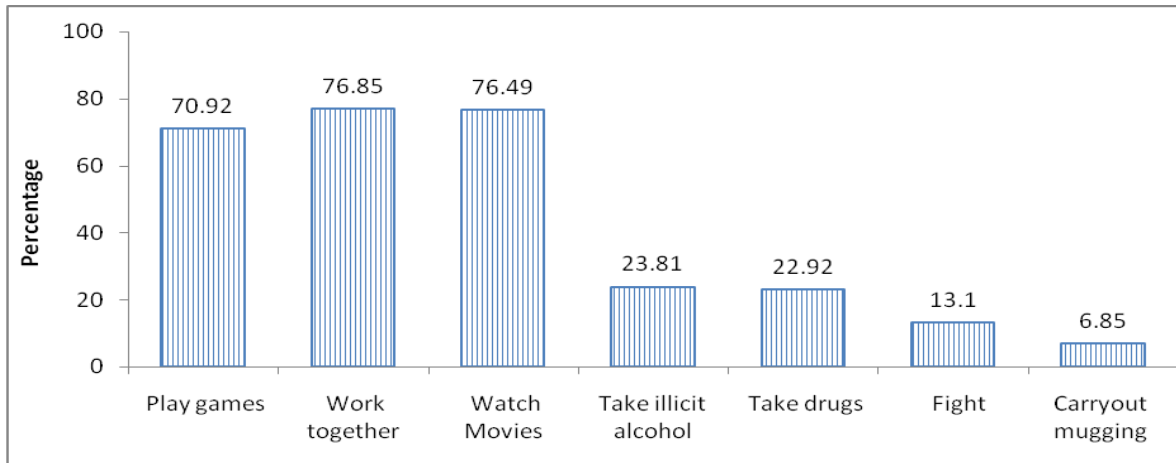


Figure 4.6: The main activities that the youth groups are involved in.

Nearly all the youth were members of youth groups i.e. 85.82% and were engaged in a mix of activities (Figure 4.6). The main activities of the youth groups were activities meant for the growth of the youth and included playing games (71%), working together (77%) and watching movies (76%). In general 47% of them reported use of drugs. Further, some of the activities were detrimental to the youth who were involved in taking illicit brews and drugs. This suggest that youth groups to some extent predispose the youth to engage in unwarranted activities. The situation of the youth groups may be aggravated by the fact that they were composed of people of the same age groups; peer influence to engage in deviant behaviour was central in this aspect.

4.3.7 Drug and Alcohol Use and Deviant Behaviour

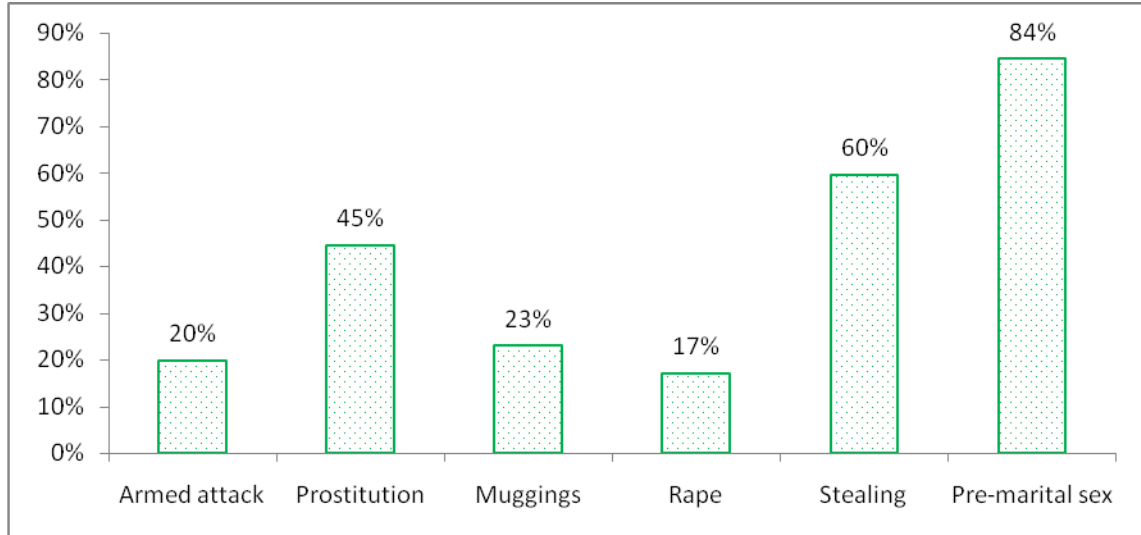


Figure 4.7: Deviant Behaviours due to the Influence of Drugs and or Alcohol

The most common forms of challenges that face the youth are the use of drugs and alcohol which are associated with deviant behaviour. To confirm whether such association existed in the context of this study, respondents who indicated that they used either drug and or took alcohol were asked to indicate activities that they engaged in as a result of the influence of drugs or alcohol. The results are presented in Figure 4.7 and are depressing.

Among the drug users, 84% indicated that they had engaged in extra marital sex under the influence of either the drugs or alcohol. This was closely followed by stealing. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that some even had engaged into prostitution (45%).

A correlation matrix between the items in Figure 4.7 showed a significant/correlation relationship between the items exception. The association was pronounced between prostitution and stealing. This suggests that those who engage in stealing are also more likely to involve themselves in prostitution.

4.3.8 Regression Analysis of socio-psychological Factors

Table 4.18: Regression Analysis of Socio-Psychological Factors on Deviant Behaviour

Model	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	95% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	Std. Error	Beta		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
(Constant)	1.365	.099		13.736	1.169	1.560
Duration of stay in the slum	-.013	.024	-.027	.535	-.059	.034
Who the youth stay with	-.118	.081	-.073	1.464	-.277	.040
Peer influence	.055	.015	.180	-.581	.025	.085

A regression analysis done at 0.05 level of significance with two degrees of freedom, on the effect of socio-psychological factors on deviant behaviour of the youths in the study area that is table 4.18, showed that, assuming all the sociological factors were held constant, 13.736% of the youth in the study area had deviant behaviour caused by other factors that were non-socio-psychological.

From table 4.18, the study found out that, duration of stay in the slums had a statistical significance on the deviant behaviour having a t-value of 0.535 which was greater than the upper and the lower bounds in absolute terms respectively (-0.059 and 0.034), it had a positive correlation with the deviant behaviour having a t-value of 0.535, meaning that as one continued to stay for long in the slums, the rate of engagement in deviant behaviour also increased.

Given by table 4.18, who the youth stayed with in the study area was of statistical significance to deviant behaviour of the youths having a t-value of 1.464 that was greater than the upper and lower bounds (-0.277 and 0.040) respectively. Peer influence was also found to be of statistical significance to deviant behaviour of youths in the study

area. This was shown by a t- value of -0.581 that was greater than (0.025 and 0.085) the upper and the lower bounds respectively. It was important to note that, peer influence however had an inverse relationship with deviant behaviour among the youth in the study area. This can be supported by the finds in figure 4.6 of the study in chapter four.

4.3.9 Sum up of the Effects of Socio-Economic Factors and Socio-Psychological Factors

Table 4.19: Regression Analysis of Socio-Economic and Socio-Psychological Factors Affecting Deviant Behaviours of the Youth in Njathaini Slums.

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	95% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	Std. Error	Beta		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
(Constant)	.827	.094		8.758	.641	1.013
Socio-economic factors	.541	.070	.363	7.696	.403	.679
Socio-psychological factors	-.038	.080	-.022	4.072	-.196	.120

$$Y = a + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2$$

Where y – deviant behaviour

x1 = socio-economic factors

x2 = socio-psychological factors

a = constant

β_1 and β_2 = coefficients.

Therefore;

$$Y = 8.758 + 7.696 \text{ socio economic factors} + 4.072 \text{ socio psychological factors.}$$

From table 4.19, assuming all factors were held constant, 8.758% of the youths in the study area would have deviant behaviours that are caused by other factors that are not

related to socio-economic and socio-psychological factors. The study found out that socio-economic factors were of statistical significance to the deviant behaviour of the youth in the study area. This was given by t-value of 7.696 that was greater than (0.403 and 0.679) the upper and lower bounds in absolute terms respectively, we therefore, reject the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between socio-economic factors and deviant behaviours among the youths in Njathaini slums in Nairobi and accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a relationship between socio-economic factors and deviant behaviours among the youth in Njathaini slums in Nairobi.

The study also found out that there is a statistical significance between socio-psychological factors and deviant behaviour among the youths in Njathaini slums in Nairobi. This is given by the t-value of 4.072 that is greater than (0.196 and 0.120) the upper and lower bounds in absolute terms respectively, the study therefore, rejects the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between socio-psychological factors and deviant behaviours among the youths in Njathaini slums in Nairobi and accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a relationship between socio-psychological factors and deviant behaviours among the youth in Njathaini slums in Nairobi.

4.4 Discussion

Rapid urbanization is posing new challenges especially to the governments for the developing nations. The main challenges include lack of provision of basic social amenities like housing, schools, hospitals and recreational facilities besides infrastructural development. This has resulted to the growth of informal settlement, the so called slums in most cities of developing countries to cater for the growing demand for

housing. The current study was undertaken in an informal setting characterized by poverty, poor housing and exposure to risky behaviours among the youth and children. The youth in the slum also face some specific challenges as compared to other setting be it rural or urban. The slum context in which the youth live puts them at an increased risk to drugs and alcohol (Mugisha, 2003). The youth are more likely to engage in pre-marital sex; to abuse drugs and alcohol and in particular at early ages; the youth are also prone to be victims of violence. Moreover, lack of public investment in schools and lack of motivation predispose the youth to dropping out of school (APHRC, 2002). The objective of the study was to understand the causes of deviant behaviours among individuals aged between 15 and 35 years (i.e. the youth) living in Njathaini informal settlements. The study also sought to understand the factors that are associated with deviant behaviour in the community.

4.4.1 Characteristics of the Njathaini Youth

The first objective of the study sought to understand the demographic characteristics of the youth in the study area. Like other slums, the youth were aged between 15 and 35 years of age. Therefore, the study sample consisted of both individuals who are in their early years of adulthood as well as those in transition to adulthood. This is evident since 74% of the youth had never married, with a small proportion of those ever married having divorced or separated. The fact that 78% of the youth were 25 years or less meant they are transiting to adulthood, and marriage may be not of immediate interest. Irrespective of this, the 3% of the youth who had married and divorced or separated indicated social instability among the youth. Given the ages of the youth included in the

study, the expectation was that none of the youth have separated or divorced since their marriages are still young. Further, about 51% of the sample consisted of females since the sampling was carried to ensure gender balance. In the present world, the youth regardless of gender are subject to delinquent and other individual risks, though in some cases gender is said to be protective. For example, for the female youth, gender is a source of risk with an exception of violent behaviour and in some instances early sexual initiation, which afflict more young men than women. Young women on the other hand are more likely to be victims of violence. The slums for many youth present challenges in terms of opportunities for survival and peer influence.

The study sample was also characterized by low levels of education. That is about 80% had secondary education and below. Schultz (1999) notes education to be an investment in human capital which leads to a higher future standard of living. Majority of the slum youth by virtue of their low levels of education are often left out of economic activities. In fact in this study, majority of the youth had only basic education, which in most cases does not guarantee any employment other than in the informal sector where skills are not necessary.

Further, majority of the youth shun such economic activities in the informal sector since they are menial in nature. Therefore, lack of education is associated with risky behaviour among the youth. This is partly explained by the desire to earn a decent living. The opportunities are not available, with the available ones being competitive; hence the slum youth end up being frustrated and engage in criminal and other deviant activities.

The link between education and employment is also seen by the fact that two thirds of the youth were not in employment. There was a significant difference between youth employment and gender whereby more females were not in employment compared with the male youth. Employment is a source of income and a direct measure of an individual's socio-economic stability. The fact that 66% of the youth were not in employment implies little or no income. Unemployed youth are moreover idle, and likely to suffer depression, low esteem, and hopelessness. Unemployment among the youth increases the likelihood of their involvement in risky behaviours, crime and violence to earn a living. The United Nation in its 2004 report note that in African countries, Kenya included, most of the crimes among the youth are financially motivated and attributed this to high rates of unemployment (United Nations, 2004).

4.4.2 Forms of Deviant Behaviour

The environments in which young people live often influence their behaviour. To understand the factors that influence deviant behaviour, it is important to first understand the different forms of deviant behaviour in existence within the population of study. Generally, the different forms of deviant behaviour that the study sought to understand were highly prevalent; the common forms were drug use (92%), pre-marital sex (91%) and alcohol use (87%). Others included stealing, engaging in prostitution which could be closely linked with pre-marital sex and gang fighting and rape. The prevalence of the forms of deviant behaviour reported in this study are rather high since the youth were asked to state their level of agreement or disagreement on the common forms of deviant

behaviour in their community. Therefore, the information solicited in this study does not mean the interviewed youth had ever engaged in the reported deviant behaviour. Information on negative social practices that the community does not approve is hard to collect and in most cases people do not give accurate information when they are asked about themselves. With this in mind, it was, therefore, necessary to focus on a proxy way in which to estimate the prevalence of deviant behaviour and obtain estimates that represent the real situation.

Previous studies have hypothesized some forms of deviant behaviour that youth engage in to be coping mechanisms. (Cox et al., 2007) hypothesized that students engage in substance use when they face difficulties in schools. In the psychogenic theory, it is advocated that poor performance leads to substance use and other related risk behaviours (Cox et al., 2007). Similarly, the challenges that the youth face in the slums are many. The slum youth therefore end up looking for ways that will help cope with the challenges; drug and alcohol use are some of the common coping mechanism among the slum youth. This finding is collated by the fact that when married youth were asked on how they deal with the challenges they face in marriage, they reported by using drugs and taking alcohol.

Research on deviant behaviour has noted the common ones to include alcohol and drug abuse, violent behaviour, sedentary lifestyles, unsafe sexual habits and unhealthy food consumption. Further research evidence has demonstrated a couple of risk behaviour; that is, engagement in a risky behaviour is itself a risky behaviour for the others (Mackie et al., 1993). The different forms or risky behaviour in this study were highly reported and

also correlated. This supports the existing couple of risks behaviour evidence. For instance, coupling of deviant behaviour in this study is seen among drug users. Eighty-four per cent of drug users indicated that they had engaged in marital sex under the influence of either the drugs and or alcohol. This was closely followed by stealing. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that some even have engaged in prostitution (45%). This evidence is of programmatic importance for designing any intervention or initiative to help the youth not to involve themselves in risky behaviour. The finding moreover calls for a holistic approach in addressing deviant behaviours.

4.4.3 Socio-Economic Factors Influencing Deviant Behaviour

The third objective of the study sought to understand the socio-economic factors that influence deviant behaviour in Njathaini community. The multiple regression results show significant association between deviant behaviour score and the following: duration of stay in the slum, employment status and possession of training skills. Those in employment had their deviant score reduced by about one point. This implies that the employed have a greater understanding of the common forms of deviant behaviour. Further, this may signify that the youth in employment perceive those not in employments to be prone to risk behaviour. Unemployment, low family income and parental irresponsibility are said to be the main factors contributing to delinquent behaviour in many parts of this region.

Previous studies have demonstrated that those in economic activities to a larger extent are less likely to engage in risky behaviour. Zulu et al., (2002) in a study on women's sexual

behaviour, found that poor urban women were likely to have multiple partners and this was linked to economic achievement i.e. earn a living (Mugisha, 2004). Three in every four youth in the study sample were not in any form of employment. Therefore, the unemployed youth are likely to be driven to crime for their upkeep. This is evident with the increasing incidences of insecurity and violence that have had an impact on the society (Edwin, 2006). The experiences of unemployment is suffering, despair, low self-esteem and perhaps humiliation and therefore the youth may be involved in activities such as theft, prostitution and other risky behaviours. Such as drug use as ways of coping and as a way of dealing with idleness.

Youth deviant behaviour is also associated with the youth training and skills. The training and skills sought in this study relate to those that enable the youth to be involved in economic activities. The youth who had acquired some training and skills were less likely to report that youth in the community engage in unacceptable behaviours when compared with those who had not acquired any training and skills. In Kenya, many youth have no access to the necessary resources that include not only education but also training on skills that empower them. Further, for those trained, they are often faced by limited life opportunities, hence may not end up benefiting from their skills. Life opportunities are also a construct of social networking which goes beyond the place of residence. The slum population is vulnerable and more often than not their social networks do not go past their place of residence. Therefore, majority of the slum youth are unable to achieve their goals through acceptable means despite having the education and necessary training and skills. This result to a contradiction between what is ideal and

what is socially approved. The limited real-life opportunity to achieve them legally creates a sense of frustration and despair among the youth. The youth, therefore, end-up engaging in behaviours that are not legal despite their training and education.

To triangulate the multiple regression results, information on the perceived reasons for involvement in deviant behaviour among the youth was gathered. The key factors as perceived by the youth are in agreement with those of the multiple regressions. These perceived factors by the youth included lack of employment and education, peer influence as well as lack of skills and knowledge, lack of parental guidance on pre-marital sex and prostitution. These perceived factors that influence youth deviant behaviour in the community are rather interesting. This is because some of the factors themselves are deviant behaviours. For instance, involvement in sexual activities like premarital and prostitution are categorized as deviant behaviour. This collates the argument that deviant behaviours do not occur in isolation but rather a deviant behaviour is a risk factor for other behaviours.

On the personal attributes of the youths, those who have acquired training skills were likely to agree that they engage in a number of unacceptable behaviours within the community than those who had not acquired any training skills.

Furthermore, there are other socio-economic factors that were not significantly associated with deviant behaviour score such as parental survivorship, gender of the youth, marital status and education. However, these findings do not imply that the insignificant factors do not matter. The distribution of the variables was not that varied. For instance, more

than two thirds of the youth had never married; a further two thirds had secondary education and less. This distribution whereby majority of the individuals were in a single category reduced the statistical power to see any significance. Therefore, with a larger sample, the results could change.

A regression analysis was done using a t distribution with 4 degree freedom with a 0.05 level of significance. The analysis found out that socio-economic factors were of statistical significance to the deviant behaviour of the youths in the study area. The study therefore, rejected the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between socio-economic factors and deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini semi- slum in Nairobi and accepted the alternative hypothesis that there is a relationship between socio-economic factors and deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini semi-slum in Nairobi.

4.4.4 Socio-psychological Factors Influencing Deviant Behaviour

The fourth objective sought to understand the socio-psychological factors associated with deviant behaviour. The factors included living arrangements, challenges of marriage, involvement in youth groups and challenges faced by the youth groups.

In this study, majority of the youth reported they were staying with their parents and or family. The findings also show that 66% of the youth had at least one of the parents living, with the other proportion being orphaned. Living with family plays a vital role in youth development. Despite this, the family could be a source of risk where there is abuse and violence, lack of parental guidance and only one or no parents. The family could be a

source of protection for the youth when parents have positive parenting skills and high expectations of their children and where the child feels connected to the family.

Furthermore, the youth who have established their own families have a sense of responsibility. However, according to Jessor, (1987), youth proneness in the perceived environment whereby the youth are influenced more by their peers than their parents is evident. Most of the youth living with their parents and families felt that this arrangement poses challenges to their privacy and is often associated with conflicts and communication barrier. The implication of this is lack of satisfaction among the youth. This leads to associating with their peers. With the feelings that the living arrangement bring about lack of privacy and communication barrier, parental supervision is therefore watered down. In the current era, the youth feel more knowledgeable than their parents, who in most cases had no opportunity to attain any meaningful education. The consequence of this is to engage in activities through the influence of their peers to deal with the challenges they face at home.

Duration of stay in the slum was another key determinant of deviant behaviour. The youth who had stayed in the slum for longer periods perceived youth deviant behaviour to be low that is they reported youth do not engage in deviant behaviour as compared to the recent entrants. This finding is in contradiction with earlier findings where the youth who have stayed in the slums longer are more likely to engage in deviant behaviour (APHRC, 2002). Despite this, the youth who have been in the slum for long may approve some of the deviant behaviours among their peers. In this respect, they may not judge such as

risky behaviours but as norm of slum life. This is in contrast to the new entrants in the slum life, who may not have been exposed to such acts. The new entrants may also not be socially networked to understand the operations of the slum youth. They therefore, perceive some of the normal activities of the youth in the community as deviant.

The finding could further be explained by the problem behaviour theory. Jessor, (1987) in his problem behaviour theory on adolescent drinking, highlighted attitudinal tolerance of delinquent behaviour as a major influence in alcohol intake. He notes that with such tolerance, delinquent behaviours are not perceived to be wrong. Jessor further notes that the attitudinal tolerance among the youth is based on the positive-negative functions discrepancy. The theory behind positive-negative function discrepancy among the youth is that the youth engage in behaviour when they have reasons to believe the behaviour has positive benefits that outweigh the negative benefits. For example, the youth may perceive stealing as good since they are earning some income which may outweigh the consequence of being imprisoned. In the slum context, due to lack of employment, education and other opportunities the youth could therefore, resort to risky behaviours because of their perceived immediate positive benefits. Thus, the degree to which the youth are involved in problem behaviours like substance use and other related risk behaviours such as violence may be due to the perceived benefits.

Marriage is also associated with its own socio-psychological challenges such as lack of finances to provide for the family, unfaithfulness, and substance use are commonly reported in this study. When the youth were asked how they overcome the challenges,

they reported by using drug and taking alcohol while others report becoming unfaithful as well. The youth may end up into marriage not fully prepared. Others enter into marriage early. Once they face the realities of marriage, the youth find ways of coping. This drives a number to substance and drug use. This goes against the theory of self regulatory which posits that people are motivated to regulate their behaviour to avoid engaging in deviant behaviour

The socio-psychological factors in this study also included involvement in youth groups. Youth groups are naturally meant to be proactive and involving positive activities. When youth involve themselves into groups to conduct various activities or tasks, it gives them a forum in which they can take on positive social roles. The groups also gives them an opportunity in which they can discuss some of the risky behaviors and challenges they face and how to overcome them. The organizations also give young people a sense of belonging and are a source of positive interaction among them. Therefore, youth groups can be protective factor. In this study, 86% of the youth were involved in youth groups. The common group activities were positive and protective and included playing games together, working together as well as watching movies together. Irrespective of this, a number of other activities were negative and included taking drugs and alcohol together as well as violence through fights and mugging. The study rejected the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between socio-psychological factors and deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini semi- slum in Nairobi and accepted the alternative hypothesis that there is a relationship between socio-psychological factors and deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini semi-slum in Nairobi

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion drawn from the results and the recommendations by the researcher. The main objective of this study was to investigate the factors that contribute to deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini slum. The specific objectives were to determine personal characteristics of the respondents, to identify the most common form of deviant behaviour among the youth, to establish the economic factors associated with deviant behaviour among the youth and to establish the socio-psychological factors associated with deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini community.

5.1 Summary of Findings

- i. The youth were of different characteristics and came from different backgrounds. Half of the youth had attained secondary education; three in every four were not in marital union and two thirds were not in employment.
- ii. The common forms of deviant behaviours were alcohol and drug usage, pre-marital sex and prostitution. Gang fitting and rape were also reported though not in high percentages.
- iii. The socio-economic factors that were significantly associated with deviant behaviour among the youth were lack of trade skills, lack of employment and parental education /employment status.
- iv. Challenges associated with living arrangement were lack of privacy, conflicts and communication barriers.

- v. The study showed that most of the youths were born in the slum. One third had been in the slum for more than 14 years while others had been there between 6 and 14 years. Duration of stay in the slum had effect on perception on deviant behaviour.
- vi. The main challenge associated with married youth was lack of basic needs due to lack of finances which drove them to be involved in deviant behaviours such as use of drugs, alcohol, armed robbery and being unfaithful.
- vii. Majority of the youth were members of the youth groups and engaged in positive activities in spite of a few who were in activities which were detrimental such as taking illicit brew and drugs. This led to engaging in pre-marital sex, prostitution and stealing.

5.2 Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to establish perceived factors that influence deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini community. From the study, it was found that deviant behaviour among the youth was common in both males and females and also among the married. It was discovered that despite the presence of deviant behaviour, majority of the youth have attained secondary education. Also, those who had stayed for long in the semi-slum were negative compared to those who had stayed for a shorter period. The youth not in employment and those without skills were negative towards perception on deviant behaviour compared to those in employment. The most common deviant behaviours were drug abuse, alcoholism, prostitution and premarital sex. Socio-economic factors were statistically significant to the deviant behaviour of the youth

in the study area. A regression analysis done revealed that its t-value was greater than the upper and the lower bound respectively and there by rejecting the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between socio-economic factors and deviant behaviours of the youths in the study area, the study therefore concludes that there is relationship between socioeconomic factors and the deviant behaviours of the youth in the study area.

From the finding of the study, socio-psychological factors had statistical significance with the deviant behaviours among the youths in the study area. The study rejected the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between socio-psychological factors and deviant behaviours among the youths in the study area and accepted the alternative hypothesis. The study therefore, concludes that there was a relationship between socio-psychological factors and deviant behaviour among the youths in the study area. In other words, there is a relationship between deviant behaviour and unemployment, poverty, lack of skills, peer influence and the family influence.

5.3 Recommendations

- The government should improve on the social amenities of the study area such as build institute of technologies to absorb the population of the youths who do not make it to university and other middle level colleges.
- The government through relevant ministries and departments and other non governmental organisations concerned, should conduct guidance and counselling to the youths in the study area on the dangers of engaging in deviant behaviours such as drug abuse and pre-marital which was found to be common in the area.

- The government should initiate projects that can create jobs for the youths in the study area.
- The government, relevant non governmental organization and well wishers should improve the infrastructure and housing system in the study area.

5.4 Recommendations for Further Research

The following suggestions are offered for future research as a result of the investigation.

- i. A similar study should be conducted in other slums in Kenya in order to fill the information gap.
- ii. Further research should be conducted to establish whether those who had attained secondary educational level and above had completed up to form four or not.
- iii. Further research should be conducted to investigate the H.I.V prevalent rate among the youth in the semi-slum due to presence of premarital sex and prostitution.
- iv. A similar study should be conducted among the youth in high class estates.

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SECTION 2: Background Characteristics	
1.1	Date of Interview (DD/MM/YYYY) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.2	Time of Interview[24 Hour] <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.3	Field interviewer Code: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.4	Village Name
1.5	Date of birth of the respondents <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.6	Gender of the respondents [1 = Male; 2= Female] <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7	Education level of the respondents 0=None; 1=Primary; 2= Secondary ; 3=College; 4= University <input type="checkbox"/>
1.8	What is your current marital status 1= Never married; 2=Married; 3=Separated/Divorced; 4=Widowed <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 3: Prevalence of Youth Deviant Behaviour

Key: 1=SA: Strongly Agree; 2=A: agree; 3=D: Disagree; 4=SD: Strongly Disagree

3.1: What are some of the challenges you face as youths in the community? [**FI: Tick Appropriately**]

FACTORS	1=SA	2=A	3=D	4=SD
Unemployment				
Lack of education				
Inadequate clothing				
Lack of money for medical care				
Inappropriate shelter				
Inadequate food				
Lack of parental guidance				
Lack of social amenities				

3.2: What are some of unacceptable activities the youths are likely to engage in as a result of these challenges? [**FI: Tick Appropriately**]

Activities	1=SA	2=A	3=D	4=SD
Use of drugs				
Use of alcohol				
Gang Fights				
Pre-marital Sex				
Stealing				
Prostitution				
Armed Robbery				
Rape				

3.3: How often do the youths involve themselves in unacceptable behaviour as a result of challenges they face? [**F1: Tick Appropriately**]

Activities	1=More often	2=Often	3=Rarely	4=Never
Use of drugs				
Use of alcohol				
Gang Fights				
Pre-marital Sex				
Stealing				
Prostitution				
Armed Robbery				
Rape				

3.4: Do you agree that you face similar challenges as other youths in the slum?

1=Strongly Agree () ; 2=Agree () ; 3=Disagree () ; 4=Strongly Disagree ()

SECTION 4: Factors Influencing Deviant Behaviour

SECTION 4 A. Economic Factors

4.1: Do you have parents, both, one or none of your parents?

1=Yes, both () ; 2=Father only () ; 3=Mother only () ; 4=None ()

[FI: If None Is Living; Skip To Q4.8]

4.2: What is your father's educational level [FI: If Both Parents or Father Living]

1=None () ; 2=Primary () ; 3=Secondary () ; 4=College () ; 5=University ()

4.3: What is your father's current employment status?

1=Unemployed () ; 2=Casual work () ; 3=Permanent work () ; 4=Business ()

4.4: What is your Mother's educational level [FI: If Both Parents or Mother Living]

1=None () ; 2=Primary () ; 3=Secondary () ; 4=College () ; 5=University ()

4.5: What is your mother's current employment status?

1=Unemployed () ; 2=Casual work () ; 3=Permanent work () ; 4=Business ()

4.6: Has it been easy for your parents to get jobs? 1=Yes () ; 2=No ()

4.7: Why do you think your parents have been unable to get jobs?

1=Lack of skills () ; 2=Low education () ; 3=Lack of jobs () ;

4=High competition () ; 5=other reasons (specify)

4.8: In your extended family people have not been able to get education due to poverty

1=Strongly Agree () ; 2=Agree () ; 3=Disagree () ; 4=Strongly Disagree ()

4.9: If at all you did not attend school or you have inadequate education, indicate if the following contributed to this:

Reason	1=SA	2= A	3=D	4=SD
Lack of fees				
Lack of food				
Parents low educational level				
Absent parents due to jobs				
Parents low attitude to education				
Was a truant				
Was expelled from school				
Taking parent roles due to HIV/AIDS				
Peer influence				
Drug abuse				

4.10: Do you have any skills & knowledge acquired through training?

1= Yes () ; 2=No ()

4.11: If **yes in 4.10**, indicate the skills and knowledge acquired

Type of Training	Skills Acquired

4.12: What is your current employment status?

1=Unemployed (); 2=Casual work (); 3=Permanent work (); 4=Business ()

[FI: If Not in Employment Skip to 4.17]

4.13: From what you do, approximately how much do you get per month? Kshs.

.....

(1=Nothing (); 2=Less than 1000 (); 3=Between 1001-4000 ();

4= 4001-7000 (); 5=7001-10000 (); 6=10000 and above ())

4.14: How many people depend on your income?

4.15: How are you related to them?

4.16: How are you able to meet the following from what you get every month?

Basic Needs	1= Adequate	2= Inadequate
Food		
Shelter		
Medical care		
Clothing		
Education		

4.17: In your opinion, what are the factors influencing youth deviant behaviour in the slum? **[FI: Tick Each Appropriately]**

Contributing Factors	1=SA	2=A	3=D	4=SD
Introduction to prostitution by parents				
Lack of education				
Lack of food				
Lack of shelter				
Lack of clothing				
Quarrels/fights at home				
Peer influence				
Availability of inappropriate movies				
Lack parental guidance				
Parental ignorance on education				
Lack of privacy due to crowded shelter				
Lack of employment				
Lack of skills and knowledge				
Negative attitude by society				
Availability of illicit alcohol				
Easy access to illicit drugs				
Availability of inappropriate movies				
Lack of recreational activities				
Lack of role models				
Inadequate security services				
Premarital sex				

SECTION 4B: Social-Psychological Factors

4.18: For how long have you stayed in the slum?

1=3-5 years () ; 2= 6-9 years () ; 3=10-12 years () ; 4= 15 and above ()

4.19: Whom do you stay with? **[FI: Tick All That Apply]**

Relative	1=YES	2=NO
Stay with parents		
Stays with guardian		
Stay with siblings		
Stay with grandparents		
Stay with family(married)		
Others (specify.....)		

4.20: Indicate any challenges associated with living arrangements.

Challenge	1=SA	2=A	3=D	4=SD
No privacy				
Overcrowding				
Lack of enough food and other facilities				
Communication barrier				
Conflicts now and then				

FI: Check Background Section Q1.8: If 2=Married Asks Questions 4.21 To 4.25; If Not Married Skip To 4.26

4.21: If married, approximately at which year did you get married? **Year** _____

4.22: How many children do you have? [**FI: Record the Number Here**] no. _____

4.23: At what year did you get your first child [refer to biological children] **Year:**

4.24: What are some of the challenges you face in your marriage that may likely make you engage in deviant behaviour?

Challenges	1=SA	2=A	3=D	4=SD
Lack of finances				
Lack of basic needs				
My spouses is an alcoholic				
My spouse is unfaithful				
My spouse engages in armed robbery				
My spouse takes drugs				

4.25: How do you handle these challenges?

Challenges	1=SA	2=A	3=D	4=SD
By use drugs				
By use alcohol				
By becoming unfaithful				
Report my spouse to police				
Other (Specify.....)				

4.26: Do you have a group of friends in the slum? **1=Yes** (); **2=No** ()

4.27: How did you choose the group?

1=Age (); **2=Shared customs** (); **3= Popularity** (); **4= Same educational level** ()

5=Relatives (); **6=same economical background** ()

4.28: Indicate activities that you do together as a group [**FI: Tick Each Appropriately**]

Activities	1=SA	2=A	3=D	4=SD
Play games				
Work together				
Watch Movies				
Take illicit alcohol				
Take drugs				
Fight				
Carryout mugging				

4.29: Do the following challenges face your group in the slum?

Challenges	1=SA	2=A	3=D	4=SD
Lack of employment				
Lack of skills and Knowledge				
Negative attitude by society				
Police arrests				
Fights with other groups				
Lack of recreation facilities				

4.30: What challenges does the group influence you to participate in?

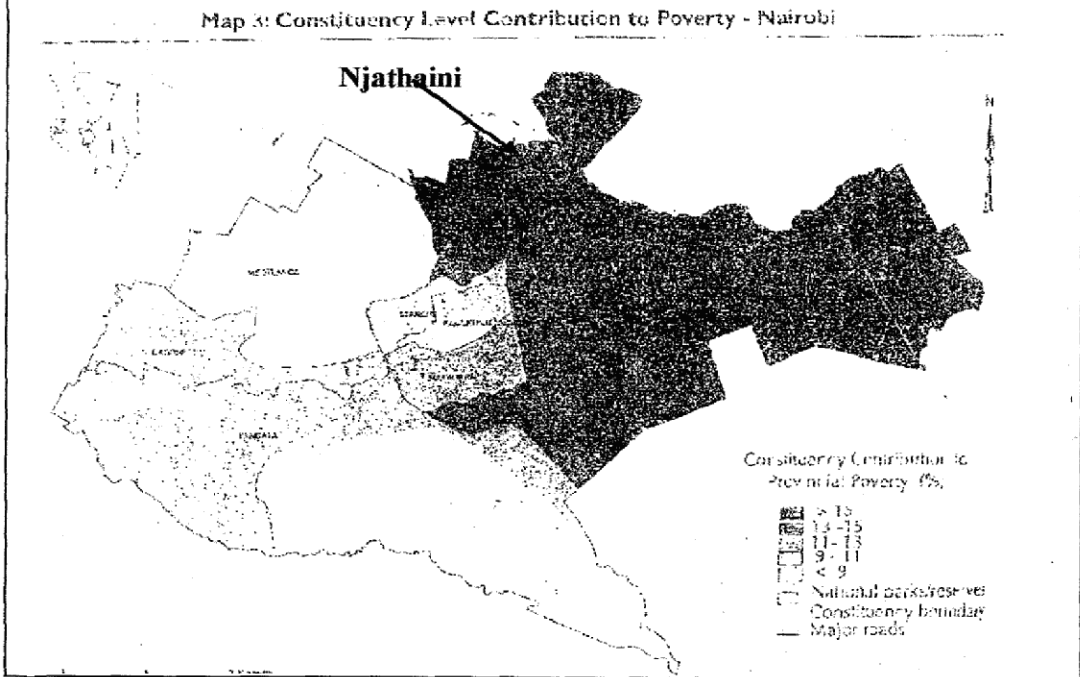
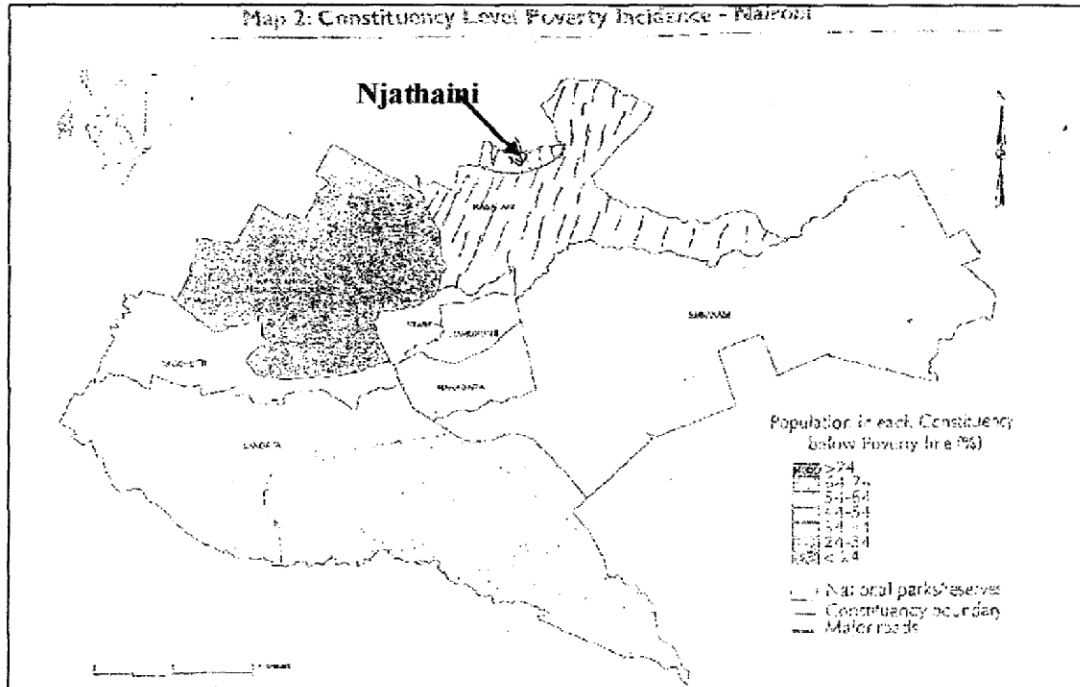
Activities	1=SA	2=A	3=D	4=SD
Use of drugs				
Use of alcohol				
Gang Fights				
Unsafe Sex				
Stealing				
Prostitution				
Armed Robbery				

4.31: Do you use or have you tried drugs and alcohol? **1=Yes** (); **2=No** ()

4.32: If **Yes in 4.31** above, indicate activities that you engage in as a result of the influence of drugs or alcohol [**FI: Tick Each Appropriately**]

Activities	1=YES	2=NO
Armed attack		
Prostitution		
Muggings		
Rape		
Stealing		
Pre-marital sex		
Others		

APPENDIX II: MAP OF NJATHAINI



APPENDIX III: RESEARCH PERMIT

PAGE 2 **PAGE 3**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs/Miss/Institution
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of (Address)Kenyatta University
P.O BOX 43844, Nairobi

Research Permit No. NCST/RRI/12/1/SS011/1264
Date of issue 15th September 2011
Fee received KSHS 1000

has been permitted to conduct research in

Location
Kasarani District
Nairobi Province

on the topic: Factors influencing deviant
behaviour among the youth in Njathaini
Community, Nairobi, Kenya

for a period ending 31st October 2011

Applicant's Signature **Secretary National Council for Science and Technology**

