

**JUVENILE CRIME MITIGATION MEASURES TOWARDS SECURITY
MANAGEMENT: CASE OF MATHARE SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI**

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**A Thesis Submitted In Partial Fulfilment Of The Requirements For The Award of The
Degree of Master of Science in Governance, Peace, and Security Studies In The Department
of Governance, Peace, and Security Studies and the School of Humanities and Social
Sciences Of Africa Nazarene University**

June, 2026

DECLARATION

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DEDICATION

I declare that this document and the research that it describes are my original work and that they have not been presented in any other university for academic work.

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DEDICATION

In profound gratitude and love, this thesis is dedicated to my cherished family—my rock and constant pillars of support. To my remarkable wife, Elizabeth Purkei, whose unwavering encouragement, and understanding have been the cornerstone of my journey. Your boundless love and enduring motivation have been my inspiration.

To my beloved children, Mellanie, Lionel, and Jayson, who bring joy, laughter, and purpose to my life. Your presence fuels my determination, and the strides I take are with your futures in mind. Your resilience and bright spirits are a beacon of hope that lights my academic path.

Above all, this dedication extends to the Divine Creator, to God, whose infinite grace and providence have granted me strength and the opportunities to pursue knowledge and growth. Without His guidance, I acknowledge humbly that none of my accomplishments would be possible. It is through His blessings that I embark on this academic endeavor, seeking to contribute meaningfully to the discourse on juvenile crime mitigation.

May this thesis project stand as a testament to the collective love, support, and faith that has fueled my academic pursuits. With profound gratitude, I dedicate this work to those who have stood by me, enabling me to reach new heights.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In expressing my heartfelt gratitude, I extend profound thanks to my esteemed supervisors, Dr. E. Nyaga, and Mr. Nyaranga Charles, for their invaluable guidance, unwavering support, and scholarly insights that have intricately shaped the trajectory of this research project. Their commitment to excellence and mentorship has been instrumental in transforming ideas into a cohesive and meaningful academic endeavor.

I extend sincere appreciation to the dedicated lecturers and non-teaching staff at Africa Nazarene University. Their collective efforts in sharing knowledge, providing valuable resources, and fostering a conducive academic environment have significantly enriched my learning experience throughout this academic journey.

To my family and friends, I am deeply thankful for your unwavering encouragement, both emotionally and financially. Your belief in my capabilities has been a driving force, propelling me towards the successful completion of this research project. Your contributions, both big and small, have left an indelible mark on this academic endeavor.

In this collective journey, each person who has played a role, no matter how small, deserves acknowledgment. To all those who have been part of this endeavor, I extend my heartfelt thanks for your integral contributions to the realization of this research project.

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ABSTRACT

Juvenile crime in Kenya has contributed to high backlog of youth cases in security systems. A high number of youths engage in crime knowingly and unknowingly and are being condemned into prison despite the enactment of the Children and Young Persons Act 2022 as a legal instrument to protect juvenile and youthful offenders. Mathare Sub-County has a population of 68,941 persons per 3km square area, living in informal structures without sufficient basic needs, coupled with unemployment, being underemployed and being underpaid in manual contractual jobs. The purpose of this study is to assess mitigation measures towards juvenile crime in Mathare sub-county. The specific objective that will guide the study will be to establish the treatment accorded juveniles with criminal cases towards security management, assessment, and effectiveness of juveniles' legislation in security management, and to propose mitigation measures that will enhance the rights of juvenile offenders. Recent studies have shown that poverty has been highlighted as a major factor in juvenile and youth delinquency in Mathare Sub- County. Two main theories will be employed in this study, the strain theory and Foucault theory of power and resistance as the residents' fight poverty, marginalization, and identification. The study will use a sample size of 100 respondents, while the key general respondents will be 30. The Yamane formula will be used for the key respondents. Questionnaire and interviews schedule will be the main data collection instruments. The study will employ descriptive and inferential statistics during data analysis. Data collected will be presented using tables, charts, frequency, and percentage. The study findings may be of benefit to scholars and policy makers for the Kenyan government.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CYPA - Children and Young Persons Act

FFT – Functional Family Therapy

KPHC – Kenya Population and Housing Census

KPS – Kenya Prison Service

NACOSTI – National Council for Science Technology and Innovation.

NCCP – National Center for Children in Poverty

PATHS – Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies

UNAFEI – United Nations Asia and Far East Institute

DEFINITION OF TERMS

An Act: In legal terms, "an act" can be broadly defined as a voluntary, intentional behavior or conduct that may have legal consequences (Black, 2019). It is a law or formal decision made by a parliament or other group of elected lawmakers.

Juvenile: According to Steinberg (2017), a juvenile refers to an individual who has not yet reached.

Juvenile delinquency: Juvenile delinquency refers to the involvement of individuals, typically aged below 18 years, in unlawful and antisocial activities that violate legal norms and regulations (Siegel & Welsh, 2018). In this study, "Juvenile delinquency" is operationalized as the engagement of individuals, usually below the age of 18, in behaviors that contravene legal norms and regulations, exhibiting unlawful and antisocial activities. The focus of this operationalization is on understanding and addressing juvenile crime in the specific context of Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi, as part of the broader scope of "Juvenile Crime Mitigation Measures Towards Security Management." In simply the term is used in this study to describe illegal actions by a minor.

Juvenile offenders: Juvenile offenders are individuals who, due to their age, are subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. They have been accused of violating the law and are deemed in need of intervention and rehabilitation rather than punishment. The focus is on recognizing the developmental characteristics of youth and tailoring responses to address their unique needs (Feld, 2018; Scott & Steinberg, 2020). In this study, 'Juvenile Offenders' is operationalized as individuals below the age of 18 who have come under the purview of the juvenile justice system in Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi. These individuals are accused of committing offenses and are considered in need of specialized interventions that prioritize rehabilitation and address their unique developmental characteristics. a child

or young person who has been found guilty of some offense, act of vandalism or antisocial behavior before a juvenile court.

Juvenile court: Juvenile Court is a specialized legal institution designed to handle cases involving individuals who are not yet considered adults and are accused of committing offenses while under the age of majority. The primary goal of Juvenile Courts is to provide a rehabilitative and individualized approach to address the unique needs and circumstances of juvenile offenders, focusing on their welfare and development rather than solely punitive measures (Bartollas & Miller, 2019; Hess, Orthmann, & Wright, 2018). also referred to as the children's court, a special court handling the problem of delinquent, neglected or abused children.

Kipande: A Kiswahili word for an identity card.

Security management: Security Management involves the systematic and strategic efforts to identify, assess, and mitigate risks and threats to ensure the safety and protection of individuals, property, and assets. It encompasses a comprehensive approach, including preventive measures, emergency response planning, and ongoing evaluation to address evolving security challenges (Broder, 2017; Fay & Boisvert, 2019). Is the identification of an organization's assets including people, building, machines, systems, and information assets followed by development, documentation and implementation of policies and procedures protecting these assets. In this study, 'Security Management' is operationalized as a systematic and strategic approach aimed at identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks and threats associated with juvenile crime within Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi. The focus is on the safety and protection of individuals, property, and assets, emphasizing a

comprehensive strategy that includes preventive measures and emergency response planning.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a nuanced and comprehensive introduction to the research. The primary focus is on exploring the intricate relationship between security management systems, specifically within the Criminal Justice System, and the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in Mathare Sub-County. The chapter aims to set the stage for a detailed examination of how security management systems impact the prevalence, control, and handling of juvenile cases within the specified locality.

Within this contextual framework, the introduction delves into the historical context of juvenile crime, tracing its roots in both international and local settings. A comparative analysis of legal definitions of juvenile crime in countries such as Germany and England is presented, highlighting the complexity associated with comparing juvenile crime rates globally. The chapter further explores divergent approaches to juvenile offenders in Australia, Belgium, and England, providing insights into the varied strategies adopted by different nations.

As the narrative unfolds, attention shifts to the unique nature of juvenile delinquency in Nigeria and other African countries. Emphasis is placed on the role of economic conditions and acculturation in shaping criminal behaviors among juveniles. The escalation of juvenile delinquency in Kenya emerges as a critical concern, prompting a reevaluation of the country's security approach. Notably, the study underscores the prevalence of juvenile involvement in criminal activities, particularly among street children, as reported by the Institute of Economic Affairs. The challenges associated with police interventions,

including humane treatment and the imperative for additional remand homes, are brought to the forefront.

By incorporating this introductory section, the chapter seamlessly bridges the broader historical and international context of juvenile delinquency to the specific focus on Mathare Sub-County. The purpose of the study is intricately woven into the narrative, laying the foundation for an in-depth exploration of the complex dynamics between security management systems and juvenile delinquency within the specified locality. This chapter presented an overview of the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitation of the study, delimitation of the study, and conceptual framework.

1.2 Background of the Study

Mathare Sub-County, situated in Nairobi County, is one of Kenya's largest and most densely populated informal settlements. Like many urban slums in developing countries, Mathare is characterized by high levels of poverty, unemployment, poor housing, inadequate access to essential services, and a general environment of social and economic exclusion (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [UNODC], 2019). These conditions have contributed to a persistent and complex problem of juvenile crime, posing significant challenges to both community safety and broader security management efforts in the area (Mwanza, 2023).

The rapid urbanization experienced in Nairobi, particularly through rural-urban migration, has led to the expansion of informal settlements such as Mathare. This influx of low-income earners and unemployed youth has resulted in overcrowded living conditions and increased competition for limited resources (Ndikaru wa Teresia, 2023). The lack of

economic opportunities and social support structures has made crime an attractive alternative for many young people, who often view it as a means of survival. As a result, Mathare has seen a rise in various forms of criminal activity, including robbery, burglary, drug-related offenses, and the proliferation of criminal gangs (Mwanza, 2023; Ndikaru wa Teresia, 2023).

Numerous studies have identified the root causes of youth involvement in crime within Mathare. Key factors include poverty, unemployment, family breakdown, low levels of education, and social exclusion (Kariuki, 2017; Ponge, 2013). The relationship between youth unemployment and crime is particularly pronounced, with joblessness often pushing young people toward illicit activities as a means of income generation (Kariuki, 2017). Furthermore, the lack of effective welfare programs and limited access to quality education exacerbate the vulnerability of youth to criminal influences (Ndikaru wa Teresia, 2023).

The security challenges faced by Mathare residents are multifaceted. The presence of organized criminal gangs, the prevalence of violent crime, and the general fear of crime have undermined both individual and collective security (Mwanza, 2023). Residents often report feeling abandoned by formal law enforcement agencies, citing inadequate police presence and ineffective crime reporting mechanisms. This has led to a reliance on informal security arrangements, including vigilante groups and community policing initiatives (Mwanza, 2023; Ndikaru wa Teresia, 2023).

In response to the persistent threat of crime, Mathare's residents have developed a range of community-based mitigation strategies. These include the formation of local security

committees, the employment of night guards, the erection of gates and fences, and the implementation of community policing programs (Ndikaru wa Teresia, 2023). Such initiatives are often supported by both state and non-state actors, emphasizing the importance of collaborative approaches to crime prevention in informal settlements.

A notable intervention is the National Youth Service (NYS) Community Cohorts Programme, which was launched in Mathare in 2014. The program sought to engage unemployed youth in community development projects, such as infrastructure improvement and public service provision, while also promoting a savings culture and economic empowerment (Centre for Human Rights and Policy Studies [CHRIPS], 2022). The underlying assumption was that providing economic opportunities and fostering social inclusion would reduce youth participation in criminal activities and promote peace (CHRIPS, 2022).

Efforts to mitigate juvenile crime in Mathare are situated within broader national and international frameworks. The Kenyan government has introduced various initiatives aimed at addressing youth unemployment, such as the establishment of youth funds and preferential access to public procurement opportunities for young people (Ponge, 2013). At the global level, the United Nations' Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development underscores the importance of reducing crime, violence, and discrimination as prerequisites for inclusive and resilient urban communities (UNODC, 2019). Despite these efforts, challenges remain. The effectiveness of crime mitigation measures is often hampered by resource constraints, limited community engagement, and the complex interplay of social, economic, and political factors that drive crime in informal settlements (Ndikaru wa Teresia, 2023). There is a growing recognition of the need for more

comprehensive, evidence-based interventions that address both the immediate and underlying causes of juvenile crime (UNODC, 2019).

Juvenile delinquency, a complex and pervasive issue, manifests differently across the globe. In the 1990s, the United States experienced a surge in violent juvenile crime, echoing similar challenges faced by numerous European countries, including Canada. However, diverse legal frameworks and definitions of crime across Europe make direct comparisons challenging. For instance, in Germany, assault is classified as a violent crime only if a weapon is used, a contrast to England and Wales, where the severity of injury determines whether an assault is considered violent. The variance in legal frameworks underscores the need for a nuanced understanding of juvenile crime on a global scale (Kalra, 2016).

The response of the United States to juvenile offenders has evolved, with current trends reflecting a move towards treating them similarly to adult criminals, emphasizing effective rehabilitative measures. In contrast, Australia's 1988 Youth Court Law viewed juvenile offenders' cases as a normal step, an integral part of the legal process, presenting an opportunity for development. Belgium, through its Youth Court Protection Act, focuses on specific measures for juvenile delinquents, including care, protection, and education, recognizing these as crucial elements in the minors' growth and development. Meanwhile, England has taken a different approach, concentrating on the offense rather than the offender in addressing the surge in juvenile cases (Kalra, 2016).

Juvenile crime remains a significant concern in many developing countries, including Pakistan, where rapid urbanization, poverty, and social exclusion have created environments conducive to youth involvement in criminal activities (Khan & Ali, 2020).

Urban slums and informal settlements in major Pakistani cities such as Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad face similar challenges to those observed in Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County, with high rates of juvenile delinquency affecting community security and stability (Raza et al., 2021). The study highlights that juvenile crime in urban informal settlements, such as those in Pakistan, is deeply rooted in socio-economic challenges including poverty, unemployment, inadequate education, and family instability. These factors create a vulnerable environment where youth are more likely to engage in criminal activities, posing significant challenges to community security and law enforcement. Effective mitigation of juvenile crime requires a multifaceted approach that combines community-based interventions, youth empowerment programs, and strengthened institutional frameworks. Community participation and collaborative efforts between government agencies, law enforcement, and civil society are essential to create sustainable security management strategies.

Turning to Africa, juvenile delinquency in Nigeria and other countries differs significantly from industrialized nations in terms of the nature of crime. Driving factors such as the illegal sale of objects, theft, and vagrancy reflect a struggle for physical survival. Notably, serious crimes by juveniles often involve facilitation by adults, amplifying the challenges faced by young offenders. In Nigeria, unfavorable economic conditions contribute to the high number of offenses committed by small gangs of juveniles. The real danger lies in the potential acculturation of juveniles to vagrant life, hindering their ability to settle into regular work or seek decent employment upon release. The destruction of family and tribal systems further complicates the situation, as the country lacks the necessary resources to effectively address young juvenile offenders within society. The aftermath of release often

sees implicated juveniles returning to the streets due to a lack of formal education or social assistance (Black, 2020).

The study on juvenile crime mitigation measures towards security management in Rwanda reveals that the government has implemented a range of strategies aimed at preventing and rehabilitating juvenile offenders (Kahindo, 2024). Key risk factors identified include low education levels, poverty, unemployment, dysfunctional family environments, substance abuse, and exposure to violence. Rwanda's approach involves rehabilitation programs such as remedial cognitive education focused on civic values and technical and vocational training, primarily delivered at facilities like the Iwawa Rehabilitation Centre. These programs have shown positive effects in reforming juvenile delinquents, although challenges remain in training methodologies, reintegration, and aftercare support. The government also emphasizes diversion-like measures within the juvenile justice system to avoid formal judicial proceedings where possible, promoting mediation and community-based resolutions. Additionally, community initiatives such as the Inshuti z'Umuryango (Friends of the Family) volunteers play a crucial role in monitoring, counseling, and supporting vulnerable children and families. Despite these efforts, juvenile delinquency persists, partly due to recidivism among rehabilitated youth, highlighting the need for improved follow-up systems and policy enforcement. Overall, Rwanda's juvenile crime mitigation framework combines legal reforms, rehabilitation, social support, and community engagement to enhance security management and protect children's rights.

Addressing the surge in juvenile delinquency in Kenya, particularly within Mathare Sub-County, requires a comprehensive reevaluation of the nation's security strategies. The

Institute of Economic Affairs (2015) reports that juveniles contribute significantly, accounting for up to 51% of all reported crimes. While law enforcement agencies have adopted a more modern approach to tackle this menace, concerns have emerged regarding the methods employed during police operations, particularly in the treatment of street children.

The tactics employed during police roundups have raised eyebrows, with reports of brutal force being used. Unfortunately, the welfare of juveniles seems to be overlooked, as instances of taunting, scolding, manhandling, and physical beatings before arrest have been documented (Omboto, 2018). This calls for a critical examination of the methods used by law enforcement agencies, emphasizing the need for a balance between maintaining public order and ensuring the humane treatment of young offenders.

Adding to the complexity of the issue is Kenya's substantial population of street children, surpassing 300,000 nationwide, with over 60,000 in Nairobi alone (UNICEF, Report, 2017). This staggering number underscores the gravity of the problem, prompting calls for an increase in the number of remand homes from three to eleven in major towns and cities. This underscores the urgency and scale of the issue, particularly in Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi.

Considering these challenges, there is a pressing need for a nuanced and comprehensive examination of juvenile crime mitigation measures within Mathare Sub-County. Such an analysis should be situated within the broader context of global, African, and local perspectives to provide a well-rounded understanding of the issue. The dynamics of juvenile delinquency in Mathare, characterized by its status as a densely populated informal

settlement, necessitate a tailored examination of the specific challenges and opportunities in security management.

To delve deeper into the complexities of juvenile delinquency in Mathare, it is crucial to explore the socio-economic factors contributing to this issue. High levels of poverty, limited access to education, and a lack of recreational facilities can contribute to the vulnerability of young individuals to criminal activities. A thorough investigation into the root causes of juvenile delinquency will provide valuable insights for designing effective intervention strategies.

Furthermore, an in-depth examination of the current legal framework and juvenile justice system in Kenya is essential. Assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of existing laws and policies related to juvenile offenders will inform recommendations for potential reforms. This includes considering alternatives to incarceration, such as rehabilitation and community-based programs, to address the root causes of delinquency and prevent recidivism.

In tandem with legal considerations, a focus on law enforcement practices is paramount. Training programs for police officers should emphasize the importance of respecting the rights and dignity of juveniles, ensuring that their approach is both effective and humane. Collaboration between law enforcement, social services, and community organizations is crucial for creating a holistic and sustainable approach to juvenile crime mitigation.

Moreover, initiatives aimed at addressing the broader social issues contributing to juvenile delinquency should be prioritized. This includes efforts to alleviate poverty, improve access to education, and create recreational opportunities for young people. Community

engagement and empowerment programs can play a pivotal role in fostering a sense of belonging and purpose among juveniles, reducing the likelihood of engaging in criminal activities.

In conclusion, the surge in juvenile delinquency in Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi, demands a meticulous and comprehensive approach. By delving into the socio-economic factors, legal framework, law enforcement practices, and broader social initiatives, a holistic strategy can be formulated. This strategy should not only address the immediate concerns of public safety but also focus on long-term solutions that uplift and empower the youth, creating a safer and more resilient community.

1.3 Statement of the problem

The escalating instances of juvenile delinquency in Kenya underscore the multifaceted nature of the issue, revealing that delinquency does not follow a singular path but is influenced by various risk factors. Rooted in the historical context, the genesis of youth involvement in crime can be traced back to the colonial era when youth actively joined local communities in resistance against colonial rule. In response, colonial masters instituted youth corrective centers, approved schools, and eventually juvenile courts, formalized through the passage of the Children and Young Person's Act. Despite these historical interventions, the problem persists, and its origins extend beyond the colonial period. The ideal situation in Mathare Sub-County regarding juvenile crime mitigation involves a well-coordinated, multi-sectoral approach where government agencies, community organizations, law enforcement, and families collaborate effectively to prevent juvenile delinquency. This includes accessible and quality educational programs, vocational training, psychosocial support, and recreational activities for youth. The

juvenile justice system functions efficiently with diversion programs, rehabilitation centers, and aftercare services that ensure reintegration of offenders into society. Community policing and youth empowerment initiatives are robust, fostering a safe environment that discourages crime and promotes positive behavior among young people.

In reality, Mathare Sub-County faces significant challenges in mitigating juvenile crime. High levels of poverty, unemployment, family breakdown, and limited access to education and social services contribute to persistent juvenile delinquency. Law enforcement agencies are often under-resourced and overwhelmed, leading to inadequate supervision and weak implementation of diversion and rehabilitation programs. Many juveniles lack access to vocational training or psychosocial counseling, increasing the risk of reoffending. Community involvement is inconsistent, and there is often mistrust between residents and security agencies.

The phenomena of rapid rural-to-urban migration in the 70s and 80s exacerbated the scarcity of resources and opportunities in urban centers, leading to the marginalization of youth who opted for self-sufficiency in the challenging conditions of informal settlements. A report from Aga Khan University in 2016 highlighted that 80% of the Kenyan population below the age of 35 faces unemployment, underemployment, or low wages, contributing to the pervasive poverty that is a significant risk factor for juvenile crime. While the Children's Act of 2001 aimed to address the welfare of children, including those orphaned, abandoned, abused, and destitute, juvenile delinquency continues to be a critical issue within the security systems and management. The act has not yielded the anticipated reduction in the rate of juvenile delinquency, and its efficacy remains questionable.

In response to the persisting challenges, modern mitigation measures have been introduced, encompassing initiatives such as prior learning certification programs, poverty eradication programs, youth engagement strategies, free vocational training, and sports and physical education. The objective is to address systemic issues within the Kenya Criminal Justice System, particularly the juvenile court systems. However, despite these efforts, the problem persists, necessitating a closer examination of their effectiveness.

Addressing the root causes of juvenile delinquency requires a holistic approach, including employment creation and resource devolution to minimize rural-to-urban migration. By assisting at-risk youth in avoiding delinquency, such measures aim to cultivate productive members within their societies. International collaboration, exemplified by UNICEF's initiatives since 2000, emphasizes the establishment of specialized juvenile justice systems. These systems prioritize policies and approaches that view detention as a last resort and an exceptional measure. Nevertheless, challenges persist, especially concerning the overrepresentation of street children in the criminal justice system.

The National Council for Children's Policy (NCCP) reported in 2019 that 80% of children appearing before children's courts are from the street, indicating the prevalence of arrests during the commission of crimes. The uneven distribution of juvenile courts across the country contributes to high numbers and backlogs of criminal cases. Additionally, the understaffing of judicial systems hampers the timely administration of justice, undermining the credibility of security systems.

Therefore, the myriad setbacks in juvenile crime mitigation measures toward security management form the crux of this study. The focal point is Mathare Sub-County in Nairobi, where these issues manifest prominently. The study is prompted by the urgency to

comprehensively understand and address the challenges faced in managing juvenile delinquency in Mathare, considering the historical, socio-economic, and legal dimensions. The subsequent analysis aims to provide valuable insights and recommendations for more effective mitigation measures and security management tailored to the unique context of Mathare Sub-County.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

This study seeks to explore the intricate relationship between security management systems, specifically within the Criminal Justice System, and the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in Mathare Sub-County. The primary objective investigated how security management systems impact the prevalence, control, and handling of juvenile cases within the specified locality. Additionally, the study aimed to identify and analyze best practices that contribute to the reduction of juvenile delinquency in Mathare Sub-County. By delving into the interplay between security management systems and juvenile delinquency, the research aspires to provide valuable insights into whether and how these systems influence the occurrence and patterns of juvenile offenses. It also identified effective strategies and practices that have proven successful in mitigating juvenile delinquency in Mathare Sub-County. This purpose aligned with a broader understanding of the complex dynamics between security management and juvenile delinquency, contributing to the academic discourse and offering practical recommendations for enhancing the efficacy of security measures in addressing and reducing juvenile cases in Mathare Sub-County.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by general objective and specific objectives.

1.5.1 General Objective

The study general objective investigated crime mitigation measures towards security management; a case of Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County.

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

The study specific objective was as follows;

- i. Establish the judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents within the security management systems of Mathare Sub-County.
- ii. Assess the effectiveness of juveniles' legislation in shaping security management practices in Mathare Sub-County.
- iii. Investigate how mitigation measures contribute to the enhancement of the rights of juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County.

1.6 Research Questions

- i. What form of treatment measures are accorded to juveniles with criminal cases towards security management in Mathare Sub-County?
- ii. How effective and applicable is juvenile legislation within the security management in Mathare Sub-County?
- iii. Which potential strategies exist within Mathare Sub-County for enhancing the rights of juvenile offenders?

1.7 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study hold substantial significance for the Ministry of the Interior and Internal Coordination, particularly in the formulation of policies aimed at mitigating juvenile cases within the realm of security management. The study served as a foundation

for the development of comprehensive policies that address the specific challenges faced by juveniles within the Mathare Sub-County.

This study also played a crucial role in raising awareness among Mathare residents about the imperative need for safeguarding juveniles from within the security systems. By disseminating the recommendations derived from this research, both the sub-county and national government can collaborate to institute targeted mitigation measures. These measures aimed to enhance the well-being of juveniles and deter their involvement in unlawful activities, fostering a safer and more supportive environment.

Furthermore, the significance of this research extended to the broader academic and research community. Students and researchers can leverage the study's findings as valuable reference points when investigating the lives of juveniles and the underlying factors contributing to their involvement in criminal activities. The study contributes to the academic discourse on juvenile delinquency mitigation measures and the application of security management systems.

1.8 Scope of the study

The scope of the study sets out the various boundaries upon which the study will be based on. Some of the key outlines are usually the size of the sample population, timeline, and the geographic location of the study. According to Saunders et al (2014) the scope states the bounds under which an inquiry functions and is restricted by sample size and geographical area. The study was confined to juvenile activities that breach the law and security mitigation measures against such in Mathare Sub- County. The study area was Mathare Sub-County of the larger Nairobi County, a carefully picked cosmopolitan, over-populated and poverty-stricken informal settlement.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

This study focuses on examining mitigation measures against juvenile crime within security management systems, with a specific emphasis on the role of local factors such as poverty. The research was delimited to the confines of Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County. The delimitations of this study encompass both the scope and boundaries of the research. Firstly, the study intentionally confines itself to the examination of local factors, specifically poverty, as contributors to juvenile crime within security management systems. It does not aim to comprehensively explore all potential factors that may influence juvenile crime.

Secondly, the geographical scope of the research is restricted to Mathare Sub-County in Nairobi County. This limitation is imposed to provide a focused and in-depth analysis within a specific local context, allowing for a nuanced understanding of the dynamics at play in the selected area. The decision to concentrate on Mathare Sub-County is driven by the need for a targeted investigation that considers the unique socio-economic and demographic characteristics of this specific locale.

In essence, this study intentionally refrains from extending its investigation beyond the local factors and the specified geographical area mentioned above. The delineation serves to provide a clear framework for the research, ensuring a more thorough exploration of the identified factors within the defined context.

1.10 Limitation of the study

Limitations are challenges that a researcher face during the study. Usually, limitations bar research from achieving the intended outcome, Saunders et al (2011). Limitation is the aspect of the study that the researcher knows may negatively affect the results or

generalization of the results, but which has no control over (Kamau, Githii, Njau 2014). The major limitation of this research was security of the researcher in the field of study. Mathare sub-county is notorious for burglary and day-time robbery by thugs who reside in Mathare Valley. Therefore, the researcher was persuaded residents and parents whose juveniles engage in criminal activities to get information on juvenile delinquency. Hence, perceptions of the locals towards security agents posed a huge problem in gathering information. Another limitation that is likely to be encountered was due to language barrier, considering that a large portion of the population in Mathare slums speaks sheng and are semi-illiterate hence getting information was a problem. This required that the researcher employ research assistants from among the locals to help in interpreting questionnaires during data collection exercises through interviews and surveys. Another constraint might be access to informants because of their tight schedules, which required seeking permission in advance from them before data collection day.

1.11 Assumptions of the Study

The issue of juvenile crime is not well documented, and therefore many assume that it does not exist. This study assumed that juvenile crime occurs frequently in Mathare sub-county. Secondly, all respondents were freely give out information on juvenile crime rate and how it can be mitigated in the study area. Lastly, all parents whose children have been victims of juvenile crime was suspected of being agents of the vice and hence gave out information without malice.

1.12 Theoretical Framework

1.12.1 Strain Theory

This study is grounded in the Strain Theory, which posits that individuals are more likely to engage in criminal activities when they experience strain and stressors in their lives. This

theory, developed by Agnew and Brezina (2017), suggests that negative emotions such as frustration and anger arising from strains may drive individuals to commit crimes as a corrective action. Strain can manifest in various forms, including economic challenges, and may lead individuals to resort to criminal activities as a means of coping or seeking alternative sources of livelihood.

Strain Theory, as applied to this study, finds resonance in the socio-economic conditions prevalent in Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi, Kenya. The UN (2007) reports that youth constitute 41% of the unemployed population, putting them at a higher risk of involvement in criminal activities, both as perpetrators and victims. The strain experienced by Mathare residents, particularly those living in slums and informal settlements, is notable, with a World Bank report (2018) indicating that 60% of Kenya's urban population resides in such areas. The high level of strain experienced by Mathare residents, many of whom are migrant workers and refugees facing daily challenges, may drive them to engage in crime as an alternative means of survival.

As we delve into the Strain Theory, it is essential to consider its assumptions and relevance to the study at hand. The theory assumes that individuals, when faced with strain, may resort to criminal activities as a coping mechanism or a way to alleviate negative emotions. In the context of Mathare Sub-County, the strain emanates from the challenging socio-economic conditions, where a significant portion of the population is employed in the informal sector (87% according to the 2019 census). These individuals, working in precarious jobs such as casual labor, small businesses, and informal activities, may perceive crime as a viable option to address the strain associated with their economic circumstances.

Critics of the Strain Theory argue that it oversimplifies the relationship between strain and crime, overlooking other factors that may contribute to criminal behavior. Despite these criticisms, Strain Theory provides a valuable lens through which to examine the motivations behind juvenile crime in Mathare Sub-County, allowing for a nuanced understanding of how socio-economic strain may lead to criminal activities.

In conclusion, this study exclusively adopts the Strain Theory as the theoretical framework for examining mitigation measures against juvenile crime within security management systems. The discussion has outlined the key aspects of Strain Theory, including its assumptions, relevance to the study, and criticisms from scholars. The next sections of the study will further explore and analyze the implications of Strain Theory in the specific context of Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi, Kenya.

1.12.2 Social Disorganization Theory

The theory was initially established by Shaw and McKay (1942). They argued that crime and delinquency are not caused by individuals' traits but are a normal response by otherwise normal individuals to abnormal environmental conditions. Moreover, they noted that physical and social environments-particularly neighborhoods with poverty, ethnic heterogeneity, residential mobility, and physical dilapidation impede communities from organizing effectively to achieve common goals, including social control over behavior. This breakdown in social institutions and informal social controls leads to social disorganization, which fosters criminal traditions and delinquency in these areas,

The theory had a number of proponents. According to Sexton and Turner, (2011) noted that theory majorly focuses on disorganized neighborhoods foster cultural transmission of delinquents norms through social interactions, reinforcing criminal behaviors among

youths. His work helped in getting a clear connection on social disorganization with cultural and subcultural theories of crime. Meanwhile, Jensen, (2003) emphasized on the role of weak social institutions, and collective efficacy in explaining crime in neighborhoods. Notably, pointed out on the existing failures of community organizations such as schools, law enforcement, and social services to maintain social order leads to breakdowns in social norms and increased criminal behavior. Jensen also stressed on the importance of addressing social issues within disorganized neighborhoods through community engagement and supportive interventions.

The theory had a number of critics. According to Kubrin, (2009) highlighted that the theory is overemphasized on structural and community level factors. That is, the primary attributes of crime and deviance to the breakdown of social institutions and community decision making. Further, noted that individuals in disorganized neighborhoods engage in criminal behaviors, and the theory fails to explain these individual differences. On the other hand, Bursik, (1988) clearly pointed out that the theory has insufficient explanation of social control mechanisms. Moreover, argued that the theory's reliance on the presence or absence of social ties is overly simplistic. That is, weak ties can sometimes facilitate informal social control, and strong ties can, in some cases, undermine it. Additionally, the theory does not fully specify the mechanisms by which structural characteristics translate into higher crime rates. However, Warner, (2003) established that the theory has been criticized for not clearly distinguishing between the causes (social disorganization) and effects (crime and delinquency). There is often confusion in empirical studies about what constitutes social disorganization versus its outcomes, leading to measurements and conceptualization challenges.

Social disorganization theory (SDT) is highly relevant to a study focusing on juvenile crime mitigation and security management in Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi. The theory emphasizes that crime, particularly juvenile delinquency, arises from the breakdown of social institutions and informal social controls within communities' characteristics by poverty, residential instability, ethnic diversity, and weak social cohesion. These factors create an environment where juvenile gangs and delinquents behaviors flourish due to lack of effective community regulation and social support.

1.13 Conceptual Framework

Mugenda and Mugenda (2012) noted that a conceptual framework described how independent variables account for variation in the dependent variable. In this study, the independent variable was a juvenile crime and the dependent variable was mitigation measures in the security management. According to Houghton, Murphy, Shaw and Casey (2015), a conceptual framework explains, either graphically or diagrammatically or even in narratives form, the main things to be studied, the key factors, constructs or variables and the presumed relationships among them" (p.18). This conceptual framework hypothesizes that there exists a link between monitoring and evaluation practice and project success. Kisilu (2015) opine that a conceptual framework can be likened to a design that identifies a sequence of coherent stages or variables and interfaces which fill the gap from beginning to the end of the research process.

Conceptual framework is an analytical tool with several variations and contexts. It's used to make conceptual distinctions and organise ideas. Strong conceptual framework captures something real and does this in a way that is easy to remember and apply. In the below framework we have two indicators, independent variables and dependent variables.

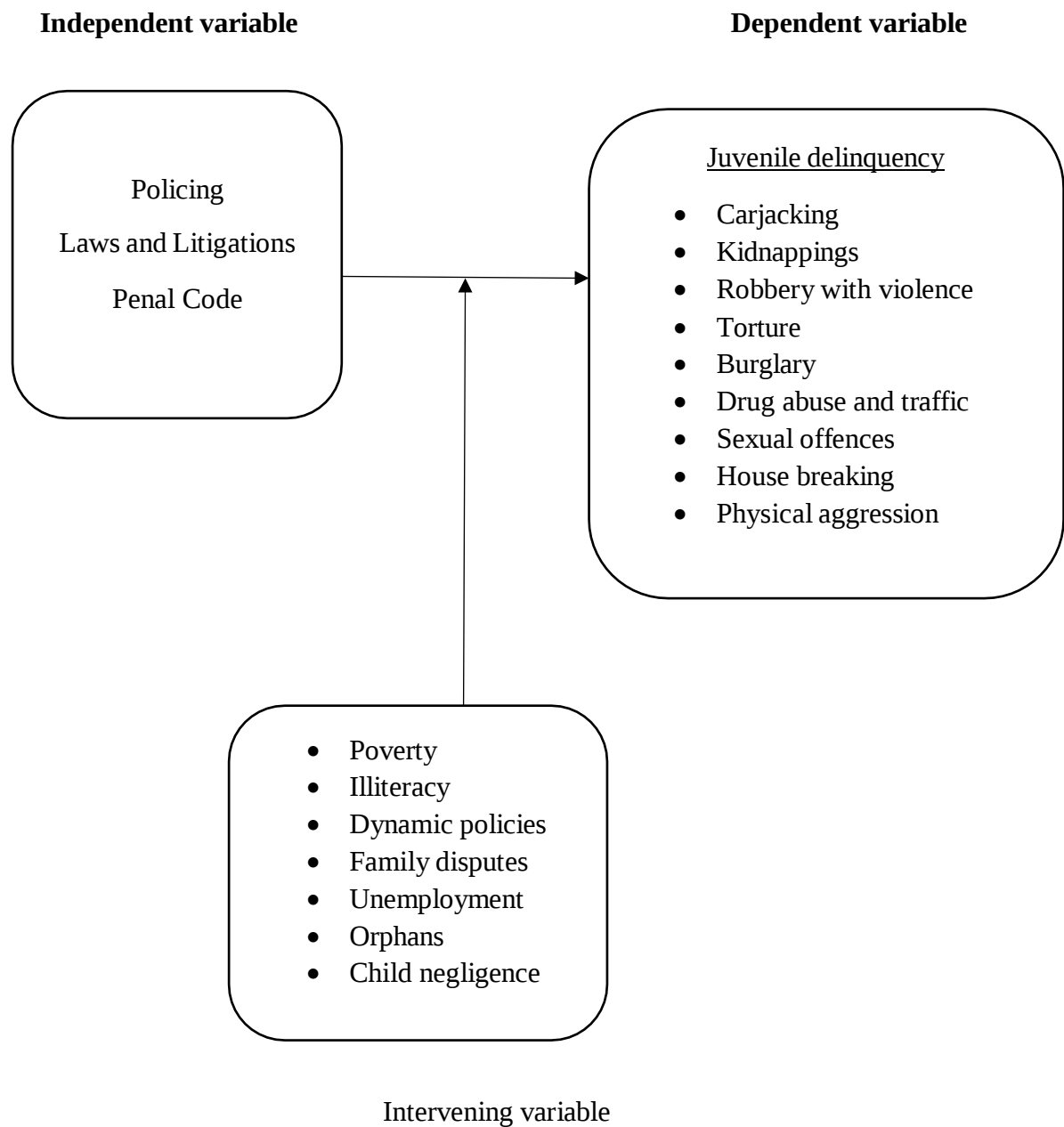


Figure 1.13: Conceptual Framework, source: Researcher (2025)

The conceptual framework for this thesis proposal "Juvenile Crime Mitigation Measures Towards Security Management: A Case of Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County" is designed to explore the intricate relationships between policing, socio-economic factors,

and juvenile delinquency. Policing serves as the primary independent variable, encompassing law enforcement efforts and community policing strategies. Other Independent variables are Laws and Litigations and penal code. The intervening variables, including poverty, illiteracy, dynamic policies, family disputes, unemployment, orphans, and child negligence, reflect the complex socio-economic landscape influencing juvenile behavior.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter addressed key areas in relation to the topic under research such as the historical overview of juvenile crime, an analysis of the juvenile crime globally, regionally, and locally, summary and the research the literature review section involved a review of different sources such as articles, journals, and books in relation to the topic under study. Additionally, the literature review is undertaken based on the specific objectives; investigate the role of local actors in promoting juvenile crime, explore the implications of juvenile crime in Mathare sub-county and evaluate mitigation measures used by security systems to curb juvenile crime. Empirical reviews was on global, regional, national, and local perspectives. Typically, a review on the status of juvenile crime with a focus on Mathare sub-county was carried out by looking into the past occurrences to come up with good conclusions.

2.2 Historical Overview

According to Oshino, (2007) most western countries established juvenile law between the 19th century and the 1920's. In Japan juvenile law was enacted in 1922 and effected a year later. Fundamental changes were made within the legal system that included constitution, criminal procedure, and juvenile law. States recognized that they needed to treat juvenile offenders differently from adult offenders within the criminal justice system. Many countries are now aware of the issues surrounding the treatment of juvenile offenders and therefore there's need to act through implementation of changes in the legislation and practices to improve juvenile justice system. Proper and progressive mechanisms within

the security system will assist juveniles to reintegrate well into the community upon their release, UNAFEI (2007).

Many years later, there seems to be a major shift in crime prevention from the traditional view as a police responsibility, Montreal (2008). However, factors that increase crime and violence are linked to social, economic, and environmental issues and therefore governments should not rely only on criminal law and justice system. Multisectoral partnership among all government institutions as well as police and justice sector are required to reduce crime levels, Tylor-Butts (2001). According to Schlossman, (1983), the Illinois Juvenile Court Act of 1899 in Chicago was the first Juvenile Court to be established in the United States of America. The act gave mandate of court jurisdiction over neglected, dependent, and delinquent children under the age of sixteen years, whose focus was to rehabilitate than punish juvenile and keep its records confidential to minimize stigma. The act advocated for separation of juveniles from adults' imprisonment and barred the detention of children under the age of 12 years. Moreover, the act also proposed for the informality of court procedures.

The idea of the juvenile court spread rapidly within the United States and by 1925 juvenile courts existed in every state apart from Maine and Wyoming. In the early 19th century, children as young as 7 years old could be tried in criminal court and if convicted, they could be convicted and sentenced to prison or even to death. Children under the age of 7 years were presumed to be unable to commit a crime and were therefore exempted from punishment. Reformers believed that treating children and adolescents as adult criminals was unnecessary, harsh, and resulted in corruption. Schlossman, (1983).

The establishment of special courts and incarceration facilities for juveniles was part of progressive reforms, also the creation of kindergarten, child labour laws, mandatory education, introduction of school feeding programmes and vocational education. However, criticism of the juvenile court developed about the fairness and effectiveness, as court informality and judgement resulted in discrimination and lack of attention during the prosecution process. Both children, either those who committed and those who had not committed crime were treated equal, Feld (1997). The Supreme Court decisions in the second half of the 20th century contributed to a procedural formality in the juvenile courts. However, there is doubt on the purpose of the purpose of juvenile courts as recent studies show serious questions towards the actual performance measures against the theoretical purpose that make tolerable process compared to the adult courts. Based on the premise that children develop differently and hence there is need for amenable rehabilitation and they cannot be held accountable for their actions, children and adolescents should be accorded guidance rather than punishment. How well the juvenile courts around the country can show the founders' aspirations is difficult to ascertain.

In the beginning, the juvenile courts had authority not only over children and adolescents who committed illegal acts but also over those who defied parental authority or social conventions including running away from home, skipping school, drinking alcohol in public or engaging in sexual behavior, Schwartz, (1989). The juvenile courts had also a jurisdiction over abused and neglected children with no criminal records. This prompted that young people who had been processed through the juvenile justice system for status offenses be taken to health care facilities like private mental health, drug and alcohol treatment facilities. Such deliberations led to the separation of juveniles and adults in

detention and correctional facilities. Moreover, the removal of juveniles from adults' jails and lock ups was affected after the enactment of the justice and delinquency prevention act. However, the act was amended to challenge the states to address disproportionate confinement of minority juveniles. Schwartz, (1989).

According to UN- Habitat (2011) crime trends and statistics in Africa is scarce. However, there is little youth crime on the rise in sub-sahara Africa and especially in cities with two-thirds population of people aged between 12 and 25 years with most of them living in informal settlements without basic facilities, services, and security. Notable countries like South and South Sudan that have been ravaged with continued civil war and ethnic militias; Uganda have a history of organized crime related to LRA while Somalia has been associated with Al-Shabaab and Nigeria with Boko Haram. Most people fighting in such groups are young people, raising the question whether African government are in control of their youth (Kryamana, 2015). In 1995, Uganda domesticated the children rights in their constitution and passed an independent law two years later. According to the Refugee Act of 2006, children have inclusive rights and freedom as enshrined in the various international, regional, and domestic laws irrespective of the children's parents or legal guardian race, ethnic group, colour, sex, language, relation, political or other opinion, national and social, origin, fortune, birth or other status, Mushabe (2020).

2.3 Juvenile Crime in Kenya

According to Kercher 1981, the imperial British introduced the English common law in her colonies as a means of promoting lawful behavior. This was to curb the veracious forms of transgression by indigenous Africans during the colonial era however, the common law exhibited severe punishment as a way to address deviancy, but it was not applied to juveniles.

However, the imposition of colonial rule was met by resistance bring the Kenyan youth into the forefront to the struggle. Subsequently, the youth that singled to be problematic were labelled as law breakers by colonial masters hence introduction of *Kipande*, commonly known as identity cards as a measure to contain the youth. Institute of Economic Affairs Youth Compendium, (2011); Kyamana, (2015).

Later a dual system of justice comprising of courts of both English common law and the African courts that was guided by English ordinances which also was used to process juvenile delinquents. How delinquent child were handled during the colonial times depended on the translated English common law and culture with its institutional features resulting into formal structures like the police, courts and prisons. The traditional structures were organized in a way that facilitated communal ownership and supervision of the delinquent child was not only confined to nuclear family but task to every family member within the community. Increase in juvenile delinquency necessitated the creation of penal legislation that geared to strong institutionalization. Juvenile corrective institutions were measures to divert children from punitive prisons as urbanization increased with many children joining their parents in urban towns due to colonial disruption or looking for jobs.

The establishment of the Children and Young Persons Act (CYPA) under the Kenyan primary law introduced juvenile courts for the purpose of hearing all charges against persons under the age of 18 years. The jurisdiction of juvenile courts goes beyond both criminal and non-criminal like protection or discipline matters. They hold their session in different buildings or on different days and times from regular courts away from adults' proceedings and always closed to the general public. However, there is only one juvenile court in Kenya, located in Nairobi County whereas other courts are found in regular courts,

that process children's cases on an ad hoc basis. These arrangements disregard special protections as spelt in the CYPA as children are tried together with adults without clear cognizance that they are children. Whether in regular or juvenile courts, the proceedings are rushed without giving children fair opportunities to be heard as they are always confused, frightened, and they do not understand the nature of the legal proceedings and the dispositions of their cases, Human Rights watch report (1998).

2.3.1 Approved Schools In Kenya

According to Kercher (1981), the first Approved school was established in Kenya, in the year 1934 and the second one in 1937 respectively. Nevertheless, reformatory schools existed since 1909 under the English Act of 1933. The colonial empire's purpose for approved schools was to care and offer protection for children including delinquents as the state thought that the perceived children also required welfare support. Approved schools were initially under the prisons service, as all the boys in the five approved schools undergoing vocational training and formal education, according to Kenya Prison's Service Annual Report 1960. The Children and Young Persons Act Cap 141 of 1969 separated children in different schools according to their ages and prescribed that children were to remain in those facilities until they attain 18 years of age.

2.3.2 Children Rehabilitation

The Children's Act of 2001 introduced a progressed policy that renamed reformatory school into rehabilitation schools. The newly reinvented schools had several provisions including accommodation, protection, and care of young children. The schools were also given power empowered to admit, receive, maintain, train, and rehabilitate children in conflict with law as well as those that required care and protection.

2.3.3 Juvenile Remand Homes

The juvenile remand homes are as old as reformatory schools that were established by colonial regime in 1909 according to Kercher (1981). By the 1960, Kenya had six remand homes all in major towns, these homes were built temporarily for reception, safe custody, and homes for vagrant children. In the early years, any government official including chiefs, police, and locals with reasons for admission could recommend or bring children, mostly vagrants without a court order. Currently, there are fifteen children in remand homes accommodating both children in conflict with the laws as well as those who need care and protection citation. Presently, Kenya has eleven juvenile remand homes with a capacity of 2500 children. According to Human Rights Watch report (1996), there are no efforts being made to separate children of severe offenses from those accused or convicted of criminal offenses and those that require protection or discipline. The juvenile remand homes lack good humane conditions as they are varying challenges like inadequate supplies of water, poor sanitary, inadequate, and dirty bedding materials. Also, there is frequent use of corporal punishment and lack of provision for recreational facilities and educational needs.

2.3.4 Borstal Institutions

According to Newburn (2002), borstal institutions were established as penal facilities for juvenile offenders found guilty of offences that were serious in nature. These homes were first instituted in England in 1908 to cater for the juvenile age category between sixteen to twenty-one years who by virtue of their criminal habits or association can be corrected, reformed to reduce crime. In Kenya, the first facility was established in 1963 and admitted boys aged between fifteen to seventeen years after criminal adjudication by the courts. The

borstal schools were being run by Kenya Prison Service, offering vocational training, academic education, and agricultural instruction.

2.4 The Juvenile Justice System In The 1990s

According to Okech (2002), Juvenile justice systems vary greatly by jurisdiction. The state law determines the courts case processing procedures and juvenile corrections facilities. Most of the juvenile courts have jurisdiction over criminal delinquency, abuse, and neglect and the status of offense delinquency cases. Criminal delinquency cases are those in which children or underage people commit an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult. Status offense delinquency cases are acts that would be legal for an adult but are not allowed for juveniles such as truancy, running away, incorrigibility like habitually disobeying reasonable and lawful commands of a parent, guardian or custodian also referred to in various statutes as unruly, uncontrollable, or ungovernable or curfew violations. Some courts also have responsibility for other types of cases, adoption, child support, emancipation, and consent cases.

Law enforcement agencies are reported to account for majority of delinquency referrals, Stahl et al (1999). The police are the principal gatekeepers of the justice system and play a central role in the processing of youth in both the criminal and juvenile systems. They have a great deal of contact with youthful offenders and at-risk more than any officials in the justice system Sealock and Simpson (1998). Worden and Myers (1999) analyzed factors that affected the likelihood of juvenile arrest by the police and that showed that the arrest was done only with strong evidence or a serious offense. Also, that the arrest was done when juvenile showed disrespect to the police officers and when in possession with weapons. The study involved systemic social observation of patrol officers in the field by

use of trained observers who accompanied officers on their normal duty. Observations were done on spatial and temporal sampling with shifts representing all times of the day and all days of the week.

2.5 Reforms In Juvenile Court Systems

Juvenile crime in Kenya is firmly rooted on poverty, which shows that 80% of children appearing before juvenile courts are from the street, where some arrested for committing crimes. The increase of violent crime in the 1980s has reduced by state legal reforms in the juvenile reforms that particularly deal with serious offenses, stress punitive, accountability and concern among the public entity on their safety, rejecting traditional concerns for diversion and rehabilitation. This emphasis of rehabilitation than punishment was picked by several states that redefined the purpose of juvenile courts to emphasize public safety, use of sanctions and offender accountability, Torbet and Szymanski, (1998). Inherent in the change of focus believes that the juvenile justice system seems to be too soft on the delinquents who pose a threat to public safety compared to their adult criminal counterparts.

Legal reforms and policy changes have been robust and aggressive in policy matters on juvenile delinquency. It is easier to prosecute a young person who commits an offense irrespective of where an offense was committed, lack of state magistrate or change of options. Shamon et al (1988). Moreover, the belief that some juvenile offenders are amenable to treatment and rehabilitation, other factors limit overreliance on get-touch measures that reduce the rate of recidivism. Whereas the traditional juvenile system model preferred offender rehabilitation, the current get-touch changes focus on offense punishment as the restorative model focuses on balancing the needs of victims, offenders,

and communities, Bazemore and Umbreit, (1995). The track changes in practice are difficult not only because of differences in structure of the juvenile system among different states but also because of the information collected about case processing and imprisonment states for juvenile from different states. Some states collect and publish data on various aspect of the juvenile justice system unlike others who lack published data on the number of juveniles convicted, the number imprisoned, sentence length or time served in confinement, Langan and Farrington (1998).

2.6 Risk Factors For Juvenile Crime

Murray and Farrington (2010) defined risk factors as personal traits, characteristics of the environment, or conditions in a family, school or community that contribute to youths' likelihood of engaging in delinquency and other related behaviors. The presence of risk factors and early exposure to them have shown to increase the likelihood of youth engaging in early delinquent behavior during adolescence and continue to offend throughout their lifetime, Reingle, Jennings, & Maldonado, Molina (2012); Mmari, Blum, & Teufel-Shone (2010).

There is no single risk factor that can predict who is likely to engage in delinquent behaviour, but the effect is cumulative, the more risk factors present in a youth's life the greater probability of the youth committing delinquents' acts. Similarly, prolonged exposure to risk factors may increase the likelihood of negative outcomes and age of exposure to risk factors amplifies this relationship, Green et al 2008; Hoeve et al 2009. While exposure to more than one type of risk may increase cumulative risk, it can also separate high risk from youth who are at risk. At - risk youths can be defined as any child who is exposed to a risk factor, whereas high risk youths are children who are exposed to

multiple risk factors and especially in the environment where this exposure occurs, Odgers et al (2008).

According to Robins (1978), many children mature into adulthood without involving themselves serious delinquent behavior even when exposed to multiple risks. Similarly, most serious delinquent children and adolescents experience a few risk factors at various levels, however they do not become serious chronic delinquents. A lot of literature on risk factors for delinquency is based on longitudinal studies. Risk factors of offense can be noticed from an individual level including biological, psychological, behavioral, and cognitive factors. Social - level risk factors are family and peer relationships and while, community - level risk factors are school and neighborhood attributes.

2.6.1 Individual – Level Risk Factors

Individual risk factors vary among youths; however, they are associated with nay origins such as genetics, early development, personal traits, negative life events and attitudes toward delinquency, Wong, Slotboom and Bijleveld 2010; Hodgins, Kratzer and McNeil (2001). Many individual factors and characteristics are associated with the development of juvenile delinquency, and they include age, gender, complications during pregnancy and delivery, impulsivity, aggressiveness, and substance use. Some factors operate before birth or close to during and shortly after birth; some can be identified in early childhood or during adolescence. Notably, Gitonga, Mwangi, and Kimani, (2021) clearly highlighted that adolescenets with poor impulse regultions are more likely to engage in risky behaviors, including abuse and petty crime. This traits is strongly correlated with antisocial behaviors as it reduces the ability to consider long-term consequences. They further emphasized on substance abuse being a main contributor with both a cause and consequence of

delinquency. Adolescents who misuse drugs or alcohol exhibit higher rates of criminal behavior, as these substances impair judgement and lower inhibitions. In Mathare, proximity to bars and drug selling hotspots further normalizes substances use among youths. Further, Warui, (2021) clearly highlighted the antisocial beliefs and attitudes, which are mainly attributed by normalization of crime. In most cases, exposure to neighborhood violence and parental neglect fosters acceptance of criminal behaviors as a survival strategy. As a matter of fact, the youths in unstable families often adapt antisocial beliefs, viewing delinquency as a means to gain social status or economic resources.

According to Nyarangi, (2024) established academic struggles and peer influences. The study noted that school related stress, such as academic failures, particularly in high-stakes exams, contributes to feelings of hopelessness and disengagement, pushing youths towards delinquent peer groups. In most cases, the associating with antisocial peers significantly increases the likelihood of criminal activity, as group dynamics often encourages risk taking.

2.6.2 Social – Level Risk Factors

Children and adolescents' interactions and relationships with family and peers contribute to development of antisocial behavior and delinquency. Family interactions are important during early childhood development but have long-lasting effects. In early adolescence, relationships with peers take on greater importance, while family is responsible for childrearing. In situations where parents delegate their responsibilities of raising children to follow society's rules for acceptance behaviour, such families may have difficulties with certain tasks put on them or rebel against resulting into juvenile delinquency, (Kazdin 1997).

Social-level risk factors contributing to juvenile delinquency and youth criminality in Kenya, particularly in urban informal settlements like Mathare, include family background issues such as broken homes, parental neglect, low parental supervision, and poor parent-child relationships (Kariuki& Githinji,2020). Peer influence plays a significant role, where association with delinquent peers and peer pressure encourage offending behavior, especially when parental guidance is weak. Poverty and low income are strongly correlated with juvenile crime, as many juveniles come from low-income families living in overcrowded, resource-deficient slum areas, which lack recreational facilities and opportunities for positive engagement. These socio-economic hardships often push youth toward criminal activities as alternative means of survival. Additionally, youth unemployment and social exclusion exacerbate vulnerability to crime, as lack of meaningful employment and economic opportunities leave young people idle and susceptible to negative influences. Other factors include substance abuse, inadequate housing, and poor sanitation, which create environments conducive to delinquency. Overall, these social risk factors interact to increase the likelihood of youth involvement in crime in Nairobi's informal settlements.

2.6.3 Community – Level Risk Factors

Community level risk factors are associated to the physical environment, economic and recreational opportunities, existing social supports and other characteristics or structures that affect successful community functioning, Reingle, Jennings, and Maldonado-Molina (2011). Communities that are disadvantaged, disordered, and disorganized tend to have high rates of crime and delinquency. A community is where a family lives and it affects through provision of opportunities that are available to its members. Opportunities like

employment and entertainment extend beyond the local boundaries. Lack of socially acceptable opportunities leads to frustration and the search for alternatives leads to success, as in some settings, street corner gatherings open possible illegal activities. Community-based statistics show high correlations among joblessness, household disruption, housing density, infant deaths, poverty and crime, Sampson, (1992). Community variations may account for some variety of family life with different effects on delinquency regardless of neighborhood, but poor socialization practices contribute to a disrupted neighborhood, McCord (2000). Mathare's informal economy offers limited stable employment, pushing youths towards illicit activities for survival. Over 87% of residents work in the informal sector, earning an average of Ksh5,000 monthly, which exacerbates financial desperation (UNODC, 2020).

Community-level risk factors play a significant role in influencing juvenile delinquency, particularly in urban and low-income settings such as Mathare Sub-County and other informal settlements in Kenya. These factors encompass the broader social environment in which juveniles live, including neighborhood conditions, peer group influences, school environment, and community resources, all of which collectively shape youth behavior and their propensity toward crime.

One of the primary community-level risk factors is the socio-economic environment characterized by poverty, overcrowding, and lack of recreational facilities. Juveniles living in impoverished neighborhoods often face limited access to basic needs, education, and positive social outlets, which increases their vulnerability to engaging in criminal activities as alternative means of survival or expression of frustration (Kariuki-Githinji, 2020; Wambugu, Njoroge & Komen, 2015). Overcrowded slum areas with deficient

infrastructure and scarce youth programs create environments where negative behaviors can flourish, and juveniles are more exposed to crime and violence.

Peer influence within the community is another critical factor. Youths who associate with delinquent peers are more likely to adopt similar behaviors due to peer pressure and the desire for social acceptance (Mwanza, Mwaeke & Omboto, 2020). This influence is particularly strong when parental supervision is weak or inconsistent, leaving juveniles vulnerable to negative role models in their immediate environment. Conversely, positive peer relationships and community mentorship can act as protective factors that discourage delinquency.

The school environment also contributes to community-level risks. Schools that lack adequate discipline, have poor administration, or fail to enforce fair and consistent rules may inadvertently foster delinquent behavior among students (Kang'ori & Nyutu, 2016). Moreover, when schools do not provide sufficient guidance, counseling, or extracurricular activities, juveniles may seek belonging elsewhere, often in deviant peer groups.

Community social disorganization, including high crime rates, domestic violence, substance abuse, and media influences, further exacerbates juvenile delinquency. Exposure to violence and abuse within the community normalizes aggressive behavior and reduces youths' ability to develop healthy coping mechanisms (Rwengo, 2017). The absence of strong community institutions and social support systems weakens collective efficacy, reducing the community's capacity to supervise and guide its youth effectively.

Interventions to mitigate these community-level risk factors emphasize the importance of multi-sectoral collaboration. This includes improving economic opportunities for families,

enhancing access to education and recreational facilities, strengthening school programs with guidance and counseling, and fostering community-based mentorship and support groups (Nanjala, 2014; Wanjeri, 2018). Parenting programs and family counseling are also crucial, as family stability and parental involvement remain key socialization agents that can buffer against adverse community influences (Doggett, 2004; Greenwood, 2009).

In conclusion, community-level risk factors such as poverty, peer pressure, inadequate schooling, social disorganization, and lack of supportive community structures significantly contribute to juvenile delinquency in Kenya. Addressing these factors requires comprehensive community development, targeted youth programs, and strengthened family and school environments to create protective social contexts that reduce youth involvement in crime.

2.7 Mitigation Measures In Security Management

2.7.1 Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS) Program.

According to Kam, Greenberg and Kusche (2004) after the evaluation of PATHS program, it was found out that children in the intervention group displayed significant increase in the percentage solution that were non-confrontational, indicating higher levels of self-control. The PATH Program is geared at reducing the aggression and behavior problems in elementary school-aged children, the curriculum focuses on the developmental integration of affect, behaviour and cognitive understanding as they relate to social and emotional competence. Domitrovich Cortes and Greenberg (2007) also found that intervention group scored significantly better than the comparison group on measures of social competence especially when the program is geared at effective reducing risk factors related to self-

control and emotion regulation and aiding the development of prosocial relationship with others.

Blueprints, (2024) noted that Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHs) is a comprehensive social-emotional learning (SEL) program designed primarily for elementary school children to reduce aggression and behavior problems while enhancing emotional and social competencies. Futher, PMC, (2022) emphasized on the fact that aims reduces aggressive behaviors and and nebehavioral problems. That is, PATHs aim to decrease antisocial and aggressivbe behaviors by equipping children with alternative thinking strategies that promote self-regulation and empathy. Additionally, Eric, (2020) highlighted on the fact that PATHs effectively reduces bconduct problems, externalizing behaviors and aggressive incidents among participating children. Meta- analyses and program evaluations indicated improvements in emotional regulations and peer relations, which contributes to safer school environments and lower risk of juvenile offending. The program is recognized as an effective intervention by mutiple agencies, including the office of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention (OJJDP) and the Substabce Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

2.7.2 Functional Family Therapy (FFT).

The functional Family Therapy is a family- based program for high-risk youth that addresses multidimensional problems by decreasing family related risks factors. The program target youth vulnerable to delinquency, violence, substance use or other behavioral problems. The functional family therapy goals are to reduce and eliminate problem behaviors and family relational patterns through behavior change interventions. Meanwhile, Litteli, Pigott, Nilsen, Roberts, and Labrum, (2023) noted that FFT is

evidence-based, family-centered interventions designed to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve family functioning by addressing the underlying behavioral and relational issues contributing to youth offending. Further, emphasized on the fact that the program operates from a multisystematic perspective, focusing on the family as a key agent of change to prevent recidivism and promote positive youth development.

Additionally, Olseth, Hagen, Keles, and Bjornebekk, (2024) highlighted the fact that FFT improves family functioning and reduces delinquents behavior, substance abuse, and violence among youth. It also prevents siblings of treated adolescents from entering the criminal justice system. As a matter of fact, therapist adherence to the FFT model is critical for effectiveness. They accentuated on the fact that is perceived as a high model adherence results in significant reductions in delony and violent crime recidivism, while low adherence is associated with poorer outcomes. FFT benefits diverse populations and settings, including home-based, clinic based, and school-based programs, and shows particular effectiveness for families with high peer and family risk factors.

In summary, FFT is widely recognized as a highly effective, evidence based intervention that addresses juvenile delinquency by strengthening family relationships and reducing risk factors. Its success is dependent heavily on therapist fidelity to the model and is supported by extensive research demonstrating reductions in recidivism, behavioral problems and associated costs.

2.7.3 First Step to Success.

The first step success is an early intervention program designed to prevent antisocial behavior in schools by identifying children with antisocial behavior and helping them to develop the competencies needed to build effective teacher and peer related social

behavioral adjustment. The program is ideal kindergartens children who show early signs of antisocial behavior, addressing peer -related risk factors such as peer rejection and the potential for developing maladaptive peer relationships. Walker et al (2005) found that such programs are significant in improving adaptive behavior, student academic engagement, reducing problem behaviour and functional impairment. Specifically, the program can be a buffer to negative peer relationship by improving adaptive behavioural skills and overall problem behaviour. By improving academic engagement, students develop conventional ties to the school, making them less influenced by antisocial peer relationships. Behavioral coaches can work with teachers and parents who help teach students skills and behaviour used in place of inappropriate actions, providing positive reinforcement for good behavior. The goals of the program are to decrease or eliminate early symptoms of antisocial behavior and prevent the escalation of maladaptive behavioural adjustment.

2.7.4 Eisenhower Quantum Opportunities.

The Eisenhower Quantum Opportunities is an intensive, year-round, multicomponent intervention for disadvantaged teens during high school. The program was designed as a youth- investment and development intervention for high-risk minority students in inner-city neighborhoods. Youth targeted are considered at risk for academic failure. The goal for these programs is to improve academic achievement and attitudes towards school, increase rates of high school graduation and the number of students who advance to post-secondary education or training and decrease problem behaviour. According to Curtis and Bandy (2015) youth who underwent Eisenhower Quantum Opportunity program had

significant high-grade point, graduation and college acceptance compared to youths in control groups.

2.7.5 Operation Peacekeeper.

Operation peacekeeper is a community and problem- oriented policing program designed to reduce gang involvement among urban youth and decrease gun-related violence. The operation peacekeeper relies on youth outreach workers who work in neighborhood settings whenever young people are at risk of violence to communicate to youths that they have better options for their lives. The youth outreach workers serve as mentors and positive role models, to advise and make sure youths understand consequences of violence and that there are positive alternatives to gang membership. An evaluation by Braga (2008) showed that operation peacekeeper strategy reduced gun homicide incidents by 42% a month in the United States of America.

2.8 Summary of Research Gaps

While the existing literature provides valuable insights into various aspects of juvenile crime, there are noticeable gaps that warrant further investigation. Identifying these research gaps is crucial for refining the focus of the current study and contributing to the broader understanding of juvenile crime in Mathare sub-county.

2.8.1 Limited Focus on Mathare Sub-County Dynamics

One notable research gap is the limited focus on the specific dynamics of juvenile crime within Mathare sub-county. Most existing studies offer a broader perspective on juvenile crime in Kenya, often overlooking the unique socio-economic, cultural, and environmental factors that might contribute to delinquency in Mathare. Understanding the local nuances is essential for developing targeted and effective mitigation strategies.

2.8.2 Inadequate Exploration of Community-Level Risk Factors

While individual and social-level risk factors are discussed, there is a noticeable gap in the exploration of community-level risk factors contributing to juvenile crime in Mathare. The lack of emphasis on the specific attributes of the community, such as economic opportunities, recreational options, and existing social support structures, hinders a comprehensive understanding of the root causes of delinquency in this particular locale.

2.8.3 Efficacy of Mitigation Programs in Mathare

The literature review briefly introduces various mitigation programs, such as PATHS, FFT, and Operation Peacekeeper. However, there is a research gap in assessing the efficacy of these programs specifically within the context of Mathare sub-county. Understanding how well these interventions address the unique challenges and risk factors present in Mathare is crucial for informed policy recommendations.

2.8.4 Contemporary Assessment of Juvenile Justice System Reforms

While the review touches upon legal reforms and policy changes in the juvenile justice system, there is a research gap in providing a contemporary assessment of the effectiveness of these reforms. Investigating how recent policy changes align with the current needs and challenges faced by juvenile offenders in Mathare will contribute to informed decision-making.

2.8.5 Intersectionality of Risk Factors

The existing literature generally discusses risk factors in isolation, focusing on individual, social, or community levels. However, there is a research gap in exploring the intersectionality of these factors—how the simultaneous presence of multiple risk factors amplifies the likelihood of juvenile delinquency in Mathare.

In conclusion, addressing these research gaps will not only enhance the current study's relevance and applicability to Mathare sub-county but will also contribute valuable knowledge to the broader field of juvenile justice. By delving into the local intricacies, assessing program effectiveness, and exploring the interplay of risk factors, future research can provide a more nuanced and tailored approach to juvenile crime mitigation in Mathare.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter present research design, research site and rationale, target population, study sample size, data collection instruments, piloting of research instruments, instruments of reliability, instruments of validity, data collection procedures, data processing and analysis, finally legal and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research design

A research design serves as a blueprint for making advanced choices regarding the approaches and processes of data collection and analysis to obtain the desired information (Saunders et al., 2014). In the context of this study, which aims to investigate juvenile crime mitigation measures within security management systems, a descriptive research design will be employed.

Descriptive Survey Research Design

Descriptive research is characterized by its emphasis on providing a detailed account of the characteristics of a phenomenon or the relationship between variables. In the context of this study, the descriptive survey research design allowed for a comprehensive exploration of juvenile crime and the effectiveness of mitigation measures within the security management systems.

The purpose of utilizing a descriptive survey research design is to observe and report on the present status of the population under study in relation to one or more variables (Bryman & Cramer, 2009). This design facilitates the collection of data from individuals

to gain insights into the current circumstances and dynamics surrounding juvenile crime in Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi.

Qualitative and Quantitative Research Design

To achieve the objectives of the study comprehensively, a mixed methods approach was adopted, integrating both qualitative and quantitative research designs.

Qualitative Research Design

Qualitative methods employed to gain a deeper understanding of the nuanced aspects of juvenile crime and mitigation measures. This may involve in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and content analysis of relevant documents. Qualitative data provided rich, context-specific insights into the lived experiences and perspectives of individuals affected by juvenile crime.

Quantitative Research Design

Quantitative methods, such as surveys, utilized to gather numerical data that can be statistically analyzed. This approach enabled the measurement of the prevalence of juvenile crime, the effectiveness of existing mitigation measures, and the identification of potential correlations between variables.

In summary, the mixed methods approach, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative research designs, is chosen to address the multifaceted nature of juvenile crime and security management systems. This comprehensive strategy aims to provide a holistic understanding of the subject matter, capturing both the depth and breadth of relevant information.

This research design aligns with the overarching goal of the study, offering a systematic and robust framework for data collection and analysis to uncover insights into juvenile crime and the efficacy of mitigation measures within the unique context of Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi.

3.3 Research site

The research was conducted in Mathare Sub-County, located within the vibrant city of Nairobi, Kenya. Mathare is a significant site for this study due to its unique socio-economic and demographic characteristics, making it a microcosm of urban challenges and dynamics. The study specifically target respondents across all wards within Mathare Sub-County, including Kia Maiko, Huruma, Ngei, Mlango Kubwa, Mabatini, and Mathare wards.

Significance of the Research Site

High Incidence of Juvenile Crime: Mathare Sub-County is known for grappling with a high incidence of juvenile crime, making it a pertinent location for investigating mitigation measures within security management systems. The prevalence of crime in this area provides a real-world context to understand the challenges faced by the community and the effectiveness of existing measures.

Diverse Socio-Economic Conditions

The wards selected for this study represent a diverse range of socio-economic conditions, including informal settlements and low-income neighborhoods. This diversity allows for a nuanced analysis of how different levels of economic strain may contribute to juvenile crime, aligning with the central focus of the research on the Strain Theory.

Urban Migration and Informal Sector Employment

Mathare Sub-County is characterized by a high percentage of migrant workers and individuals employed in the informal sector. The strain and stressors associated with these conditions, as highlighted in the Strain Theory, contribute significantly to the dynamics of juvenile crime. Investigating these factors in Mathare provides insights applicable to broader urban contexts.

Representation of Various Subcultures

Mathare is known for its vibrant subcultures, each with its own set of attitudes and norms. The Sub-Cultural Theory suggests that such groups may be more prone to juvenile crime. By studying Mathare, we can delve into the dynamics of these subcultures and their potential impact on juvenile crime rates.

Policy Implications

As a sub-county within Nairobi, findings from Mathare can have direct implications for policy development and implementation. Understanding the local context is crucial for tailoring effective juvenile crime mitigation strategies that are responsive to the specific needs and challenges faced by the residents of Mathare.

In conclusion, Mathare Sub-County is not merely a geographical location for this study but a crucial setting that enriches the research with real-world complexities. By focusing on Mathare, this study aims to contribute valuable insights that can inform policies and interventions not only within the sub-county but also potentially across other urban areas facing similar challenges.

3.4 Target population

The target population for this study encompasses individuals and key informants integral to understanding juvenile crime mitigation measures within the context of Mathare Sub-County. According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) of 2019, Mathare Sub-County is home to a population of 206,564 individuals. Within this diverse community, the study focused on key respondents who play pivotal roles in the socio-cultural fabric and security landscape of the sub-county.

Key Informants

County Administration

County Commissioner: As a central figure in county administration, the County Commissioner provides insights into overarching security strategies and interventions within Mathare.

Assistant County Commissioners: These officials have a direct link to various sub-county divisions, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of localized security measures.

Community Leaders:

Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs: Local administrative leaders who are well-acquainted with the day-to-day affairs of their respective areas. Their perspectives contribute to understanding community dynamics and the efficacy of current security measures.

Community Elders: Esteemed members of the community whose wisdom and influence can shed light on traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and community-driven efforts to curb juvenile crime.

Religious Leaders: Leaders from diverse religious institutions who can provide insights into the role of faith-based organizations in promoting social cohesion and addressing juvenile delinquency.

Significance of Key Informants

Localized Expertise: County administration officials possess in-depth knowledge of overarching security policies, while community leaders and elders bring localized expertise, providing a holistic perspective on juvenile crime and mitigation measures.

Cultural and Religious Insights: Community elders and religious leaders offer cultural and moral insights that influence the behavior of the youth. Understanding these perspectives is crucial for tailoring effective mitigation strategies that align with community values.

Community Connection: Chiefs, assistant chiefs, and religious leaders are deeply connected to the community. Their participation in the study ensures that the voices and experiences of the local population are accurately represented.

Collaborative Efforts: Inclusion of key informants fosters a collaborative approach, acknowledging that effective juvenile crime mitigation involves a multi-stakeholder effort. Insights from these leaders can contribute to the development of comprehensive and community-driven strategies.

By focusing on these key informants, the study aims to capture a comprehensive understanding of the socio-cultural and administrative dimensions that influence juvenile crime within Mathare Sub-County. Their perspectives enriched the research, providing

valuable insights that contribute to the formulation of targeted and contextually relevant mitigation measures.

3.5 Determination of the study sample

3.5.1 Procedure of choosing key informants

The researcher targeted specific respondents for interviews to give exclusive information on juvenile crime in Mathare sub-county. According to Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2011), in this type of sampling, the researcher usually attempts to identify knowledgeable people who understand the study area. Moreover, Cohen et al (2011) asserted that the researcher's concern is not representation but obtaining in-depth knowledge from the respondents.

3.5.2 Sampling procedure for general respondents

In statistics, if the study population is less than 10,000 then the sample can be determined using different formulae such as the Yamane formula. In this case, the sample size was calculated by the Yamane formula for the general respondents and not key informants.

Yamane Formula states that; $n = N / (1 + N \cdot e^2)$

Where N= study population size which is 206564

n = sample size, e= sampling error or e which is 10%

$n = 206564 / (1 + 206564(0.1)^2)$ $n = 206564 / (1 + 206,564 \cdot 0.01)$

$n = 206564 / 2066.64 = 99.95$

$n = 99.95 = 100$

Sample size = 100

The key respondents included personnel from security agencies, administration organs, religious leaders, and key community elders. It should be noted that the sample size was

arrived at by use of purposive sampling using the formula above by cooper and (Schindler 2011). On the other hand, purposive sampling was selected for the general respondents. In this research, consideration put on 30% of the population which lies within the 10% to 30% range required. The formula to be used to calculate the sample size of the key informants was Cooper and Schindler (2011) which states that a sample size of 10% population is acceptable for any academic research. The table below showed how the various study samples arrived at using the formula method and purposive sampling.

Table 3.1: Study sample size for respondents

	Study Sample Size	Percentages
Security agent	10	6.7%
County administration	20	13.3%
Community	10	6.7%
Religious	10	6.7%
General respondents	100	66.7%
Total	150	100%

3.6 Data Collection

Primary data was collected using questionnaires and interview schedules as the main data collection tools.

3.6.1 Data Collection Instruments

The study used questionnaires to aid in data collection on various thematic areas of the topic under study. Kothari (2004) defined a questionnaire as a method for elicitation,

recording and collecting information. The study had a single questionnaire developed to collect data from both the key respondents and the general respondents. The questionnaire contained both open and closed-ended questions which mainly revolve around the three specific objectives that are to establish the treatment accorded juveniles with criminal cases towards security management, to assess the effectiveness of juveniles' legislation on security management and check whether mitigation measures within juvenile legislations enhances the rights of juvenile offenders. The questionnaire included a section for the respondents to propose various strategies, which the government can use to effectively reduce or minimize juvenile crime cases.

The interview schedule was used to ensure that key respondents such as the county administrations, security agents, community elders and religious leaders with tight schedules can be interviewed. This increased the information to be collected from the respondents as it was not limiting the respondents giving out their views and information. The use of an interview schedule enabled the respondents to collect information based on respondents' opinion regarding the research under study. Therefore, the interview schedule was used as complement to the information that the questionnaire was adequately covered.

3.6.2 Piloting of Research Instruments

Pilot tests, as highlighted by Cooper and Schindler (2011), are essential to identify weaknesses in the research design and instrumentation, and to provide preliminary data for the selection of a probability sample. In line with this, the questionnaire designed for this study will undergo a pilot test in Embakasi North. The decision to conduct the pilot in Embakasi North is informed by its demographic and socio-economic characteristics, which share similarities with the study area, Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi.

Rationale for Piloting in Embakasi North

Similar Demographic Context: Embakasi North serves as a suitable location for the pilot test due to its demographic resemblance to Mathare Sub-County. Similar socio-economic conditions and urban challenges make it a relevant proxy for anticipating potential issues that may arise during the actual data collection in Mathare.

Logistical Feasibility: Embakasi North provides a practical testing ground for logistical aspects associated with data collection, allowing for the identification and resolution of any challenges that may arise. This includes issues related to allotting and gathering data, which are crucial for streamlining the data collection process.

Sampling Strategy for Piloting

The pilot will involve a total sample of 10 respondents. Out of these, 3 respondents will be selected for interviews, while the remaining 7 will be subjected to the questionnaire. The rationale behind this specific distribution is to:

In-depth Insight: Interviews with 3 respondents will provide a more in-depth understanding of individual perspectives, allowing for a nuanced exploration of their experiences and opinions regarding juvenile crime mitigation measures. This qualitative component adds depth to the pilot test.

Questionnaire Feedback: The larger group of 7 respondents will be administered the questionnaire, providing quantitative data that reflects the broader trends and patterns in

responses. This sample size is deemed sufficient to identify any trends or patterns in the data that may inform adjustments to the questionnaire.

Focus Areas During the Piloting Stage

Logistical Challenges: The pilot was specifically address practical problems associated with the logistics of allotting and gathering data. Any challenges identified was addressed and mitigated to enhance the efficiency of the final data collection process.

Anticipating Responses: Piloting provided insights into the expected responses from respondents in the study area. This information is valuable for refining the questionnaire and ensuring that it effectively captures the diverse perspectives and experiences of individuals in Mathare Sub-County. By conducting a thorough pilot test in Embakasi North, this study aims to refine its instruments and procedures, ensuring that the main data collection phase in Mathare is executed with minimal problems and that the findings are reliable and valid.

3.6.3 Instruments of Reliability

Reliability refers to the ability to replicate results under similar conditions but at varied times using the same procedure. Also, reliability can simply be described as the ability of the reliability instrument to collect accurate data. Kothari (2004) stressed that reliability is the ability of an instrument to yield similar results when such similar exploration is conducted anywhere under the same conditions. A pilot study was carried out to ascertain how reliable the research instruments are while also being able to pinpoint any weakness in the instrument development. Reliability is a measure of a degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Garg & Kothari, 2014). Reliability estimates evaluate the stability of measures, internal consistency of

measurement instruments, and interrater reliability of instrument scores. A research is reliable to the extent that whatever it measures, it measures it consistency (Bryman & Bell, 2015). Random error influences reliability and as random error increases, reliability increases. Random error is deviation from the true measurement and may arise due to inaccurate instrument used, inaccurate scoring by the researcher and other unexplained errors. It ultimately affected the reliability of the data collected. Reliability of the questionnaire will be tested by computing Cronbach's coefficient alpha to check its internal consistency. A Cronbach's Alpha of 0.7 and above was accepted as reliable. All the three study variables generated Cronbach's alpha above 0.7.

3.6.4 Instruments of Validity

Validity refers to the accuracy of the findings in the eyes of the researcher. Participants and other readers. This is crucial in making sure the instruments' ability to produce meaningful conclusions for the study (Kothari 2004). According to Cohen et al (2011) to achieve validity of instruments, a measure of the extent to which the collected data using a specific instrument stand for specific purpose can be used. The trio stressed that there is need to subject the instruments to experts to assess the existence of any flaws. Validity, according to Bryman and Bell (2015), refers to the degree to which empirical evidences and theoretical rationales support the adequacy and appropriateness of interpretations and actions based on test scores. Also, it's the extent to which the interpretations of the results of the test are warranted, which depends on the particular use the test is intended to serve (Bryman, 2016). As a process, validation involves collecting and analyzing data to access the validity of quantitative instruments, which generally involves pilot testing. Validity therefore, depends on how accurately the data collected represents the study variables. It's

determined largely by systematic error also known as non- random error. Construct and content validity were tested. For assessment of construct validity a theoretical framework concerning the concept to be measured must exist and the expectations in the theory must conform to the measurements. Content validity is a measure of the degree to which the collected data using a specific instrument symbolizes a content of a specific concept. To ensure content validity, the university supervisor reviewed the instruments, whether the instrument covered what was supposed to be covered. The researcher also ensured the research questions were well understood to avoid misunderstanding.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

Data analysis is the process of synthesizing data using several mechanisms to arrive at conclusions that have a meaning for generalizability. (Bryman and Cramer 2009). For both qualitative and quantitative data, a different approach was adopted. Responses from the questionnaire was first be tallied and entered to the SPSS for processing. Data was coded and entered into a Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, V25). After data cleaning, which entails the examination of errors during entry, descriptive statistics and frequencies was projected for all variables and information was presented in form of frequency tables and graphs. Descriptive statistics was used because it enabled the researcher to describe distribution of scores or measurements using a few indices and interview responses was thematically analyzed. The findings of the study was then be presented in tables of frequencies and percentages.

3.8 Legal and Ethical Considerations

Legal and ethical considerations constitute the expected code of conduct during the process of research investigation. Therefore, this study confined to all legal and ethical constraints,

The researcher ensured that there is voluntary participation by respondents. This ensured that all respondents' rights are observed. Ethics are norms or standards of behaviour that guide the moral choices about our behaviour and our relationship with others. All parties in research should observe ethical behaviour. According to the Neuman (2013), research is an activity designed to test hypothesis, permit conclusions to be drawn, and thereby develop or contribute to generalized knowledge expressed in theories, principles and statements of relationships. Also, through voluntary participation, the research is guaranteed unbiased information during the study. The researcher explained to participants that data or information obtained or gathered is and remained to be for academic purposes. Also, there is a need to ensure the respondents that the information collected was treated with the utmost confidentiality and no one was subjected to any harm. The researcher obtained a letter from Africa Nazarene university allowing her to undertake the study and the introductory letter explaining the purpose of the study and that was confidentiality upheld for all the respondents. The researcher issued a letter from the university to seek a research permit from the National Council for Science and Technology. After obtaining the permit, the researcher made preliminary arrangements with the management of Orion community training Centre two weeks before the material date, in order to create sufficient rapport with the respondents, raise their confidence and awareness as to the nature and purpose of the study, as well as inform them of their freedom to make informed choice.

Bryman (2016) states that it is the responsibility of the researcher to carefully assess the possibility of harm to research participants, and the extent that it is possible; the possibility of the harm should be minimized. The researcher should recognize if the issues under study are sensitive because it needs the core business of the organization. Therefore, there was

need to protect the identity of the respondents as much as possible. This meant that the questionnaires did not require respondent names or details that revealed their identity. All parties in research observed ethical behaviour and other people's ideas, process, results, were given appropriate credit.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter details the analysis and interpretation of the data findings. Specifically, the chapter highlights the response rate of the study and reliability results followed by demographic information results. Additionally, the chapter details a comprehensive description outcome of the respondent's level of agreement with various constructs under each variable of the study. Lastly, the chapter provides inferential analysis-correlation and regression analysis. The study uses regression analysis outcomes for hypothesis testing to make study inferences.

4.2 Response Rate

The study administered 150 questionnaires. The majority of the targeted respondents, 103 filled and returned their questionnaires for analysis. This represented a response rate of 69% as shown in Table 4.1. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) detailed that a response rate of 50% is adequate, 60% is good, and above 70% is excellent and suitable for making conclusions. Nevertheless, forty seven questionnaires were neither filled nor returned for analysis due to lack of interest or inadequate time by the respondents. This is despite frequent reminders by the researcher.

Table 4.1: Response Rate Outcome

Questionnaire Category	Outcome (F,%)
Filled and Returned	103 (69%)
Neither Filled nor Returned	47(31%)
Total	150 (100%)

*Percent are in brackets; F-Frequency

4.2 Demographic Information

This study determined the respondents' demographic information to obtain gender, age distribution, level of education, profession, and years served in the position. Precisely, this information was obtained to ensure that there is an adequate representation of the respondents across the five demographic characteristics recorded. The findings were presented in Table 4.2.

4.2.1 Gender

Regarding the gender outcome of the respondents, Table 4.2 shows that 53% are male while 47% were female. This means that both genders were almost equally represented in the study. In addition, no gender was more than two-thirds of the study respondents. The findings suggest there is almost an even representation of both genders.

Table 4.2 Gender

Category	Population	Percentage
Male	55	53%
Female	48	47%
Total	103	100%

*Percent; F-Frequency

4.2.2 Age Distribution

The study findings also showed respondents age brackets. Respondents age brackets 15 – 20 years were 41 (40%), 21 – 25 years were 17(17%), 26 – 30 years were 19(18%), 31 – 45 years were 13(12%), 46 – 50 years were 8(8%), 51 – 55 years were 5 (5%), and none were 56 years and above as shown in Figure 4.1.

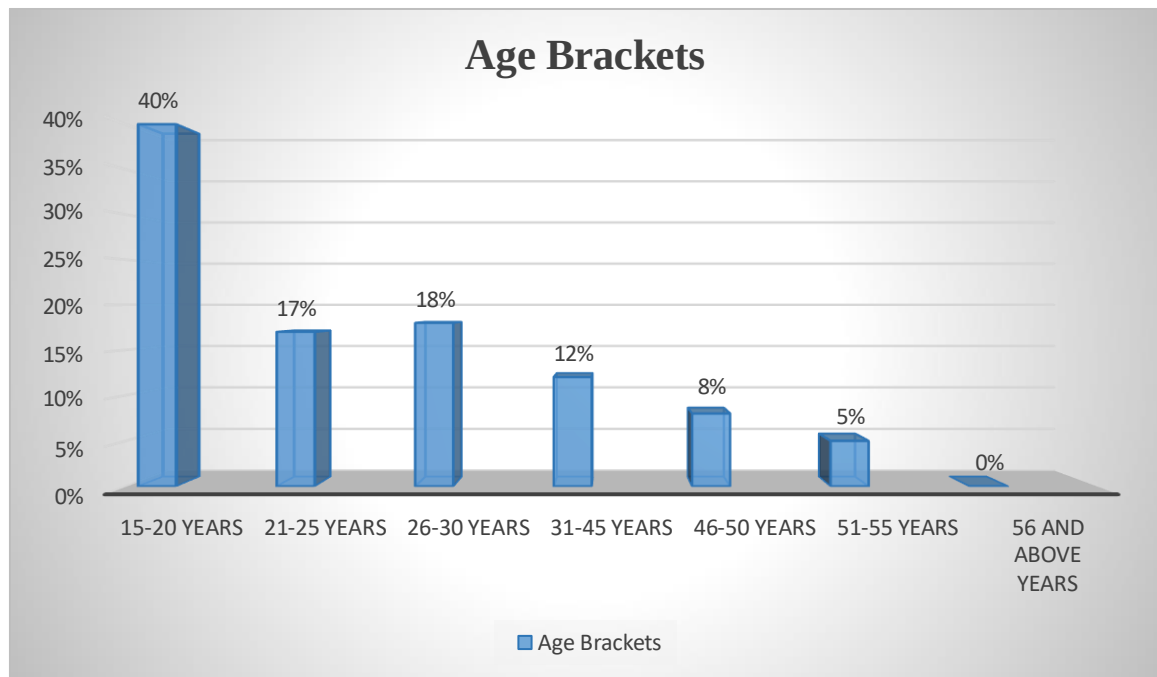


Figure 4.1: Age Brackets

4.2.3 Level of Education

Concerning the education level of the respondents, Figure 4.3, the study reports that there 24(23%) of the respondents' level of education is certificate, 47(46%) of the respondents were diploma holders, 17(17%) of the respondents were bachelor holders, and 15(14%) of the respondents were masters' holder. Majority of the respondents are diploma holder meaning they possess significant skills to address juvenile crime as shown in Figure 4.2.

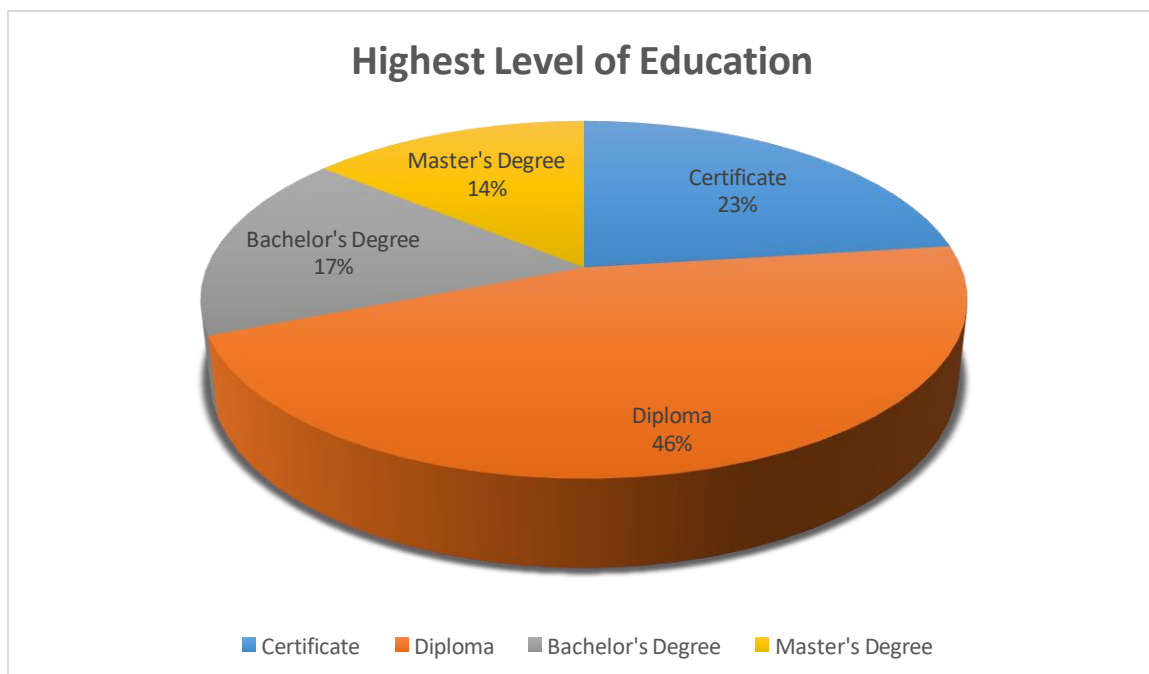


Figure 4.2: Highest Level of Education

4.2.4 Profession

The study findings also show respondents profession. The study established that 14(13%) of the respondents were police officers, 31(30%) of the respondents were county administrators, 41(40%) of the respondents were religious leaders, and 17(17%) of the respondents were community leaders as shown in Figure 4.3.

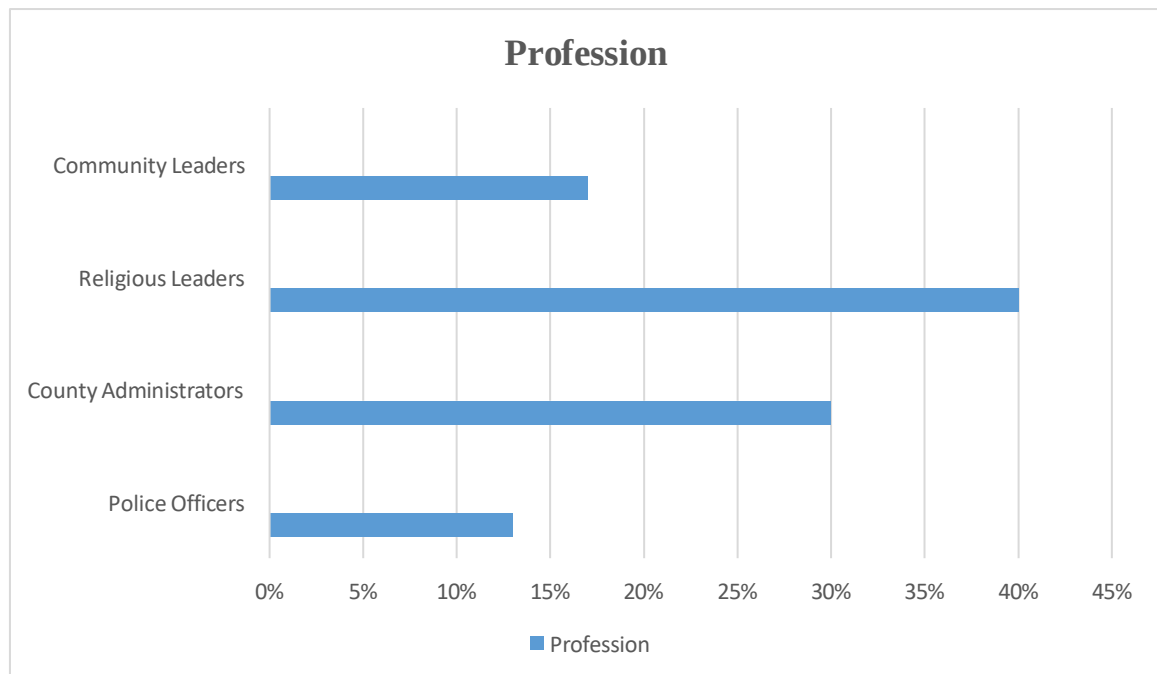


Figure 4.3: Position

4.2.5 Duration Served in the Position

The study finding also denoted respondents duration served in the position. In Figure 4.4, below 5 years is 15(15%), 21(20%) of the respondents duration served was 5 – 10 years, 35(34%) of the respondents duration served was 11 – 15 years, 27(26%) of the respondents duration served was 16 – 20 years, 3(3%) of the respondents duration served was 21 – 25 years, and finally, over 2(2%) of the respondents duration served was over 26 years as shown in Figure 4.4.

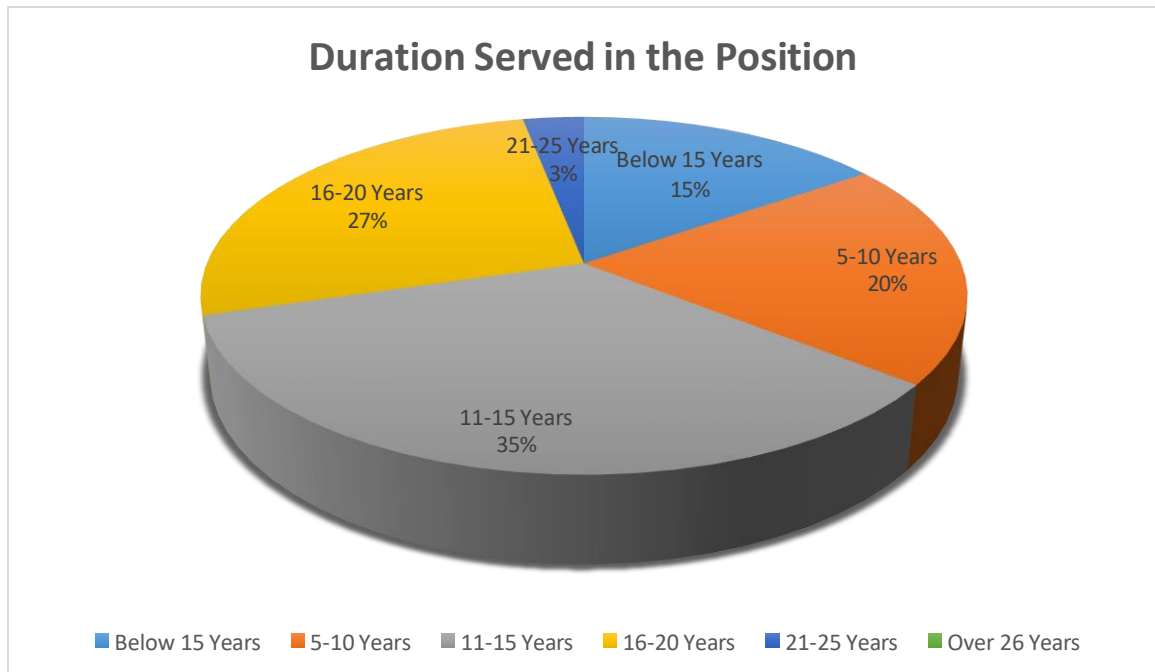


Figure 4.4: Duration served in the Position

4.3 Descriptive Statistics

This section of the analysis provides descriptive findings on respondents' level of agreement with various items of the same constructs variable using frequency, mean, and standard deviation. A composite mean equal or greater than 3.0 imply that respondents agree while below 3.0 imply that respondents disagree with various items that denote judicial treatments of juvenile delinquents within security management systems,

4.3.1 Judicial Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents with Security Management Systems

The study aimed to establish the judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents with security management systems using a 5-point Likert scale where 5- Strongly Agree (SA), 4-Agree (A), 3- Neutral (N), 2 – Disagree (D), and 1 – Strongly Disagree (SD). The results in Table 4.3 show that the responses had a composite mean of $4.02 > 3.0$ set benchmark. The findings implies that respondents agreed with various items regarding the judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents within security management systems. In statement (1) “The current

judicial systems provides adequate rehabilitation opportunities for juveniles delinquents in Mathare Sub-County,” out of 103, 18% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 63% of the respondents agreed, 17% of the respondents were neutral, none disagreed and 3% of the respondents disagreed with the statement with a mean of 3.92 and standard deviation 0.776. A mean lower than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents did not fully agree with the statement.

In statement (2) “ Juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County receives fair and just treatment within the judicial service” out of 103, 20% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 64% of the respondents agreed, 12% of the respondents were neutral, 2% of the respondents disagreed, 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed with a mean of 3.99 and standard deviation of 0.760. A mean lower than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents did not full agree with the statement.

Table 4.3: Judicial Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents within Security Management Outcome

Judicial Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents within Security Management Systems	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	Std. Dev
The current judicial system provides adequate rehabilitation opportunities for juvenile delinquents in Mathare Sub-County.	18(18)	65(63)	17(17)	-	3(3)	3.92	0.776
Juvenile offenders in Mathare County receives fair and just treatment within the judicial process.	21(20)	66(64)	12(12)	2(2)	2(2)	3.99	0.760
The Courts prioritize rehabilitations over punishments for juvenile delinquents.	22(21)	67(65)	11(11)	2(2)	1(1)	4.04	0.699
Family involvement is encouraged and facilitated during the judicial process for juvenile offenders.	29(28)	56(54)	14(14)	3(3)	1(1)	4.06	0.790
The judicial system ensures that juvenile offenders are protected from harsh treatment and human rights abuses.	32(31)	52(51)	15(15)	3(3)	1(1)	4.08	0.813
Composite Mean/Standard Deviation						4.02	0.768

In a statement (3) “ The Courts prioritize rehabilitations over punishments for juvenile delinquents,” out of 103, 21% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 65% of the respondents agreed with the statement, 11% of were neutral, 2% disagreed, and 1% of the respondents strongly disagreed with a mean of 4.04 and standard deviation 0.699. A mean greater than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement. In statement (4) “ Family involvement is encouraged and facilitated during the judicial process for juvenile offenders,” out of 103, 28% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 54% of the respondents agreed, 14% of the respondents were neutral, 3% of the respondents disagreed, and 1% of the respondents strongly disagreed, A mean equal to the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement.

In statement (4) “ Family involvement is encouraged and facilitated during the judicial process for juvenile offenders,” out of 103, 28% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 54% of the respondents agreed, 14% of the respondents were neutral, 3% of the respondents disagreed, and 1% of the respondents strongly disagreed with a mean of 4.06 and standard deviation 0.790. A mean greater than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement. In statement (5) “ The judicial system ensures that juvenile offenders are protected from harsh treatment and human rights abuses,” out of 103, 31% of the respondents strongly agreed, 51% of the respondents disagreed, 15% were neutral, 3% of the respondents strongly disagreed, and 1% strongly disagreed with a mean of 4.08 and standard deviation of 0.813. A mean greater than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement.

4.3.2 Effectiveness of Juvenile Legislation in Security Management

The study further sought to assess the effectiveness of juveniles' legislation in shaping security management in Mathare Sub-County using a 5 – point Likert scale where 5 – Strongly Agree (SA), 4 – Agree (A), 3 – Neutral (N), 2 – Disagree (D), and 1 – Strongly Disagree (SD). The results as shown in Table 4.4 indicate a composite mean of $4.12 > 3.0$. This suggests that respondents agreed with different items given on effectiveness of juveniles' legislation in shaping security management in Mathare Sub-County.

In statement (1) “The existing juvenile legislation in Kenya adequately protects the rights of juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County,” out of 103, 33% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 51% of the respondents agreed with the statement, 15% were neutral, 1% disagreed, 1% strongly disagreed with the statement with a mean of 4.14 and standard deviation 0.768. A mean greater than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement. In statement (2) “Juvenile laws are effectively enforced by security agencies in Mathare Sub-County to reduce youth crime,” out of 103, 30% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 52% of the respondents agreed with the statement, 14% were neutral, 4% disagreed and none of the respondents strongly disagreed with a mean of 4.09 and standard deviation 0.768. A mean equal to the composite mean suggest that respondents did agree with the statement.

In statement (3) “The juvenile justice system in Mathare County prioritizes rehabilitation over punishments as mandated by legislation,” out of 103, 30% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 57% of the respondents agreed with the statement, 11% were neutral, 2% disagreed with the statement, none strongly disagreed with the statement with

a mean of 4.16 and standard deviation 0.683. A mean greater than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement.

Table 4.4: Effectiveness of Juvenile Legislation in Security Management

Effectiveness of Juvenile Legislation in Security Management	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	Std. Dev
The existing juvenile legislation in Kenya adequately protects the rights of juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County.	34(33)	52(51)	15(15)	1(1)	1(1)	4.14	0.768
Juvenile laws are effectively enforced by security agencies in Mathare Sub-County to reduce youth crime.	31(30)	54(52)	14(14)	4(4)	-	4.09	0.768
The juvenile justice system in Mathare County prioritizes rehabilitation over punishments as mandated by legislation.	31(30)	59(57)	11(11)	2(2)	-	4.16	0.683
Juvenile legislation has contributed to a decreased in recidivism among young offenders in Mathare County.	39(38)	50(49)	12(12)	2(2)	-	4.22	0.727
Security management in Mathare County is positively influenced by the provisions of Juvenile Legislation.	23(23)	60(58)	18(18)	2(2)	-	4.01	0.693
Composite Mean/Standard Deviation						4.12	0.728

In statement (4) “Juvenile legislation has contributed to a decreased in recidivism among young offenders in Mathare Sub-County,” out of 103, 38% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, 49% of the respondents agreed, 12% of the respondents were neutral, 2% of the respondents disagreed, and none strongly disagreed with a mean of 4.22 and standard deviation 0.727. A mean greater than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement. In statement (5) “ Security management in Mathare Sub-County is positively influenced by the provisions of juvenile legislation,” out of 103, 23% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 58% of the respondents agreed, 18% of the respondents were neutral, 2% disagreed with a mean of 4.01 and standard deviation 0.693. A mean lower than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents did not fully agree with the statement.

4.3.3 Mitigation Measures Contribute to Enhancement of the Rights of Juvenile Offenders

Similarly, the examination examined mitigation measures contribute to enhancement of the rights of juvenile offenders using a 5 – point Likert scale where 5 – Strongly Agree (SA), 4 – Agree (A), 3 – Neutral (N), 2 – Disagree (D), and 1 – Strongly Disagree (SD). Findings are shown in Table 4.5 of the study. The outcome reveals a composite mean of $4.0 > 3.0$ suggesting that respondents agreed on the various items on mitigation measures contribute to enhancement of the rights of juvenile offenders. In a statement (1) “ Juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County are treated fairly and with respect by the police and judicial authorities,” out of 103, 24% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 63% of the respondents agreed, 9% were neutral, 3% of the respondents disagreed, and 1% of

the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement with a mean of 4.07 and standard deviation 0.731. A mean greater than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement.

In statement (2) “The Judicial system in Mathare ensures that juvenile delinquent’s rights are protected throughout the legal process,” out of 103, 23% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 55% of the respondents agreed, 15% were neutral, 6% disagreed, 1% of the respondents strongly disagreed with a mean of 3.94 and standard deviation 0.838. A mean lower than the composite mean suggest that respondents did not fully agree with the statement. In statement (3) “ Police officers in Mathare often use excessive force or harassment when dealing with provide with juvenile offenders,” out of 103, 20% of the respondents strongly agree with the statement, 60% of the respondents agreed with the statement, 15% were neutral, 4% of the respondents disagreed, and 1% of the respondents strongly disagreed with a mean of 3.95 and standard deviation 0.772. A mean lower than the composite mean suggest that respondents did not fully agree with the statement.

In statement (4) “ The judicial process for provide in Mathare allows for family or guidance involvement to support the child,” out of 103, 21% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 64% of the respondents agreed with the statement, 10% of the respondents were neutral, 4% of the respondents disagreed, and 1% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement with a mean of 4.01 and standard deviation 0.747. A mean equal to the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement.

Table 4.5: Mitigation Measures Contribute to Enhancement of the Rights of Juvenile Offenders Outcome

Mitigation Measures Contribute to	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	Std. Dev
Enhancement of the Rights of Juvenile Offenders							
Juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County are treated fairly and with respect by the police and judicial authorities.	25(24)	65(63)	9(9)	3(3)	1(1)	4.07	0.731
The judicial system in Mathare ensures that juvenile delinquent's rights are protected throughout the legal process.	24(23)	57(55)	15(15)	6(6)	1(1)	3.94	0.838
Police officers in Mathare often use excessive force or harassment when dealing with juvenile offenders.	21(20)	62(60)	15(15)	4(4)	1(1)	3.95	0.772
The judicial process for juvenile in Mathare allows for family or guidance involvement to support the child.	22(21)	66(64)	10(10)	4(4)	1(1)	4.01	0.747
Juvenile offenders in Mathare experience timely hearings without prolonged detention awaiting trials	27(26)	57(55)	17(17)	-	2(2)	4.04	0.779

Composite Mean/Standard Deviation**4.0****0.7734**

In statement (5) “Juvenile offenders in Mathare experience timely hearings without packages prolonged detention awaiting trials,” out of 103, 26% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 55% of the respondents agreed with the statement, 17% of the respondents were neutral, none disagreed, and 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement with a mean of 4.0 and standard deviation of 0.7734. A mean equal to the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement.

4.3.4 Juvenile Delinquents in Mathare Sub-County

This was the dependent variable of the study. The researcher sought to establish respondents’ level of agreement with various items given to illustrate Juvenile Delinquents in Mathare Sub-County using a 5 – point Likert scale where 5 – Strongly Agree (SA), 4 – Agree (A), 3 – Neutral (N), 2 – Disagree (D), and 1 – Strongly Disagree (SD). The results are revealed in Table 4.6. The findings established a general mean of $3.95 > 3.0$ indicating that respondents agreed on Juvenile Delinquents in Mathare Sub-County. In a statement (1) “ Juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County are treated fairly and impartially by the judicial systems,” out of 103, 18% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 60% of the respondents agreed, 19% of the respondents were neutral, 2% of the respondents disagreed, and 1% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement with a mean of 3.91 and standard deviation 0.729. A mean lower than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents did not fully agree with the statement.

Table 4.6: Juvenile Delinquents in Mathare Sub-County Outcomes

Juvenile Delinquents in Mathare Sub-County	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	Std. Dev
Juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County are treated fairly and impartially by the judicial system.	18(18)	62(60)	20(19)	2(2)	1(1)	3.91	0.729
The judicial process for juveniles in Mathare prioritizes rehabilitation over punishments.	16(16)	70(68)	16(16)	1(1)	-	3.98	0.594
Juvenile delinquents are provided with adequate legal representation during court proceedings.	25(24)	65(63)	10(10)	3(3)	-	4.08	0.670
Judges and court officials in Mathare demonstrate respect for the rights of juveniles offenders.	23(22)	60(58)	15(15)	5(5)	-	3.97	0.751
The judicial systems ensures that juvenile case to participate in counseling or rehabilitation programs as part of their judicial process.	15(15)	61(59)	19(18)	7(7)	1(1)	3.80	0.809
Composite Mean/Standard Deviation						3.91	0.711

In a statement (2) “The judicial process for juveniles in Mathare Sub-County prioritizes rehabilitation over punishments,” out of 103, 16% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 68% of the respondents agreed with the statement, 16% of the respondents were neutral, 1% of the respondents disagreed, none of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement with a mean of 3.98 and standard deviation of 0.594. A mean greater than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement. In a statement (3) “ Juvenile delinquents are provided with adequate legal representation during court proceedings,” out of 103, 24% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 63% of the respondents agreed with the statement, 10% of the respondents were neutral, 3% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, and none of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement with a mean of 4.08 and standard deviation 0.670. A mean higher than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement.

In statement (4) “Judges and courts officials in Mathare Sub-County demonstrate respect for the rights of juveniles offenders,” out of 103, 22% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 58% of the respondents agreed, 15% of the respondents were neutral, 5% of the respondents disagreed, and none of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement with a mean of 3.97 and standard deviation 0.751. A mean greater than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agree with the statement. In statement (5) “ The judicial systems ensures that juvenile case to participate in counseling or rehabilitation programs as part of their judicial process,” out of 103, 15% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 59% of the respondents agreed, 18% of the respondents were neutral, 7% of the respondents disagreed, and 1% of the respondents

strongly disagreed with the statement with a mean of 3.91 and standard deviation 0.809. A mean greater than the composite mean suggest that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement.

4.4 Inferential Statistics

This section reports the correlation and regression analysis of the data findings. Correlation aims to show the strength of the linear relationship between the independent and dependent variables and ranges between -1 and +1. Pearson correlation coefficient was used. Specifically, the correlation coefficient of 0.3 – 0.5 reveals a moderate linear relationship while a coefficient of above 0.5 reveals a perfect positive and strong linear relationship between the study variables. Additionally, the study conducted a multiple regression analysis to establish the relationship between independent and dependent variables of the study at a 0.05 significance level. The objective was to find out whether there exists a significant influence of independent variables on the dependent variable.

4.4.1 Correlation Analysis

As shown in Table 4.7, the results shows a weak insignificant correlation (r) between judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents within security management in Mathare Sub-County ($r = 0.087$, $p = 0.385 > 0.05$). The finding implies that there exists a weak linear relationship between the two variables of the study. About the second objective of the study, effectiveness of juvenile legislations in shaping security management in Mathare Sub-County ($r = 0.422$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$). This finding suggests that there exists a perfect positive linear correlation between the study variables.

Table 4.7 Correlation Analysis Outcome

Variables		Juvenile Mitigation Strategies	Judicial Treatment of Justice Delinquents	Effectiveness of Juvenile Legislation in Shaping Security Management	Mitigation Measures
Juvenile Mitigation Strategies	Pearson correlation	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
	N	103			
Judicial Treatment of Justice Delinquents	Pearson correlation	0.087	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.385			
	N	103	103		
Effectiveness of Juvenile Legislation in Shaping Security Management	Pearson correlation	0.422**	0.255**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.009		
	N	103	103	103	
					1
Mitigation Measures	Pearson correlation	0.572**	0.170	0.423**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.086	0.000	
	N	103	103	103	103

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 and 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Lastly, the study outcome demonstrates a perfect positive and strong significant correlation between mitigation measures contribute to the enhancement of the rights of juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County ($r = 0.572$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$). The result suggests a perfect positive linear correlation between the study variables. Therefore, of the three independent variables of the study (Table 4.7), findings show a strong and linear correlation between mitigation measures contributes to the enhancements of the rights of juvenile offenders followed by effectiveness of juvenile legislation in shaping security management in Mathare Sub-County. Judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents within the security management in Mathare Sub-County has the lowest and weakest positive correlation coefficients.

4.4.2 Regression Analysis

The multiple regression output included a model summary, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and regression coefficient. As indicated in Table 4.8, the study established an R of 0.608 inferring a significantly positive and strong linear correlation between judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents within the security management, effectiveness of juvenile legislation in shaping security management, and mitigation measures contributes to the enhancement of the rights of juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County. The study also reported an R-Square of 0.369 (which was derived from 11.480/31.097 as shown under Sum of Squares in the ANOVA output Table 4.10). Therefore, the R^2 of 0.369 show judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents within security management, effectiveness of juvenile legislation in shaping security management, and mitigation measures contribute to the enhancement of the rights of juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County elucidate 35.0% variability in the towards security management in Mathare Sub-County. This suggests that around 65% of another variability in the security management in Mathare Sub-County could be influenced by other juvenile crime mitigation measures not explained in the current study.

Table 4.8 Model Summary Outcome

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R-Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin Watson
1	0.608 ^a	0.369	0.350	0.44514	1.449

a. Predictors: (Constant), Judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents, juvenile legislation and mitigation strategies

b. Dependent Variable: Juvenile Crime Mitigation

In addition, Table 4.9 of the study results shows an overall ANOVA model, which projects the overall security management practices (judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents, effectiveness of juvenile legislations, and mitigation strategies) on juvenile crime

mitigation measures. The degree of freedom (df) or F (3, 99) and the significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$ are shown. Additionally, and F – Statistics of 19.913 (which was derived from Mean Square $3.827/0.198$) is reported. The reported findings show that there is sustainable strong evidence that the regression model fits the study in testing the proposed hypothesis.

Table 4.9 ANOVA Output Outcome

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	11.480	3	3.827	19.313	0.000 ^b
Residual	19.617	99	0.198		
Total	31.097	102			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents, juvenile legislation and mitigation strategies

b. Dependent Variable: Juvenile Crime Mitigation Measures

Table 4.10 also indicated the overall multiple regression coefficients of the study. The established outcome shows that both effectiveness of juvenile legislation and mitigation measures have positive regression coefficients at a 0.05 significance level. However, judicial treatment had a negative regression coefficient, not within the 0.05 significance level. Generally, the findings show that there exists an inverse relationship between judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents within security management ($B = -0.065, p = 0.509 > 0.05$). About effectiveness of juvenile legislations, the study reports a weak but significant positive relationship between effectiveness of juvenile legislations in shaping security management in Mathare Sub-County ($B = 0.287, p = 0.011 < 0.05$). Finally, the results demonstrate a strong and significant positive relationship between mitigation measures contribute to the environment of the rights of juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County ($B = 484, p = 0.000 < 0.05$).

Table 4.10 Overall Multiple Regression Coefficients Outcome

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.134	0.513		2.212	0.029
Judicial Treatment	-0.065	0.099	-0.055	-0.663	0.509
Juvenile Legislation	0.287	0.111	0.232	2.577	0.011
Mitigation Measures	0.484	0.089	0.483	5.467	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Juvenile Crime Mitigation

The study proposed a multiple regression model equation as shown:

$$Y = 1.134 - 0.065X_1 + 0.287X_2 + 0.484X_3$$

As depicted in the established equation, the study established a strong and significantly positive influence of mitigation measures contributes to enhancement of the rights of juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County. This point to the fact as to the increased focus of judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents within security management in Mathare Sub-County. In addition, there exists a significant positive influence of effectiveness of juveniles' legislation in shaping security management in Mathare Sub-County. However, the study established an insignificant influence of judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents within the security management in Mathare Sub-County. Additionally, taking Judicial Treatment (X_1), Juvenile Legislation (X_2), and Mitigation Measures (X_3) at zero, the study reports on juvenile crime mitigation be 1.134. Accordingly, significant changes or increases in the implementation of effectiveness of juvenile legislation in shaping security management in Mathare Sub-County by 0.287 and 0.484 respectively. However, a unit increase in judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents within the security management result in reduced project performance by 0.065. Generally, mitigation measures contribute to enhancement of security management followed by mitigation measures.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the findings of the study in relation to its main objectives and the theoretical framework, and draws conclusions. It also covers summary of the study objectives. The chapter goes further to make conclusions and make recommendations derived from the study findings and analysis of data.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The findings of the study reveal a comprehensive demographic and perceptual profile of respondents regarding juvenile justice in Mathare Sub-County. The respondents were almost evenly split by gender, with 53% male and 47% female, ensuring balanced gender representation. The majority of respondents were young, with 40% aged between 15 and 20 years, followed by smaller proportions in older age brackets. Regarding education, nearly half (46%) held diplomas, indicating a well-educated sample capable of informed responses, while others held certificates, bachelor's, and master's degrees. Professionally, the largest group were religious leaders (40%), followed by county administrators (30%), community leaders (17%), and police officers (13%). Most respondents had substantial experience in their roles, with 34% serving 11–15 years and 26% serving 16–20 years, suggesting a knowledgeable respondent base.

On judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents, the respondents largely agreed (composite mean = 4.02) that the judicial system in Mathare prioritizes rehabilitation over punishment, encourages family involvement, and protects juveniles from harsh treatment and human rights abuses. However, some statements, such as the adequacy of rehabilitation

opportunities, received slightly lower agreement, indicating room for improvement. Similarly, the effectiveness of juvenile legislation was positively viewed (composite mean = 4.12), with strong agreement that legislation protects juvenile rights, is effectively enforced, prioritizes rehabilitation, and contributes to reduced recidivism. Mitigation measures enhancing juvenile rights also received agreement (composite mean = 4.0), with respondents affirming fair treatment by police and judicial authorities, protection of rights during legal processes, and timely hearings without prolonged detention.

Regarding juvenile delinquency as the dependent variable, respondents agreed (mean = 3.95) that juveniles are treated fairly and impartially, and that the judicial process emphasizes rehabilitation. Nonetheless, some responses suggested not full consensus, reflecting nuanced perceptions of the system's effectiveness.

While the study mentions conducting correlation, ANOVA, and regression analyses for hypothesis testing and to infer relationships among variables, specific statistical values such as correlation coefficients, F-values, or regression coefficients are not detailed in the provided summary. Therefore, the exact strength and significance of relationships among gender, age, education, profession, duration served, and perceptions of juvenile justice outcomes remain unspecified. The descriptive findings, however, provide a clear indication of general agreement among respondents on key aspects of juvenile justice in Mathare Sub-County.

5.3 Discussions of the Study

5.3.1 Judicial Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents with the Security Management in Mathare Sub-County

The discussion of findings in chapter four reveals a nuanced understanding of the judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents within security management in Mathare Sub-County. It was found that despite the existence of legal frameworks such as the Children and Young Persons Act (CYPA) 2022, juveniles are often subjected to harsh treatment during police operations, including physical beatings and manhandling prior to arrest. This judicial treatment reflects a tension between maintaining security and upholding the rights and welfare of juvenile offenders. The study highlights that the security management system in Mathare tends to emphasize punitive measures over rehabilitative approaches, which undermines the protective intent of juvenile justice laws and contributes to a backlog of youth cases in the criminal justice system. These findings resonate with the literature in chapter two, which noted that police tactics in Kenya often neglect humane treatment of juveniles, especially street children, thereby exacerbating their marginalization and vulnerability (Omboto, 2018; Institute of Economic Affairs, 2015).

5.3.2 Effectiveness of Juveniles Legislation in Shaping Security Management in Mathare Sub-County.

Regarding the effectiveness of juvenile legislation in shaping security management, the findings indicate that while the CYPA provides a legal framework aimed at protecting juveniles and promoting rehabilitation, its implementation in Mathare Sub-County is limited by systemic challenges. These include inadequate resources, lack of specialized juvenile courts, and insufficient training of law enforcement personnel on juvenile rights. Consequently, the legislation's potential to influence security management positively is not

fully realized, as juveniles continue to be processed through adult criminal justice mechanisms, leading to negative outcomes such as stigmatization and recidivism. This assessment aligns with the theoretical perspectives discussed in chapter two, particularly the strain theory, which links socio-economic deprivation in informal settlements like Mathare to juvenile delinquency, and the Foucauldian view of power dynamics that shape the treatment of marginalized youth within the justice system (Kalra, 2016; Black, 2020).

5.3.3 Mitigation Measures Contributes to the Enhancement of the Right of Juvenile Offenders in Mathare Sub-County

Finally, the investigation into mitigation measures reveals that current efforts to safeguard the rights of juvenile offenders in Mathare are inadequate but show promise when focused on rehabilitation and social support. Mitigation strategies such as Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS), and community-based interventions were identified as critical in addressing the underlying causes of juvenile crime and enhancing security management. These measures contribute to protecting juveniles' rights by emphasizing care, education, and reintegration rather than punishment. However, the success of these interventions is contingent upon effective coordination among stakeholders, sufficient funding, and community involvement. The findings echo chapter two's emphasis on the importance of holistic approaches that combine legal protection with social and economic support to mitigate juvenile delinquency and uphold juvenile rights in security management settings (Bartollas & Miller, 2019; Feld, 2018).

5.4 Conclusion of the Study

The study's findings, based on a 69% response rate, indicate that respondents generally agree that the judicial system provides adequate rehabilitation opportunities and fair

treatment for juvenile offenders, prioritizing rehabilitation and encouraging family involvement. Furthermore, they believe that existing juvenile legislation effectively protects the rights of juvenile offenders, is adequately enforced, and contributes to decreased recidivism, positively influencing security management. Mitigation measures are perceived to enhance the rights of juvenile offenders, ensuring fair treatment by police and judicial authorities, protecting their rights throughout the legal process, and allowing for timely hearings. Overall, respondents generally agree with statements concerning juvenile delinquents in Mathare Sub-County.

5.5 Area for Further Findings

Several areas warrant further study to enhance juvenile crime mitigation measures and security management in Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County. One critical area is the effectiveness of community-based crime prevention programs, such as community policing and local vigilante groups, which play a significant role in informal settlements but whose specific impact on juvenile crime in Mathare remains underexplored. Additionally, understanding the psychosocial factors influencing juvenile delinquency—including family dynamics, peer pressure, and school environment—could provide deeper insights into tailored intervention strategies. Another important area is the relationship between youth unemployment and juvenile crime; given the high unemployment rates among youth in Mathare, research could assess how economic challenges drive delinquent behavior and evaluate the effectiveness of existing youth empowerment programs in crime reduction. The role of probation and rehabilitation services also requires further examination to determine how well these systems support juvenile offenders' reintegration and reduce repeat offenses. Furthermore, barriers to crime reporting and the psychological effects of

fear of crime on juveniles are areas that could reveal important social dynamics affecting security management. The potential for technology and information systems to improve juvenile justice processes, such as case monitoring and data management, is another promising field for study. Finally, investigating the level of inter-agency coordination among law enforcement, social services, and community organizations could identify gaps in policy implementation and collaboration, which are crucial for the success of juvenile crime mitigation efforts in Mathare. Collectively, these areas highlight the need for comprehensive, multidisciplinary research to develop more effective and context-specific strategies for managing juvenile crime in this densely populated urban setting.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for respondents

I am a student of Africa Nazarene University, and as a partial requirement for the degree of master of science in Governance, Peace and Security Studies, I am mandated to conduct a study on the topic: Juvenile Crime Mitigation Measures Towards Security Management: A case of Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County. I would appreciate it if you kindly fill out the questionnaire to assist in my data collection. Your input will benefit me in research, will be used s for academic purposes only, and will be treated as confidential.

Kindly do not write your name on the questionnaire Thank you in advance

Yours faithfully

.....

Joshua Sitomi

Appendix II: Research Questionnaire

This questionnaire is meant to collect information on “**Juvenile Crime Mitigation Measures Towards Security Management: A Case of Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County.**” The purpose of seeking information is purely for academic reasons, and the data obtained will be handled with strict confidentiality. Please provide your responses to the following questions in written format or by indicating your choices.

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION (Kindly Select)

1. What is your gender? ☐ male ☐ female

2. What is your age bracket?
 - a. ☐ 15 -20 years
 - b. ☐ 21– 25 years
 - c. ☐ 26 -30 years
 - d. ☐ 31– 45 years
 - e. ☐ 46- 50 years
 - f. ☐ 51– 55 years
 - g. ☐ 56 and above years

3. What is your highest level of education?
 - a. ☐ certificate
 - b. ☐ diploma
 - c. ☐ bachelor’s degree
 - d. ☐ master’s degree
 - e. ☐ doctorate

- f. ☐ others (specify)
- 4. What is your profession?
 - a. ☐ Police officer
 - b. ☐ county administrator, please specify.....
 - c. ☐ religious leaders
 - d. ☐ community leader
 - e. ☐ other, please specify.....
- 5. How long have you served in your position?
 - a. ☐ below 5 years
 - b. ☐ 5 – 10 years
 - c. ☐ 11 – 15 years
 - d. ☐ 16 – 20 years
 - e. ☐ 21 – 25 years
 - f. ☐ over 26 years

SECTION B: SPECIFIC VARIABLES

Section B: Inflation Rate and Financial Performance

1. Please rate how you agree with the following statements regarding the judicial treatment of juvenile delinquents within the security management systems of Mathare Sub-County.. (Tick as appropriate)

Key: 5SA=Strongly Agree; 4A=Agree; 3N=Neutral; 2D=Disagree and 1SD=Strongly Disagree no. your likert scale

Judicial Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents within Security Management Systems	SA (5)	A(4)	N(3)	D (2)	SD(1)
B1. The current judicial system provides adequate rehabilitation opportunities for juvenile delinquents in Mathare Sub-County.					
B2. Juvenile offenders in Mathare receive fair and just treatment within the judicial process.					
B3 The Courts prioritize rehabilitation over punishments for juvenile delinquents.					
B4 Family involvement is encouraged and facilitated during the judicial process for juvenile offenders.					
B5 The judicial system ensures that juvenile offenders are protected from harsh treatment and human rights abuses.					

Section C : Effectiveness of Juvenile Legislation in Security Management

2. Please rate how you agree with the following statements regarding effectiveness of juvenile legislation in shaping security management in Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County. (Tick as appropriate)

Key: 5SA=Strongly Agree; 4A=Agree; 3N=Neutral; 2D=Disagree and 1SD=Strongly Disagree

Effectiveness of Juvenile Legislation in Security Management	SA(5)	A(4)	N(3)	D(2)	SD(1)
C1 The existing juvenile legislation in Kenya adequately protects the rights of juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County.					
C2 Juvenile laws are effectively enforced by security agencies in Mathare Sub-County to reduce youth crime.					
C3 The juvenile justice system in Mathare prioritizes rehabilitation over punishments as mandated by legislation.					

C4 Juvenile legislation has contributed to a decreased in recidivism among young offenders in Mathare County.					
C5 Security management in Mathare County is positively influenced by the provisions of juvenile legislation					

Section D: Mitigation Measures Contribute to Enhancement of the Rights of Juvenile Offenders

3. Please rate how you agree with the following statements regarding mitigation measures contribute to enhancement of the rights of juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County. (Tick as appropriate)

Key: SA=Strongly Agree; A=Agree; N=Neutral; D=Disagree and SD=Strongly Disagree

Mitigation Measures Contribute to Enhancement of the Rights of Juvenile Offenders	SA (5)	A(4)	N(3)	D(2)	SD(1)
D1. Juvenile offenders in Mathare Sub-County are treated fairly and with respect by the police and judicial authorities.					
D2 The judicial system in Mathare ensures that juvenile delinquent's' rights are protected throughout the legal process.					
D3 Police officers in Mathare often use excessive force or harassment when dealing with juvenile offenders.					
D4 The judicial process for juveniles in Mathare allows for family or guardian involvement to support the child.					
D5 Juvenile offenders in Mathare experience timely hearings without prolonged detention awaiting trials.					

Section E : Financial Performance of Church-Based Pension Schemes

4. Please rate how you agree with the following statements regarding juvenile delinquency in Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County. (Tick as appropriate)

Key: (5)SA=Strongly Agree; (4)A=Agree; (3)N=Neutral; (2)D=Disagree and (1)SD=Strongly Disagree

Juvenile Delinquency in Mathare Sub-County	SA(5)	A(4)	N(3)	D(2)	SD(1)
E1 Juvenile offenders in Mathare County are treated fairly and impartially by the judicial system.					
E2 The judicial process for juveniles in Mathare prioritizes rehabilitation over punishments.					
E3 Juvenile delinquents are provided with adequate legal representation during court proceedings.					
E4 Judges and court officials in Mathare demonstrate respect for the rights of juveniles offenders.					
E5 The judicial systems ensures that juvenile cases to participate in counseling or rehabilitation programs as part of their judicial process.					

THE END

Thank You for Your Participation

Appendix III: Work plan

Activity	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
2022/2023							
Literature review							
Preliminary data collection (pilot test)							
Data collection							
Data analysis and interpretation							
Final report of findings							

Appendix IV: University Introduction Letter



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23rd April 2024

RE: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Joshua Sitomi Kippon (17J03DMGP030) is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University. He has finished his course work and has defended his thesis proposal

entitled: -

“Juvenile Crime Mitigation Measures Towards Security Management: Case of Mathare Sub- County, Nairobi”.

Any assistance accorded to him to facilitate data collection and finish his thesis is highly welcomed.

Prof. Rodney Reed

Deputy Vice Chancellor, Academic & Student Affairs

Appendix V: NACOSTI Permit

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Ref No: 116277	Date of Issue: 10/May/2025
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
This is to Certify that Mr.. Joshua Kipoin Sitomi of Africa Nazarene University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Nairobi on the topic: JUVENILE CRIME MITIGATION MEASURES TOWARDS SECURITY MANAGEMENT: A CASE OF MATHARE SUB-COUNTY, KENYA. for the period ending : 10/May/2026.	
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Appendix VI: Map of the area of study