

Influence of Crime Management Strategies on Insecurity within Mukuru Kayaba Slums, Nairobi County, Kenya

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Abstract: *Crime and violence are fundamental threats to human security. Safety from crime and violence including the resulting fear of insecurity are not only, increasingly recognized as international public good, but also a basic human right. During this decade, over 60% of all urban residents in developing countries have been documented as focal points of victims of crime. The distribution of crime is not random in time and space. Interventions for this skewed crime are theoretically informed by the crime strategies used by the perpetrators. The general objective of this study was to analyze crime management strategies and their effect on insecurity within Mukuru Kayaba Slums, Nairobi County. This study was guided by the following specific objectives; to assess the influence of crime prevention strategies on insecurity, to investigate the relationship between crime detection strategies and insecurity slums, to evaluate crime deterrence strategies on insecurity within Mukuru Kayaba slums and to explore crime-reporting strategies on insecurity. The study was guided by the general strain theory, and broken window theory. The study adopted descriptive research design. The study targeted population was 557 police officers of all working in police commands within Embakasi Police Division and crime victims which represented the entire police service as well as key informants from Nyumba Kumi and Community Policing Committees. A sample size of 226 was selected was purposively selected using multi stage sampling. This study used a structured questionnaire to collect primary data in line with the research study objectives Mean and standard deviations were used for descriptive analysis. The study carried out tests of regression assumptions; normality using Q-Q plot, linearity using correlation coefficient r , test of independence using Durbin Watson d -statistic and test of multicollinearity Variance Inflation Factors, and test of homoscedasticity using p -plot. Based on the test of regression outputs, multiple linear regression was used for inferential analysis. This study generated a Model fitness (R-Square of 50.8%), implying that approximately 50.8% of the variation in insecurity could be explained by this model. Further the ANOVA statistics were; F value of 3.775 and p -value of 0.008, implying a statistically significant relationship between crime management strategies and insecurity. Based on these findings, the study concluded that is a significant relationship between crime prevention strategies, crime detection strategies, and crime reporting strategies and insecurity. On the other hand, the study concluded that despite its importance in theory management, there was no statistically significant relationship between crime deterrence and insecurity. This study recommend that in order to reduce insecurity in Mukuru slums and in similar contexts, crime detection, crime prevention and crime reporting should be given priority in that order. Further, the study recommends that although appears that crime deterrence strategies is less elastic to insecurity and hence a lot of resources should be prioritized to other strategies and less on crime deterrence. The civil society and private sector is paramount in crime management within Mukuru Kayaba Slum.*

Keywords: crime prevention strategies, crime detection strategies, deterrence strategies, crime reporting strategies

1. Introduction

The persistence and rise of crime continues to damage the social fabric of the society especially in the country's urban areas. Actually, the issue of crime is not an emerging phenomenon both globally and locally but the nature and severity of crime is diverse across the borders. Notably, crime does not differentiate between developed, developing or even emerging countries such as Kenya which perennially is grappling with the ramifications of proliferations of criminal incidences within most of the areas in the urban (Stavrou, 2014). An emerging trend of crime in the urban areas reflects an increase in youth participation in violent criminal activities which has been associated with the rising unemployment rates among the youth, far more explicit in urban areas. Odufuwa (2013) views that crime being dysfunctional threat to the society stability. It is a social order issue, which needs efforts that are concerted towards achieving a solution which is lasting and sustainable towards it. This vice bedevils the society social fabrics by erosion of sense of security and safety.

Insecurity nationally a concern to many people. Although Kenya is said to be among the best Countries to settle, there has been a growing concern. This concern is the increase in crime and the decline in the security which needs to be addressed. Informal settlements are unable to cope up with incidences of crime owing to a number of reasons. For example, these slum dwellers and affluent communities do not have security of tenure, the landlords fear erecting high walls and permanent structures due to the fear of demolitions. This consequently, makes the temporary housing typology susceptible to crime cases in the area. Mukuru Kayaba is one of the largest slums in Nairobi East. The area has over time emphasized on public security. Unfortunately, owing to the high number of cases, mob justice is practiced in case the offender is caught committing a crime. In response and only partially, there has also been physical security which is present as user driven design where residential areas are been built in clusters to initiate the Nyumba Kumi initiative. This clearly comes out in the estate as a corrective and response to insecurity which

Volume 11 Issue 2, February 2022

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shouldn't be the case in that such measures shows that the area is highly insecure giving criminals' "mind asset" of low security levels. This will subsequently give them a notion of community crimes as it suggests low levels of natural surveillance.

Mukuru informal settlement is an informal, high density, low income residential neighborhood. This slum is adversely hit by setbacks of inadequate and substandard infrastructural facilities, poor accessibility, sanitation challenges with poor waste management, lack of security lights, underground sewer tunnels which forms escape routes by the gangs, poor soils and terrain that makes the area impassable during rainy seasons and also makes it difficult for the residents of the area to transact business especially during the night hours. The neighborhood has long dark alleys and access roads which provide access to the rear of properties and join to make routes which have contributed to the crimes experienced in the area.

The state of the alleys joining the settlement has contributed to crime. For example, the unavailability of security lights and adequate flood lights within the settlement makes the area excessively dark, isolated accelerating number of hideouts for the criminal gangs who goes undetected and commits acts of violence unseen. Poor solid waste management within the settlement has led to the occurrence of voluminous and multiple hips of waste providing easy escape and hideout for the gangs in the area. Social control mechanism emphasizing urbanization and population growth weakens the informal prospect of social control which in turn, results in more crime and delinquency. Peace and security is an essential factor of human life. A peaceful and secure environment is critical to every society since it affects all aspects of economic and social development in a country, and is a necessary to the extent that without it, probably very little can be achieved.

1.2 Problem Statement

It might be factual that no country can develop or grow economically without peaceful coexistence among its population and within its borders. It can logically be inferred that the fastest developing nations are among those with fairly advanced and effective security structures or machinery. Crime prevention is mainly seen to be the responsibility of the police force, administration police and local authorities, community members and private sector. The major responsibility is however given to the Kenya police. In Kenya, for a great deal of time, related issues to management of crime as well as prevention have been delegated to the government and it has been handled through the judiciary, prison, police and county administration and at times the local authorities. The past and present governments have continued to adopt different approaches and strategies to counter the ever rising incidences of crime in major urban centers. Despite such measures as community policing, rehabilitation and employment creation the problem of crime and criminal activities continue to fester in the social fabric of the urban areas. Urban violence and crime are not actually occurrences which are spontaneous but rather calculated and executed. The

perception profound is that these are a characteristic of a society product marked by social exclusion and inequality.

Dwellers of slum and the poor in urban settlements face specifically acute crime risk and violence. They are actually defenseless, within the vulnerability to this problem. More often, they are classified either among the victims considered prime targets within urban crime or the perpetrators who are common. For the last five years there has been significant increase in violent and property crimes within Mukuru Kayaba slums. Most crimes have been reported to the various police posts but it seems the rates of apprehension as well as conviction is relatively low. The effect of this rising insecurity is not only limiting socio-economic activities in this area but also perpetuating poverty. The every rising insecurity level is amidst the set out arms to safeguard the security of all. This leads to the question as to whether the crime management strategies within such informal settlements have actually influenced the insecurity level.

1.3 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to analyze the influence of crime management strategies on insecurity within Mukuru Kayaba Slums in Nairobi County, Kenya.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Theories

The study was grounded by two theories as cited below;

2.1.1 General Strain Theory

Robert Agnew (2001) proposed a general strain theory which is the best known contemporary version. Unlike its predecessor opposed by Durkheim which argued that crime was as a result of the inability of individual to achieve monetary-success, middle-class status or both. Agnew's GST theory is much broader and uses the individuals' environment to explain their participation in crime. At its core, strain theory is rather simple-strain makes you upset and you respond with delinquency (Agnew, 2001). General strain theory assists in understanding the socio-economic factors that contributes to criminal activities within Mukuru informal settlements. Majority of the youths within Mukuru informal settlements are unemployed and depend on daily wages from industries located within industrial area. There are also insufficient schools within Mukuru informal settlements hence making majority of the youths to engage in delinquency and deviance.

2.1.2 Broken Window Theory

James Q. Wilson and George Kelling are the proponents of Broken Window theory. This theory opines that failure in addressing of disorders which are minor within the society may eventually lead to offenses which are serious within the community. It is opined by the broken windows theory that the disorder variation within the neighborhoods explaining variations of crime, holding the demerits of the structure constant. The broken windows theory opines that variation in disorder within the neighborhoods which explains variation of crime, holding constant structural demerits. The

disorderliness itself is the actually the trigger (Salagaev, 2013). This theory assists in identifying crime prevention strategies as a result of poor maintenance within the slum, social disorganization and lack of collective efficacy.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

Many individuals seek to pursue human relations development and social activities without fear in the democratic environment. Conversely, the structure of the world transformation has created threats which are intensive to security and emerging trends within the modern life (Farrell, 2016). This condition changed the family traditional structure and society as well. Noticeably, the society and family, the key order institutions, became inadequate in order to monitor the manners of the individuals (Edmark, 2014). Police is a key institution that hinders individuals violating law from nay form of havoc to security and public order since the 1829 London Metropolitan Police foundation. Community policing, particularly communities which are heterogeneous is essential part of a civilized and stable society (Buonanno, 2003). But, guaranteeing environmental security makes one to give in some of political and civil rights (Kabiru et al., 2013) for social activities trustworthiness.

A report by UN HABITAT in 2009, referred to us the safer Nairobi Initiative dating back to 2003 April when the Nairobi City Council requested UN HABITAT to form technical support to the development of city as well as prevention of crime, technical support towards community based strategy for urban prevention and safety improvement strategies within Nairobi via multi-sector approach and partnership coordinated by the authorities of the city (Edmark, 2014). Nairobi has significantly made great strides from the technical support from the international organizations such as UN HABITAT and UNDP giving of financial support to the initiative, while the UN HABITAT's support is in the form of capacity building, research, advisory services, promotion of community participation and capacity building in line with the theme of good governance on Urban Safety (Holmes, 2010).

There exist three core ideas anchored in deterrence theories that individuals normally respond to changes in the severity, certainty and the immediacy of punishment. Interestingly, within the criminological tradition, deterrence is often marked as being either specific or general with general deterrence pointing to the idea that people respond to the idea of experience of punishment (Smith, 2014). Active offender's apprehension is important initial step for their punishment and conviction. If the sanction entails imprisonment, crime may be prevented through incapacitation of the offenders who have been apprehended (Sommers.2016).

Majority of police tactics, for instance rapid response for calling of service or investigations of post-crime, are not only intended to capture the offender but to deter others as well by projecting apprehension tangible threat. Law enforcement agents, however, hinder without necessarily arresting criminals, their increased presence may prevent a motivated offender from engaging in a criminal act which is

contemplated. Studies on the deterrent police effect have significantly evolved in two distinct literatures (Tume, 2010). One has concentrated on the effect of deterrent on the level number of police officers. The other has concentrated on the crime-prevention efficiency of various strategies for deployment of police. These two literatures are separately reviewed (Wairagu et al., 2014).

Utilizing empirical data from Farrel (2016), this new research assess characteristics of victimizations which are unreported, the possible reasons which made the victims not to report crimes from 2014 to 2016 among informal settlements in crime types not reported to the law enforcement officers. The percentage of property crimes and violent crimes that were not reported to the police decreased from 2014 to 2016 subsequently. Across the period of 17 years, victims commonly did not report crimes to the police since they dealt with the crime in another way, such as reporting the offence to another authority or privately handling it (Holmes, 2010).

2.3 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework below shows the indicators of various variables of the study. Crime prevention strategies were measured by good parenting styles education, awareness training, behaviour monitoring and surveillance. Crime detection strategies were measured by patrols and observations, Surveillance, informants use and intelligence practice. Crime reporting strategies will be measured by Nyumba Kumi, through local leadership, social media pages, hotlines, mobile phones and video recording while crime deterrence strategies involved involve apprehension practice, perimeter security practice, surveillance practice, access control practice and territorial reinforcement practice.

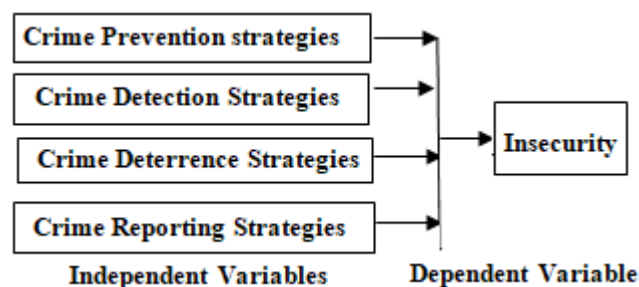


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2.4 Research Gaps

Insecurity and violence are ranked as one of the top three Kenyan public concerns and hence priorities in many Counties; slum-dwellers specifically report insecurity and violence to be one of the major problems they face. In public opinion polling, up to two-thirds of residents in slum areas report that they do not feel safe in their own neighborhoods (UN Habitat, 2004). Moreover, 'insecurity brought about by the perception of widespread violence and impending crime, can often be more destructive to the fabric of social and economic life, than the actual criminal act itself' (UN Habitat, 2004). Security and urban safety appears to a key area of concern for the government of Kenya.

This is shown in a number of blue prints government development. In the Kenyan vision 2030, security and safety is enshrined as among the areas, which is strategic under the pillar of political governance. The goal of overall security sector under the Kenya's vision 2030 is a society, which is free from fear. It is assumed that security increased will directly attract good investments and lowering the cost of conducting business while at the same time offering Kenyan's with more secure as well as working (Pudney et al., 2000). Informal settlements are believed to be insecure and unsafe-nature and reasons of insecurity oscillates from a single area to another. Furthermore, although the gangs' phenomenon is not new within Nairobi County, specifically within the informal settlements, a type of aggressive and well organized and violent gang is actually emerging with no respect for the lives of human and which do not seem to be hindered by the apparatus government security (Kabiru et al., 2013).

However, there is a lack of detailed, disaggregated data and evidence to do a forensic analysis of the causes of violence that could be used to craft more effective policy, legal, policing and development measures. Only the Kenyan Police regularly collects crime data but its reliability is questioned. Police reports often only capture serious offences or crimes they consider to be 'legitimate' (UN Habitat, 2004). The National Crime Research Centre was established in 1997 to undertake studies and collect data on crime but it has never been effectively operationalized. Corruption and political manipulation as well as organizational inefficiencies also hinder crime-recording practices. Beyond official crime statistics, there is a limited amount of survey data on the types of crime people experience, the perceived causes of these and levels of public confidence and trust in different institutions that administer security and justice. This study however does not attempt to fill in all the gaps but to focus on "what crime management strategies have a strong bearing of curbing insecurity in a slum such as Mukuru Kayaba in Nairobi County, Kenya.

3. Research Methodology

The study adopted descriptive design. The study targeted population of 557 police officers of all working in police commands within Embakasi Police Division and crime victims which represented the entire police service in that region. A sample of 226 officers was selected using Krejcie and Morgan Table. A likert scaled questionnaire was used to collect data for all the study variables. A structured set of questions was used for each of the independent variables. The questionnaires were on a five point Likert scale. Likert scales are used when the subject of investigation is a belief, opinion or is a matter that is sensitive and confidential. Data collected from the field was systematically organized using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)-version 21 analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. SPSS is favored by various researchers given its systematic capabilities and the coverage capabilities of a wide range of the most graphical and statistical analyses and presentation.

3.2 Test of Reliability Data Collection Instruments

In this study, the reliability of the instruments was tested using Cronbach alpha which was used in the research to verify the reliability of the construct. A total of 10 questionnaires were obtained among the respondents. Reliability of all the four constructs attracted Cronbach Alpha as follows; crime prevention strategies at 0.849, crime detection strategies at 0.863, crime deterrence strategies at 0.868 and crime reporting at 0.849. A Cronbach alpha of more than 0.7 indicates that the data collection instrument is reliable (Field, 2009). Results are presented in Table 1:

Table 1: Results of Reliability Test for the Instrument

Variables	Variable Type	Cronbach (α) Alpha Coefficient
Crime Prevention Strategies	Predictor	0.849
Crime Detection Strategies	Predictor	0.863
Crime Deterrence Strategies	Predictor	0.868
Crime Reporting Strategies	Predictor	0.849

3.3 Data Analysis and Presentation of Results

Data analysis was carried in a sequential process and systematic manner; data coding, data entry and then data analysis. Descriptive statistics entailed generation of mean and standard deviation to assess central tendency and associated dispersion for each variable. The data was tested to linearity, multi-co linearity, auto-correlation and homogeneity using correlation coefficient (r), Durbin Watson (d) Statistic (d) normal P-P plots respectively. The combined measures of security were tested for normality of distribution before any inferential analysis. Inferential statistics involved the use multiple linear regression analysis (MLRA) to assess the strength and significance of the association of the variables in this study at 95% degree of confidence. Model R-Square, ANOVA Statistics and regression coefficients was generated and interpreted for the Multiple Linear Regression. The results for the analysis were presented per objective (both descriptive and inferential analysis) in form of Tables and interactive figures. The Multiple Linear Regression Model (MLRM) for this study was in the form; $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \epsilon$, where Y is the measure of insecurity level. In this model, β_0 was constant and β_i 's were the coefficients of each of the independent variables that is; crime prevention, crime detection, crime deterrence and crime reporting and respectively. Finally, ϵ was the error term for the model.

4. Findings and Discussions

4.1 Response Rate

A total of 226 questionnaires were distributed in Maukuru Kaiyaba Area. A total of 154 (68%) questionnaires were totally filled and returned. This implies a successful response rate.

Table 2: Response Rate

Response	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Number of questionnaires Returned	154	68.0
Number of questionnaires not returned	72	32.0
Total	226	100

4.2 Test of Regression Assumptions

According to Shevlin and Miles (2010), data analysis as a process requires a number of tests to be carried out before the application of specified regression analysis. The assumptions are basically on the response variable distribution and that of the residuals distribution.

4.3.1. Test of Normality for Insecurity

An assessment of the normality of data is a necessity in most of the mixed research designs and where regression analysis is involved. The assessment of normality using Q-Q-plot are presented in Figure 2. The figure shows that the expected and observed value for the distribution of Insecurity is symmetric and hence an indication of a fairly normally distribution.



Figure 2: Normal Q-Q Plot for Insecurity

4.3.2 Test of Multicollinearity

Multicollinearity was evaluated using Variance Inflation factors and Tolerance. The results are presented in Table 3. These results show that the VIF values ranged from a low of 1.193 in the case of crime reporting strategies and a high of 1.597 for the case of crime detection strategies. Further the results show that there is no VIF greater than 5 and hence no presence of multicollinearity.

Table 3: Multi-collinearity Test Results

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
Crime prevention strategies	.815	1.226
Crime Detection Strategies	.626	1.597
Crime Deterrence Strategies	.691	1.447
Crime Reporting Strategies	.838	1.193

4.3.3 Linearity Test

Linearity test was assessed using the correlation coefficient for each pair of the independent variable and the regressand. The results were presented in Table 4. The findings of the correlation analysis as presented in Table 3. This shows the Pearson's correlation coefficients for each of the independent variables and Insecurity in Mukuru Kayamba Slums in Nairobi. According to this Table, the variables were found to have a significant correlation coefficient with Insecurity, and how it influence crime management strategies and their effect on insecurity within Mukuru

Kayaba Slums. The correlations show that there is a relatively higher correlation between crime detection and crime deterrence strategies with insecurity than there is with either crime prevention or crime reporting strategies or insecurity. Further the Table shows that the correlations were all significant at 5% level of significance and the same ranged from a low of 0.353 in the case of Crime prevention strategies to a high of 0.685 for the crime deterrence strategies.

Table 4: Test of Linearity Results

Variable	Correlation Coefficient with Security
Crime Prevention strategies	0.353**
Crime Detection Strategies	0.636**
Crime Deterrence Strategies	0.685**
Crime Reporting Strategies	0.478**

The coefficients show that there is a positive relationship between crime management strategies in regard to crime prevention, detection, deterrence and crime reporting strategies are effective in the fight against crime and disorder within Mukuru Kayaba Slums.

4.3.4 Test of Independence

The Durbin Watson test was used to test the independence. Findings are displayed in Table 5.

Table 5: Test of Independence Results

Predictor Variables	Durbin-Watson Statistic
Crime Prevention strategies	1.706
Crime Detection Strategies	1.727
Crime Deterrence Strategies	1.633
Crime Reporting Strategies	1.754

The results in Table 5 showed that the Durbin Watson d statistic for each of the independent variables ranged between 1.623 (Crime Deterrence Strategies) and 1.727 (Crime Detection Strategies). The rule of thumb states that values of $1.5 < d < 2.5$ show that the assumption of independence is met (Garson, 2012). The assumption of the independence of the study predictor variables in a regression model was therefore met for all the study independent variables.

4.4 Influence of Crime Management Strategies on Insecurity

All the scores of the independent variables were weighted and regressed against the weighted score of insecurity as the dependent variable. A multiple linear regression output was generated, that it; model fitness (R-Square), ANOVA coefficients and the regression coefficients. The results are presented in Table 6, Table 7 and Table 8.

The model fitness result show that Table 5 showed the values of R and R² for the model fitted of 0.713 and 0.508 respectively. The R value of 0.713 portrayed a linear relationship between the risk management strategies and insecurity in Mukuru Kayaba slums performances. The R² value of 0.508 implied that approximately 50.8% of the variation in Insecurity can be explained by the changes in the risk management strategies used by the institutions dealing with insecurity in the area.

Table 6: Model Summary for Insecurity

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.713	.508	.498	1.35215	1.634

The result for the ANONA are presented in Table 7. This Table shows that the F value of 3.775 and the associated p-value of .008 which was less than a p-value of .05. These statistics indicate that the influence of crime management strategies on insecurity is statistically significant at 5% level of significance.

Table 7: ANOVA for Crime Management Strategies

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	36.931	4	4.233	3.775	.008
	Residual	47.284	60	1.121		
	Total	84.215	64			

a. Dependent Variable: Insecurity

The results of the associated regression coefficients are presented in Table 8. These results show that other factors being held constant, an increase in specific disorder and crime issues or the concerns are mapped and the more relevant remedies for countering the problem (s) implemented yields a 0.364 increase in crime prevention within Mukuru Kayaba slums. However, the value of t-significance 0.003 was determined indicating that particular

disorder and crime concerns or issues are actually identified and the most important remedies to counter the problem (s) implemented is subsequently significantly related to crime management strategies.

An increase in unit in solving of crime deterrence may have an increase of 0.282 on reduction of insecurity levels within Mukuru Kayaba Slums. However the value of t-significance of 0.046 was established indicating that solving of criminal activities is a difficult task for both the residents and the police is consequently significantly related with crime management on insecurity levels within Mukuru Kayaba slums.

The table above shows a unit increase in failure to adapting to the changing trends in technology that hinders the identification process of criminal activities yielding 0.034 decreases in informal settlements crime management on insecurity. Conversely, value of t-significance of 0.266 was established indicating that failure in adapting to the technological trend changes hinders the identification process of criminal activities is related significantly with crime management strategies on reduction of insecurity. An increase in unit in police conduct proactive arrests to solve acts through reporting of crime yields 0.282 decreases in crime prevention.

Notably, the value of t-significance of 0.266 was established indicating that police conduct proactive arrests in order to address crime incidences and activities is significantly linked to crime management on reducing of insecurity levels. An increase in unit in police scan, response, analysis as well as assessment to insecurity and crime yields about 3.005 drop in crime prevention and insecurity, however value of t-significance 0.046 was established indicating that accessible, patrols are visible and creation of awareness is significantly linked to effective crime management initiatives by the police.

Table 8: Regression Coefficients for Crime Management Initiatives

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Type of Crime	.093	.035	.351	2.666	.009
Crime Prevention	.064	.021	.364	3.005	.003
Crime Reporting	-.038	.034	-.078	-1.117	.266
Crime Deterrence	.086	.043	.282	2.015	.046

The model was evaluated for homoscedasticity using the p-p plot. The results are presented in Figure 4.

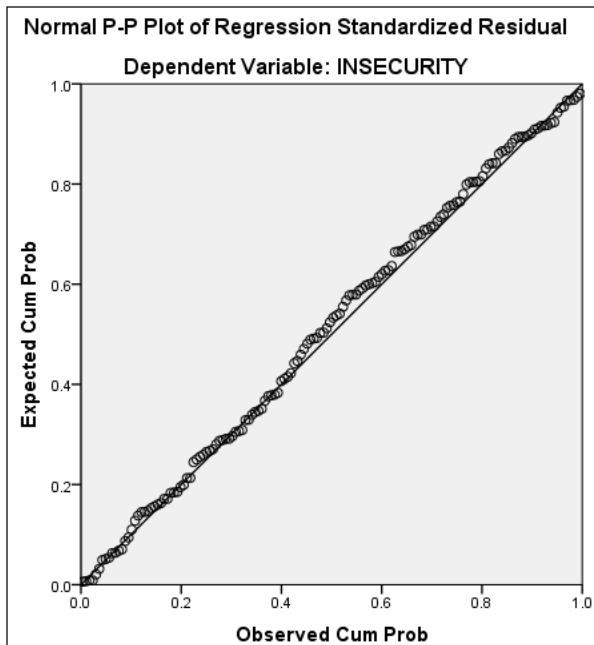


Figure 3: Homoscedasticity for Insecurity

From the results above, the points were about the same distance from the unitary diagonal line. This implies that, the regression line was homoscedastic. This shows that the regression model chosen between crime management strategies and insecurity was appropriate to the data.

5.1 Conclusion

An effective prevention, detection, deterrence strategy require to be included in five elements; multiple approaches interventions, an integrated approach, interested parties, in-depth safety audit and evaluation and monitoring. Interventions require to be adapted to the concerns and experiences of these different contexts and communities. An integrated strategy should take into consideration the socioeconomic context of the various neighborhoods, include planning on land use, and the influence of surrounding areas such as Majengo slums around Mukuru Kayaba slum have on crime. Crime prevention strategies must utilize multiple approaches relating to diversity of crime risk factors. They must take into consideration the situational crime management initiatives to get to the problem root causes. In conclusion, as with any prevention initiative, it is paramount to evaluate and monitor interventions put in place on regular basis, to evaluate their effectiveness and to adapt to the ever changing circumstances.

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