

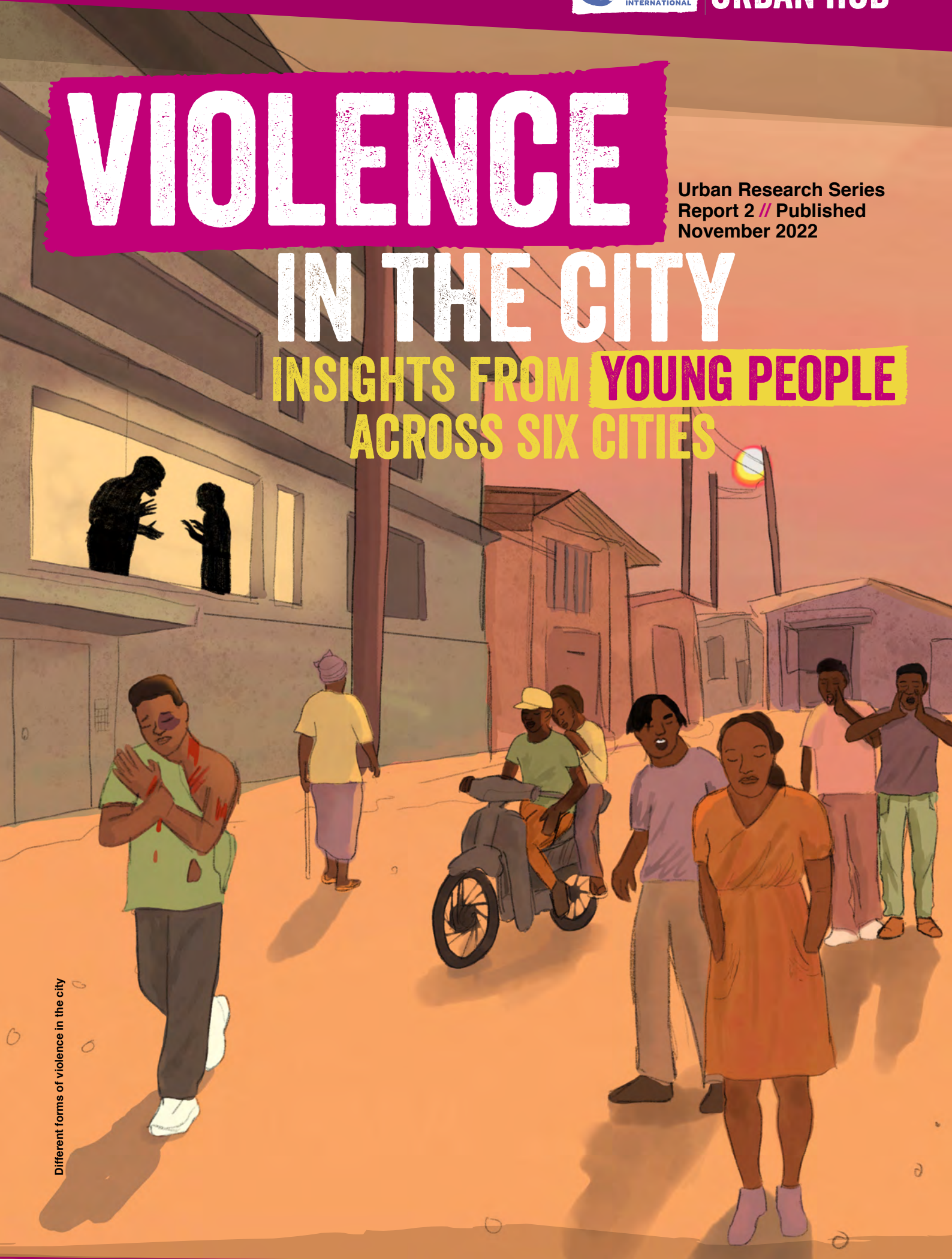
VIOLENCE

Urban Research Series
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IN THE CITY

INSIGHTS FROM **YOUNG PEOPLE**
ACROSS SIX CITIES

Different forms of violence in the city



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

Urban violence is an increasingly frequent and complex issue which disproportionately affects young people, particularly women and girls. Little comparative evidence exists on how violence manifests in cities from the perspective of young people, and little is known about how safe young people, especially girls and young women, feel in urban spaces. There are also gaps in knowledge about how best to address the violence that young people face in cities.

This report examines the evidence generated as part of the evaluation of Plan International's Safe and Inclusive Cities programme. The programme worked with young people aged 15 to 29 living in informal settlements in major cities across four countries – Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Activities were implemented with the help of local civil society and community-based organisations. They targeted violence reduction, strengthening young people's skills, as well as their potential for gaining decent work and for civic participation.

METHODS

The Safe and Inclusive Cities programme was evaluated using a comprehensive and rigorous methodology. Fifteen thousand young people were surveyed across the six major cities where the programme was implemented over three time points between 2018 and 2021. All the young people surveyed were living in informal settlements, 76 per cent (11,362 respondents) were not participating in the Safe and Inclusive Cities (SAIC) programme and 24 per cent (3,655 respondents) were participating in at least one SAIC programme activity. The survey responses provide insights into how young people witness violence in cities and how this affects their feelings of safety.

This report draws on analyses of this large-scale representative survey and aims to answer the following questions:

1. How do young people witness and experience violence in cities, i.e. what incidents do they witness in others or experience themselves?

Data from 11,362 young people living in informal settlements was analysed in relation to this question. These individuals did not participate in SAIC programming, so this analysis provides insights that are of particular use to those wishing to implement programmes similar to SAIC.

2. How safe do young people, and particularly young women, feel in cities? What influences these feelings of safety?

Data from 11,362 individuals (the same respondents as for question one) was analysed to provide insights into these questions.

3. What is the overarching effect of the SAIC programme on violence reporting and feelings of safety?

To answer this question, data from all 15,000 responses available was analysed, comparing trends between 2018 and 2021, and between SAIC participants and non-SAIC participants.

KEY FINDINGS

The research findings relating to the first and second questions are presented in part one and the findings relating to the third question are presented in part two.

PART 1: FINDINGS OF EXPLORATORY ANALYSES



EIGHTY-EIGHT PER CENT of the young people interviewed said they had witnessed at least one incident of violence in the last 12 months; however, **ONLY 33 PER CENT** offered more details.

Incidents could have been witnessed anywhere, in young people's communities or outside of these, as well as in young people's own homes.

The responses of young people who offered further details allow us to provide an overview of who witnessed and experienced violence, the types of violence encountered and where this violence occurred.



PHYSICAL VIOLENCE was the most prevalent type of violence witnessed and experienced by survey respondents; however, the findings vary according to location, age and gender.

Physical violence was most frequently described in Kampala and Bulawayo. Different age-groups and genders witnessed or experienced this violence in different places, with young men aged 15 to 24 predominantly saying they witnessed or experienced physical violence on the street. Women, and all those above 25, witnessed or experienced physical violence equally frequently at home or on the street.



EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE was the second most mentioned type of violence experienced.

Emotional violence was mentioned most frequently in Addis Ababa. This type of violence was noted to be equally likely to occur at home or on the street; it was mentioned by respondents of all ages, but predominantly by women. Compared to male respondents, twice as many female respondents said they experienced emotional violence on the street.



According to witnesses, the people most often affected by violence, and survivors of incidents of violence, were WOMEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15 TO 25.

Out of all the incidents of violence witnessed 63 per cent of survivors were said to be young people aged 15 to 25. Across the incidents detailed, 43 per cent were said to affect young women and girls and 30 per cent affected young men and boys.



According to those witnessing or experiencing violence, perpetrators of violence were predominantly MALES OVER THE AGE OF 25.

Thirty-seven per cent of the young people who were interviewed said they could not move freely and go about their daily lives due to safety concerns.

Feelings of safety were low overall but broadly similar across age groups. Women were far more likely to say they did not feel safe in any of the spaces asked about.



MOST WOMEN noted feeling particularly unsafe outside their communities and at **PUBLIC TRANSPORT HUBS.**

Being educated, having a permanent residence in the country, and having a high level of social capital were all associated with increased feelings of safety.

Identifying as having a disability was consistently associated with feeling unsafe.

PART 2: SAIC PROGRAMME EFFECTS

One of the aims of the SAIC programme was to empower young people to report violence when they witness it.

The programme successfully contributed towards increased reporting to relevant authorities by young people who witnessed violence.

SAIC programming also contributed to increased feelings of safety among young people.

However, the benefits of programming were unequally distributed and appeared to be greater for men and those of older age groups (over 20).

INSIGHTS FOR POLICY AND PRACTICE

1 RAPID URBANISATION PRESENTS SUBSTANTIVE SECURITY RISKS

Rapid and unregulated urbanisation is linked to high levels of migration from rural to urban areas and the development of informal settlements and slums. The SAIC programme worked to increase the capacity of young people to participate meaningfully in city planning. The analysis presented here supports the case for making violence prevention and reduction a focus for governance. To achieve lasting change young people must be involved and included in city planning on this issue.

2 YOUNG PEOPLE ARE NOT AND DO NOT FEEL SAFE EITHER IN PUBLIC OR AT HOME

The survey findings highlight a stark picture of urban violence in cities, with physical violence dominating on the street and among men, and emotional violence being almost as likely to occur at home as on the street. Sexual violence was particularly likely to occur at home, with young women at particular risk. Girls and young women experienced violence in all spaces - and decision makers must develop, fund and implement laws, policies and budgets which support violence prevention and response interventions that target all settings, homes, schools, work and the community.

3 VIOLENCE IN PUBLIC SPACES AND LOW FEELINGS OF SAFETY ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND AT PUBLIC TRANSPORT HUBS ARE KEY CONCERNS

Violence on public transport and in public spaces should be a central concern of programming as these issues affect young people's mobility and access to public services, as well as work. There is a clear need for targeted programming. The SAIC programme focused on building young people's capacity to identify, address and redress violence. It also worked with transport stakeholders to raise awareness of gender norms, and how these may influence someone's exposure to violence, and what to do if they witnessed violence. The evidence on programme effects presented here is encouraging and suggests promise for future interventions.

4 GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE PROGRAMMING AND PROGRAMMES PROMOTING POSITIVE MASCULINITIES ARE NEEDED

The survey responses suggest that the majority of perpetrators of violence are adult men over the age of 25. However, respondents also indicated that men under 25 were frequently perpetrators of violence, as well as victims. The first report of this series highlighted how negative views of younger men are likely to increase their marginalisation and prove harmful to their ability to secure decent work and live safe lives. This points towards the need for programmes promoting gender transformation and positive masculinities.



Emotional violence in the home

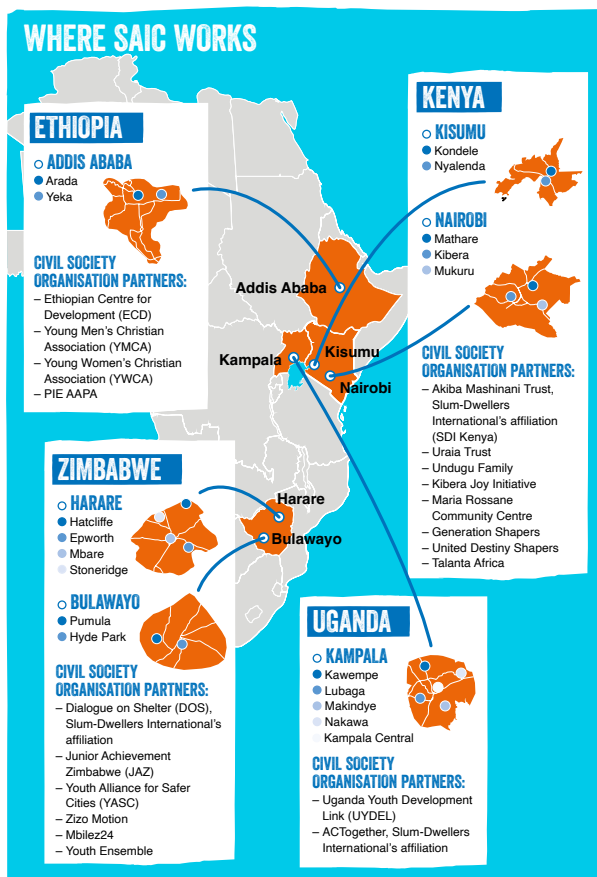
BACKGROUND

This is the second report of Plan International's Urban Research Series.¹ The first report of the series² drew on qualitative data, collected as part of the Safe and Inclusive Cities programme evaluation, to explore the perceptions of young people, implementing partners and local stakeholders relating to the programme's contributions towards violence reduction and prevention. It also examined their perceptions on whether the programme had strengthened young people's ability to secure decent work and engage in civic participation.

This report is complementary to the first and draws on the wealth of quantitative data that the Safe and Inclusive Cities programme collected among young people in the diverse cities and informal settlements where the programme was implemented. Using data from those young people who did not participate in the programme, the report offers novel insights into how young people in cities witness and experience violence and profiles their feelings of safety. By comparing data from those participating in the programme to those who did not, the report offers summative insights into the effect of the Safe and Inclusive Cities programme on strengthening violence reporting and feelings of safety.

THE SAFE AND INCLUSIVE CITIES PROGRAMME

The Safe and Inclusive Cities (SAIC) programme, run by Plan International, focused on addressing the causes of urban fragility across six major cities in Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Uganda and Kenya. The programme was funded by the Danish International Development Agency under Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



The programme employed diverse strategies to achieve violence prevention and reduction, increase youth economic empowerment and opportunities for decent work, and strengthen active civic participation and youth involvement in governance. Further information on the programme is available in the introductory brief and in the first report of the Urban Research Series².

SETTING THE SCENE

The population of cities is continuously growing, with over 50 per cent of the world's population now residing in cities. Migration towards cities is driven by the advantages that cities offer their residents, including increased employment opportunities and access to resources such as education and healthcare. However, these advantages are often unequally distributed. People living in informal settlements, or those in extreme poverty, are unable to access all the opportunities and services that cities have to offer. This is also likely to be the case for young people living in disadvantaged conditions, and specifically young girls who are subject to gender inequality and marginalisation.

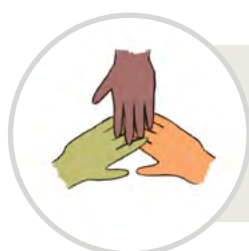
The first **Urban Research Series report: Achieving Safe and Inclusive Cities for Young People by Tackling Urban Fragility**², looked at violence in relation to the broader context of urban fragility. The report suggests that violence is both a symptom of urban fragility and a precipitating factor. As cities become more fragile economically, socially or politically, or due to the climate crisis, violence is more likely to occur.³ As violence spreads, it impacts on economic, social and political conditions and fragility intensifies.

This second report of the Urban Research Series focuses on violence in the city. Within the term 'violence' we include political violence (e.g. caused by conflict between parties), economic violence (e.g. robbery) and social violence (e.g. sexual violence, physical violence, gender-based violence – including intimate partner violence, exploitation or emotional and psychological violence).⁴ All these types of violence co-exist in cities, with young people likely to be exposed to more than one type by the time they reach adulthood.

Theorists who study violence in the city broadly fall into two camps, either trying to explain the emergence of violence on a micro-level or as it relates to broader contextual conditions.³ Micro-level theorists focus on how specific expressions of violence in small geographic locations influence the chance of further violence occurring. For example, this may mean examining how violence occurs in specific neighbourhoods. This type of research reveals that those wishing to engage in violence are likelier to do so in neighbourhoods that are perceived to be derelict, or where everyday crime (e.g. robberies and drug-related crime) is rampant. Escalation to higher levels of organised crime and violence occurs when a tipping point is reached.³

Other theorists, however, attempt to understand the broader influences determining why violence happens in cities. This is the case specifically for Muggah and de Boer (2016), who discuss urban violence as one of the many ways in which fragility manifests in a city.⁵ According to these authors, whether and how violence happens depends on broader levels of economic development, social and economic equality, the effectiveness of local judiciary systems, as well as local social and gender norms. This line of thinking is also evident in the New Urban Agenda, which acknowledges how multiple challenges to urban development are interdependent.⁶ Violence against young people, women and girls – whether economic, social, or physical – must be understood in the context of all these factors.

The SAIC programme acknowledged these broader influences and implemented gender-transformative programming, including



Social cohesion and feelings of safety correlate: young people who trust their communities are twice as likely to say they feel safe in them.



Youth activists from our Safer Cities projects in Nairobi, Kenya took part in a Chalk Back event in their communities to share their stories of harassment

activities building work skills to improve young people's economic circumstances. Other activities challenged perceptions and practices surrounding violence, including training about gender norms, different types of violence, how to conduct local safety initiatives and how to effectively hold authorities to account when reporting violence. Young people's civic engagement was also encouraged, with the programme intending to build young people's capacity and agency to influence local urban stakeholders on the topics of importance to them.

Plan International's 2018 **State of the World's Girls report: Unsafe in the City**⁷, highlights how young women and girls are a group deserving of special consideration when discussing violence in the city. The report notes that 80 per cent of public space in cities is used by men, with girls feeling 10 times less safe in these public spaces compared to boys. Sexual harassment, whether verbal or physical, was cited as one of the main issues affecting feelings of safety. Further accentuating this problem, girls and young women are less likely to be taken seriously even when trying to report or act on the violence they experience. For example, the report notes how in 82 per cent of cases where girls and young women reported issues of violence to authorities in Lima, Peru, no action was taken.

As COVID-19 has restricted girls' and young women's ability to move freely and had severe impacts on social and economic life, the position of young girls and women has become even more precarious and made them more vulnerable to violence. Plan International's **Halting Lives series (2020-2021)** documented some of their experiences, noting how the pandemic has affected access to and aspirations for education and employment.⁸

RESEARCH GAPS THIS REPORT ADDRESSES

There are three specific research gaps this report aims to fill:

- While much research is conducted on violence in cities, this is predominantly done in one or two locations, taking a restricted case-study approach which often overlooks poor or marginalised urban areas. The Safe and Inclusive Cities' programme was implemented in informal settlements across six cities and four countries and collected a wealth of data from young people living in marginalised conditions in each of the settlements. This report is thus in a unique position to provide evidence on how violence manifests in different comparable locations.
- While the experiences of adults are often documented, relatively little is known about perceptions of violence from the perspective of young people and especially from the perspective of young girls and women.
- While youth programming approaches are highlighted as one of the most promising interventions for addressing violence in cities, little evidence on their effectiveness has been made publicly available. While most of this report focuses on documenting the perceptions of young people who did not take part in SAIC, the report concludes by comparing data from participants to non-participants and offers initial evidence on the programme's effectiveness.

METHODS

THE SAFE AND INCLUSIVE CITIES PROGRAMME EVALUATION

The SAIC programme was evaluated via comprehensive research study using the following approaches.

Mixed method design The study collected qualitative and quantitative data. The former included interviews, focus groups and most significant change stories, and the latter included surveys with young people living in the settlements where the programme was rolled out. This mixed design provides a wealth of data that helps identify whether the programme was successful and how it was received and perceived by different stakeholders.

Controlled design Data was collected from SAIC programme participants, as well as non-participants who make up a control group. Comparing the data between the two groups helps estimate the extent of the programme's effect on key outcomes.

Longitudinal design Data was collected before the SAIC programme started (2018), while it was rolled out (2020) and again at the end of the programme (2021). Repeated data collection helps ascertain whether the programme has a sustained effect over time.

The qualitative evaluation of the SAIC programme included key informant interviews, focus group discussions and most significant change stories, collected across the four programme countries. Findings reflecting this body of data can be found in the first report of this series, *Achieving Safe and Inclusive Cities for Young People by Tackling Urban Fragility*².

OVERVIEW AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This report draws on the quantitative evaluation of the SAIC programme, specifically the multi-country survey data collected. The following graphic sets out the main research questions of the report and the approach adopted to answer each question.

1 HOW DO YOUNG PEOPLE WITNESS AND EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE IN CITIES?

This question is considered through an analysis of data from programme non-participants across all the cities surveyed. The focus is on programme non-participants in order to provide an overview of how young people in informal settlements witness and experience violence. The SAIC programme may have influenced whether or how violence occurred in the cities, so data from programme participants is not included.

2 HOW SAFE DO YOUNG PEOPLE, AND PARTICULARLY YOUNG WOMEN, FEEL IN CITIES? WHAT INFLUENCES THESE FEELINGS OF SAFETY?

This question is considered using data from programme non-participants across all the cities surveyed. The focus is on programme non-participants in order to provide an overview of how safe ordinary young people in informal settlements feel in different locations.

3 WHAT IS THE OVERARCHING EFFECT OF THE SAIC PROGRAMME ON STRENGTHENING VIOLENCE REPORTING AND FEELINGS OF SAFETY?

This question is considered through a comparison of data from programme participants and non-participants, across the three time-points of the study.

PARTICIPANT SAMPLING

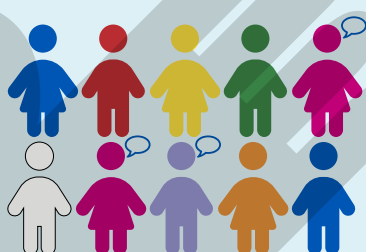
The SAIC programme targeted young people aged 15 to 29 in specific neighbourhoods of the six cities it covered. Predominantly, these were informal settlements where the benefits of programme implementation would most likely be felt.

Using the rigorous sampling frame which the national statistical agencies use within each country, specific enumeration areas were randomly selected across each city.

Surveys were then conducted in these enumeration areas, randomly selecting households in each area and then household members which matched the evaluations' participant inclusion criteria. The aim was to capture information from both young people who were participating in SAIC as well as those who were not.

Given the multi-stage random sampling approach used, as well as the large number of responses to be collected, the findings from the survey data can be considered representative of similar young people in the cities targeted or similar locations.

9 IN 10
YOUNG PEOPLE WITNESSED VIOLENCE
OR HARASSMENT.



ONLY 3 IN 10 ARE WILLING
TO DISCUSS WHAT HAPPENED.

PARTICIPANT RECRUITMENT

Young people who were between 15 to 29 and living in the areas where the programme was implemented were eligible to participate in the surveys. Young people were approached by local data collectors, the study was explained to them, including the right to withdraw, and their consent was obtained prior to data being collected.

DATA COLLECTION

Data was collected at three different time-points by experienced and trained data collectors who were independent of the SAIC programme. Data collectors interviewed each participant using a standardised tool.

Responses were entered digitally on electronic tablets. The same survey tool was used each time the survey was conducted, however minor changes were made depending on the need for questions to be clarified or simplified and to include the identifier question of SAIC participation in the mid and endline survey form.

Given the sampling and recruitment approach, the data collected at each time point is made up of independent cross-sections. This means that it is not the same cohort of people that are being followed, but rather that snapshots representative of the young people currently residing in the area are being collected.

All data collectors and data collection activities were actively supervised to ensure that the data collected was of the highest quality.

OVERVIEW OF SURVEYED PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 15,000 young people were surveyed across six major cities of Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe over three time points between 2018 and 2021.

Seventy-six per cent (11,362 individuals) were young people living in informal settlements who were not taking part in the SAIC programme. Their survey responses provide insights into how young people witness and experience violence in cities and how this affects their feelings of safety.

Twenty-four per cent (3,655 individuals) were young people living in the same informal settlements but taking part in at least one Safe and Inclusive Cities programme (SAIC) activity.

Overall, the sample of respondents is predominantly made up of young people aged between 15 and 24. At the end of the programme, adults aged 25 to 29 were also interviewed. They make up a minority of respondents and all results are disaggregated by age group to present nuanced findings. The sample is predominantly made up of women and as such the results are disaggregated by gender.

The characteristics of the individuals surveyed are presented in full in Appendix 1. Overall, programme non-participants and participants were comparable on most demographic characteristics. This allows us to be confident that the estimated effects of the SAIC programme are due to the programme itself and not other factors.

DATA ANALYSIS

A secondary analysis of all the data collected for the SAIC programme evaluation was conducted for this report. Data cleaning, merging and all analyses were conducted using STATA 17. Descriptive analyses of the data were carried out whereby tests investigated the overarching distribution of each variable and how this may relate to other variables.

This was done for all variables of interest using chi-square or Fisher's exact tests where all variables were dichotomous and categorical, and Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney tests where the dependent variable was ordinal.

Inferential analyses were also conducted to explore how specific outcome variables (feelings of safety and the likelihood of reporting witnessed incidents of violence) relate to other important variables. These were logistic and ordered logistic regression analyses.

Throughout this document, we explore statistically significant findings at the 0.05 level; where non-statistically significant findings are nonetheless meaningful (percentage differences between groups exceed five per cent and/or are of programmatic value), we highlight these and note the statistical significance.

APPROVALS

Approvals for the study were granted by relevant authorities in Ethiopia, Uganda and Zimbabwe; in Kenya, data collection was approved by the local Plan International country office. The data sourced for the studies forms part of routine monitoring and evaluation of programmes. This report includes a secondary analysis of this data.

Plan International safeguarding guidance and best practices for data collection was followed. Referral to relevant local Plan International safeguarding leads and local services were made available to all those who needed it. All participants were asked for informed consent prior to participating in data collection, and their data was treated confidentially by the study team, further being anonymised to protect participant identities.

LIMITATIONS

Several limitations apply in relation to this study.

The survey was refined across the three time-points when data was collected. In some instances, this compromised the comparability of data over time and analyses were therefore restricted to those variables which were directly comparable.

Most incidents of violence which young people discussed were said to have been witnessed, but not directly experienced. Responses to questions about the perpetrators of violence and types of violence experienced may potentially be biased.

Individuals over the age of 25 were only surveyed at programme end. This means fewer respondents in this age group were surveyed. Results are thus presented disaggregated by age group.

KEY FINDINGS

The following sections summarise key findings from the exploratory analyses carried out. Part one considers whether and how young people witness or experience violence in the city and how safe they feel. Part two considers key findings from the SAIC programme evaluation, where trends among SAIC programme participants are compared to non-participants in relation to reporting on violence and feelings of safety.

PART 1: FINDINGS OF EXPLORATORY ANALYSES

This section summarises findings from the analyses of the 11,362 young people surveyed between 2018 and 2021 in the six targeted cities in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe. These are young people who did not take part in the SAIC programme.

1. WHETHER AND HOW YOUNG PEOPLE WITNESS OR EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE IN THE CITY

1.1 OVERVIEW

Young people were asked whether they were aware of someone (including themselves) who had witnessed or experienced an incident of harassment or violence in the last 12 months. Across all cities, most young people surveyed said they had witnessed or experienced such incidents, but only a minority provided more information.

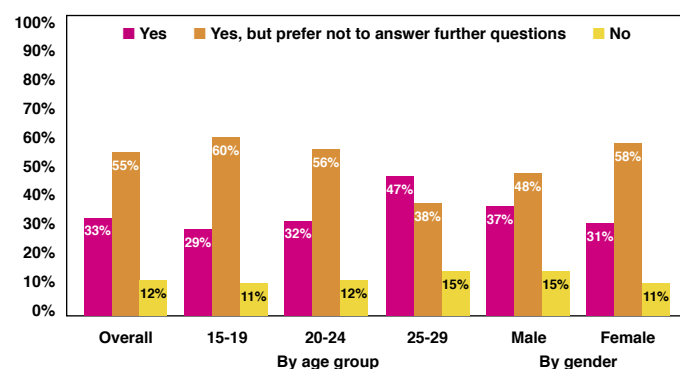
Eighty-eight per cent of the young people surveyed said they had witnessed or experienced at least one incident of violence. Only 33 per cent answered questions which probed for further details of these incidents (Figure 5).

Respondents in younger age groups (15 to 24) were more likely to say they had witnessed or experienced violence but were less

likely to wish to speak about it further. Overall, those aged 25 to 29 were the most likely to provide details of what they had witnessed or experienced.

The proportion of young women and men that said they had witnessed or experienced violence was similar: 85 per cent among young men and 89 per cent among young women. However, young men were slightly more likely to speak about the incidents (36 per cent) than young women (31 per cent).

Figure 1: Proportion of respondents witnessing or experiencing violence by age group and gender (n=11,359)



Overall, 52 per cent of respondents said that they had witnessed or experienced physical violence. Emotional violence (mentioned by 14 per cent of respondents) and sexual violence (mentioned by 13 per cent of respondents) were the second most frequently mentioned types of violence. This picture is relatively consistent across the cities and countries surveyed.

Eighty per cent of respondents said that the violence they witnessed or experienced happened within their community; only 17 per cent said it happened outside of their community.

When asked for more details, the majority (49 per cent) indicated that they witnessed or experienced violence on the street, while 35 per cent said they had witnessed violence at home. These

Figure 2: Number of respondents identifying the type of violence witnessed by city (n=2,335)

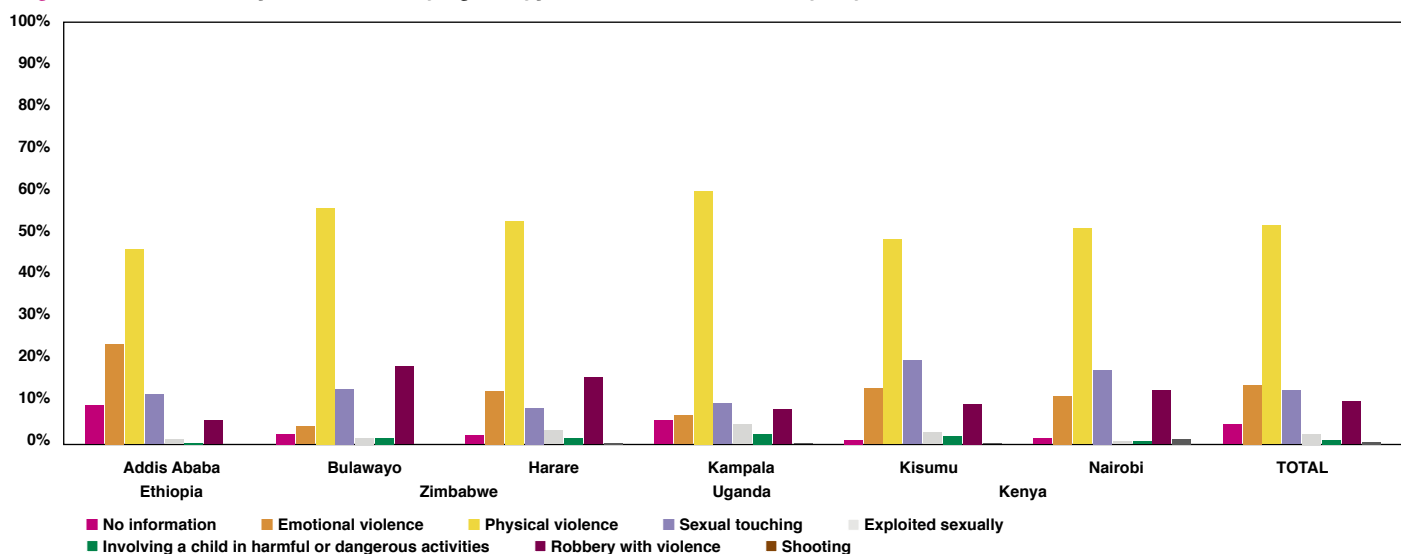
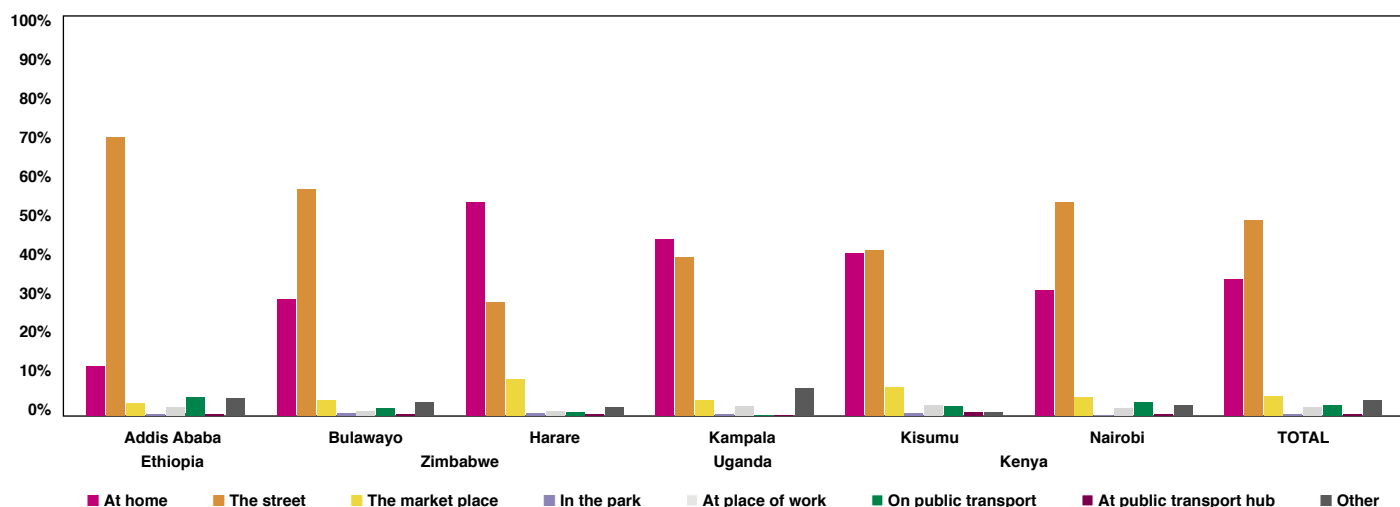


Figure 3: number of respondents who explained where they witnessed violence by city (n=3,188)



two places are consistently the most frequently mentioned by respondents, however there are variations by city. For example, most respondents in Addis Ababa said they witnessed violence on the street. In contrast, in Harare, the majority noted witnessing it at home. In Kampala and Kisumu relatively similar numbers mentioned witnessing violence either at home or on the street.

The following sections detail key findings from the data provided by the 3,741 individuals who gave further details about the violence they had witnessed or experienced. The focus of the following sections is to unpack the various factors which may influence whether and how young people witness or experience violence.

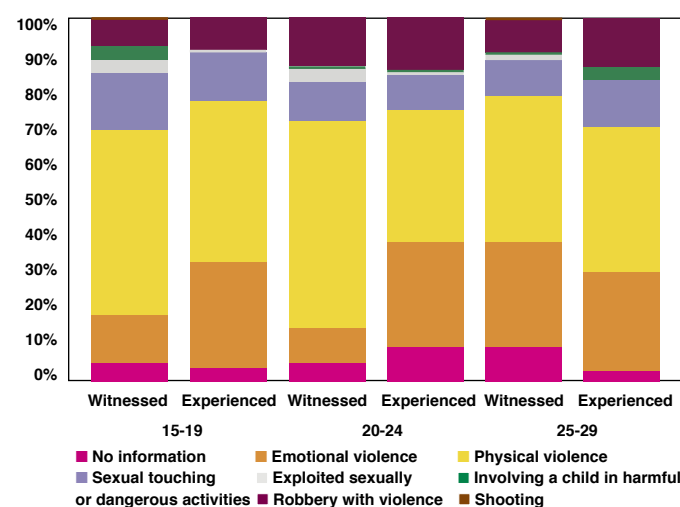
1.2 THE INFLUENCE OF AGE AND GENDER ON WITNESSING OR EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE

There were significant differences in the types of violence experienced or witnessed depending on the age of respondents, as well as the place where the violence occurred. Figures 4

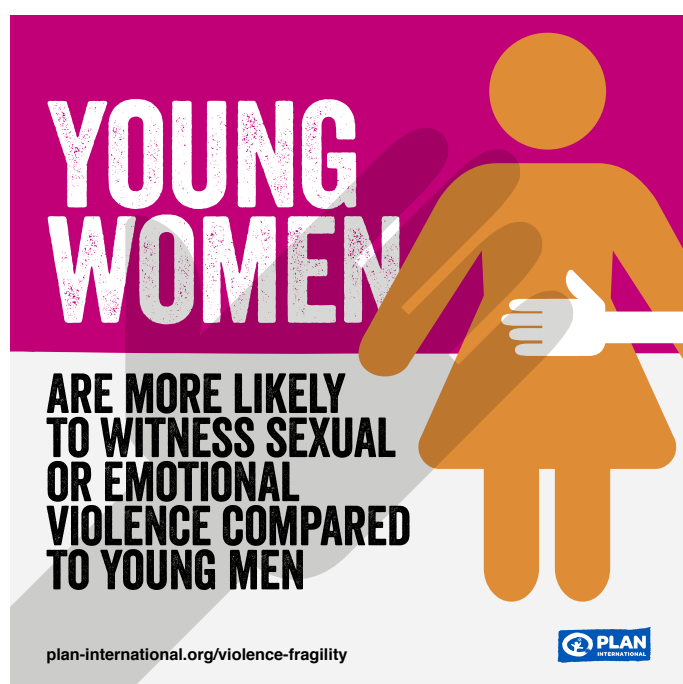
and 5 provide an overview of the types of violence witnessed or experienced, and the places associated with these instances, by age group. Figures 6 and 7 show the same details broken down by gender.

Fifteen to nineteen-year-olds predominantly witnessed or experienced physical violence, which mainly occurred on the street. Young people who directly experienced violence were more likely to say they experienced emotional violence. This still predominantly occurred on the street. Sexual touching was noted by a significant and similar proportion of young people, with about 15 per cent saying they either witnessed or experienced an incident of sexual touching. These incidents were slightly more likely to occur at home (seven per cent of incidents) compared to the street (six per cent of incidents).

Figure 4: types of violence and place witnessed or experienced by age group



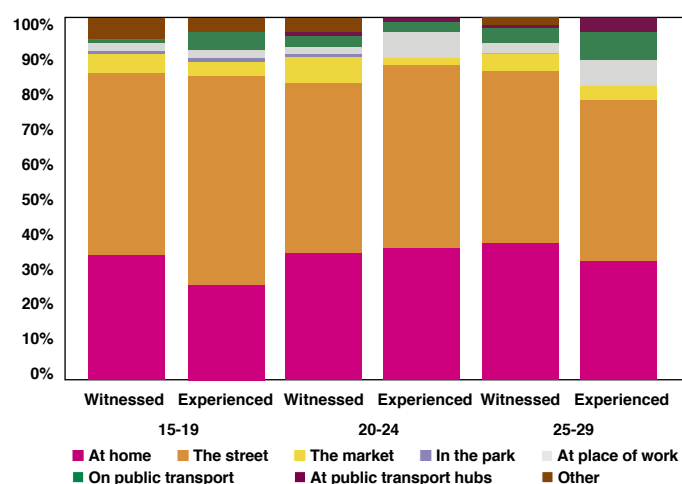
Twenty to twenty-four-year-olds also predominantly witnessed physical violence on the street. Those in this age group who directly experienced violence were still most likely to experience physical violence, however experiences of emotional violence were also very common. Like the youngest age-group, experiences of



physical violence were more likely to occur on the street; emotional violence was equally likely to occur at home or on the street. Sexual touching, which was noted by a minority across this age group, primarily occurred at home. This age group is also the most likely to experience robbery with violence or shootings on the street, and the least likely to say they experienced or witnessed sexual touching.

Twenty-five to twenty-nine-year-olds were the most likely to experience physical violence, with an almost equal proportion saying they had experienced this at home and on the street. Emotional violence was less likely to be witnessed compared to experienced, with most incidents of emotional violence occurring on the street. Respondents in this age group were as likely as 15 to 19-year-olds to say they directly experienced sexual touching, with an almost equal proportion noting that this occurred at home compared to on the street.

Figure 5: Place where violence was witnessed or experienced by age group



Men were more likely overall to say they had witnessed and experienced physical violence. Instances were predominantly witnessed or experienced on the street (34 per cent), compared to at home (13 per cent). A larger number of men mentioned directly experiencing emotional violence, compared to witnessing it. Incidents of emotional violence were noted with similar frequency both within the home and on the street. Men were more likely to witness and directly experience robbery and violence, predominantly on the street.

Women described high levels of witnessing and experiencing physical violence; however, their experience drastically differed from that of men. While men mostly said they had witnessed or experienced physical violence on the street, women mentioned almost equal levels of experiencing physical violence on the street (20 per cent) and at home (22 per cent). Women said they experienced high levels of emotional violence, this was almost twice as likely to occur on the street than at home. Compared to men, women were more likely to say they witnessed or experienced sexual touching, which had predominantly taken place at home. Where women mentioned experiencing or witnessing incidents of robbery and violence, these occurred similarly frequently at home and on the street.

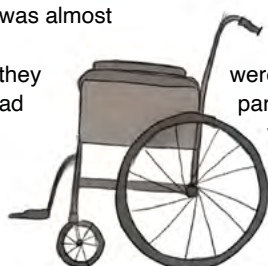


Figure 6: Types of violence witnessed and experienced by gender

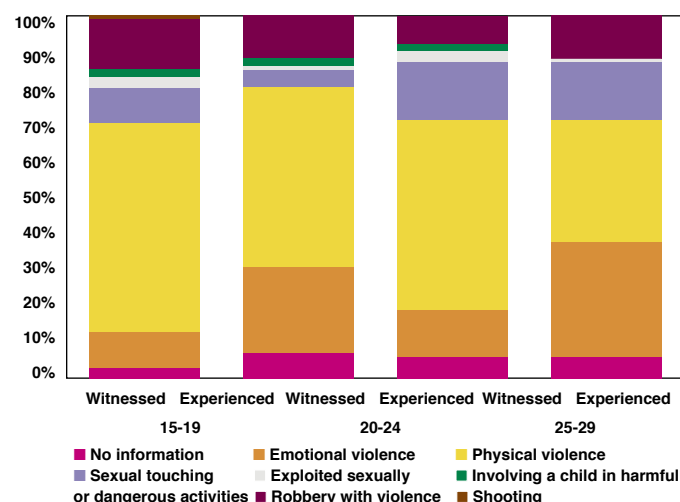
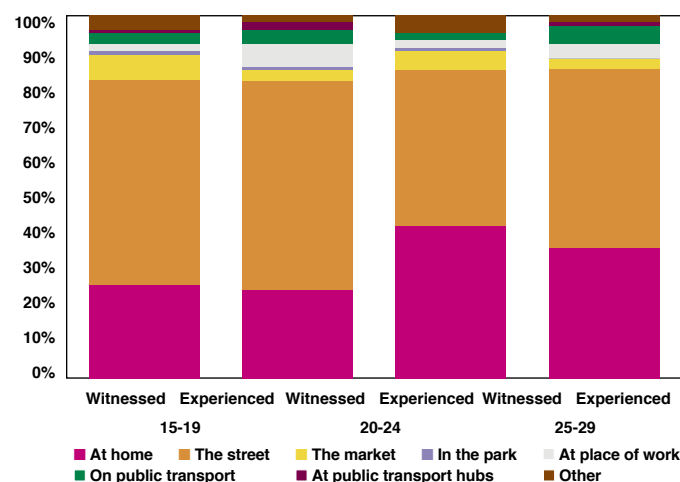


Figure 7: Place where violence was witnessed or experienced by gender



1.3 INFLUENCE OF OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS ON WITNESSING OR EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE

In addition to age and gender, certain other characteristics may place young people at higher risk of violence or may affect how comfortable young people feel about discussing violence. Characteristics associated with an increased risk of witnessing or experiencing violence include being part of a single-headed household or identifying as having a disability. Marital status, alongside gender, is also often noted as important for explaining violence in the home.

Analyses from the SAIC data suggest that:

- Parental status has no bearing on witnessing or experiencing violence. Young people with both parents alive were as likely to witness or experience violence as those without parents or with only one parent alive; about 33-35 per cent of young people matching each of these categories said they had witnessed or experienced violence.
- Identifying as having a disability also had no bearing on witnessing or experiencing violence, the three per cent of

respondents who identified as having a disability had witnessed or experienced violence to the same extent as those without a disability.

- The effects of marital status on the likelihood of experiencing or witnessing violence were varied and tightly linked to the gender of the individual. Single men above 20 were between 33 and 139 per cent more likely to have witnessed or experienced violence compared to single men aged between 15 and 19. Similarly, married men aged between 25 and 29, were 172 per cent more likely to have witnessed or experienced violence. The effects of cohabitation were similar, ranging from 71 per cent increased odds in 20 to 24-year-olds to 95 per cent increased odds in men above 25. Women aged above 25 were about twice as likely as young women aged between 15 and 19 to have witnessed or experienced violence, regardless of marital status.

Further characteristics that may influence whether young people witness or experience violence include their level of educational attainment, being in school or in training, and whether they are involved in an income-generating activity.

Educational attainment may influence the likelihood of speaking about violence. Educational attainment also correlates with wealth, with those of higher socio-economic strata being less likely to be exposed to violence compared to those of lower strata. Respondents with college or higher education, were overall more willing to say they had witnessed violence (46 per cent) than those with lower levels of education (29 per cent). Being in school or training may also be protective as young people in school are not exposed to on-street violence to the same degree as those out of school. However, transport to and from school or training may still pose risks. Similarly, being in work may be protective if the work environment is safe, but transport to and from work, or the work itself, may pose risks.

Analyses from the SAIC data suggest that being in school or training has no bearing on witnessing or experiencing violence: a similar proportion of those in and out of school and training had

witnessed or experienced violence (approximately 38 per cent).

However, being in school did have a bearing on where and how violence was witnessed or experienced: 39 per cent of those young people who were not in school experienced violence at home in contrast to 27 per cent among those who were in school. Forty-nine per cent of those not in school mentioned witnessing violence on the street, compared to 58 per cent among those who were in school.

Being in work was consistently associated with an increased risk of witnessing or experiencing violence, equivalent to an increased risk of approximately 30 per cent when also accounting for gender and age group.

1.4 YOUNG PEOPLE'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE CITY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON WITNESSING VIOLENCE

Characteristics which describe young people's relationship to the city they live in may also have a bearing on whether they witness or experience violence. For example, evidence suggests that citizenship and permanent residence are strong markers of integration⁹, which may mean that persons with citizenship or permanent residence are less likely to witness or experience violence.

Similarly, the longer people live in specific communities, the more likely they are to have cumulative experiences in the community and be exposed to more violence. Being born in the city itself, or the country, also has a bearing on social integration and social cohesion which are theorised to be protective factors.

Analyses from the current dataset show that:

- Thirty-four per cent of those with permanent residence in the country said they had witnessed violence, compared to 28 per cent among those who did not hold permanent residence.

- Young people who had just moved into the community were less likely to note having witnessed violence; the proportion who noted having witnessed violence was relatively similar among those living in communities for more than one year.

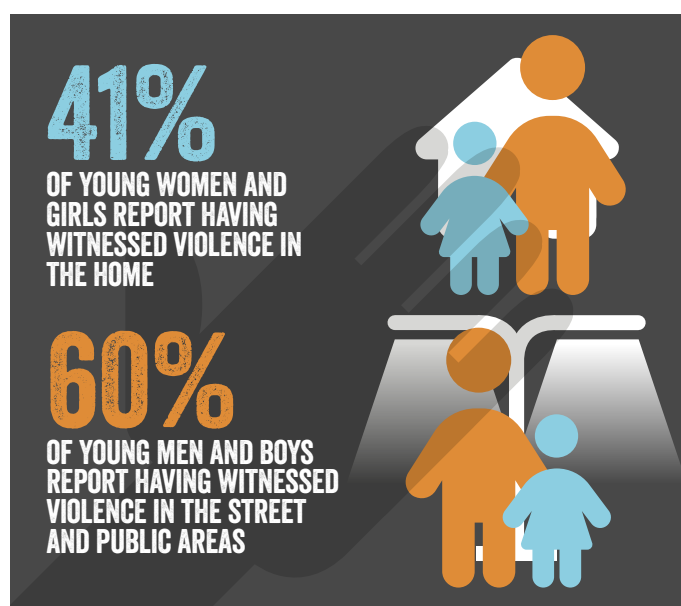
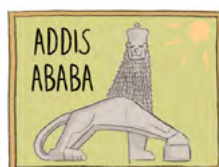
- Being born in the city is statistically associated with the likelihood of witnessing or experiencing violence, but this relationship is not strong (there was a 15 per cent increase in the likelihood of witnessing or experiencing violence among those born in the city).

- Being born in the country had no bearing on whether young people had witnessed or experienced violence.

1.5 WHO WERE THE SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE?

When asked who the persons affected by the incidents of violence witnessed or experienced were, 63 per cent of all those surveyed said the survivors of violence were young people aged 15 to 25; a further 28 per cent identified older adults above 25 as survivors of violence.

Across the incidents mentioned by survey respondents, 43 per cent were said to affect young women and girls and 30 per cent affected



young men and boys. No details about the gender of the person affected were offered for the remaining incidents.

Trends differ significantly by city. For example, women made up the majority of those affected by violence in Harare and Kisumu; however, most incidents in Bulawayo were noted to affect men.

Figure 8: Percentage of incidents affecting different age groups by city (n=3,145)

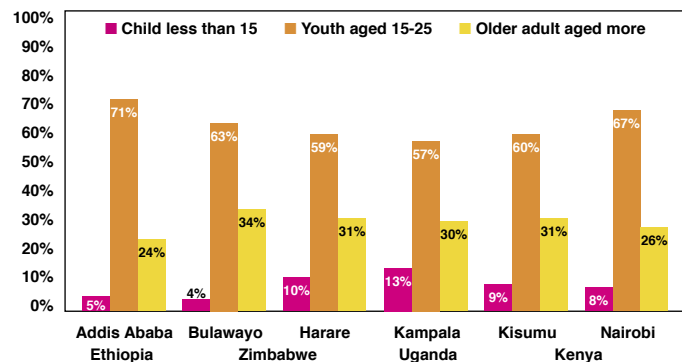
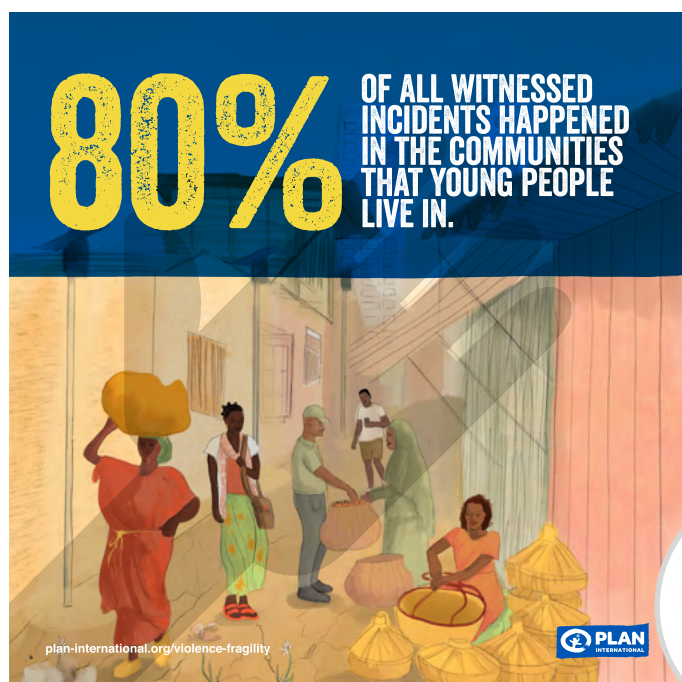
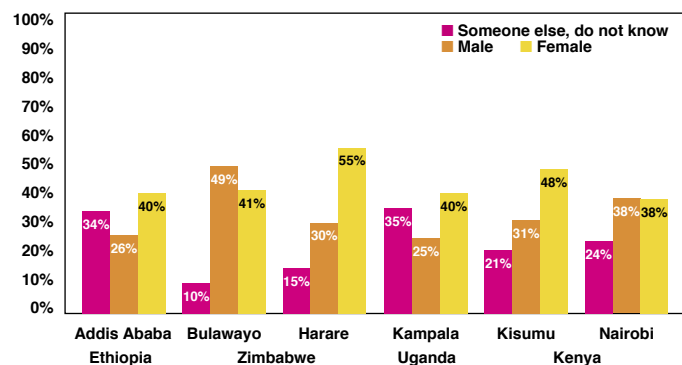


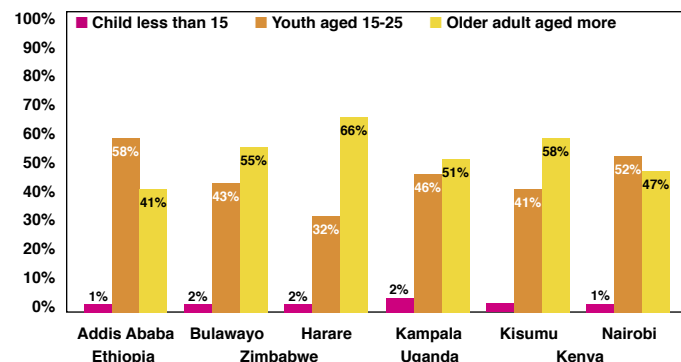
Figure 9: Percentage of incidents affecting different genders by city (n=3,188)



1.6 WHO WERE THE PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE?

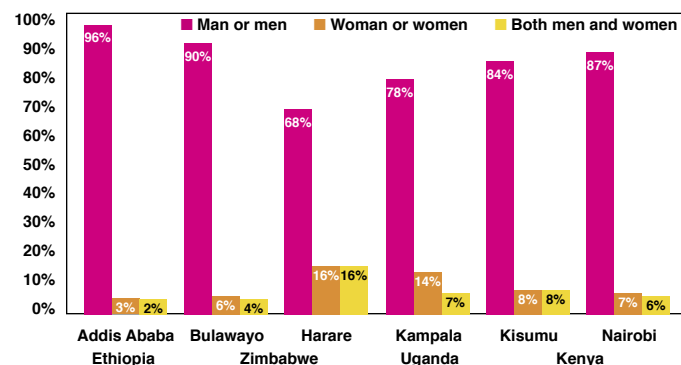
When asked about the age of perpetrators, 51 per cent identified adults over the age of 25 as the perpetrators. Forty-seven per cent said the incident witnessed was perpetrated by a young person aged 15 to 25. This trend is consistent across most cities, however in Addis Ababa and Nairobi more respondents identified young people aged 15 to 25 as perpetrators.

Figure 10: Percentage of respondents identifying perpetrators of diverse age groups (n=3,018)



Eighty-four per cent of all respondents who witnessed or experienced incidents of violence stated that the perpetrator was male. Women were only identified as perpetrators by nine per cent of respondents (with the majority of these noted to be over 25) and seven per cent said there were multiple perpetrators of both genders. These trends are consistent across the cities and countries surveyed.

Figure 11: Percentage of respondents identifying perpetrators of diverse gender (n=3,137)



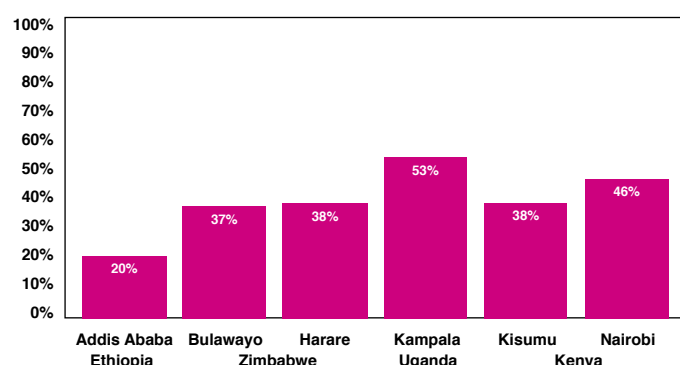
Violence is likely to affect all young people, even those just recently moving into the community

2. YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR FEELINGS OF SAFETY IN THE CITY

2.1 HOW YOUNG PEOPLE PERCEIVE THEIR FEELINGS OF SAFETY

When asked about how safety affects their daily life, 37 per cent of all respondents said they were unable to move freely and go about their daily lives due to fears about safety. This percentage was highest among people living in Kampala and Nairobi and lowest in Addis Ababa.

Figure 12: Percentage of respondents who said they were unable to do things associated with daily life due to fears about safety (n=11,361)



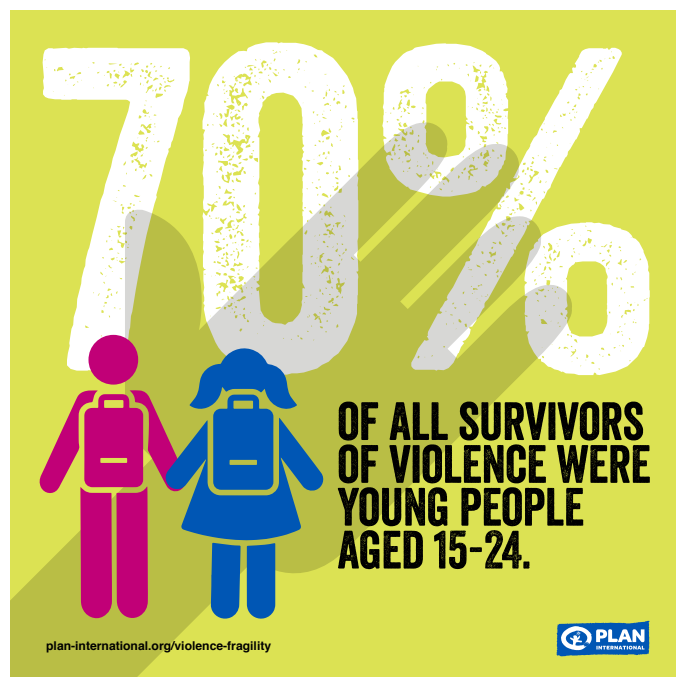
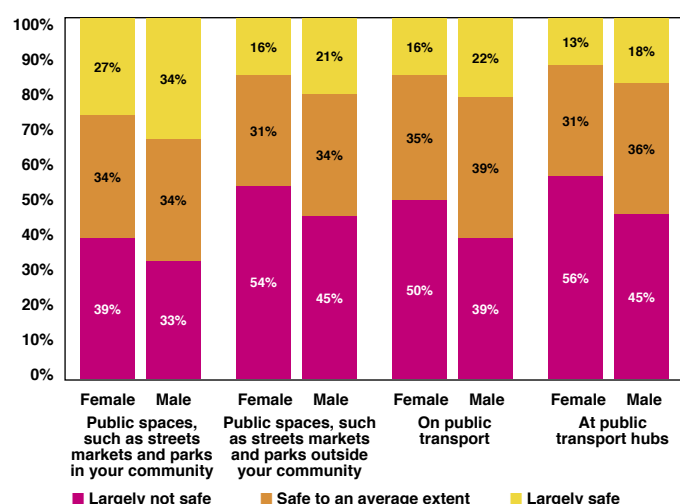
Young people's responses to questions about feelings of safety in different places in the city suggest that they predominantly do not feel safe.

Age differences appear minimal. Across the different spaces they were asked about, the youngest respondents (aged 15 to 19) were most likely to say that they did not feel safe. Across all age groups around 30 per cent said they felt safe 'to an average extent'.

There are marked gender differences in the survey responses. Girls and young women were far more likely to say they did not feel safe across any of the spaces asked about.

The majority noted feeling particularly unsafe outside their own communities and at public transport hubs.

Figure 13: Feelings of safety by gender and location (n=11,359)



2.2 WITNESSING VIOLENCE AND ITS IMPACTS ON FEELINGS OF SAFETY

When considering the influence of witnessing a violent incident, or personally experiencing one, on feelings of safety, results were surprising. Feelings of safety were not influenced either by witnessing a violent incident or by the incident directly involving the young person themselves.

However, in the current dataset, this may be due to most young people (88 per cent) saying they had witnessed or experienced violence in some form.

2.3 FURTHER INFLUENCES ON FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Analyses explored the relationship between feelings of safety and respondents' demographic characteristics, relationship to the city, or social capital. Specifically, analyses investigated whether different characteristics increased or decreased the odds of respondents saying they felt safe in the specific spaces listed. The results are presented in full in Appendix 1.

Overall, several demographic characteristics are statistically significantly and consistently associated with either decreases or increases in the likelihood of feeling safe across the four spaces considered. Identifying as having a disability is associated with decreased feelings of safety (a decrease of approximately 20-40 per cent compared to those without a disability across most statements).

Completing or having received any education is consistently associated with increases in feelings of safety; this relationship is statistically significant principally when considering attending higher education or college, the likelihood of saying they felt safe increases by approximately 60-200 per cent.

Among other characteristics, identifying as having a permanent residence in the country where you live is consistently associated with an increase of around 40 per cent in feelings of safety.

Social capital: refers to the social assets and networks which an individual or a group of individuals has, and which can be mobilised in order to gain access to resources. The SAIC programme evaluation adapted the Social Capital Assessment Tool¹⁰ to ask questions about the types of groups that young people were part of and the trust they had in local communities.

Social cohesion: refers to a sub-domain of social capital, specifically whether persons perceive others in the community to generally get along and whether they feel as though they are part of, and belong to, the community.

Social cohesion and social capital are also important variables. As social cohesion increases and social capital increases, so do feelings of safety. The increases in social cohesion are associated with increases in feelings of safety to the magnitude of 40-213 per cent. The influence of social capital appears smaller; however, this is to be expected as this index covers more individual items (with a range of five per cent per point increase).

PART 2: EVIDENCE OF SAFE AND INCLUSIVE CITIES PROGRAMME EFFECTS

Results presented in this section cover both:

- non-participants, i.e. young people who may be aware of SAIC but have not participated in any of its activities
- SAIC participants, i.e. young people directly taking part in one or more of the SAIC programme's activities.

This section directly compares key indicators between these two groups, between programme start and programme end, to estimate whether, and to what degree, the SAIC programme has been successful in increasing the likelihood of young people reporting witnessed incidents of violence and increasing their feelings of safety in the city.



Young people in school or training are just as likely to experience violence as those who are not.

1. REPORTING INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE

By programme end, participants of the SAIC programme were overall approximately 84 per cent more likely than non-participants to report incidents of violence to the relevant authorities. However, this appears to be largely due to the influence of the programme on male rather than female participants. Young men who participated were approximately 118 per cent more likely to report having witnessed incidents of violence compared to non-participants. In contrast, this effect was reduced to 49 per cent in young women (See Appendix 3).

The programme's impact on the reporting of violence was greatest among those over 20. Among 15 to 19-year-olds, the programme increased the odds of reporting incidents of violence by 33 per cent (when accounting for gender and comparing to non-participants). Among those aged 20 to 24, the effects were double that, at around 65 per cent. The programme's impact on reporting levels was highest among those over 25, with a 117 per cent increase.

2. FEELING SAFE IN THE CITY

At programme end, participants of the SAIC programme were overall more likely to say they felt safe across the different spaces asked about, compared to non-participants (see Appendix 3). The effects are generally lower when considering spaces outside the community: there was a 26 per cent increase in feelings of safety for programme participants compared to non-participants. In community public spaces there was a 36 per cent increase in feelings of safety for programme participants compared to non-participants. The effects relating to increases in feelings of safety on public transport and at public transport hubs are 28 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

In relation to feelings of safety, the programme appears to have made a greater impact among men. Young men who participated in SAIC were 38 per cent more likely than non-participants to say they felt safe in public spaces inside the community. This effect reduces to 22 per cent for young women participating in SAIC compared to non-participants.

When accounting for gender, the variation in programme effects by age group is relatively modest. Participants in the SAIC programme aged above 25 were likeliest to benefit most from the programme, with increases in feelings of safety ranging from 33 per cent at public transport hubs, to 54 per cent in public spaces inside the community. Among 15 to 19-year-olds programme effects were small with an overall increase in feelings of safety of under 20 per cent. For this age group, there was no statistically significant difference between participants and non-participants concerning feelings of safety in public spaces, whether inside the community, on public transport, or at public transport hubs. For those aged 20 to 24, the effects were similarly small (under 10 per cent overall), except for feelings of safety at public transport hubs; for this age group, SAIC participants were 30 per cent likelier to mention increases in feeling safe compared to non-participants.

INSIGHTS FOR POLICY AND PRACTICE

1 RAPID URBANISATION PRESENTS SUBSTANTIVE SECURITY RISKS

Rapid and unregulated urbanisation is linked to high levels of migration from rural to urban areas and the development of informal settlements and slums. The latter settings are highly insecure, especially for young people whose needs and lived realities are routinely the last to be considered in city planning or governance.

The SAIC programme worked to increase the capacity of young people to participate meaningfully in city planning. The findings presented in this report support the case for making violence prevention and reduction a focus for governance. To achieve lasting change young people must be involved and included in city planning on this issue.

2 YOUNG PEOPLE ARE NOT AND DO NOT FEEL SAFE EITHER IN PUBLIC OR AT HOME

Almost all the young people surveyed had witnessed or experienced violence, with a minority offering more details on incidents of violence. The details provided paint a stark picture of urban violence, with physical violence dominating on the street and among men and emotional violence being almost as likely at home as on the street. Sexual violence was particularly likely to occur at home, with young women at particular risk.

Patriarchal norms embedded among young people, communities, city stakeholders and governing authorities are likely to perpetuate the risk of violence. While gender transformative programmes such as SAIC have focused primarily on public urban spaces, comprehensive programming, including a focus on intimate partner violence and gender-based violence is needed. Girls and young women experience violence in all spaces – violence prevention and response interventions must therefore target all settings, homes, schools, work and the community.

3 VIOLENCE IN PUBLIC SPACES AND LOW FEELINGS OF SAFETY ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND AT PUBLIC TRANSPORT HUBS ARE KEY CONCERNS

Violence on public transport and in public spaces should be a central concern of programming as these issues affect young people's mobility and access to public services, as well as work. There is a clear need for targeted programming.

The SAIC programme focused on both building young people's capacity to identify, address and redress violence, and working with transport stakeholders to raise awareness on gender norms and what to do when violence occurs. While the effects of the programme appear modest, the evidence presented here is encouraging and suggests promise for future interventions.



Harassment on the street

4 GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE PROGRAMMING AND PROGRAMMES PROMOTING POSITIVE MASCULINITIES ARE NEEDED

The survey findings suggest that the majority of the perpetrators of violence are men over the age of 25. However, participants also suggested that younger men under 25 were frequently perpetrators of violence, as well as victims.

The first report of the series highlighted how negative views of younger men are likely to increase their marginalisation and prove harmful to their ability to secure decent work and live safe lives. From these findings, we conclude that there is an urgent need for programmes promoting gender transformation and positive masculinities.

APPENDIX 1

OVERVIEW OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE SURVEYED AND DATA

Overall, 15,000 young people were surveyed across the three data collection time points¹.

Table 1: Sample size by time-point, gender and city

Time point of data collection and gender of participant		Countries and cities where data collection happened						Total respondents
		Ethiopia	Zimbabwe		Uganda	Kenya		
		Addis Ababa	Bulawayo	Harare	Kampala	Kisumu	Nairobi	
Baseline (2018, N=4,849)	Male	434	268	321	380	77	352	1,832
	Female	824	325	287	812	131	638	3,017
Midline (2020, N=4,994)	Male	506	244	318	532	109	420	2,129
	Female	813	373	299	714	102	564	2,865
Endline (2021, N=5,169)	Male	624	373	328	603	207	348	2,483
	Female	695	310	315	699	265	402	2,686

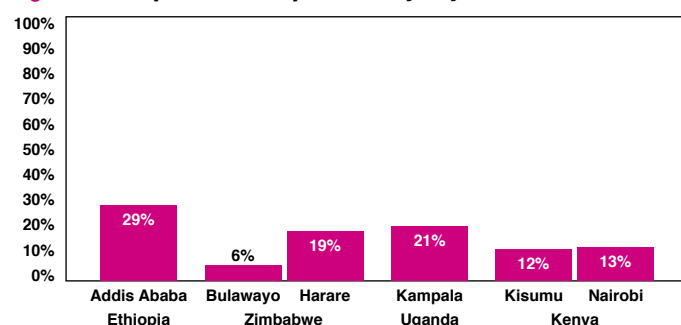
Of all the young people surveyed, 24 per cent (3,655) were SAIC participants while 76 per cent (11,362) did not take part in the SAIC programme.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PROGRAMME NON-PARTICIPANTS

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Overall 11,362 young people who were not taking part in the SAIC programme were surveyed. The distribution of surveyed young people is similar by country. The highest proportion of young people were from Addis Ababa in Ethiopia (29 per cent), and Kampala in Uganda (21 per cent).

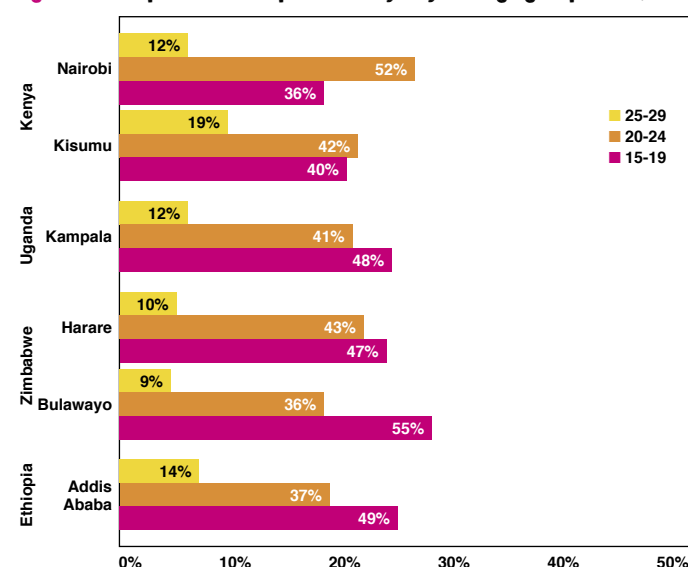
Figure 15: Proportion of respondents by city (n=11,362)



Just under half of the sample (46 per cent) were aged 15 to 19; only 13 per cent were aged 25 to 29. The latter is due to persons over 26 only being included in the surveys at the end of the programme.

The distribution of age groups across cities was relatively similar, however some differences are notable. For example, youth aged 20 to 24 were better represented across the samples from Kenya than other countries. In Nairobi and Kisumu the proportion of surveyed youth aged 20 to 24 was 52 per cent and 42 per cent respectively. In contrast, across the other cities sampled, most of the surveyed youth were under the age of 20.

Figure 16: Proportion of respondents by city and age group (n=11,362)



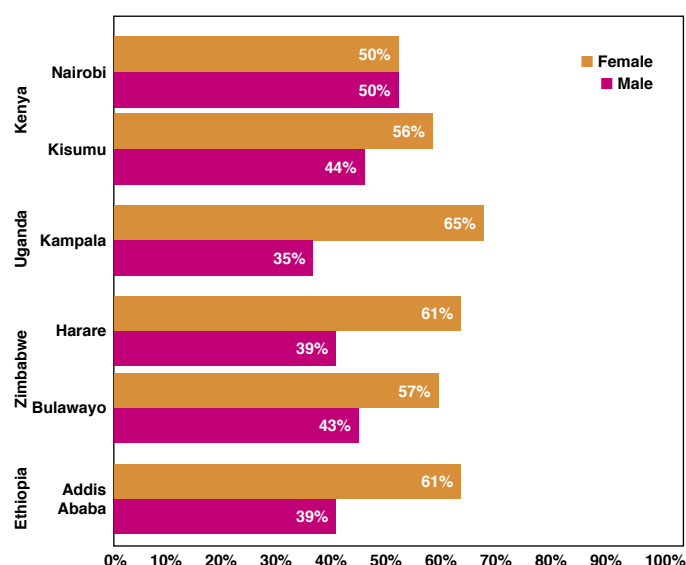
Sixty per cent of the survey respondents identified as female. Overall, the gender distribution differs across cities and countries. For example, in Kenya, relatively equal numbers of young women and young men were surveyed. In contrast, in the other countries, the sample was predominantly made up of young women.

¹ For ease, we refer to 15,000 young people being surveyed, however, as the surveys were fielded in the same area it may be that some individuals were surveyed twice. Given the nature of random sampling and the high population of young people residing in the areas surveyed, we believe this is unlikely.



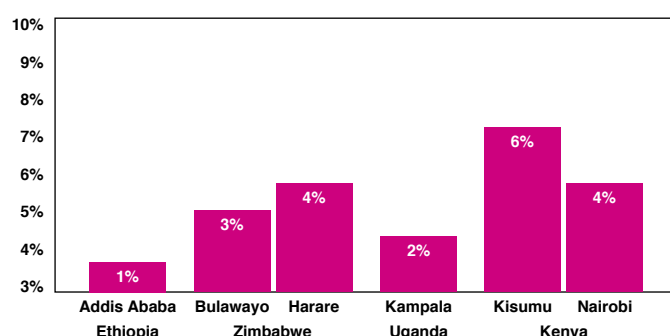
Young people from Plan International in Uganda take part in a day of action to mark 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence.

Figure 17: Proportion of respondents by city and gender (n=11,359)



Three per cent of the surveyed youth identified as having a disability. The proportion of surveyed youth with a disability was highest in Kisumu, Nairobi and Harare.

Figure 18: Proportion of respondents identifying as having a disability (9601)



Overall, most surveyed young people lived in families where both their parents were alive. This percentage varies across cities, being lowest in Kisumu (51 per cent) and highest in Addis Ababa (71 per cent).

Seventy-seven per cent of all those surveyed were single and a minority identified as divorced or separated, or as a widow or widower. The distribution of young people among marital status groups across cities is relatively similar, except for Harare, Kisumu and Nairobi where up to one third of respondents were married.

Most respondents were educated to secondary school level or higher, with 17 per cent of the whole sample having attended college or higher education. Educational attainment appears highest overall among respondents from Zimbabwe and lowest among those from Ethiopia.

Overall, 41 per cent of respondents stated that they were in school. This goes down to 33 per cent in Harare, Kampala and Nairobi, but is as high as 52 per cent in Addis Ababa. Relatively few young people were in vocational training.

Twenty-nine per cent of the young people surveyed had an income-generating activity. This was highest in Kampala (41 per cent) and lowest in Harare (23 per cent).

Household size was relatively similar across the diverse cities. However, Addis Ababa stands out as having the greatest number of youths stating that no children live in their household (87 per cent compared to an average 59 per cent across other cities).

Table 2: Demographic characteristics - SAIC non-participants

Characteristics	Overall	Ethiopia	Zimbabwe		Uganda	Kenya	
		Addis Ababa	Bulawayo	Harare	Kampala	Kisumu	Nairobi
Parental status (total n=11,362)							
Both parents alive	64%	71%	63%	59%	68%	51%	65%
Only mother alive	20%	18%	20%	21%	17%	27%	21%
Only father alive	7%	5%	7%	8%	8%	7%	6%
No parent alive	9%	6%	10%	12%	8%	15%	8%
Marital status (total n=11,362)							
Single	77%	88%	89%	67%	73%	69%	72%
Married	16%	10%	6%	23%	7%	27%	24%
Cohabiting	6%	0%	5%	6%	17%	2%	3%
Divorced or separated	2%	1%	0%	4%	2%	1%	1%
Widow or widower	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Educational attainment (total n=11,362)							
No education	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Primary	27%	8%	12%	26%	17%	17%	21%
Secondary	42%	78%	82%	62%	61%	65%	61%
College or higher	30%	14%	5%	10%	21%	17%	17%
In school (total n=6,509)	52%	43%	33%	33%	45%	33%	41%
In training (total n=6,510)	7%	12%	4%	14%	7%	10%	9%
Involved in income-generating activities (total n=10,598)	25%	24%	23%	41%	28%	38%	29%

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS IN RELATION TO THE CITY

Overall, 88 per cent of the young people surveyed said they had a permanent residence in the country.

Sixty per cent said they were born in the city in which they were surveyed. This proportion was higher among the younger age group (65 per cent among 15 to 19-year-olds) compared to the older age groups (56 per cent among those aged 20 to 24 and 51 per cent among those aged 25 to 29). The proportion born in the city was also higher among young men (66 per cent) compared to young women (55 per cent).

Respondents were also asked how long they had lived in the city and how many different places they had lived in within the last three years. Nearly half (49 per cent) said they had lived in the city for between six and 20 years. Seventy-four per cent stated they had only lived within one place in the last three years and 23 per cent stated they had moved between two or three different places within the same community in this time frame.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PROGRAMME PARTICIPANTS

The demographic of the SAIC participants surveyed was generally similar to the non-participants surveyed. However, there were some notable differences:

- The distribution of non-participants across cities is different to that of participants. For example, a higher proportion (37 per cent) of the SAIC participants lived in Kampala compared to the non-participants (21 per cent).

- Sixty per cent of non-participants were young women, whereas only 49 per cent of those participating in SAIC were women.
- Non-participants were likelier to live in families where both parents were alive (64 per cent); only 55 per cent of SAIC participants noted that both their parents were alive.
- There were differences in education and training, 41 per cent of non-participants mentioned being in school in comparison to only 25 per cent of SAIC participants.
- Participants of the programme were likelier to say they were in training (20 per cent in comparison to 9 per cent among non-participants).
- SAIC participants also had a higher social capital score when compared to non-participants.

The three latter differences may be due to the SAIC programme effects themselves: the programme emphasised vocational training and the creation of diverse types of groups (e.g. savings groups) for young people to come together.

APPENDIX 2

Table: Odds of feeling safe in different locations according to respondent characteristics














Characteristic	Public spaces, such as streets, markets and parks, in your community	Public spaces, such as streets, markets and parks, outside your community	On public transport	At public transport hubs
 One or more parents not alive	Decrease in odds if no parent alive, 0.83 (CI 0.74-0.94, p=0.003)	No relationship	No relationship	Decrease in odds, only statistically significant if no parent alive, 0.85 (0.76-0.97, p=0.011)
 Having any education	All but secondary education are associated with increased odds of feeling safe - college or higher and adult education have the highest magnitude. College or higher, 2.21 (1.52-3.22, p<0.001)	Increase in odds, only statistically significant if in college or higher education, 1.63 (1.10-2.39, p=0.014)	Increase in odds, only statistically significant if in college or higher education, 1.63 (1.10-2.4, p=0.15)	Increase in odds, only statistically significant if in college or higher education, 1.68 (1.12-2.53, p=0.013)
 Identifying as having a disability	Decrease in odds, 0.63 (0.52-0.78, p<0.001)	Decrease in odds, 0.64 (0.52-0.79, p<0.001)	Decrease in odds, 0.8 (0.64- 0.99, p=0.037)	Decrease, but not statistically significant
 Being in school	Increase in odds, 1.23 (1.12-1.34, p<0.001)	No relationship	No relationship	No relationship
 Being in training	Decrease in odds, 0.78 (0.67-0.91, p=0.002)	No relationship	No relationship	No relationship
 Involved in work that generates income	No relationship	Increase in odds, 1.2 (1.12-1.29, p<0.001)	Increase in odds, 1.14 (1.06-1.23, p=0.001)	Increase in odds, 1.21 (1.12-1.30, p<0.001)
 Living in community less than one year	Odds decrease, only statistically significant if less than one year, 0.66 (0.47-0.93, p=0.019). Increase after 10 years, though not statistically significant.	No relationship	Odds decrease if lower than 10 years (max decrease in 6-10 years 0.67, 0.48-0.94, p=0.022)	No relationship
 Moving to more than three places	Odds are generally lower, but only statistically significant in cohort that lived in two or three places inside of community (0.73, 0.67-0.79, p<0.001), or more than three places inside community (0.64, 0.5-0.82, p=0.001)	Odds mixed – lower among cohort that lived in different places inside community – two or three places (0.84, 0.77-0.91, p<0.001) or more than three (0.63, 0.5-0.82, p<0.001), but increase if lived outside community, only statistically significant if two or three places (1.52, 1.12-2.07, p=0.007)	Odds are lower if moved within the community two or three places, 0.83 (0.77-0.90, p<0.001), and 0.73 (0.57-.96, p=0.022) if more than three places; higher if outside, but not statistically significant	Odds decrease if moved within community (max. decrease same as for q17c), but increase if outside of community and more than three places, 3.31 (1.4-7.87, p=0.006)

Table (continued): Odds of feeling safe in different locations according to respondent characteristics

Characteristic	Public spaces, such as streets, markets and parks, in your community	Public spaces, such as streets, markets and parks, outside your community	On public transport	At public transport hubs
 Having permanent residence	Odds decrease for those without permanent residence, 0.66 (0.59-0.73, p<0.001)	Odds decrease for those without permanent residence, 0.66 (0.59-0.73, p<0.001)	Odds decrease for those without permanent residence, 0.66 (0.6-0.74, p<0.001)	Odds decrease for those without permanent residence, 0.64 (0.58-0.71, p<0.001)
 Being born in the city	Odds decrease if not born in the city, 0.88 (0.82-0.94, p<0.001)	No relationship	Odds decrease slightly if not born in the city, 0.91 (0.85-0.98, p=0.008)	No relationship
 Born in this country	No relationship	No relationship	No relationship	No relationship
 Social cohesion (score ranges from 0 to 2, higher better)	Increase in odds for both levels: one (1.48, 1.32-1.65, p<0.001) and two (2.4, 2.17-2.67, p<0.001)	Increase only statistically significant if max. score 1.64 (1.47-1.83, p<0.001)	Increase in odds for both one (1.29, 1.15-1.44, p<0.001) and two (1.88, 1.68-2.08, p<0.001)	Increases in odds for both one (1.29, 1.15-1.45, p<0.001) and two (1.91, 1.72-2.13, p<0.001)
 Social capital (score ranges from 0-30 points, higher better)	Increase in odds, 1.04 (1.03-1.05, p<0.001)	Increase in odds, 1.04 (1.03-1.05, p<0.001)	Increases in odds, 1.05 (1.04-1.06, p<0.001)	Increase in odds, 1.05 (1.04-1.06, p<0.001)

APPENDIX 3

Table: Safe and Inclusive Cities programme effects by gender

		Non-participants	Participants
Reporting incidents of violence	Overall	1.51 (p<0.001, CI 1.27-1.81)	2.35 (p<0.001, CI 1.99-2.77)
	Men	1.5 (p=0.005, CI 1.13-1.98)	2.68 (p<0.001, CI 2.06-3.5)
	Women	1.54 (p<0.001, CI 1.21-1.96)	2.03 (p<0.001, CI 1.60-2.57)
Feeling safe in public spaces inside community	Overall	1.52 (p<0.001, CI 1.40-1.66)	1.86 (p<0.001, CI 1.70-2.04)
	Men	1.51 (p<0.001, CI 1.33-1.72)	1.89 (p<0.001, CI 1.65-2.16)
	Women	1.50 (p<0.001, CI 1.34-1.67)	1.72 (p<0.001, CI 1.53-1.95)
Feeling safe in public spaces outside community	Overall	1.73 (p<0.001, 1.59-1.88)	1.99 (p<0.001, 1.82-2.18)
	Men	1.73 (p<0.001, 1.52-1.98)	1.89 (p<0.001, 1.65-2.16)
	Women	1.67 (p<0.001, 1.5-1.87)	1.96 (p<0.001, 1.73-2.22)
Feeling safe on public transport	Overall	1.67 (p<0.001, 1.54-1.83)	1.95 (p<0.001, 1.78-2.14)
	Men	1.62 (p<0.001, 1.42-1.85)	1.82 (p<0.001, 1.6-2.08)
	Women	1.65 (p<0.001, 1.47-1.85)	1.92 (p<0.001, 1.69-2.18)
Feeling safe at public transport hubs	Overall	1.94 (p<0.001, 1.74-2.12)	2.24 (p<0.001, 2.04-2.45)
	Men	1.98 (p<0.001, 1.74-2.26)	2.19 (p<0.001, 1.91-2.51)
	Women	1.85 (p<0.001, 1.65-2.07)	2.13 (p<0.001, 1.88-2.41)

Note: All odds ratios are obtained from ordered logistic regression estimation, effects refer to programme endline (last measurement).

THE URBAN RESEARCH SERIES AND THE URBAN HUB

This publication is part of Plan International's Urban Research Series. It is the second of four reports examining data from the Safe and Inclusive Cities programme. The reports will summarise key learning about protection from violence, securing decent work and employment for youth in cities, and ensuring meaningful civic participation and social cohesion among youth.

Cities and urban contexts face specific fragility challenges. Plan International is committed to investing in and implementing programmes that work toward the New Urban Agenda and SDG11 and seeks to *achieve inclusive, sustainable and equitable cities*. Our Urban Hub has been established to further this aim.

The Urban Hub works across all Plan International offices, including thematic focus areas and Centres of Excellence, to harness evidence and learning from urban programming. The Urban Hub commissioned the Urban Research Series, with support from Plan International Denmark. Using the learning featured here, we aim to build a community of practice that strives for responsible, gender-

transformative and sustainable urbanisation and urban development, for children and young people in all their diversity. The series will feature research and learning on diverse topics and from a range of programmes.

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✉ @plan_urban

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✉ urbanhub@planbornfonden.dk

Programme Manager – SAIC Research and Documentation

Nete Sloth Hansen-Nord

✉ nete.hansennord@planbornfonden.dk

Urban Research Manager

Karin Diaconu

✉ karin.diaconu@plan-international.org

Global Lead – Urban

Louise Meincke

✉ louise.meincke@planbornfonden.dk

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