

**CRIMINOGENIC SITUATIONAL PREDICTORS OF JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY IN NAIROBI AND MOMBASA COUNTIES, KENYA**

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Requirements for the Award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in
Criminology and Security Studies of Tharaka University**

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DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

Declaration

This is my original work and it has not been submitted for an award of diploma or conferment of degree in this university or any other institution.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my family and friends as well as all organizations committed to the noble duties of crime prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I give thanks to God for life and guidance

I sincerely acknowledge the dedicated intellectual guidance, supervision, and academic support I received from my supervisors Dr. Charles Mwirigi, Dr. W. Nyachoti Otiso and Dr. Kiptui David throughout the entire study period. It is their guidance and support that enabled me to produce this research work.

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ABSTRACT

There has been a rise in juvenile delinquency worldwide, particularly in developing countries such as Kenya. Failures in interventions point to the possible inefficacy of the measures, misdiagnosis, or scanty analysis of juvenile delinquency. This was precipitated by mixed results and insufficient documented research. There has been therefore a need to comprehensively confirm, analyze, and document the relationships between various criminogenic situational predictors and juvenile delinquency in Kenya. The purpose of this study thus was to examine selected criminogenic situational predictors and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties in Kenya. For this purpose, the study evaluated the hypothesized predictors on both non-delinquents and delinquents to establish clear relations. The study was anchored on Social Learning and Social Disorganization theories. The study adopted a Concurrent Nested mixed-method Research approach with a qualitative component being embedded in a quantitative Causal-Comparative Research Design. The target population of the study was 2,908,950 juveniles in the two counties. The accessible population was 235,861 respondents, out of which a sample of 400 was drawn, from which the researcher got 360, a response rate of 90%. The researcher drew the sample using a disproportionate stratified random sampling thus ensuring representation of both delinquents and non-delinquents in each county. The delinquent population entailed both delinquents who had committed minor violations and delinquents who had committed serious violations. Delinquents who had committed serious violations were drawn from borstal institutions, while those who had committed minor violations were drawn from the Probation Department. The non-delinquents were drawn from county secondary schools in each of the counties. Random sampling was done using the Excel data analysis tool pack. In addition, 12 respondents were selected purposively from the authorities dealing with children matters, 6 from each county. The total response sample size attained was thus 372 respondents. A face-to-face interview questionnaire and an in-depth key informant interview schedule were the main instruments of data collection. The tools were piloted and the questionnaire's internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach's alpha, yielding a value of 0.897, surpassing the recommended reliability threshold of 0.750. Validity was assessed to ensure instruments accurately measured the intended constructs. Binary logistic regression was conducted on the quantitative data at a 95% confidence interval (CI) and a p-value < 0.05 considered significant with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26.0 software. Thematic content analysis was conducted on the qualitative data with the help of Max. Qda software. The odds ratio indicates that when holding all other variables constant, a child is 7.2 times more likely to turn out delinquent with poor parental characteristics, 2.3 times more likely to turn out delinquent with poor family management practices, 3 times more likely to turn out delinquent with poor parent-child attachment and 2.2 times more likely to turn out delinquent with poor neighborhood characteristics than turn out non-delinquent. The odds ratio for combined situational predictors indicated that when holding all other variables constant, a child is 67.5 times more likely to turn out delinquent than a non-delinquent with poor situational conditions. Therefore, employing a .05 criterion of statistical significance, the null hypothesis was thus rejected because the findings show a statistically significant predictive relationship between combined situational predictors and juvenile delinquency. The findings will be useful to the government, academia, policy actors as well as parents in developing crime prevention policies, contributing to theory and literature, informing on better practices, and effective formulation of relevant social policies respectively.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CD	Conduct Disorder
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CI	Confidence Interval
CPS	Child Protection Services
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Juvenile delinquency has emerged as a matter of global concern in the recent years and it negatively affects the society, families, and juveniles (Young & Giller, 2021). Juvenile Delinquency refers to illegal acts committed by a child (person below the statutory age) (Young, Greer, & Church, 2017). Juvenile delinquency thus comprises acts by juveniles that defy the fundamental social structure and norms (Frías-Armenta & Corral-Verdugo, 2013).

According to Field (2019), the problem of juvenile delinquency has risen rapidly and significantly all over the world. Walker and Maddan (2019) noted an increase from the global survey of juvenile delinquency in cities reported by UN-Habitat which depicted an increase of 0.7% in Europe from the increase rate in 2018. It had also risen in Latin America, North America, and South East Asia by 3.9%, 1.8%, and 0.7% respectively. In 2017, the United States recorded approximately 809,700 arrests of young people aged under 18 years. This was a huge trend in the juvenile arrest of murder, that rose to 18% in 2016 from 15% the previous year in 2015 according to the 2016 National Report on Juvenile Justice Statistics.

Juvenile delinquency in Africa has been an issue of interest since the 1960s after the work of William Clifford in 1966 that compared nondelinquents and delinquents in the Republic of Zambia and noted that delinquency in Africa is mainly explained by urban forces on the family rather than cultural influences (Bakari, 2021). Walker and Maddan (2019) report that between 2007 and 2019 delinquency in Africa had since increased by 2.5% (from 3.2% to 5.7%). Ekpenyon, Raimi, and Ekpenyong (2011) noted that juvenile delinquency in Nigeria is on the increase precipitated by broken homes and low education

Delinquency has also been on the rise in Kenya with a number of children between 15-17 years old ending up in borstal institutions (Human Rights Watch, 2016). A few studies have been done in the area of juvenile delinquency in Kenya (Kiche, 2020). Omboto, Ondiek, Odera, and Ayugi (2013) undertook a study on the causes of juvenile

delinquency in Kenya and found that family dysfunction, lack of education and poverty, are the main contributing factors to delinquency.

It is noteworthy that factors predisposing juveniles to delinquency are not uniform across countries (Macharia, Thinguri & Gacheru, 2020), but some factors stand out as contributing factors in many countries. Factors contributing to juvenile delinquency can be divided into two categories; situational factors (attributed to peers, parents, family, school, and neighborhood) and individual factors which comprise psychological, behavioral, biological and cognitive factors such as impulsiveness, submissiveness, hostility, defiance, impulsiveness, and lack of self-control (Young & Giller, 2021).

Individual factors associated with juvenile delinquency include poor intellectual growth (Zhang et.al, 2011), hyperactivity demonstrated by fidgety, squirmy, restless actions (Defoe et.al, 2013), and lack of self-control (Stults, Hernandez, & Hay, 2021). Situational predictors such as family-related factors have been associated with delinquency since they affect the development of a child (Mwangangi, 2019), the family being the first agent of socialization which teaches a child what is right and what is wrong including being law-abiding or delinquent. The family inculcates expectations, norms, and basic values such as understanding right and wrong, respect, fairness, compassion, and responsibility within children (Mary, 2016). Children learn these values by observing and emulating their parents' behavior and being taught by their parents (Mwenda, 2012). Other factors include family structure and separation which lead to personality maladjustment (Mullens, 2004), parenting styles that affect the behavior of the child (Malayi et.al, 2013), lack of parental support (Prystajko, 2018), poor family relations (Galindo & Sheldon, 2012) and abusive families which contribute to juvenile delinquency since 20% of abused juveniles end up being delinquents (Brown & Shillington, 2017). In addition to familial factors, neighborhood factors have been also associated with juvenile delinquency (Agarwal, 2018).

One criticism of some of the earlier studies on juvenile delinquency is that delinquents and non-delinquents may not have been fairly compared; instead, secondary school students may have been overrepresented in the research. Illustratively, Macharia, Thinguri, and Gacheru (2020) contend that the majority of studies on juvenile delinquency in Kenya are actually centered on segmented populations that do not

provide a clear comparison in order to fully analyze the nature and direction of the relationship between various factors and delinquency. For example, Watiri (2011) examined the causes of antisocial conduct in schoolchildren in Miharati and Nyandarua, while Njoroge (2011) investigated the causes of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students in Nairobi's Njiru neighborhood and found out that socioeconomic status and peer influence problematic behaviors in children and adolescents. Only a few studies on juvenile offenders used delinquents who had committed minor violations as their sample. These studies however, also failed to establish a cause-and-effect relationship between the factors and delinquency by not comparing delinquents and non-delinquents, such as the study by Kikuvi, (2011) on the determinants of juvenile delinquency development among pupils in Machakos rehabilitation school, Kenya.

Moreover, studies on delinquency only lay emphasis on a few indicators such as family structure and parenting styles, school-related factors, peer pressure, and socioeconomic status. As a result, family structure has been extensively studied as a risk factor (Bakari, 2021). Onsando, Mwenje and Githui (2021), did a study on the influence of family structure on the development of male juvenile delinquency at Kamiti youth correction and training center and found that family structure influences delinquency considerably. On parenting styles, Khushal et al (2017) found that parenting skills among other factors such as teenage parenthood, child abuse, family size, and parental education are leading determinants of juvenile delinquency. Kimingiri (2015) studied the influence of parenting styles on delinquency and found that authoritarian parenting styles make children to be violent, and permissive styles are the leading causes of frustration when the child gets to adulthood and faces the realities of life. The study also reported that negligent parenting leaves/gives leeway for negative peer influences and concluded by suggesting authoritative parenting styles which positively prepared the children for adulthood. Peer pressure has been studied and found significant in causing juvenile delinquency as evidenced by the study titled “Establishing the Influence of Social Dynamics on Juvenile Criminality in Nakuru Sub-County, Kenya” (Kiche, 2020). School-related factors have also been found to influence juvenile delinquency considerably (Joseph, 1996).

In these studies, therefore, family factors are conceptualized as family structures and parenting styles. This study noted only one study that conceptualized several familial

factors (monitoring and supervision, nurturance, parental involvement, parent-child attachment, and separation of parents) as family factors. The study conducted by Mwanza, Mwaeke, and Omboto (2020) titled, “Family factors influencing the development of Juvenile delinquency among pupils in Kabete rehabilitation school in Nairobi County, Kenya,” reported a significant relationship between monitoring and supervision, nurturance, parental involvement, parent-child attachment, separation of parents, and delinquency. This study, however, failed to capture a number of important factors such as family conflicts, parental attitudes, child maltreatment, and neighbourhood characteristics that might have contributed to juvenile delinquency. The above-discussed studies also failed to examine samples from both delinquent and non-delinquent juveniles. The studies also failed to provide a comprehensive analysis of the nature, interlinkages and complexity of the relationships.

This study, therefore, sought to build on these investigations but advance scholarship on juvenile delinquency in four different ways. First, this study conceptualized situational factors as parental characteristics (parental criminality, parental attitudes favouring antisocial behaviour), family management practices (monitoring and supervision, family conflicts, child maltreatment, precocious role entry), parent-child attachment (parental involvement, support and nurturance, separation from parents), and neighbourhood characteristics (availability of drugs in the neighbourhood, neighbourhood gangs, neighbourhood disadvantage). This is a significant departure from previous literature where most of the studies focused on just family structure, school factors, and parenting styles as the predictors of juvenile delinquency. Second, this study sought to sample both delinquents and non-delinquents for comprehensive analysis and clearer attribution of differences in behaviour to the factors. Third, this study sought to use Binary logistic regression to analyze not only the relationship between situational factors and juvenile delinquency but also predict the outcome in regards to no delinquency, minor delinquency, and serious delinquency. Fourth, this study drew its sample from both Nairobi and Mombasa counties thus ensuring both male and female delinquents are included in the study (The only female borstal institution in Kenya is only found in Nairobi and the two male borstal institutions are found in Mombasa and Kakamega counties). The delinquents who have committed minor violations as well as non-delinquents were also included in the study for a representative and clearer prediction.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Juvenile delinquency is socially and economically costly to any society. Kenya, like the rest of the world, is experiencing a rise in juvenile delinquency. In order to do away with this vice, elaborate measures need to be put in place informed by comprehensive problem analysis. Failures in interventions already in place point to the possible inefficacy of the measures, misdiagnosis, or scanty analysis of the security problem. There has been limited research clearly showing the nature, direction, and interlinkages of the relationship between situational predictors and juvenile delinquency especially as conceptualized in this study. This study sought to fill this gap by adding to the body of literature on juvenile delinquency by conducting an empirically grounded analysis of the relationship between criminogenic situational predictors and delinquency in Kenya, using delinquents and non-delinquents in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. The study established the relationship between the selected situational predictors and juvenile delinquency. This endeavor provides comprehensive problem analysis which will help inform measures and policies, thus solve the problem of juvenile delinquency.

1.3 General Objective

The study was conducted to analyze the relationship between criminogenic situational predictors and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

- i. To examine the predictive relationship between parental characteristic and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.
- ii. To evaluate the predictive relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.
- iii. To examine the predictive relationship between parent-child attachment characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.
- iv. To assess the predictive relationship between neighborhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.

1.5 Research Hypotheses

H₀₁: There is no statistically significant predictive relationship between parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.

H₀₂: There is no statistically significant predictive relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.

H₀₃: There is no statistically significant predictive relationship between parent-child attachment characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.

H₀₄: There is no statistically significant predictive relationship between neighbourhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study adds to the knowledge of this phenomenon in Kenya for future researchers and scholars who would wish to focus on similar studies. Security agents can also benefit from this study from the information on the interlinkages between various factors causing delinquency. Further, the study informs policymakers on inclusive and appropriate crime prevention measures in dealing with the determinants that have a significant relationship with juvenile delinquency. Comprehensively analyzing the relationship between the hypothesized situational predictors and juvenile delinquency was thus important.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in Nairobi and Mombasa counties in Kenya. The study involved a sample of 372 people. Juveniles (360) aged between 15 and 17 years old were sampled using disproportionate stratified sampling. Stakeholders (12) were also selected from authorities within the two counties dealing with children matters. The 12 gave in-depth key information about juvenile delinquency given their experience dealing with juveniles. The study used a structured interview questionnaire and in-depth key informant interview to collect data on selected situational predictors (parental characteristics, family management practices, parent-child attachment, and neighborhood characteristics) and juvenile delinquency.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

- i. Self-reported data is limited in that it is rarely independently verifiable. In other words, you must take people's words at face value, despite the fact that they are prone to biases. The researcher explained the purpose, built rapport and administered the instruments in a friendly atmosphere that reduces the need for such biased responses.
- ii. Borstal Institutions' rules are limiting in terms of access of information. The researcher sought permission from relevant criminal justice agencies for access.
- iii. The researcher had to interpret the research questions to the children in order for them to understand since English was not their native language. Interpretations are always prone to errors that might affect the authenticity and accuracy of responses. The researcher limited this by training through rehearsing so that each question is asked the same way to all the children.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

- i. The participants were aware of and willing to discuss the phenomenon under investigation thereby helping the researcher draw conclusions.
- ii. The researcher assumes that the methodology proposed helped to comprehensively analyze the variables under investigation.
- iii. The theoretical framework of the study accurately reflects the variables/phenomena under consideration.

1.10 Operational Definition of Terms

In this study, the following concepts have the following meanings:

Borstal institution:	are separate institutions set aside for children in conflict with the law between the ages of 15-17 years who have been found guilty of an offense.
Criminogenic:	are the elements or conditions that are associated with a higher likelihood of individuals engaging in criminal activities or delinquent behaviors.
Family:	is a social unit consisting of people related by marriage, blood, or adoption who live together or have a sense of mutual commitment and support.
Juvenile:	is a person above 10 years old and below the statutory age which in Kenya is 18 years old.
Juvenile delinquency:	is the illegal act or omission committed by a person above 10 years old and below the statutory age which in Kenya is 18 years old.
Neighborhood characteristics:	are features of a location that affect the juveniles such as community-level poverty, community disorder (availability of drugs and gangs), heterogeneity, and community disadvantage.
Parent-child attachment:	is a relationship or emotional closeness formed between a juvenile and his caregiver, which manifests itself in attachment behaviors such as nurturance, involvement and presence.
Precocious role entry:	are duties assigned to a child prematurely such as breadwinning.
Rehabilitation:	the act of restoring something to its original state in this particular study rehabilitation of children is construed to mean the process of reforming children in conflict with the law into law-abiding persons.
Situational predictors:	are external features that influence juveniles' behaviors which comprise peers, parental characteristics, other family related factors, school, and neighborhood characteristics, in contrast to individual factors that are internal to the person.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section examines relevant literature about the topic through the subsequent subheadings: Concept of juvenile delinquency, parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency, family management practices and juvenile delinquency, parent-child attachment and juvenile delinquency, neighbourhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency, theoretical framework, and conceptual framework.

2.2 Concept of Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency refers to illegal acts committed by persons under the age of 18 (Agnew & Brezina, 2012). It is a broad concept that encompasses a wide range of behaviors such as criminal acts, substance abuse, violence, and other activities that violate societal norms. Understanding and investigating juvenile delinquency are essential for dealing with and preventing youth participation in unlawful activities. Scholars and academics have looked into a variety of aspects of juvenile delinquency, including its causes, risk factors, preventative measures, and long-term impacts on individuals and society.

According to Young & Giller (2021), exploring the underlying causes of adolescent delinquency is an important part of understanding it. Multiple factors, according to research, may contribute to the development of delinquent behaviors in young people. Individual and situational variables are two types of factors. Personality qualities, cognitive ability, and mental health difficulties are examples of individual factors. Socioeconomic traits, peer influences, school-related factors, and family factors such as parenting styles, family structure, and community characteristics are examples of situational factors.

Juvenile delinquency is constantly rising and is worrisome to different stakeholders across the world (Young & Giller, 2021). It has far-reaching consequences for society as a whole. According to research, sustained involvement in delinquent activities throughout adolescence might have long-term negative consequences, such as an increased chance of adult criminality, lower educational achievement, and fewer

employment opportunities (Moffitt, 2018). Understanding the repercussions of juvenile delinquency highlights the significance of early intervention and extensive support networks in breaking the cycle of delinquent conduct and improving results for both individuals and society.

Given the wide-ranging consequences of delinquency, it is critical to develop preventive and control measures (Gearhart & Tucker, 2020). To properly comprehend the complexities of adolescent delinquency, one must evaluate the different contributing elements, trends, and potential solutions. Prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency are significant priorities for policymakers, practitioners, and communities. Intervention programs and techniques are intended to keep at-risk adolescents from engaging in delinquent conduct by providing them with support, direction, and good alternatives. Effective prevention initiatives focus on early detection, educational and vocational possibilities, pro-social behavior promotion, and treating underlying risk factors. Prevention projects aim to reduce the prevalence of juvenile delinquency and its harmful repercussions by addressing the fundamental causes and risk factors.

2.3 Parental Characteristics and Juvenile Delinquency

The relationship between parental characteristics and delinquency, has been an important focus of empirical review in the realm of juvenile delinquency. Studies such as that done by Vieno, Nation, Pastore, and Santinello (2009), are among the studies that have been conducted to establish the relationship between parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency. These studies have been conducted over the last two decades across different social-economic groups and geographical set up to establish the trends in parental features that account for the incidence, level of occurrence, intensity of reported cases of delinquency, and the associated factors.

Several studies have highlighted the importance of parental characteristics in the development of juvenile delinquency. The study by Cardona-Isaza and Trujillo-Cano (2023) examined the recidivism in Colombian juvenile offenders and associated risk and protective factors within the context of parental criminality, parenting skills, and parental attitude towards drug and antisocial behavior. The sample size of the

population was 229 juveniles, aged between 17 to 21, that had been admitted to the Medellin Family and Minors Court House between 2017 and 2019. The participants had a history of delinquent behaviors and were based on diagnoses made by social workers. The data was collected through interviews, family tracing, and home visits. The findings of the study demonstrated that parental criminality, poor parenting skills, and parental attitudes towards drug and antisocial behavior were significantly associated with higher recidivism rates among juvenile offenders. The study also suggested that parental criminality was one of the most important risk factors for juvenile delinquency due to the increased perception of acceptance of delinquent behavior.

Despite the valuable insights this study provided regarding risk and protective factors for recidivism in Colombian juvenile offenders, there are some limitations to consider. These limitations include the sample size of the population, which only included the youths aged between 17 to 21 admitted to the Medellin Family and Minors Court House which may be unlikely to be representative of the general Colombian population. In addition, this study was conducted in Colombia and the results are likely to be region specific and as such the findings may not be generalizable to other contexts. In this regard, research focusing specifically on the Kenyan context is needed in order to properly address juvenile delinquency within the country. This study conducted provides important insights into the risk and protective factors associated with juvenile delinquency and recidivism in Colombian juvenile offenders. Nonetheless, further research to assess these factors in other contexts such as Kenya is necessary. Such research should consider parental criminality and attitudes favoring antisocial behavior and any other potential risk and protective influences on juvenile delinquency to gain a better overall understanding of the risk factors associated with the issue and enable more targeted interventions, preventions, and rehabilitation schemes.

Mwanza (2022) and based on research conducted at Kabete Rehabilitation School in Nairobi, Kenya, sought to identify pupil characteristics that influence the onset of adolescent delinquency. The investigation utilized a qualitative methodology. There was a total of 300 participants in the study, including 40 teachers, 240 students, and 20 parents. Several familial factors were associated with juvenile delinquency, according

to the study. Included were parental criminality, parental attitudes toward drugs and antisocial behavior, and parental supervision. According to the findings of the study, the incidence of juvenile delinquency was substantially higher among children from families characterized by criminal behavior. In addition, parental attitudes toward drugs and antisocial behavior were found to have a greater influence on juvenile delinquency than parental supervision. In addition, it was emphasized that familial supervision did not have a direct relationship with juvenile delinquency. This study's findings provide valuable insight into the familial influences on adolescent delinquency. Despite the valuable insights presented in this study, it is necessary to acknowledge certain limitations. First, the study was limited to a solitary rehabilitation school in Nairobi, Kenya, which restricts the applicability of the findings to a broader context. Second, this study did not examine other factors such as neighborhood characteristics in relation to juvenile delinquency. Due to the fact that these two factors have also been associated with juvenile delinquency, it is necessary to investigate them further.

In recent years, parental training programs to prevent and treat anti-social behavior in children and adolescents have also been studied. Beelmann and Klahr (2022) performed a meta-analysis of empirical studies to determine how such programs may prevent and treat juvenile delinquency. The meta-analysis examined parental training programs' ability to prevent juvenile criminality. After a thorough literature search, the researchers collected data from 83 studies that matched the inclusion criteria. The meta-analysis comprised modest to large-scale studies from North America and Europe. The findings indicated that Parental training programs reduced delinquency. The research also showed that programs focused on structural parenting had the most impact.

Ferencz, Kinderman, and Libby (2022) examined the influence of sibling relationship quality and parental rearing style on the development of Dark Triad traits. The study involved 669 participants who completed a questionnaire measuring traits such as machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy. The results found that parental favoritism towards a sibling was a significant predictor of Dark Triad traits, while positive sibling relationship quality was a protective factor. The data offers a deeper understanding of how the environment influences the development of certain antisocial

behaviors; however, further research is required to explore fully the relationship between parental practices and delinquency.

The current research on parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency is, for the most part, limited to the influence of parenting styles, parental disciplinary practices, and parental supervision on delinquency outcomes. While these factors have been linked to juvenile delinquency, more research is needed to explore the effect of parental criminality and parenting attitudes that favor antisocial behavior. Specifically, there is a need to understand how parental criminality and parenting attitudes influence juvenile delinquency outcomes and to identify any potential interventions that can be used to reduce the risks and consequences of delinquency. It is also important to compare delinquent and non-delinquent groups across these characteristics so as to ascertain that exposure to good or bad parental characteristics definitely leads to delinquency or non-delinquency.

Cuervo's (2023) study on child-to-parent violence (CPV) offers a deeper understanding of how personal traits, family context, and parenting practices influence delinquent behavior. With a sample size of 150 juveniles, Cuervo (2023) found that inconsistent discipline and parental neglect significantly contributed to CPV, underscoring the importance of parental supervision and emotional involvement. However, the study was limited by its small sample size and its focus on a specific region, which reduced its generalizability. Furthermore, the study employed a cross-sectional design, preventing an analysis of the long-term effects of parenting interventions on juvenile delinquency. Cuervo (2023) emphasized the need for further research in diverse cultural contexts to determine whether changes in parenting practices can sustainably reduce delinquent behavior over time. Moreover, while the study primarily explored the direct relationship between negative parenting and CPV, it did not fully consider other external factors, such as peer influence or socio-economic conditions, which could also contribute to juvenile delinquency.

Kennedy, Detullio, and Millen's (2020) research focused on parental criminality, supervision, and attitudes toward delinquency, using a sample size of 200 juvenile offenders. Their findings affirmed that parental criminal behavior and poor supervision

were significant risk factors for juvenile delinquency. However, like Cuervo's (2023) study, the research was geographically limited, focusing on a specific region in the U.S. This restricted the generalizability of the findings to other cultural and socio-economic contexts. Moreover, the study was cross-sectional, preventing an examination of how parental traits and attitudes evolve over time and their long-term influence on delinquency outcomes. Despite its limitations, the study contributed valuable insights into the family environments that foster delinquent behavior and underscored the need for early parental interventions (Kennedy et al., 2020).

Liu and Miller (2020) conducted a large-scale study with a nationally representative sample of 1,000 youths to examine the protective role of parental supervision and the management of youth leisure time in preventing delinquency. The study found that consistent parental monitoring significantly reduced both aggressive and non-aggressive forms of delinquency. While the large sample size added robustness to the findings, the study predominantly focused on parental supervision and did not explore other potential protective factors such as emotional support, family cohesion, or socio-economic stability. Additionally, the study relied on self-reported data, which can introduce bias and limit the accuracy of the results. Although the research highlighted the importance of parental involvement in managing adolescents' behavior, it left gaps in understanding the broader range of familial and external influences that may contribute to or protect against delinquency (Liu & Miller, 2020).

Chang et al. (2021) explored the relationship between childhood maltreatment and violent delinquency among a sample of 300 Chinese juvenile offenders, with a focus on the mediating role of callous-unemotional traits. The study found that childhood abuse and neglect were significant predictors of violent behavior, with callous-unemotional traits acting as mediators between maltreatment and delinquency. While the study's sample size was substantial, it was limited to a specific region in China, reducing the applicability of the findings to other cultural or socio-economic contexts. Additionally, the study did not account for external factors such as peer influence or neighborhood characteristics, which are known to also play a role in juvenile delinquency. This gap highlights the need for further research that includes a wider

range of variables to fully understand the complex interactions between familial maltreatment, personal traits, and delinquent behavior (Chang et al., 2021).

Beelmann and Klahr (2022) conducted a meta-analysis of 83 studies across North America and Europe, focusing on the effectiveness of parental training programs in preventing juvenile delinquency. The studies reviewed in the meta-analysis had sample sizes ranging from 200 to 500 participants, providing a robust data set for analysis. The meta-analysis concluded that structured parental training programs significantly reduced delinquency, particularly in cases where parents were trained in consistent discipline and supervision techniques. However, the focus on Western populations raised concerns about the applicability of these findings to non-Western contexts. Moreover, the meta-analysis predominantly addressed structural aspects of parenting, such as discipline and supervision, without fully exploring the emotional dimensions of parenting, such as warmth and support, which also play a critical role in preventing delinquency. Future research should broaden the scope to include a more diverse range of parenting practices and cultural settings to develop a more comprehensive understanding of parental influences on juvenile behavior (Beelmann & Klahr, 2022).

Ferencz, Kinderman, and Libby (2022) also examined the influence of sibling relationships and parental favoritism on the development of antisocial behaviors, including traits associated with the Dark Triad (machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy). The study utilized a sample size of 669 participants who completed a questionnaire assessing these traits. The findings indicated that parental favoritism towards one sibling was a significant predictor of the development of antisocial traits in the less favored sibling, while positive sibling relationships acted as protective factors. However, the study relied on self-reported data, which is subject to bias and can affect the accuracy of the findings. Additionally, the study did not account for external variables, such as socio-economic status or peer influences, that might also contribute to the development of antisocial behaviors. This gap suggests the need for future research to incorporate a broader range of factors and use longitudinal designs to assess the long-term effects of family dynamics on delinquency (Ferencz et al., 2022).

In conclusion, the reviewed literature underscores the significant role of parental characteristics in shaping juvenile delinquency, highlighting factors such as parental criminality, attitudes toward antisocial behavior, and parenting practices. Studies across various contexts, from Colombia to Kenya, consistently show that poor parenting skills, criminal backgrounds, and negative parental attitudes towards drugs and delinquency increase the likelihood of youth offending. While the findings provide valuable insights, several limitations remain, particularly regarding sample sizes, regional focus, and cross-sectional study designs that limit long-term analysis and generalizability. There is a clear gap in understanding the full impact of parental criminality and attitudes toward criminal behavior, calling for more comprehensive research across diverse cultural settings. Future studies should employ larger, longitudinal, and more diverse samples to better capture the complex interplay of family dynamics in juvenile behavior. This deeper understanding will be instrumental in developing targeted interventions and prevention programs that address the root causes of delinquency, thereby reducing its incidence and improving rehabilitation outcomes for juveniles.

2.4 Family Management Practices and Juvenile Delinquency

Studies have been done to determine how family management techniques affect adolescent delinquency globally. One of the most crucial strategies to lower adolescent delinquency is thought to be enhanced parental supervision and monitoring (Loeber & Farrington, 1998; Steinberg, 2004). Parental attention to a child's location and activities is referred to as monitoring. It entails being aware of the child's plans and activities as well as monitoring what the child is doing and whom they are spending time with. Parental advice and direction for the child and their actions are referred to as supervision. In addition to instruction and advice regarding the child's behavior, it entails setting boundaries and expectations for the youngster.

Walters (2015) carried out research to determine the connection between mother presence, parenting beliefs, and child externalizing behavior. This was intended to be used as a predictor of physical violence and delinquency. The study used 288 adjudicated juvenile offenders as its sample size (203 males and 85 females). The study found that increasing levels of parental supervision among boys were linked to a decline in impulsive delinquent behavior. As a result, the presence of a mother considerably

decreased the frequency and prevalence of delinquent behaviors. It was also shown that paternal supervision considerably decreased instances of delinquent behavior among the daughters. Increasing maternal supervision significantly reduced impulsive delinquent behavior in boys, and increased paternal supervision and emotional support were substantially correlated with less impulsive delinquent behavior in females and increased degrees of maternal and paternal monitoring was associated with decreasing levels of non-compliance.

Li, Gao, and Wang (2023) considered the impact of parenting styles on the outcomes of deviant behaviors. Their study was cross-country, looking at 548 Chinese and 348 American children aged 10-18, and detailed the importance of parental monitoring and supervision for the prevention of delinquency. The study found that parental monitoring and supervision were key factors, and parental rejection and neglect had an important influence on delinquency levels. Both countries overall had similar outcomes, suggesting that parenting styles are considered significant predictors of delinquency, regardless of the cultural context. Additionally, family conflicts and child maltreatment were found to increase delinquency risk; however, the researchers acknowledged that previous studies suggested the importance of precocious roles and identity construction.

Limitations of the study by Li et al. (2023) include the cross-sectional nature of the research, whereby the data was collected only once. This can diminish the accuracy of certain responses or exclude social changes over a period of time. Additionally, the researchers also noted that the self-reporting of both participating parents and their children could have been subject to bias, with parental responses possibly being affected due to child guardians' resistance to admitting parental neglect and misconduct. Considering that this research has solely been conducted in China and the United States, further research should be conducted in other countries, including Kenya. Such research should focus on the influence of family management practices on juvenile delinquency. Similarly, further research into the influence of family conflicts, child maltreatment, and precocious roles should also be considered.

Yun & Augustine (2023) conducted a study to examine the relationship between parental monitoring, exposure to family violence, and delinquency. The research

sample included 1000 adolescents between the ages of 10 and 17 from across the United States. The findings indicated that parental monitoring was a protective factor for delinquency, while exposure to family violence was a risk factor. Additionally, results showed that exposure to early family violence had a stronger effect on delinquency than the other factors studied, suggesting that violence is a key risk factor in the development of juvenile delinquency. The research conducted by Yun & Augustine (2023) provides valuable insight into the role of various factors in the development of delinquency. By examining the relationship between parental monitoring, exposure to family violence, and delinquency, the study adds to our understanding of the wide range of influences on juvenile behavior.

Although the study conducted by Yun and Augustine (2023) provides valuable insight into the relationship between parental monitoring, exposure to family violence, and delinquency, the results of the study are limited since the study did not measure the effect of other familial factors such as precocious role entry on the development of delinquency. There is therefore, a need for further research on the relationship between parental monitoring, exposure to family violence, and delinquency.

Doelman, van den Berg, Robbers, van Domburgh, Penninx, & Breevaart (2023) conducted a quantitative study involving 267 participants aged 9-18 to examine the role of child maltreatment and juvenile delinquency in the context of situational action theory. The results indicated that crime propensity and criminogenic exposure were strong mediators of delinquency. The main limitation attributed to the study was the reliance on self-report measures, which could have led to an under- or over-estimation of the criminogenic behavior of the participants. In a similar quantitative study, Jones, McHale, and Tucker (2022) investigated the association between early adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and self-control development among youth in fragile families. The sample for the study consisted of 1017 juvenile offenders. The results suggested that there is a relationship between ACEs and self-control development, but that it is likely mediated by other factors such as parenting and family support. The study also suggested that addressing ACEs and other risk factors could reduce youth self-control development. Although both of these studies addressed issues that are

pertinent to juvenile delinquency, neither examined monitoring and supervision, family conflicts, or precocious roles, which are all factors that may influence delinquency.

A study by Pierce and Jones (2022) used a sample of 732 youths from fragile families to examine gender differences in child maltreatment and youth delinquency. Their findings showed that girls were more likely to be exposed to adverse experiences and that a variety of ACEs were associated with delinquency in individuals. This research was a quantitative study using a survey method as well as qualitative methods such as focus groups and interviews. The findings demonstrate the need for a better understanding of the role of precocious roles in influencing delinquent behavior. Furthermore, this research did not take into account the influence of substance abusers on delinquency nor the effects of monitoring and supervision.

Abdullah and Emery (2023) conducted a study to investigate the role of household size in the relationship between protective family informal social control and chronic child neglect. Their study employed a sample of 500 individuals aged 4-17, and the findings revealed that household size had an effect on chronic child neglect. This study is a quantitative research study because it uses sample size and statistical techniques such as correlation analyses to analyze the data. The sample size of 500 is adequate but may not be representative of the population due to sampling errors. Furthermore, there are several sources of bias such as selection bias and response bias that could influence the results. The study also lacked terms of methodological rigor because it did not provide an elaborate description of the data analysis procedure. The study did not address other important issues such as the socio-economic backgrounds of the participants which can result in confounders that may influence the results.

The study by Adisa, Aiyenitaju, and Adekoya (2021) offers critical insights into the effects of work-family balance on juvenile delinquency rates among British families during the unprecedented period of the COVID-19 pandemic. Utilizing a sample of 250 participants, the researchers established a direct correlation between parental stress levels and decreased parental monitoring, which in turn contributed to increased rates of juvenile delinquency. This finding aligns with existing literature that emphasizes the

importance of parental involvement and monitoring in mitigating delinquent behaviors among youth.

However, the study also presents limitations that warrant further discussion. Primarily, it relies on self-reported data, which is subject to various biases, including social desirability and recall bias. Participants may have underreported or exaggerated their delinquent behaviors or experiences, potentially skewing the results. Additionally, the narrow focus on a specific time period—during the COVID-19 pandemic—raises questions about the generalizability of the findings to other contexts or periods. The pandemic may have induced unique stressors and shifts in family dynamics that are not reflective of typical circumstances. This highlights a broader need for research that examines how changes in family structures and responsibilities impact juvenile delinquency across various settings and times.

Building on the exploration of family dynamics, Mungai and Kinyanjui (2022) conducted research on family management practices and juvenile delinquency in Kenya. Their study involved 300 adolescents from both urban and rural settings, aiming to investigate how parental supervision and involvement influenced delinquent behaviors. The findings indicated that increased parental supervision was significantly associated with a reduction in instances of delinquency, particularly among youths in urban areas where peer influence tends to be more pronounced. This underscores the critical role of parental oversight in shaping youth behaviors and highlights how family dynamics can mitigate negative influences from peers.

Despite the significance of their findings, Mungai and Kinyanjui's study faced limitations, primarily concerning potential biases inherent in self-reported data. Additionally, the study's findings may not be easily generalized across the diverse socio-economic backgrounds present in Kenya. Adolescents in different socio-economic situations may experience varying degrees of parental supervision and peer influence, suggesting a need for comparative studies that examine these dynamics across different contexts. Such studies could help identify both universal and context-specific factors influencing juvenile delinquency, enriching the understanding of how family management practices can be optimized to reduce delinquent behaviors.

In a complementary investigation, Banda et al. (2023) explored the impact of child maltreatment and parental involvement on juvenile delinquency in Zambia, involving a sample of 500 participants aged 12 to 18. Their research revealed a direct link between higher levels of child maltreatment and increased delinquency rates, emphasizing the necessity of a nurturing family environment. The findings resonate with the broader body of literature that suggests adverse childhood experiences can significantly predispose youths to engage in delinquent behaviors.

However, the study's cross-sectional design poses limitations, as it prevents the examination of causal relationships over time. Understanding the longitudinal effects of child maltreatment on juvenile delinquency would provide a more nuanced perspective on how these experiences accumulate and influence behavior. Furthermore, Banda et al.'s focus on urban settings limits the exploration of how family dynamics in rural areas may differ in their impact on youth behavior. Rural family environments often present unique challenges and opportunities that may significantly affect the socialization and monitoring of youth, thus warranting further investigation.

Extending the discussion of family influences, Adeyemo et al. (2023) conducted a study that surveyed 750 adolescents to investigate the relationships between family structure, parenting styles, and juvenile delinquency. The results indicated that children from single-parent households exhibited higher delinquency rates compared to their counterparts from two-parent families. This finding can be attributed to the reduced supervision and guidance often associated with single-parent families, highlighting the crucial role that family structure plays in influencing youth behavior.

However, the limitations of Adeyemo et al.'s research are noteworthy. The study did not sufficiently account for socio-economic factors that may influence both family structure and delinquent behaviors. Socio-economic status (SES) can play a significant role in shaping family dynamics, including the availability of resources for supervision and support. This suggests a need for more nuanced investigations that incorporate various demographic variables when exploring the relationship between family structures and juvenile delinquency.

The reviewed studies highlight the intricate relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency, emphasizing the significant roles of parental supervision, monitoring, and nurturing environments in mitigating delinquent behaviors among youth. However, there is a critical need for further research to investigate the complex dynamics of family influences on youth behavior. Future studies should adopt mixed-method approaches that integrate quantitative and qualitative data to capture the nuanced experiences of families and the contextual factors impacting their interactions. Moreover, exploring diverse cultural contexts can enhance the development of tailored interventions that account for how community norms and values shape parental practices, as well as the roles of extended family systems and community resources in youth socialization.

To effectively tackle delinquent behavior, future research must focus on essential factors such as monitoring and supervision, family conflicts, child maltreatment, and precocious role entry. Specifically, conducting studies in contexts like Kenya is crucial for assessing the effectiveness of interventions designed for these settings. By employing mixed-method strategies that utilize various data collection tools—such as questionnaires, interviews, surveys, and focus groups—researchers can gain valuable insights into how these factors influence juvenile delinquency. Ultimately, such research efforts will contribute to the development of strategies aimed at better protecting and supporting individuals affected by juvenile delinquency, fostering healthier family dynamics, and promoting positive youth outcomes.

2.5 Parent-Child Attachment and Juvenile Delinquency

In recent years, numerous research studies have looked into the role of parent–child attachment as a predictor of juvenile delinquency. Among the key findings of these studies has been the recognition that if parents are able to fulfill their children’s needs for nurturance, support, and supervision, then the potential for the child to engage in delinquent behavior is much lower.

The study by Jacobsen and Zaatut (2022) used a sample of 4626 juveniles to examine the influence of household structure and parent-child relationships on delinquency. The researchers concluded that parental involvement was higher in single-parent households and that conflict between parent and child was more likely to result in

criminal behavior. The research was a quantitative study using a survey method and the findings had high potential for generalizability. The research shows that findings on the influence of family structure on delinquency are mixed. This research also does not address the broader context of the influence of the social environment on the prevalence of juvenile delinquency.

The study conducted by Ripley-McNeil and Cramer (2021) aimed to investigate the potential impact of parental involvement on delinquent behaviors among adolescents. The study used a quantitative design, whereby the researchers' collected data from two sources: a publicly available survey to measure parental nurturance and warmth, and a self-reported survey to measure empathy. The sample size consisted of 64 participants aged between 13 and 17 years old. The main findings of the study showed that adolescents who reported higher levels of parental nurturance and warmth were significantly less likely to engage in delinquent acts. Additionally, authoritative parenting was linked to lower levels of delinquent behavior; however, this relationship was moderated by adolescents' level of empathy. Despite the important findings of the study, there are certain limitations that need to be considered. Firstly, the study only used a small (convenience) sample size which limits the generalizability of the results. This is further compounded by the fact that only self-report measures were used. Secondly, the study did not consider any socio-economic or cultural factors that may have influenced the observed relationships. These include factors such as family structure and age. Finally, the study did not investigate the impact of parents separating from their children on delinquent behaviors.

Given the limitations of this study, further research is needed in order to better understand the relationships between parental involvement, support and nurturance, and separation from parents and juvenile delinquency. Specifically, research ought to focus on more inclusive demographic groups; examine the impact of different types of family structures and ages of adolescents; and consider the potential influence of socioeconomic and cultural factors.

A study by Theule (2022) examined the role of parental nurturance and structure in regard to the externalization of negative behaviors in children. The research was

quantitative in nature and the sample size included 162 children, all of whom were assessed as part of a longitudinal, pre- and post-intervention study. The findings indicated that the presence of both positive nurturance and structure in affective family relationships was associated with a protective factor against negative behavioral traits. Furthermore, the researchers proposed that both variables should be considered jointly in order to have a positive impact on child behavior. The research by Thomas et al. (2022) extended these findings by exploring the relationship between parental involvement, nurturance, and structure and the recidivism rate among jailed fathers. The research took a quantitative approach and utilized a sample of 274 incarcerated fathers. Results showed that the level of at-home support was associated with a lower recidivism rate.

Thomas et al (2022) analysis offers insight into the role of parental involvement in the prevention of recidivism rates among jailed fathers. Despite these findings, further research is needed in order to gain a greater understanding of the dynamics of parental involvement, support, and nurturance, as well as the circumstances that lead to the separation of parents and children. In Kenya, where juvenile delinquency is commonplace, this research can play an important role in reducing recidivism rates and creating preventative measures for juvenile delinquency. In order to do this, research should be conducted that aims to assess the link between juvenile delinquency, parental involvement, support, and nurturance, and other factors that might lead to separation from parents. By understanding the causes and consequences of these factors, Kenya can better address the issue of juvenile delinquency and reduce recidivism.

The study conducted by Adamson and Russell (2023) is a quantitative study that focused on understanding the relationship between parent-child relationships and adolescents' health risk behaviors. The study sample included 366 adolescents aged 15-18 from the United States, of which 18.8% reported being from divorced or otherwise transitioning family backgrounds. The findings of the study indicated that parental involvement was associated with lower levels of risk behaviors and that this relationship was especially salient during times of divorce or other family transitions. This study provides an important contribution to the literature as it highlights the importance of relationships between parents and children in minimizing health risk

behaviors. Moreover, this research emphasizes the need for parental involvement when families are undergoing major life changes. Although this research had some strengths, there are some limitations that should be considered. The primary limitation of this study is that it was carried out with a sample from one geographical location, the United States. Therefore, the results may not be generalizable to other locations or cultures across the globe. Additionally, the study focused on parental involvement, support and nurturance, and separation from parents but did not address other forms of parental influence, such as discipline, monitoring, or communication. A further research limitation is that the study did not examine other factors related to health risk behaviors, such as the influence of peers, other family members, or experiences of trauma or abuse. Thus, further research is needed to more thoroughly understand the relationship between parent–child relationships and health risk behaviors. In summary, the study conducted by Adamson and Russell (2023) provides important evidence of the link between parent–child relationships and adolescent health risk behaviors. While this research had some methodological strengths, there are numerous limitations, such as the narrow scope of the study, that must be addressed in future research. In particular, further studies should examine the influence of other forms of parental involvement on adolescents’ health risk behaviors, as well as the myriad of other factors that influence the development of health risk behaviors.

In recent years, a growing body of research has sought to understand the intricate relationship between parent-child attachment and juvenile delinquency. For instance, a study conducted by Gazimbe and Khosa (2021) examined how family dynamics, specifically parental relationships and attachment, contribute to juvenile delinquency in a sample of 300 adolescents from various socio-economic backgrounds in South Africa. Their findings revealed that secure parent-child attachments significantly correlated with reduced rates of delinquent behavior, suggesting that strong emotional bonds provide children with a buffer against negative influences. However, the study was limited by its cross-sectional design, which restricts the ability to establish causal relationships between variables. Moreover, the sample was predominantly urban, leaving out rural perspectives on family dynamics and delinquency.

Furthermore, Fix et al. (2021) explored the mediating effects of self-control in the context of parent-child attachment and delinquency among juvenile offenders in Nigeria, involving a sample of 250 participants. Their study reaffirmed that higher levels of secure attachment are linked to better self-control, which in turn correlates with lower delinquent behavior. However, the researchers noted significant limitations, including the reliance on self-report measures, which may lead to biases in responses. Additionally, the study did not account for external factors such as peer influence or socio-economic status, which are critical to understanding the complexity of juvenile delinquency in diverse contexts.

In another relevant study, Biswal (2020) focused on the implications of parental supervision and communication on delinquency in Ugandan youth, utilizing a sample size of 150 participants aged 12-18 years. The study found that adolescents who experienced high levels of parental involvement and supervision exhibited lower rates of delinquency. Yet, the research was limited by its small sample size and lack of longitudinal data, which could provide insights into how these relationships evolve over time. Furthermore, cultural differences regarding parenting styles were not explored, which could significantly affect the outcomes observed in this study.

Lastly, Liu et al. (2024) investigated the roles of marital conflict and parental emotional distress in relation to adolescent delinquency in a study involving 200 participants from various African countries. Their findings indicated that heightened conflict within the family significantly detracted from positive parent-child interactions, leading to increased delinquent behavior among adolescents. While the study offered valuable insights into the dynamics of family relationships, it faced limitations related to the representativeness of the sample and the omission of specific cultural contexts that influence family structures and parenting practices across different regions in Africa.

Parent-child attachment is believed therefore, to be a major predictor of juvenile delinquency, however, the literature on this topic is limited. The existing literature suggests the presence of parental involvement, support, and nurturance have a protective effect against externalizing behaviors and juvenile delinquency. Despite the current body of research, further research is needed into the role of parent-child attachment and juvenile delinquency, particularly in countries such as Kenya where

juvenile delinquency is widespread. Furthermore, it is important to consider other variables that may influence the relationship between parental involvement, support and nurturance, and family disruption and delinquency. Research in this area can help improve understanding of juvenile delinquency and develop evidence-based policies that can reduce the rates of delinquency in Kenya.

2.6 Neighborhood Characteristics and Juvenile Delinquency

Examining the literature, there are several common themes discussed when considering the relationship between neighborhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency. Papp and Linning (2022) examine the efficacy of practical measures of neighborhood characteristics in risk assessment tools to predict recidivism among juvenile offenders. This qualitative study used data from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. The sample size of the study was 736 juvenile offenders. The primary finding of the study was that risk assessment tools including measures of neighborhood characteristics had a higher predictive power than age, gender, and race/ethnicity alone. The study focused specifically on three measures of neighborhood characteristics - reported criminal activity, concentrated disadvantage, and availability of illicit drugs. Papp and Linning (2022) found that these neighborhood characteristics each made a significant contribution to the accuracy of the risk assessment, compared to age, gender, and race/ethnicity. For example, the availability of illicit drugs was found to double the odds of recidivism for violent crime. Similarly, the presence of neighborhood gangs was found to increase the odds of recidivism by 67%.

The study by Papp and Linning (2022) provides important insights into the role of neighborhood characteristics in predicting juvenile recidivism. However, the study has several limitations. Firstly, the study focused on three specific measures of neighborhood characteristics, ignoring other important factors such as availability of alcohol and general disorder. Secondly, due to the study's focus on a single US state, the applicability of their findings to a wider context may be limited. The findings of the study by Papp and Linning (2022) suggest that further research is needed to examine the role of neighborhood characteristics in predicting juvenile recidivism. Specifically, additional research should focus on the predictive value of factors such as the availability of alcohol and general disorder, as well as the interaction of these different

factors. Further research should also investigate the role of neighborhood characteristics in predicting recidivism across a variety of contexts, including both rural and urban areas.

Craig, Wolff, and Baglivio (2021) conducted a study to explore the association between neighborhood disadvantage and cumulative positive childhood experiences among justice-involved youth. The research was conducted through a quantitative survey, with a sample size of 626 justice-involved youth between the ages of 14 to 18 years old, recruited from a detention center in a Midwestern state. The study also used a self-report inventory to measure the participants' cumulative positive childhood experiences. The findings of the study revealed that living in a disadvantaged neighborhood was associated with fewer positive experiences, such as having friends with prosocial influences and having a family that provides support and guidance. The researchers stated that these findings suggest that neighborhood characteristics do indeed play an important role in resilience. They concluded that further research should be done in order to gain a better understanding of the contributing factors of resilience in this population. The limitations of this study should be noted. The sample size was small, making it difficult to generalize the findings to the larger population. Additionally, the survey used in the study required participants to self-report experiences from their childhood, which may have impacted the accuracy of the results due to recall bias. The scope of the research was also limited, as the focus was solely on neighborhood disadvantage and no other factors, such as the availability of drugs, neighborhood gangs, and socioeconomic factors. Furthermore, the study was conducted in the United States and it is unclear whether the results would be the same in other countries/contexts, such as Kenya. While Craig, Wolff, and Baglivio's (2021) study was a great first step in exploring the link between neighborhood disadvantage and resilience, there is still a need for further research, particularly in other contexts. More research should also study other factors such as the availability of drugs, neighborhood gangs, and socioeconomic factors, as these may contribute to resilience in youth.

This study by Vanman, Benier, and Wickes (2021) examined the link between motorcycle gangs and juvenile delinquency in disadvantaged neighborhoods. The study used a multi-level design with data from the Longitudinal Study on Children and

Adolescents (LSCA) to investigate the influence of neighborhood disadvantage on youth involvement in delinquency. The results of this work found that crime is not necessarily higher in disadvantaged neighborhoods, but that it tends to concentrate in certain areas where there are increased risk factors such as gangs and illegal drugs. The researchers also found that these risks often interact in complex ways with other aspects of the environment that can increase delinquency. This research had several limitations. First, the study did not account for other factors such as family dynamics and neighborhood resources that may affect delinquency. Additionally, the study did not examine the possibility that motorcycle gangs may have a negative influence on juvenile delinquency since the research did not assess potential negative social influences from gang activity. Finally, the researchers did not consider the impact of cultural influences on delinquency.

The findings of this study suggest that more research should be done to examine the role of neighborhood contexts on delinquency in more diverse locations. In particular, there is a need for further research investigating the impacts of neighborhood gangs, illegal drug availability, and disadvantage, both separately and in combination, on juvenile delinquency. Such research could be collecting data from multiple sources and take into account the influence of cultural and social environments. Additionally, there is also a need for further research to understand the impact of both positive and negative influences from motorcycle gangs on juvenile delinquency. In sum, understanding the interaction between neighborhood contexts and delinquency requires the study of neighborhoods over time and diverse locations, taking into account the influence of other factors such as family dynamics and resources that may also impact youth behavior.

One of the pivotal studies in this domain was conducted by Campbell, Barnes, and Papp (2020), which examined the relationship between neighborhood disadvantage and juvenile recidivism among 893 adjudicated youth in South Africa. The researchers employed a mixed-methods approach, incorporating quantitative data from official records and qualitative interviews to enrich their understanding of the subject matter. Their findings revealed that neighborhoods marked by high levels of disadvantage—evidenced by high crime rates, poverty, and unemployment—were significantly

correlated with increased recidivism rates among youth. Specifically, they identified criminogenic risk factors, such as neighborhood violence and low socioeconomic status, as critical elements influencing the likelihood of reoffending.

Despite the substantial contributions of Campbell et al. (2020), the study faced notable limitations. The reliance on data predominantly collected from urban areas raises concerns regarding the generalizability of the findings to rural settings, which often exhibit different socio-economic dynamics and cultural influences. Rural youth may encounter unique challenges, such as limited access to educational resources and community support, which can exacerbate delinquent behaviors. Furthermore, while the study highlighted the importance of neighborhood contexts, it did not sufficiently explore the interplay between familial factors and neighborhood influences. For instance, understanding how parental supervision and family support systems interact with neighborhood characteristics could provide deeper insights into juvenile delinquency. Thus, future research should prioritize investigating these intersections to foster a more holistic understanding of the issue.

Another critical contribution to the literature is the systematic review conducted by Trinidad and Vozmediano (2020), which analyzed situational factors influencing juvenile delinquency across various African nations. The review synthesized findings from numerous studies, emphasizing that environmental factors, such as access to recreational facilities, prevalence of drug-related activities, and community support systems, substantially influenced delinquent behaviors among youth. The authors posited that neighborhoods lacking adequate recreational opportunities often witnessed higher rates of delinquency, as youth engaged in delinquent activities due to boredom and lack of positive engagement.

However, the review's findings were limited by the heterogeneity of the included studies. Each study employed varying methodologies, sample sizes, and definitions of delinquency, which complicated efforts to draw conclusive recommendations applicable across different contexts. This diversity made it challenging to establish a unified understanding of how neighborhood characteristics influence juvenile delinquency. Consequently, there is a critical need for standardized measures and

comparative studies that can illuminate the nuanced interactions between neighborhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency across diverse African environments. Future research could benefit from establishing common frameworks that facilitate cross-national comparisons, enabling a more robust understanding of the factors at play.

Khan and Tang (2023) conducted a noteworthy study exploring the influence of childhood adversity on delinquent activities, focusing on neighborhood contexts and peer associations among a sample of 350 adolescents in Kenya. The researchers utilized a mixed-methods approach, employing both quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews to capture the multifaceted nature of the participants' experiences. Their findings revealed that exposure to adverse neighborhood conditions—such as violence, neglect, and lack of community support—significantly increased the likelihood of engaging in delinquent behavior. Moreover, the study underscored the role of peer associations, indicating that youth who associated with delinquent peers were more likely to engage in criminal activities.

Despite the study's strengths, its reliance on self-reported data raises concerns regarding accuracy due to potential recall bias and social desirability effects. Participants may have underreported or exaggerated their delinquent behaviors based on their perceptions of the researchers or the survey's purpose. Additionally, while the study illuminated the importance of social relationships, it did not sufficiently examine how family dynamics interact with neighborhood factors, which could further elucidate the complexities surrounding juvenile delinquency. Future research should aim to explore how familial influences, such as parental involvement and communication, intersect with neighborhood conditions and peer relationships to shape juvenile behavior comprehensively.

Gearhart and Tucker (2020) focused on the concept of collective efficacy and its relationship with juvenile delinquency among 500 adolescents in Nigeria. Their research aimed to understand how neighborhoods characterized by high collective efficacy—defined as social cohesion and mutual trust among residents—were associated with lower rates of delinquency. The findings suggested that neighborhoods with strong community ties were better equipped to monitor and support youth, leading to decreased involvement in delinquent activities. Specifically, the study found that

when residents actively engaged in community activities and supported one another, youth were less likely to engage in criminal behavior.

However, the study acknowledged several limitations, including its cross-sectional design, which does not allow for causal inferences regarding the relationship between collective efficacy and delinquency. Additionally, the research did not consider how individual factors, such as family background and peer influences, might interact with neighborhood dynamics to impact juvenile behavior. For instance, understanding how familial support systems bolster collective efficacy could shed light on the mechanisms through which community cohesion influences youth behavior. This points to a significant gap in the literature that future studies could address by employing longitudinal designs that capture the evolving nature of these relationships over time. Further investigation into the impact of neighborhood structural characteristics is warranted, as demonstrated by Yoon's (2021) examination of the associations between neighborhood disorganization, perceived environment, and problem behaviors among 400 at-risk adolescents in South Africa. The study revealed that higher levels of neighborhood disorganization—characterized by physical decay, lack of social cohesion, and disorder—were linked to increased problem behaviors, including delinquency. Participants who perceived their neighborhoods as disorganized reported higher levels of delinquent behaviors, suggesting that negative perceptions of the neighborhood environment can exacerbate youth problem behaviors.

Nevertheless, the sample was limited to urban areas, raising questions about the applicability of the findings to rural contexts where different social dynamics might be at play. Rural areas often have unique challenges, such as limited access to educational and recreational resources, which can influence youth behavior. Furthermore, the reliance on perceptions of the neighborhood environment may introduce subjective biases that could skew the results. Future research should strive to include both urban and rural perspectives, facilitating a more comprehensive understanding of how various neighborhood characteristics contribute to juvenile delinquency. By capturing a broader range of experiences, researchers can better inform interventions aimed at reducing delinquent behavior across different contexts.

In a systematic review by Aazami et al. (2023), the authors examined risk and protective factors associated with juvenile delinquency, highlighting significant neighborhood influences such as socioeconomic status and community resources across various African nations. The review emphasized that while these factors are critical, there remains a lack of comprehensive studies that integrate multiple dimensions of neighborhood characteristics, including drug availability and peer associations. The findings underscored the necessity for future research to adopt more holistic approaches that consider the interconnectedness of various environmental and social factors influencing juvenile delinquency.

Moreover, the review pointed out the importance of understanding how neighborhood characteristics interact with individual factors, such as family background and personal experiences, to shape youth behavior. For instance, exploring how access to community resources and recreational opportunities mitigates the impact of adverse neighborhood conditions could provide valuable insights into effective intervention strategies. By adopting a multi-dimensional perspective that encompasses both risk and protective factors, researchers can develop more nuanced understandings of juvenile delinquency that inform targeted interventions.

Based on this review, there are several existing important knowledge gaps in this area. Specifically, further research into the role of the availability of drugs, neighborhood gangs, and neighborhood disadvantages in predicting delinquency is needed. There is need for more studies in this field specifically directed to analyzing the intensity, variation, and interlinkages among the sub variables comprising neighborhood characteristics and their relationship with juvenile delinquency. It is possible that a proper analysis of this relationship might show other interlinkages not previously unearthed especially in the Kenyan context. This has not been done in Kenya. The use of delinquent and non-delinquent groups will even make inference of these findings clearer.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by Bandura's (1977) Social Learning Theory and Shaw and McKay's (1942) Social Disorganization Theory.

2.7.1 Social Learning Theory

This theory was formulated by Albert Bandura in 1977. Social Learning Theory postulates that a person picks up behaviors from the people around him/her. The theory posits that people learn through observing, imitating, and mirroring others' actions. According to the theory, learning occurs not just through direct experience or reinforcement, but also through observation and imitation of others. Social learning theory emphasizes the importance of cognitive processes such as observation, attention, retention, reproduction and motivation in the acquisition and performance of activities. It claims that individuals can acquire new behaviors, attitudes, and values by observing and copying the behavior of others, and that reinforcement and punishment can influence the likelihood of behavior being mimicked.

Social Learning Theory advances the following tenets: (1) Observational Learning: Individuals learn through seeing and imitating the actions of others. By observing and modeling the actions of others, they learn new behaviors, attitudes, and values. (2) Reinforcement and Punishment: The likelihood of repeat behavior is influenced by consequences such as rewards or punishments. (3) Vicarious Reinforcement: Individuals can learn by seeing the results of other people's behavior. When children observe others being rewarded or punished, they are more likely to emulate or avoid similar behavior. (4) Modeling: The behavior and characteristics of role models can influence learning. Models who are perceived as competent, similar, and rewarded for their behavior are more likely to be imitated.

According to Bandura, this theory is essential in understanding the role of familial predispositions and parent-child relationships in juvenile delinquency. Generally, social learning contends that the experiences and exposures children get in the real world either directly or indirectly affect their behavior. The underlying principle is that moment-to-moment interactions shape a child's behavior since a child will more likely

learn or repeat behaviors if they receive an instant reward for them (such as approval, or parental attention) and less likely to repeat the behavior if unrewarded (ignored or disciplined).

This theory guides the conceptualization of juvenile delinquency since children pick up skills for controlling their emotions, controlling their urges, interacting with others, and settling conflicts, not just through their daily experiences but also through the reactions of people to their behavior. Parental characteristics such as parental criminality and parental attitudes towards deviant behavior, family management practices, and parent-child interactions serve as a source and core of these experiences. Social learning theory asserts that family issues such as parental conflict, coercion, and corporal punishment may result in aggressive behavior and negative conduct in children. These juveniles learn through observing what is going on around them. When they see adults engaging in alcohol or drugs, engaging in violent behavior, smoking, stealing, fighting, bribery, and corruption they pick these behaviors and learn them.

In the case of delinquents and non-delinquents therefore, Social Learning Theory suggests that delinquents may have been exposed to different situational factors that have influenced their perceptions of the risks and rewards associated with delinquent behavior. For example, delinquents may have been exposed to precocious role entry, adverse childhood experiences or lack of parental warmth that reinforce delinquent behavior, while non-delinquents may have been exposed to sufficient parental support, warmth and presence that discourage such behavior. Additionally, delinquents may have experienced situations where delinquent behavior was rewarded or went unpunished, while non-delinquents may have experienced situations where such behavior was punished or had negative consequences.

Harter & Like (1984) also support this assertion, adding that kids who have supportive, non-conflicted, warm connections with the adults in their lives report more positive self-concepts in several areas such as academics, romantic relationships, athletics, and social relationships. The quality of parent-child connections, therefore, correlates with how well juveniles view themselves (Grotevant & Cooper, 1986). Patterson (1996), also contends and emphasizes that the basic principle is that if a child receives an

immediate reward for his or her actions, such as parental attention or praise, he or she is more likely to repeat the behavior. If the child is ignored (or punished), he or she is less likely to repeat the conduct.

Overall, the Social Learning Theory provides a framework for understanding how situational factors can contribute to delinquent behavior in some individuals, and how different individuals may have different experiences and perceptions that influence their likelihood of engaging in such behavior. As much as the theory helps us conceptualize how situational predictors such as parental characteristics, family management practices and parent-child characteristics, it does not provide a comprehensive guideline on how neighborhood characteristics influence behavior.

2.7.2 Social Disorganization Theory

Social Disorganization Theory was developed by Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay in 1942. The theory states that a person's physical and social environments are the primary predeterminants of his/her behavioral choices and characteristics in disorganized communities or neighborhoods influence delinquency and crime. According to the theory, these neighborhoods have high rates of crime, poverty, residential instability, racial and ethnic heterogeneity, and physical disorder, which contribute to the collapse of social norms and diminish the community's ability to regulate and manage conduct and delinquency that occurs in neighborhoods due to weak social relationships. The lack of strong social networks and institutions in disordered places, according to social disorganization theory, supports delinquent and criminal behavior. Low levels of collective efficacy, as well as a lack of social control characterize these disadvantaged neighborhoods.

Social Disorganization Theory advances the following tenets: (1) Social Integration and Collective Efficacy; The relevance of social integration and collective efficacy is emphasized in social disorganization theory. When neighborhoods lack strong social links, trust, and mutual support among inhabitants, the ability to address and manage criminal behavior collectively suffers. Similarly, when communities lack a shared sense among members that they can work together to effectively handle common problems, it can create hurdles to intervening or preventing criminal activity. (2) Social Control

and Informal Institutions: The idea highlights the necessity of informal social control systems in a community. Crime and delinquency become more likely when these mechanisms, such as family, schools, and local communities, are weakened or disrupted. (3) Concentrated Disadvantage: The concept recognizes the impact of concentrated disadvantage, which happens when multiple social problems (such as poverty, unemployment, and inadequate housing) are concentrated within specific communities. The aggregation of these disadvantages, according to the idea, leads to greater rates of crime and delinquency. (4) Geographical Influence: According to the idea, crime and delinquency cluster in certain geographic regions, with high-crime districts having an impact on nearby communities. It emphasizes the spatial distribution of crime and the interdependence of communities.

Social Disorganization theory postulated three assumptions as an explanation of delinquency. The first assumption is that there is a collapse of community-based controls thus people living in these disadvantaged neighborhoods are responding naturally to environmental situations. The second assumption is that the rapid growth of immigration in urban areas result in a disadvantage to neighborhoods. The third assumption is that disadvantaged urban neighborhoods lead to the development of criminal tendencies and values that replace normal conventional societal values. Social Disorganization Theory suggests that delinquents may be more likely to come from neighborhoods that experience high levels of social disorganization, while non-delinquents may come from neighborhoods that have stronger social institutions and networks. This can lead to differences in the socialization experiences of young people, as well as differences in the opportunities available to them.

Kornhauser, (1978) noted that Social Disorganization Theory explains how neighborhood disadvantage, neighborhood gangs, and other neighborhood characteristics produce a crime supporting environment by obstructing the development of formal and informal ties necessary to find a solution to common problems. For example, neighborhood-level economic status is a powerful determinant of organizational participation which is an example of formal ties needed to solve common problems in the community. Neighborhoods with low economic status have a weaker organizational base compared to areas with higher economic status thus being

disadvantaged. Disorganization may also have harmful effects on the development of adequate associational ties since social relationships and shared understandings must often be reconstructed (Elliott, Wilson, Huizinga, Sampson, Elliott, & Rankin 1996).

Social disorganization theory provides a theoretical guidance in conceptualizing how neighborhood characteristics can influence and thus predict juvenile delinquency. Neighborhood characteristics such as availability of drugs, neighborhood gangs and neighborhood disadvantage can thus be conceptualized as key predictors of delinquency. Overall, Social Disorganization Theory provides a framework for understanding how situational factors at the neighborhood level can contribute to delinquent behavior in some individuals, and how different individuals may have different experiences and likelihood of engaging in delinquent behavior.

The intersection of Bandura's Social Learning Theory with Shaw and McKay's Social Disorganization Theory provides an in-depth explanatory framework for juvenile delinquency by catering to both socio-familial and contextual influences. Social Learning Theory posits that the acquisition of behavior is obtained through observational learning and reinforcement, hence children learn by imitating the actions they receive around them or when such behaviors are rewarded or go unpunished. In this respect, Social Disorganization Theory holds the view that structural features in a given neighborhood, including poverty, instability, and weakened social networks, are unequal to control behavior and promote attitudes in communities which are devised to prevent delinquency. Together, both these theories point out that juvenile delinquency can well be the product of situation and circumstances. For instance, children in disorganized communities may observe and imitate such deviant behavior; as such, these behaviors have become the norm within their frame of reference; a self-perpetuating cycle wherein both socio-familial and environment factors contribute to delinquency. Bandura, 1977; Shaw & McKay, 1942; Kornhauser, 1978 An effective juvenile delinquency intervention, therefore, should consider both family and community aspects in terms of promoting increased social networks by encouraging positive behaviors.

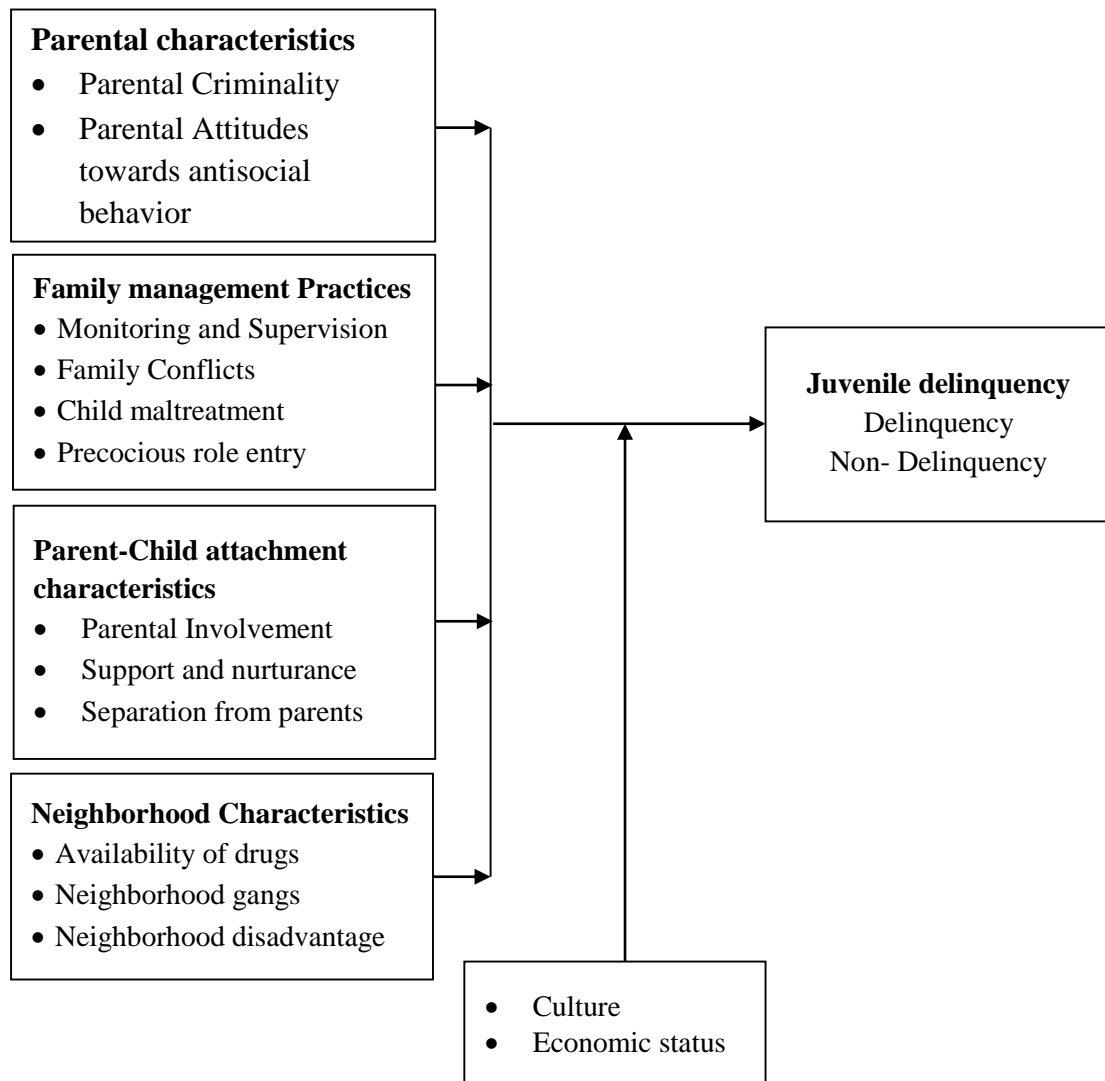
2.8 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework explains the relationship between variables used in the study. This framework shows the relationship between the independent variables Parental characteristics (Parental criminality, Parental attitudes favoring antisocial behavior), Family management practices (Monitoring and Supervision, Family conflicts, Child maltreatment, precocious roles), Parent-Child attachment (Parental Involvement, Support, and nurturance, Separation from parents), and Neighborhood characteristics (Availability of drugs, Neighborhood gangs, Neighborhood disadvantage) and the dependent variable (Juvenile delinquency). In this relationship between these situational predictors and delinquency, culture and economic status might be viewed as an intervening variable. Culture and economic status hypothetically shape and influence the relationship between parental characteristics, family management practices, parent-child attachment and neighborhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency. The framework is as shown in figure 1.

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

Situational predictors



Intervening Variables

Figure 2.1 Model showing the relationship between situational predictors and juvenile delinquency

Source: Self, 2023

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology that was used in the study. It presents the location of the study, research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, research instruments, reliability of the instruments, validation of instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis, and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

The study used a mixed-method research design called concurrent-nested design which combines both qualitative and quantitative components at the same time, where one of the methods is dominant whilst the other is embedded or nested in it. One method given less priority (quantitative or qualitative) is embedded or nested within the predominant method (qualitative or quantitative). In this study, the quantitative method was dominant while the qualitative was embedded. The quantitative method employed a causal comparative research design to help analyze the relationship between the Independent and Dependent variables in a naturalistic setting. It is used when one cannot use experimental designs even though the statistical relationship of interest is thought to be causal, especially when the researcher cannot manipulate the independent variable for reasons such as impossibility, impracticality, or unethicity (Salkind, 2010).

The qualitative method supplemented the quantitative component. This design is especially helpful when a researcher needs to incorporate a qualitative component into a quantitative design, such as an experimental, causal comparative, or correlational design. It enables the researcher to apply multiple methodologies concurrently, improving data validity and reliability through triangulation. The qualitative and quantitative data can be compared, contrasted, and integrated to augment or corroborate one another, resulting in a more robust and well-rounded interpretation of the research findings (Creswell, 2008). At the design level, the Embedded Design combines different data sets, with one type of data embedded within a methodology framed by the other data type (Greene & Caracelli, 1997). The data collected from the two methods were combined during the analysis phase of the project. The concurrent nested design may be used to serve a variety of purposes. Often, this design is used so that a researcher

may gain broader perspectives from using the different methods as opposed to using the predominant method alone (George, 2022). This is important when you want to critically analyze a phenomenon.

3.3 Location of the Study

The study was carried out in Nairobi and Mombasa counties in Kenya, which have a population of 4,397,073 and 1,208,333 respectively (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019). The two counties have high crime rates (crime index per 100, 000 persons) as of the end of 2021 (National Police Service, 2022). The crime index of Nairobi County was 152 and that of Mombasa County was 195. The location of the borstal institutions in Kenya also informed the researcher's choice of area of study. There are only three borstal institutions in Kenya. Kamae borstal institution in Nairobi (only borstal institution for girls), Shimo la Tewa borstal institution in Mombasa (for boys), and Shikusa borstal institution in Kakamega (for boys). Kamae being the only borstal institution for girls was purposively selected, which informs the choice of including Nairobi County. For gender representation the study made a decision to include one of the two counties (Mombasa and Kakamega) hosting boys' borstal institution. Mombasa county having higher crime rates compared to Kakamega according to the Annual Crime Statistics released by National Police Service (NPS) in (2022), was purposively included. Kamae borstal institution is located within Kamiti maximum prison in Nairobi County. Shimo la Tewa borstal institution is located in Mombasa County. The two institutions hold delinquents who have committed serious delinquencies and are between 15-17 years old. The two counties had high crime rates compared to Kakamega county which is the other county housing a borstal institution (National Police Service, 2022). Kakamega county was used for piloting purposes. The chosen sites are representative of other regions affected by juvenile delinquency. The map of the two locations of the study is as shown in appendix A.

3.4 Population of the Study

The target population of 2,908,950 was used (Nairobi children's population of between 0-17 years 2,289,750 and Mombasa children's population of between 0-17 years 619,200) (World Population Prospects, 2023). This target population comprised both delinquents and non-delinquents. The approximate percentage of children between 15

and 17 years old in Kenya is 2,050,771 which is approximately 3.6% of Kenya's Population (24,428,416 people who are between 0-17 years old which is 43.0% of the total population in Kenya minus 22,377,645 people who are between 0-14 years old which is approximately 39.4%) according to UNICEF (2023). The accessible population of the study (the approximate number of children aged between 15 and 17 years in the two counties) was thus 235,861 (Nairobi 185,656 and Mombasa 50,205). This was informed by the approximate percentage of children aged between 15 and 17 years which was 3.6%. Saunders (2007) defines the target population as the members of the real and hypothetical set of people, events, or objects to which the researcher wishes to generalize the results of the study.

3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

A stratified random sampling method was used to select the participants. A sample of 400 juveniles was expected for the questionnaire and 12 for the interview schedule, totaling to 412 respondents for the study, a sample of 360 juveniles responded for the questionnaire and 12 for the interview schedule, totaling to 372 respondents for the study. To determine the sample, a formula proposed by Israel (2009) was adopted:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} = \frac{235,861}{1 + 235,861 (0.05)^2} = 399.3$$

where:

n = sample size,

N =Target population

e = The error term (0.05).

The sample size of expected and responded juveniles is distributed as shown in Table 1

Table 3.1

Showing the sampling frame

County	Category	Target Population	Accessible Population	Sample Expected	Sample Responded
Nairobi	Serious Delinquents	58	58	50	23
	Minor Delinquents	896	896	50	37
	Non-Delinquents	2,288,796	184,702	100 (20 from each randomly sampled 5 county schools)	100 (20 from each randomly sampled 5 county schools)
	Total	2,289,750	185,656	200	160
Mombasa	Serious Delinquents	72	72	50	50
	Minor Delinquents	644	644	50	50
	Non-Delinquents	618,484	49,489	100 (20 from each randomly sampled 5 county schools)	100 (20 from each randomly sampled 5 county schools)
	Total	619,200	50,205	200	200
Total		2,908,950	235,861	400	360

In conducting the quantitative segment of the research, a target sample of 400 juveniles was established. Utilizing disproportionate stratified sampling, 200 boys were targeted in Mombasa County, and 200 girls were targeted in Nairobi County. Within each county's sample of 200, 100 participants were sought from the non-delinquent group, while another 100 were sought from the delinquent group. Within the delinquent group, 50 were intended to be sampled from a borstal institution, and the remaining 50 from children under the supervision of the Department of Children Services in each county. Kamae borstal institution in Nairobi and Shimo la Tewa borstal institution in Mombasa provided a list of delinquents who originate from the respective counties which stood at 23 and 190 as opposed to initial approximations of 58 and 72 respectively. Due to

the gender-specific nature of the borstal institutions (Kamae borstal institution in Nairobi hosting only girls and Shimo la Tewa borstal institution in Mombasa hosting only boys), the sampling strategy was informed accordingly, with only girls being sampled in Nairobi and only boys in Mombasa.

However, it is important to note that in Nairobi, the researcher encountered constraints, resulting in a response sample of 160 juveniles instead of the targeted 200. Within this sample, 100 were non-delinquents, 37 had minor violations (as opposed to the intended 50), and 23 had serious violations (as opposed to the intended 50).

For the non-delinquent group in each county, individuals aged 15-17 years were sought from County Secondary Schools. In Nairobi, with 10 County girls' secondary schools, and in Mombasa County, with 8 County boys' secondary schools, 5 schools were randomly selected from each county. Subsequently, simple random sampling was employed in each selected County secondary school to choose 20 form 3 students from the list of form 3 students for participation in the questionnaire. The County Director of Education in both counties provided a list of only boys' County secondary schools in Mombasa County and only girls' County secondary schools in Nairobi County. In each county, 5 secondary schools were randomly sampled, and from each school, 20 form three learners were randomly selected. This resulted in a total of 100 non-delinquents from each county.

It was assumed that from a list of form 3s, 15–17-year-olds could be identified. Any learner who did not meet the requisite conditions (county of origin and age bracket) was subjected to resampling. Random sampling was facilitated using the Excel data analysis tool pack to select the sample from each sampling frame. Consequently, a sample of 200 juveniles was selected from each county, adhering strictly to the 15-17-year-old age range for a more precise comparison.

Disproportionate stratified sampling is a sampling technique in which the sample population is not proportional to the distribution of the population of interest (Etikan & Bala, 2017). Stratified random sampling ensures that each stratum or significant segment of the population is adequately represented and eliminates the possibility of completely ignoring any significant segment of the population. When compared to other sampling designs, stratified random sampling provides a more representative

sample from the population and, as a result, produces less variability. The researcher also assumed that at their level, the understanding and filling the questionnaires would be easier and more accurate for 15–17-year-olds compared to children below 15 years old. The comparison of delinquents and non-delinquents met the requisite sample of 100 and above for major groupings and between 20-50 for minor groupings (minor violations versus serious violations) when using inferential statistics (Sudman, 1976).

In addition, the researcher used purposive sampling method to select 4 juvenile caregivers from the borstal institution (2 institutional counselors, 2 prison officers), 1 director of a private child protection agency, and 1 County Director Children Service from Nairobi and Mombasa counties. This translated into 12 key informant interviews in the two counties, 4 Institutional counselors, 4 Prison officers, 2 directors of a private child protection agency and 2 representatives from the County Director of Children Services' offices were purposively selected because the researcher assumed they are more knowledgeable on delinquency issues committed by juveniles. It has previously been recommended that qualitative studies require a minimum sample size of at least 12 to reach data saturation (Clarke & Braun, 2013; Fugard & Potts, 2014; Guest, Bunce, & Johnson, 2006). Therefore, the researcher deems a sample of 12 as sufficient for the qualitative analysis. The total sample size expected was 412 but the researcher was only able to reach 372. A breakdown of the sample is further shown in figure 2

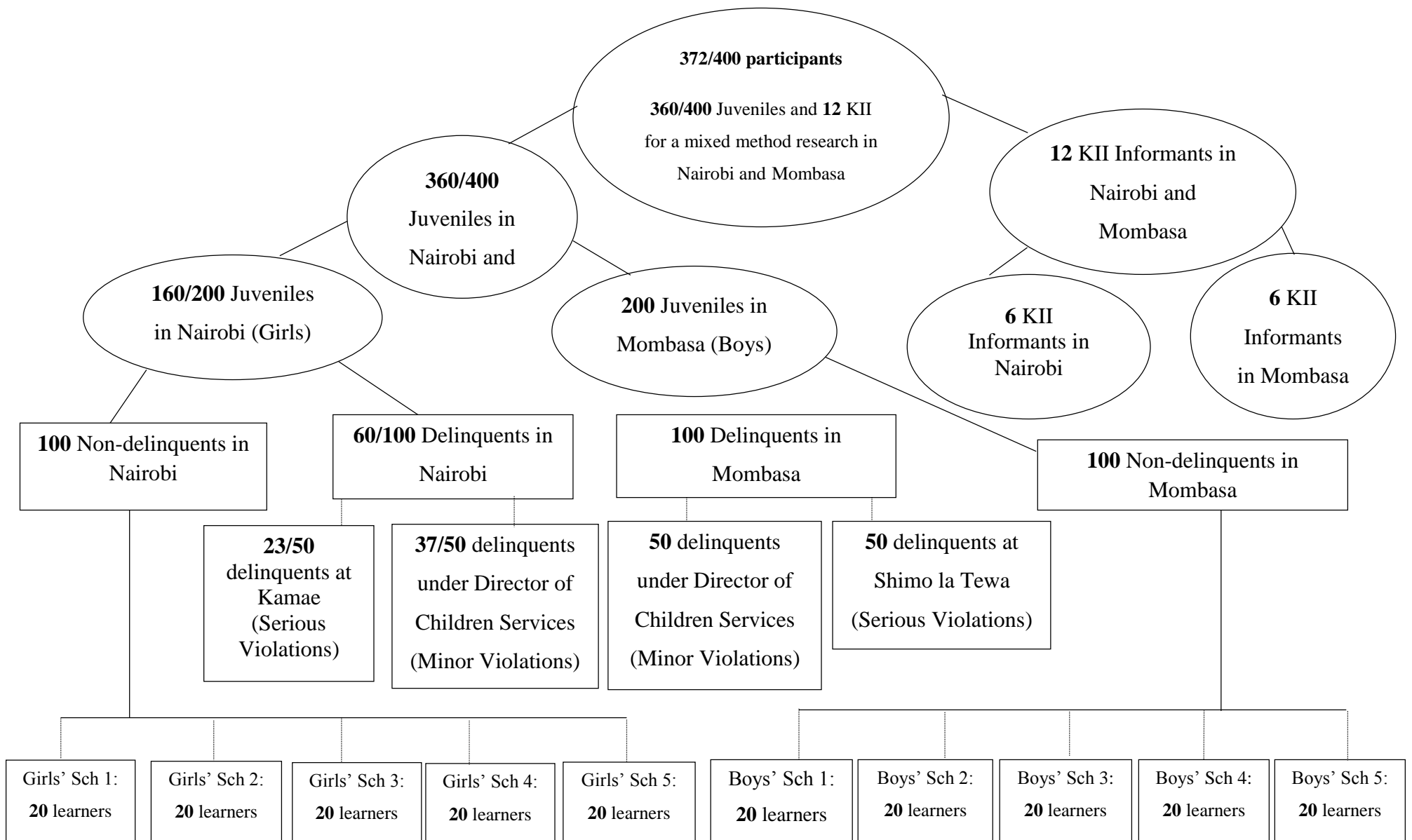


Figure 3.1: Sample Distribution Flowchart

3.6 Research Instruments

The research used a structured face to face interview questionnaire and an in-depth key informant interview schedule to capture primary data.

3.6.1 Face-to-Face Interview Questionnaire

This study used a structured questionnaire for the juveniles to collect primary data. A face-to-face interview questionnaire is a research instrument that gathers data over a large sample and is administered one on one (Kombo & Tromp, 2006). Instead of the respondent answering paper or online questionnaires, he/she responds to the questions and the researcher indicates the answers. Face to face interview questionnaires allow for clarification of questions thus less prone to errors and has high response rate to items in the instrument (Kelley, Clark, Brown, & Sitzia 2003). The researcher used this instrument to collect data from the 360 juveniles. The interview questionnaires contain a 5-point Likert-Scale and close - ended questions. Section A contains questions on personal information and Section B, C, D, and E capture data on Parental Characteristics, Family Management Practices, Parent-Child Attachment and Neighborhood characteristics. Each question reflected both the independent and dependent variables. The questionnaires were digitized onto the Google Form software and administered using a smartphone. The interview questionnaire sample is as attached in Appendix B.

3.6.2 In-depth Key Informant Interview Schedule

This study used an in-depth key informant interview schedule to collect supplementary data from 2 institutional counselors, 2 prison officers, 1 director of a private child protection agency and 1 County Director Children Service from each of the two counties. The 12 key informant interviewees were asked open ended questions so as to give details on their experiences and opinions in regard to the relationship between Juvenile Delinquency and Parental Characteristics, Family Management Practices, Parent-Child Attachment and Neighborhood characteristics. The schedule is as attached in Appendix C.

3.7 Piloting

The questionnaire was pilot tested in Kakamega County. 10% of the sample size number was used for this purpose. A pretest sample of 40 was thus used (20 non-delinquents and 20 delinquents - 10 from Shikutsa borstal institution and 10 from Kakamega Children department). Two interviews were also conducted on one counsellor and one prison office.

3.7.1 Reliability of Instrument

To test the internal consistency of the items on the questionnaire, the researcher used the Cronbach alpha reliability testing technique. Cronbach's alpha is a statistic coefficient that is used to rate the reliability of an instrument. Cronbach alpha value of 0.897 was attained which exceeded the recommended level of 0.750, thereby indicating reliability (Malhotra, 2010). Ensuring reliability is essential because it denotes the degree to which findings can be reproduced by another researcher (Kothari, 2008). The table below shows the Cronbach alpha test results:

Table 1

Reliability Test on Pilot Data

Cronbach's Alpha	No of Items
.897	64

3.7.2 Validity of the Instrument

According to Patton (2002), the establishment of content and face, validity involves intense scrutiny, crosschecking, and inspection of research instruments and information to ensure accuracy, relevance, and consistency of items in data collection. Face validity was determined by the use of appropriate font size, line spacing, logical arrangement of items, and clarity of information. Face validity ensures respondents conveniently read, understand, and respond to questions appropriately. To establish content validity for this study, the researcher sought opinions from experts in the field of the study and various Faculty of Tharaka University to make sure that the items were fair and comprehensively covered the domain under study. To further ensure the internal, construct, and content validity of the research instrument, the research instruments were given to the supervisors for expert judgment, and thereafter corrections made as necessary. The use of real-life settings and ensuring the sample was representative of

the population of the study improved the external validity. Validity ensures research outcomes truly reflect the phenomenon the study is trying to measure (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2013). Data source triangulation was used to verify and capture clear data.

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher sought approval from Tharaka University Research Ethics Committee and introductory letter from Tharaka University directorate of postgraduate studies to assist in obtaining a research permit from the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) before starting the data collection process. The researcher visited the commissioner of prisons and director of children services and informed them of the intention to collect data in order to be given an introductory letter. The researcher then proceeded to the county commissioners of the two counties and informed them of the intention to collect data. The researcher then visited the County Director of Education in each county and informed them of the data collection activity and sought assistance in obtaining a sample frame of all the county secondary schools in the county for the relevant gender - Nairobi (girls) and Mombasa (boys). The researcher then visited the various institutions where the juveniles in the sample were located and obtained further permissions before embarking on conducting the data collection. The researcher proceeded to purposively sample and obtain the participants for the research from the borstal institutions and Director of Children Services. The researcher also booked an appointment and conducted the in-depth key informant interviews with the 6 key informants in each county. The Director of Children Services helped the researcher identify one private child protection agency in the county. The researcher introduced the participants to the purpose of the research and sought the consent of the authorities as well as their consent to participate in the research.

3.9 Data Analysis

All collected data were taken through data analysis phases which involved data clean-up, categorizing, manipulating, and summarizing. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviation) were used to statistically describe the data. Inferential statistics were used to gauge the relationship between the independent and dependent variable. Specifically, binary logistic regression was used to assess the relationship between the

independent variables and the categorical outcome of delinquency. Binary logistic regression is used to predict categorical placement in or the probability of category membership on a dependent variable based on one or multiple independent variables which can be either dichotomous (binary) or continuous (interval or ratio in scale) (Garson, 2011).

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26 was used to analyze data. Qualitative data was analyzed thematically (through thematic content analysis) in line with the objectives of the study with the help of Max.Qda software. Table 3 shows a summary of the variables and data analysis methods.

Table 2

Study Objectives, Analytical Methods and Results Interpretation

Objective	Hypothesis	Test at 95% Confidence level	Results Interpretation
To examine the predictive relationship between criminogenic parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Kenya: a case of delinquents and non-delinquents in Nairobi and Mombasa counties	H01: There is no statistically significant predictive relationship between parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.	Binary Logistic regression Thematic Content Analysis	Conducted Binary logistic regression to assess the relationship between the independent variable and the categorical outcome Conducted a thematic content analysis to assess qualitative hypotheses in regard to how criminogenic parental characteristics relate to delinquency
To evaluate the predictive relationship between criminogenic family management practices and juvenile delinquency in Kenya: a case of delinquents and non-delinquents in Nairobi and Mombasa counties	H02: There is no statistically significant predictive relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.	Binary logistic regression Thematic Content Analysis	Conducted Binary logistic regression to assess the relationship between the independent variable and the categorical outcome Conducted a thematic content analysis to assess qualitative hypotheses in regard to how criminogenic family management practices relate to delinquency
To examine the predictive relationship between parent-child attachment characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Kenya: a case of delinquents and non-delinquents in Nairobi and Mombasa counties	H03: There is no statistically significant predictive relationship between parent-child attachment characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.	Binary logistic regression Thematic Content Analysis	Conducted Binary logistic regression to assess the relationship between the independent variable and the categorical outcome Conducted a thematic content analysis to assess qualitative hypotheses in regard to how parent-child attachment relates to delinquency
To assess the predictive relationship between criminogenic neighborhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Kenya: a case of delinquents and non-delinquents in Nairobi and Mombasa counties	H04: There is no statistically significant predictive relationship between neighborhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties.	Binary logistic regression Thematic Content Analysis	Conducted Binary logistic regression to assess the relationship between the independent variable and the categorical outcome Conducted a thematic content analysis to assess qualitative hypotheses in regard to how criminogenic neighborhood characteristics relate to delinquency

3.10 Ethical Considerations

The researcher first sought ethical clearance from Tharaka University Research Ethics Committee which helped in obtaining a permit from National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). This was followed by obtaining permission from the County Commissioners and the Commissioner of Prisons and the Director of Children Services. The study required clearance from the various security agencies due to the sensitivity of the study and this was done accordingly.

Dealing with children requires double consent. The researcher first sought informed consent to interview the children from the caregivers (Superintendent at the institution, head of the school, or authorities) as well as the children themselves. The participants were required to verbally express informed consent in order to participate in the study even after the consent had been obtained from the caregivers/authorities. The consent process was transparent, providing clear information about the research objectives, procedures, potential risks, and benefits. Participants were informed of their right to decline participation or withdraw from the study at any point without consequences.

To protect the participants' privacy, all data collected was treated with strict confidentiality. Personal identifiers were removed to ensure anonymity. Only the researcher and the supervisors had access to the data, and all information was securely stored and protected. No photographs or videos of participants were taken. The sample selection was conducted in a manner that ensured equitable representation and avoided any potential stigmatization of specific groups. Every effort was made to involve vulnerable populations in the research without subjecting them to undue risks.

Special care was taken to minimize any potential physical, psychological, or emotional harm to the child participants. The research procedures and questions were age-appropriate, sensitive, and non-intrusive. In cases where sensitive issues were discussed, arrangements for referral to appropriate support services were made and communicated to participants in case anyone needed. The researcher respected the autonomy and decision-making capacity of the child participants, providing them with opportunities to express their views and preferences. Age-appropriate language and methods were used to obtain assent, allowing children to express their willingness to participate.

The aim of this research has been purely for academic purposes. No incentives were given to the respondents as a way of motivating them to take part in the study. The interviews were conducted in a place convenient to them and their confidentiality maintained. The research aims to benefit society by contributing to a deeper understanding of juvenile delinquency. Additionally, efforts will be made to ensure that the research outcomes can inform policies and interventions that positively impact the well-being of children.

The researcher conducted the research with utmost integrity, honesty, and transparency. There were no conflicts of interest or biases. The researcher acknowledged various sources of information for this study. The findings will be shared through the institutional libraries and published papers will be available on various journal websites. By adhering to these ethical principles, the researcher has conducted a socially responsible study that respects the rights and well-being of all the participants and contributes to the advancement of knowledge in the field of juvenile delinquency.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the data collected through the questionnaires and interviews administered to the participants. It then discusses the findings using reviewed literature. The researcher began by doing a quantitative analysis. Four hypothesized situational predictors (parental characteristics, family management practices, parent-child attachment, and neighborhood characteristics) were tested to establish if they had predictive relationships on juvenile delinquency in Mombasa and Nairobi counties. The relationship between the situational predictors and delinquency was tested using Binary logistic regression at $\alpha = 0.05$ level of significance.

Qualitative data analysis was also done on the qualitative data collected. A total of 12 key informant interviews were conducted, 6 in each respective region. The data gathered from key informant interviews were analyzed through a thematic approach by the help of Max QDA Software.

4.2 Response Rate

A total of 360 responses were recorded for the interview questionnaires representing a response rate of 90%. This percentage was within the required standard criterion of between 80% and 100% used in research (Morton, 2012). This information is presented in the table 4.

Table 3.1

Respondents Response Rate

Response Rate	Frequency	Percentage
Response	360	90.0
Non – response	40	10.0
Total	400	100

In addition to the number of juveniles interviewed, all the 12 respondents identified by the researcher for the purpose of key informant interviews participated in the study producing 100% response rate.

4.3 Biodata

This subsection discusses the respondent's biodata such as county, delinquency done, education background, with whom the child is living with, type of family, number of siblings and birth order. Cross tabulations were also done where necessary to gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon under study. The biodata made it possible to understand the composition of the sample for drawing meaningful conclusions and generalizing findings.

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by County

Out of the 360 respondents who responded to the interview questionnaires, 55.6% were from Mombasa County, while 44.4% were from Nairobi County. This points to a higher representation from Mombasa in the complete response rate. This distribution is as shown in the Table 5;

Table 4.2 *Distribution of Respondents by County*

County	Frequency	Percentage
Mombasa	200	55.6
Nairobi	160	44.4
Total	360	100

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

The analysis of gender distribution of the respondents shows that the number of male respondents was 200 which forms approximately 55.6% of the total number of respondents in both counties. This means that there was a higher male response rate in the study compared to the female response rate. The numbers of girls in conflict with the law is lower than number of boys as shown in table 4.3. This implies that there are fewer females who violate the law compared to males which is in agreement with crime reports (National Crime Research Centre, 2018). This distribution is shown in the Table 6;

Table 4.3

Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Boys (Mombasa)	Girls (Nairobi)
Not in Conflict	100	100
In Conflict	100	60
Total	200	160

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Education Level

Majority of the respondents, 76.9%, are in high school level. The cumulative percent also indicates that 12.8% of respondents have no formal schooling, thus 22.8% (rounded up to 23%) have either no formal schooling or primary education.

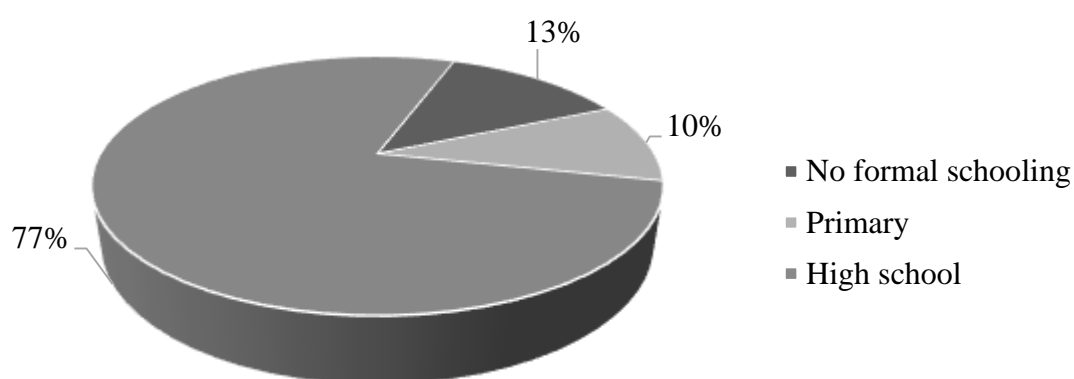


Figure 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Education Level

At county level, the findings reveal that 70.0% of the respondents in Mombasa and 86.3% in Nairobi are in high school or have completed their education at the high school level. Table 7 presents this information.

Table 4.4

Distribution of Respondents by Education Level

Education Level	Mombasa		Nairobi	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No formal	27	18.5	9	5.6
Primary	23	11.5	13	8.1
Secondary	140	70.0	138	86.3
Total	200	100	160	100

4.3.4 Distribution of Respondents by whom the Children are living with

The largest percentage of the children (60.0%) live with both their mother and father which suggests that parents are jointly responsible for the care and upbringing of the children. A smaller percentage of children (10.6%) live with their fathers alone. This indicates situations where the mother is not present in the household, and the father has primary custody or is the sole caregiver. A substantial percentage of children (16.7%) live with their mothers alone. Some children (6.9%) live with a guardian, indicating a scenario where someone other than the biological parents have assumed the responsibility for their care. A small percentage of juveniles (1.4%) live with a wife or husband, suggesting the child is married. Another group of children (5.6%) live with their grandparents. Table 8 presents this information.

Table 4.5

Distribution of Respondents by Whom the Children are living with

With whom child lives with?	Frequency	Percentage
Both Mother and Father	216	60.0
Father	38	10.6
Mother	56	16.7
Guardian	25	6.9
Wife/ Husband	5	1.4
Grandparents	20	5.6
Total	360	100

Further comparison of the living arrangements of delinquents and non-delinquents shows that non-delinquents have a slightly higher percentage of living with both parents compared to delinquents. This suggests a potential correlation between intact family structures and a reduced likelihood of delinquency. Additionally, the results reveal that a significant proportion of non-delinquents live with their mothers compared to delinquents, indicating a potential protective factor associated with maternal presence. On the other hand, delinquents show a significantly higher percentage of living with their fathers compared to non-delinquents. These findings align with a 2022 Swedish study, which revealed that, in comparison to adolescents residing with both a mother and father, delinquent behavior was more prevalent among those living with a single father (incident rate ratio [IRR] 1.898), compared to those living with a single mother (IRR 1.661), a father and stepmother (IRR 1.606), or a mother and stepfather (IRR 2.044) (PLOS, 2022). The data suggests that family structure and living arrangements

play a role in juvenile delinquency. Living with both parents appears to be associated with lower delinquency rates, while living with the father or grandparents may contribute to an increased likelihood of delinquency. Figure 5 below presents this information clearly.

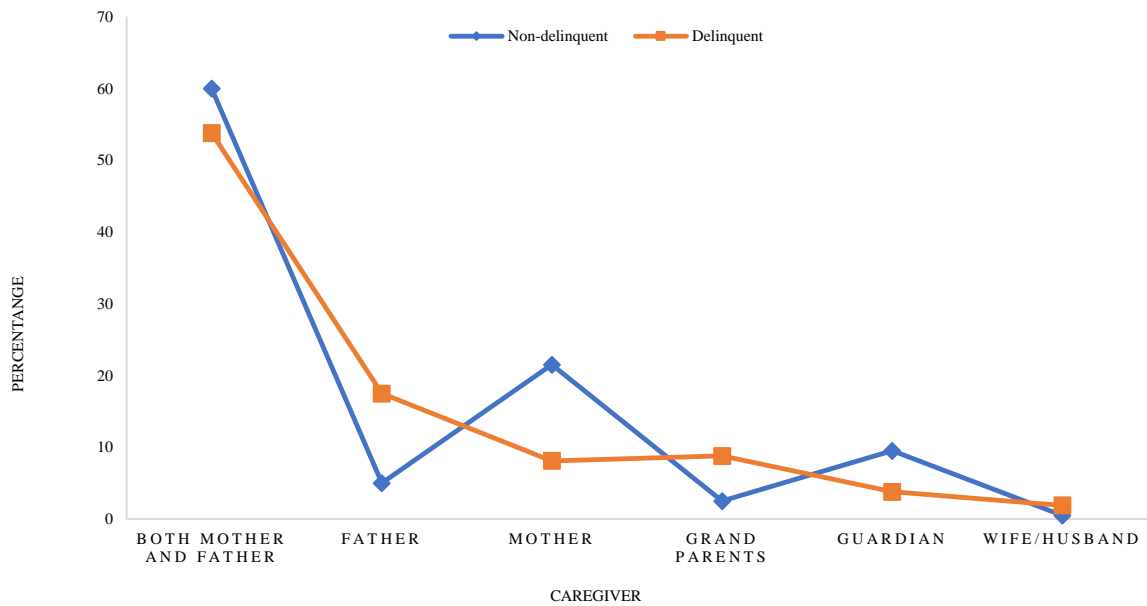


Figure 2.2: Distribution of Respondents by whom the Children are living with

4.3.5 Distribution of Respondents by Family Structure

In regard to whether the children come from polygamous or monogamous families, slightly over half of the children (53.10%) come from monogamous family structures while (46.90%) come from polygamous family structures.

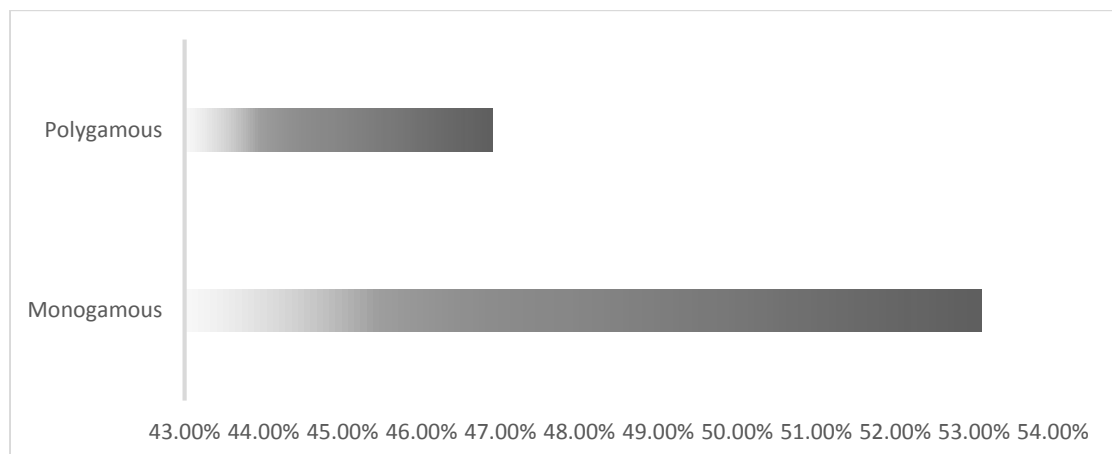


Figure 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Family Structure

To get more insights into the family structures, a cross tabulation was done to compare whether delinquents and non-delinquents come from monogamous or polygamous families. The results reveal that delinquents originating from polygamous families exhibit a significantly higher percentage (62.70%) compared to non-delinquents (37.30%) which suggests a potential association between polygamous family structures and a higher likelihood of juvenile delinquency. This agrees with research conducted by Denga (1981) involving 100 families and 200 delinquents, the findings revealed a higher incidence of juvenile delinquency in polygamous families compared to monogamous ones.

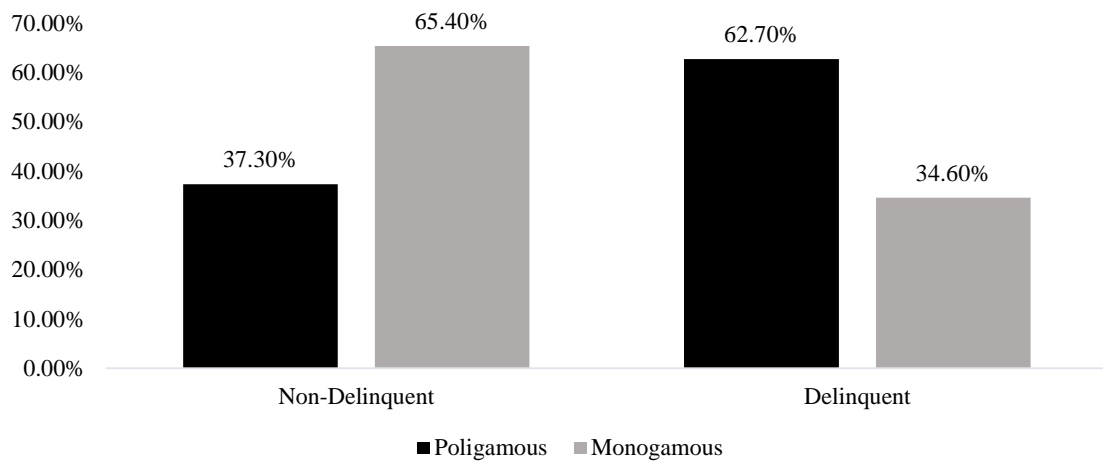


Figure 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Family Structure

4.3.6 Distribution of Respondents by Birth Order

First-born individuals are more likely to be non-delinquents, with 31.00% of non-delinquents being first-born compared to 18.80% of delinquents. This suggests that being a first-born may be associated with a reduced likelihood of engaging in delinquent behavior. Notably, the last-born individuals have a higher likelihood of being delinquent (44.40%) compared to mid-born (36.90%) and last-born (18.80%) juveniles which suggests a potential association between being the last-born and an increased likelihood of engaging in delinquent behavior. These findings partially align with prevalent assertions indicating a 33% higher likelihood of delinquent behaviors among 'middle children' in comparison to first-borns, and a 20% increased likelihood among last-born children relative to first-borns, as suggested by Breining (2020). However, they also challenge the conventional belief that 'middle children' are the most predisposed to delinquency.

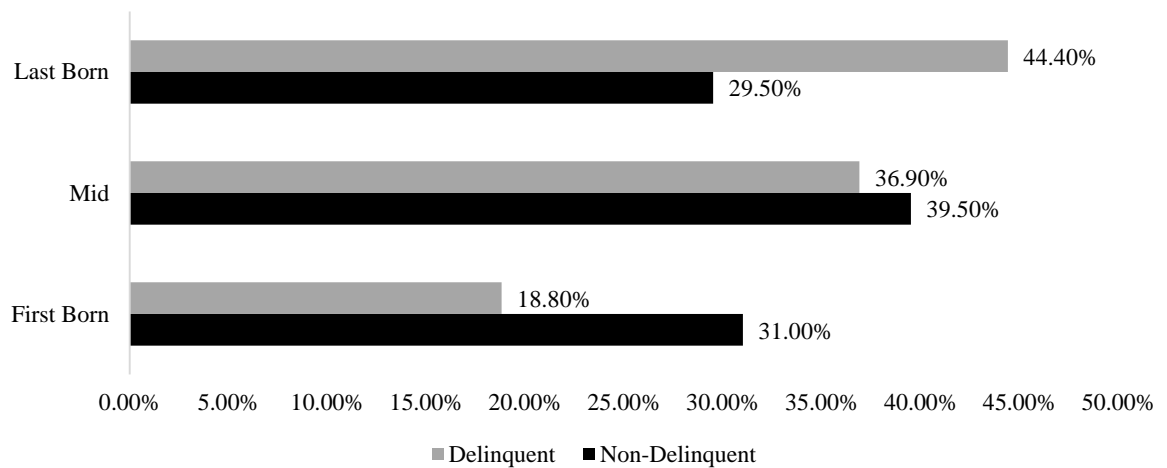


Figure 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by Birth Order

4.4 Normality Test

To test the normality of the variables the Kolmogorov-Smirnov^a was used and the p-values (Sig.) were very low (0.00) which is less than the critical value of 0.05, which typically indicates that the data significantly deviates from a normal distribution. Table 9 summarizes this information.

Table 4.6

Tests of Normality for Variables

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Score_parental criminality	.232	360	.000	.748	360	.000
Score_parental attitudes	.223	360	.000	.812	360	.000
Score_parental characteristics	.171	360	.000	.854	360	.000
Score_monitoring and_supervision	.167	360	.000	.919	360	.000
Score_family conflicts	.153	360	.000	.911	360	.000
Score_child maltreatment	.156	360	.000	.869	360	.000
Score_precocious role_entry	.145	360	.000	.886	360	.000
Score_family Management practices	.106	360	.000	.938	360	.000
Score_parental involvement	.159	360	.000	.941	360	.000
Score_support and nurturance	.148	360	.000	.884	360	.000
Score_separation	.187	360	.000	.883	360	.000
Score_parent-child_attachment	.063	360	.002	.974	360	.000
Score_neighbourhood drug_availability	.127	360	.000	.955	360	.000
Score_neighbourhood gangs	.179	360	.000	.912	360	.000
Score_neighbourhood disadvantage	.104	360	.000	.965	360	.000
Score_neighbourhood characteristics	.055	360	.010	.984	360	.000

4.5 Analysis of the Research Hypothesis

This section contains the analysis of the data on the research objectives for both questionnaires and interview schedules.

4.5.1 H₀1: There is No Relationship between Parental Characteristics and Juvenile Delinquency

The researcher tested the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant predictive relationship between parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. Respondents were asked to fill a questionnaire regarding the relationship between parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency. Questions regarding parental criminality were asked for instance, how often parent/caregiver (s) use drugs, how often their parent/caregiver (s) have been arrested and convicted, as well as how often their parent/caregiver (s) have been violent. Questions regarding parental attitudes towards criminality were asked for instance, whether parent/caregiver (s) encourages the abuse of drugs or encourages the use of violence when wronged, as well as whether their parent/caregiver (s) warned them about misbehavior.

The majority of respondents (65.30%) reported that their parents or caregivers have never used alcohol, while a few (3.10%) reported that their parents use alcohol. The majority (82.50%) reported that their parents never used bhang. However, a small percentage (3.90%) of the respondents' parents used bhang. For both khat/miraa and cocaine, the majority reported never witnessing parental use (88.90% and 93.30%, respectively). However, some respondents reported occasional use of these substances (3.1% in either).

Table 4.7

Parental use of drugs frequency responses

Kindly rate your assessment of the following attributes in your parents or caregivers by marking any of the 5 boxes between 1-5 as appropriate (Never-1; Rarely-2; Sometimes-3; Frequently-4; Always-5)		N	R	S	F	A
1	How often does/did your parent/caregiver (s) use any of these drugs					
(1.1)	Alcohol	235	49	47	18	11
		65.3%	13.6%	13.1%	5%	3.1%
(1.2)	Bhang	297	8	18	23	14
		82.5%	2.2%	5%	6.4%	3.9%
(1.3)	Khat/Miraa	320	7	12	10	11
		88.9%	1.9%	3.3%	2.8%	3.1%
(1.4)	Cocaine	336	6	12	10	11
		93.3%	1.7%	3.3%	2.8%	3.1%

To get a clearer understanding the researcher cross-tabulated delinquency versus non-delinquent against their parental use of drugs. Delinquents reported a higher frequency of parental drug use (alcohol, bhang, khat), especially for those who reported that their parents use drugs "Frequently" and "Always" suggesting a potential correlation between the frequency of parental drug use and juvenile delinquency.

Table 4.8

Cross-tabulated delinquency versus non-delinquent against their parental use of drugs

Statement		Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Alcohol	Non-Delinquent	0	1	16	26	157
	Delinquent	0.0%	5.6%	34.0%	53.1%	66.8%
Bhang	Non-Delinquent	11	17	31	23	78
	Delinquent	100.0%	94.4%	66.0%	46.9%	33.2%
Khat/Miraa	Non-Delinquent	4	0	5	1	190
	Delinquent	28.6%	0.0%	27.8%	12.5%	64.0%
Cocaine	Non-Delinquent	10	23	13	7	107
	Delinquent	71.4%	100.0%	72.2%	87.5%	36.0%
Alcohol	Non-Delinquent	5	2	5	2	186
	Delinquent	45.5%	20.0%	41.7%	28.6%	58.1%
Bhang	Non-Delinquent	6	8	7	5	134
	Delinquent	54.5%	80.0%	58.3%	71.4%	41.9%
Khat/Miraa	Non-Delinquent	0	0	2	2	196
	Delinquent	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	33.3%	58.3%
Cocaine	Non-Delinquent	4	2	10	4	140
	Delinquent	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%	66.7%	41.7%

When asked whether their parents or caregivers had been arrested, a significant portion of respondents (76.70%) reported that their parents or caregivers had never been arrested. However, a few respondents, (1.90%) reported that their parents/caregivers had been arrested. Most respondents (83.60%) also reported that their parents or caregivers had never been convicted while a few (3.30%) reported their parents or caregivers were being repeat offenders. A majority of respondents (66.90%) reported never witnessing violence from their parents or caregivers. However, a small percentage (3.60%) witnessed violence from their parents or caregivers.

Table 4.9

Frequency Responses of Parental arrest, conviction and violence

	Statement	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
2	How often has your parent/caregiver (s) been arrested?	276 76.7%	49 13.6%	21 5.8%	7 1.9%	7 1.9%
3	How often has your parent/caregiver (s) been convicted?	301 83.6%	18 5%	17 4.7%	12 3.3%	12 3.3%
4	How often have you seen your parent/caregiver (s) be violent?	241 66.9%	58 16.1%	42 11.7%	6 1.7%	13 3.6%

A cross tabulation of delinquents versus non-delinquents indicates that most delinquents (85.7%) and (75.0%) exhibited a higher prevalence of parental arrest and conviction respectively, indicating a potential correlation between parental arrest, conviction and juvenile delinquency. Delinquents also exhibited a higher frequency (92.3%) of witnessing parental violence suggesting a potential association between parental violence and juvenile delinquency.

Table 4.10

Cross tabulation of delinquents versus non-delinquents against parental criminality

		Category	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never				
How often does/did your parent/caregiver (s) use any of these drugs	Non-Delinquent	9	25.0%	3	11.1%	21	44.7%	28	63.6%	139	67.5%
	Delinquent	27	75.0%	24	88.9%	26	55.3%	16	36.4%	67	32.5%
	Total	36	10.0%	27	7.5%	47	13.1%	44	12.2%	206	57.2%
	Non-Delinquent	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	7	33.3%	27	55.1%	164	59.4%
	Delinquent	6	85.7%	6	85.7%	14	66.7%	22	44.9%	112	40.6%
How often has your parent/caregiver (s) been arrested?	Total	7	1.9%	7	1.9%	21	5.8%	49	13.6%	276	76.7%
	Non-Delinquent	3	25.0%	1	8.3%	3	17.6%	5	27.8%	188	62.5%
	Delinquent	9	75.0%	11	91.7%	14	82.4%	13	72.2%	113	37.5%
	Total	12	3.3%	12	3.3%	17	4.7%	18	5.0%	301	83.6%
	Non-Delinquent	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	11	26.2%	40	69.0%	148	61.4%
How often have you seen your parent/caregiver (s) be violent?	Delinquent	12	92.3%	6	100.0%	31	73.8%	18	31.0%	93	38.6%
	Total	13	3.6%	6	1.7%	42	11.7%	58	16.1%	241	66.9%

To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on parental criminality are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on the parental criminality score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the score of parental criminality between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicate that there was a difference $U=11865$, $z = -4.661$, $p < .05$, with a small effect of $r = 0.246$ with delinquents scoring higher in parental criminality (median=1.25, $N=160$), compared to non-delinquents (median=1.00, $N=200$). The comparative analysis thus highlights distinct differences in parental criminality between delinquents and non-delinquents.

In seeking to deeply understand the relationship between parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency, insights were garnered from stakeholders involved in matters

concerning children. A consensus among these stakeholders emphasized that parental characteristics assume a foundational role in shaping a child's behavioral trajectory, particularly within the realm of criminality. The stakeholders lending perspectives through interviews, shed light on the diverse ways in which parental characteristics wield influence over juvenile delinquency. One major finding arising from the analysis of the critical link between parental criminality and the predisposition of children toward antisocial behavior is the generational transmission of criminal behavior.

All the stakeholders pointed to the aspect where criminal tendencies were passed from one generation to the other in several families hence fostering a culture of norms that encourage delinquent behaviors. According to the stakeholders from the borstal institutions, the kinds of criminal activities that some parents were involved in included robbery, conmanship, and assault, among others, and these were the factors that instilled antisocial behavior in the children. Some of the respondents mentioned that they realized that some of the parents of some of the children detained engage in some unlawful activities like engaging in organized crimes as well as other white-collar offenses and this could be the reason as to why the children were caught engaging in delinquent activities as well. For example, a stakeholder said, "If the parent is a criminal, the child will mirror the criminal conduct and even exhibit worse behaviors; We have many youths in our care with family members with past or current involvement in criminality" (Stakeholder 2, Mombasa). This, the stakeholders explained that the movement of criminality from generation to generation has made delinquency acceptable in the society.

The views of the stakeholders also pointed out the link that exists between parents' drug use and youths' engagement in criminal activity. The aforementioned stakeholders agreed and affirmed that parents who take substances such as illicit alcohol and bhang are more likely to raise delinquent children. They noted that with this, the link is far more evident where the child is always a witness to the selling of drugs by parents, or the child is involved directly. Stakeholder 3 in Nairobi provide an example as: "this is evident in situations where a child grows up watching their parent's involvement packaging or distributing drugs, such a child will learn from these activities and delinquency as a result of drug use will continue". The stakeholders unanimously

asserted that there exists a strong correlation between parental use of drugs and delinquency since most delinquents acquire criminal behaviors from situations of having parents who use drugs.

Some stakeholders mentioned that parents engage in antisocial behavior due to the harsh economic environment which later influences the juveniles. One stakeholder mentioned that "parental drug use is often fueled by economic hardships, with parents resorting to illicit activities as a means of financial survival, and this in turn influences the child" (Stakeholder 5, Mombasa). Furthermore, parental substance abuse emerges as a significant criminogenic contributor because substance-abusing parents may at times exhibit impaired judgment, leading to neglect and an environment conducive to criminal activities. For example, a stakeholder described how a child exposed to parental drug activities might internalize and replicate such behaviors, perpetuating drug-related delinquency (Stakeholder 1, Mombasa). They reported that the influence of parental drug abuse on behavior, akin to other behaviors, hinge heavily on the frequency of drug use and the subsequent level of exposure experienced by children. Stakeholders mentioned scenarios where parents regularly engage in drug use within the household to emphasize how constant exposure to such behavior not only normalizes substance abuse for the child but also significantly increases the likelihood of them adopting similar practices as they mature. Beyond the direct impact on the child's behavior, some stakeholders also mentioned how parental drug use creates a ripple effect by contributing to a deficiency in supervision, and guidance, and fostering a permissive attitude towards delinquent behavior. This lack of structure and authority can pave the way for adolescents to explore risky behaviors without adequate guidance, further amplifying the risk of juvenile delinquency within the familial context.

Furthermore, the frequency of arrests and convictions emerged as a critical aspect of parental criminality. Delving into the legal challenges faced by families with a history of criminality, particularly concerning substance abuse-related offenses, the respondents provided insights into the disruptions and uncertainties experienced by the children involved. For instance, a child growing up in an environment marked by frequent parental arrests may grapple with instability, potentially contributing to a heightened vulnerability to delinquency and criminal behavior. Some stakeholders

explained how frequent parental arrests create instability, heightening children's vulnerability to delinquency and criminal behavior (Stakeholder 4, Nairobi).

Some stakeholders also highlighted the role of violence within the family as a significant criminogenic contributor to juvenile delinquency. The observation that juveniles who witness familial violence often exhibit similar behaviors emphasizes the potential transmission of violent conduct across generations. Frequent bouts of violence within families are crucial for understanding the emotional and psychological impact on children, who may subsequently engage in violent activities outside the home. The stakeholders reported that witnessing violence may desensitize juveniles to aggressive behavior, increasing the likelihood of their involvement in violent activities outside the home. A stakeholder remarked that "witnessing violence at home desensitizes juveniles to aggressive behavior, making it more likely for them to engage in violent activities outside the home" (Stakeholder 5, Mombasa). This underscores the emotional and psychological impact on children who may internalize aggression as a coping mechanism.

Furthermore, the stakeholders underscored the interconnection between parental criminality and broader economic and societal challenges in the family's environment. Economic hardships were identified as contributors to a lack of resources for proper child rearing, amplifying the risk of criminal behavior. Most stakeholders noted that parental drug use, often fueled by economic hardships, becomes a means of financial survival and influences the child's trajectory toward delinquency. One stakeholder in Nairobi specifically mentioned that parental drug use is often fueled by economic hardships, with parents resorting to illicit activities as a means of financial survival, and in turn influences the child. This complex interplay between economic challenges and parental criminality underscores the need for holistic interventions that address both the root causes and consequences of juvenile delinquency within affected families.

In conclusion, these responses contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the complex relationship between parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency. Generally, there was an agreement among all stakeholders on how parental criminality

leads to antisocial behaviour among juveniles. The following statements from the stakeholders illustrate these assertions:

Watching violence at home affects the attitudes towards aggression of the juveniles and therefore the likelihood of the engagement in violent practices outside the home is encouraged. As much as children exposed to domestic violence develop tolerance to the aggressive behavior, they also 'normalize' it in their lives. As an outcome, they become capable of emulating such conduct in one's relationships, feeling that it is normal to be aggressive in conflict resolution or expressing anger. From time to time, these juveniles take such aggressive behavior learned in the home environment into their social interactions and other social settings, thus, making them more prone to participate in violent acts outside the home. In addition, if a child is exposed to domestic violence, he or she may develop aggression as a defense mechanism, that is, use aggression as a way of handling fear, stress, or anger. This internalization can take different social forms of anti-social behavior in their relationship with their friends, peer group, teachers and other authoritative figures thus, continuing the cycle of violence and delinquency.

(Stakeholder 5, Mombasa)

As it will be observed in most Parental drug use instances, most of the instances are triggered by poor economic status. There are cases where even the parenthood is not very clean, they engage in illicit business with the aim of supporting the child, and these make the child, too. The economic factors in the country of late compel people and parents into extremely unfavorable situations where they have to resort to substance abuse to alleviate pressure from financial difficulties to deal with, or can take up selling drugs just to make ends meet. This depraved conduct does not only introduce the child to criminal conduct but also the chaotic and in most cases risky lifestyle characteristic of drug use. The child most likely gets to mimic what their parents do and because of the kind of problems that drug users have and the way they deal with the problems, the child is likely to view the use of drugs and other legally prohibited things as better ways of handling problems. Additionally, the environment of neglect and instability that often accompanies parental drug use can severely impact the child's emotional and psychological development. The lack of proper supervision and positive role models

can lead the child to seek out similar behaviors as a means of survival or acceptance, thus perpetuating a cycle of substance abuse and criminal activity.

(Stakeholder 5, Mombasa)

A parent's job is to provide guidance. Therefore, whatever he does matters. Youngsters learn more from observation than from instruction. Think about the situation when a young person's father is a drug dealer. During this crucial developmental stage, the youngster unknowingly becomes an apprentice, learning not just the surface-level details but also the intricate ways of the illegal trade. The father's activities work as an unintentional curriculum, teaching drug-dealing techniques without any official educational intention. The youngster is exposed to a world of illegal activity through this implicit mentorship within the family, which affects how they perceive right and wrong.

(Stakeholder 1, Mombasa)

Parental criminality affects children in negative ways. The blurred lines between legality and criminality in the parent's actions can expose the child to the risks associated with substance abuse. This early exposure, even if concealed, can set the stage for the child to engage in substance abuse themselves, further perpetuating the cycle of delinquency.

(Stakeholder 4, Nairobi)

If the parent is a criminal, the child may adopt the criminal activities. For example, a parent who engages in violence will influence the child to sell, hence involving them in crimes

(Stakeholder 2, Mombasa)

These insights inform the development of targeted interventions and support systems tailored to address the intricate challenges faced by families affected by parental criminality. Such particular approaches are crucial for breaking the cycle of delinquency and fostering positive outcomes for the affected children.

These results are in agreement with the findings from a study by Khan, Alkazemi, & Almekhlafi (2017), examined the connection between adolescent delinquency and parental criminality in Morocco. The study indicated that parental criminality significantly affects the chance of adolescent delinquency using data from the World Bank's "Demographic and Health Surveys." In particular, the study discovered that parental crime was linked to a higher risk of juvenile delinquency, particularly for young males. The authors had hypothesized that this would be because male children are more likely to be exposed to criminal behavior and peers at home. This study had sampled 477 urban Moroccan households and used a cross-sectional methodology. Parental criminality, parent-child interactions, parental supervision, and socioeconomic level were all used as the study's metrics. The findings just like findings from this study clearly showed that a higher risk of adolescent delinquency is linked to parental criminality. The authors concluded that parental crime is a significant contributor to juvenile delinquency and should be considered when determining the risk of juvenile delinquency.

Zou, Li, Chen & Wu (2018), also investigated how parental crime affected juvenile delinquency in China. Parental criminality had a considerable impact on adolescent delinquency, according to the study, which used data from the "China Family Panel Survey." In particular, the study discovered that parental crime was linked to a higher risk of child delinquency, especially for females. The authors hypothesized that this would be because young women are more likely to grow up in homes where they are exposed to criminal activity and peers. A sample of 4,054 homes, from both urban and rural China, was included in the cross-sectional study. In the study, measures such as parental crime, parental marital status, parental education, parental supervision, and family structure were used. The findings showed that a higher risk of adolescent delinquency was linked to parental criminality. The authors came to the conclusion that parental crime is a significant contributor to juvenile delinquency and should be considered when determining the risk of juvenile delinquency.

Similarly, Yüksek, Tuncer & Arslan (2020) investigated the link between adolescent delinquency and parental criminality in Turkey. Parental criminality had a large impact on child delinquency, according to the study, which used data from the "Turkish Family

Health Survey." In particular, the study discovered that parental crime was linked to a higher risk of juvenile delinquency, particularly for young males. The authors had hypothesized that this would be because male children are more likely to be exposed to criminal behavior and peers at home. A sample of 1,737 households in urban Turkey were used in the study's cross-sectional methodology. In the study, measures such as parental crime, parental marital status, parental education, parental supervision, and family structure were used. The findings showed that a higher risk of adolescent delinquency was linked to parental criminality. The authors came to the conclusion that parental crime is a significant contributor to juvenile delinquency and should be considered when determining the risk of juvenile delinquency.

Zhang, Johnson, Laub & Holleran (2021) also looked at the connection between parental criminality and child delinquency in the US. The study demonstrated a substantial relationship between parental criminality and child delinquency using data from the "National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." In particular, the study discovered that parental crime was linked to a higher risk of juvenile delinquency, particularly for young males. The authors hypothesized that this would be because male children are more likely to be exposed to criminal behavior and peers at home. A sample of 1,788 American households from the study's cross-sectional methodology was used. In the study, measures such as parental crime, parental marital status, parental education, parental supervision, and family structure were used. The findings showed that a higher risk of adolescent delinquency was linked to parental criminality. The authors concluded that parental crime is a significant contributor to juvenile delinquency and should be considered when determining the risk of juvenile delinquency.

The relationship between parental crime and child delinquency was also the subject of a study by Farrington (2017). Parental crime was found to be a significant predictor of adolescent delinquency in the study, which examined data from a sample of 5,392 British boys and girls. According to the study, the probability of juvenile delinquency was 2-3 times higher in children who had criminal parents. Additionally, the study found that parental criminality was a stronger predictor of delinquency than any other aspect of the family background.

Regarding parental attitudes towards criminality, a high percentage (83.3%) of the children reported that their parents do not encourage the use of drugs compared to those who receive their encouragement (3.1%). The children also reported significantly higher percentages (52.5%) for parental warnings about misbehavior compared to those who did not receive warnings (14.7%). A high percentage (73.9%) of the children reported that their parents do not encourage the use of violence when wronged.

Table 4.11

Parental attitudes towards criminality frequency responses

		Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
5	My parent/caregiver (s) encourages the abuse of drugs	11 3.1%	18 5.0%	16 4.4%	15 4.2%	300 83.3%
6	My parent/caregiver (s) often warned or warn me about misbehavior	189 52.5%	67 18.6%	29 8.1%	22 6.1%	53 14.7%
7	My parent/caregiver (s) encouraged the use of violence when wronged	22 6.1%	9 2.5%	36 10.0%	27 7.5%	266 73.9%

Further analysis by cross-tabulation revealed that delinquents report significantly higher percentages among those who indicated ‘Always’ or ‘Frequently’ for parental encouragement of drug abuse compared to non-delinquents. Non-delinquents, on the other hand, predominantly indicate lower levels of parental encouragement of drug abuse, with the majority marking ‘Never’ or ‘Rarely.’ The data suggests a potential correlation between parental encouragement of drug abuse and juvenile delinquency. Delinquents appear to experience a higher degree of exposure to such attitudes, emphasizing the role of familial influences in shaping behavior. Delinquents exhibit lower percentages in the ‘Always’ and ‘Frequently’ categories for parental warning about misbehavior compared to non-delinquents who showed higher percentages in

these categories. There was a significant proportion of delinquents who marked "Never" or "Rarely," for parental warning about misbehavior compared to non-delinquents suggesting a potential lack of effective guidance or communication about misbehavior in their families.

The data implies that non-delinquents perceive higher levels of parental guidance and warnings about misbehavior. In contrast, delinquents experience a potential deficit in such communication, indicating a gap in familial guidance and disciplinary measures. Delinquents also reported higher percentages in the 'Always' category for parental encouragement of violence when wronged compared to non-delinquents. Non-delinquents, in contrast, display lower percentages in the "Always" category, with a notable portion marking "Never." The data suggests a potential association between parental encouragement of violence and juvenile delinquency. Delinquents seem to experience higher levels of such encouragement, indicating a criminogenic influence within the family environment.

Table 4.12

Cross tabulation of delinquents versus non-delinquents against Parental attitudes towards criminality

Question	category	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
My parent/caregiver (s) encourages the abuse of drugs	Non	5	1	4	2	188
	Delinquent	45.5%	5.6%	25.0%	13.3%	62.7%
	Delinquent	6	17	12	13	112
		54.5%	94.4%	75.0%	86.7%	37.3%
		11	18	16	15	300
		3.1%	5.0%	4.4%	4.2%	83.3%
My parent/caregiver (s) often warned or warn me about misbehavior	Non	16	5	14	50	115
	Delinquent	30.2%	22.7%	48.3%	74.6%	60.8%
	Delinquent	37	17	15	17	74
		69.8%	77.3%	51.7%	25.4%	39.2%
		53	22	29	67	189
		14.7%	6.1%	8.1%	18.6%	52.5%
My parent/caregiver (s) encouraged the use of violence when wronged	Non	3	0	7	15	175
	Delinquent	13.6%	0.0%	19.4%	55.6%	65.8%
	Delinquent	19	9	29	12	91
		86.4%	100.0%	80.6%	44.4%	34.2%
		22	9	36	27	266
		6.1%	2.5%	10.0%	7.5%	73.9%

To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on parental attitudes towards criminality are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on the parental attitudes towards criminality score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the score of parental attitudes towards criminality between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicate that there was a difference $U=8972.5$, $z = -7.486$, $p < .05$, with a medium effect of $r = 0.39$ with delinquents scoring higher in parental attitudes towards criminality (median=2.33, N=160), compared to non-delinquents (median=1.00, N=200). The comparative analysis thus highlights distinct differences in parental attitudes towards criminality between delinquents and non-delinquents.

To get a better understanding of the relationship between parental attitudes towards criminality and juvenile delinquency, the researcher sought answers from the relevant stakeholders dealing with children. There was a unanimous agreement that parental attitudes towards criminality are instrumental in shaping a child's behavioural trajectory, especially in the context of criminality. The perspectives provided by the stakeholders interviewed shed light on the various ways in which parental attitudes influence juvenile delinquency. Some respondents reported that children, perceiving approval for delinquent actions from their parents, may be inclined to engage in unlawful activities. The stakeholders from the borstal institutions generally underscored the significance of the parent-child dynamic and the role of parental influence in shaping moral perspectives. They further reported that the nature of parental attitudes, whether lenient, indifferent, or actively encouraging antisocial behaviour, influences the conduct of children. For instance, stakeholder 1 from Nairobi reported that a parent's attitude establishes boundaries that dictate the extent to which a child proceeds while engaging in their activities.

Stakeholder 4 from Mombasa also reported the same and emphasized that when a parent doesn't react to the negative actions of the child, the child ends up normalizing these wrong acts. Adding more insights to this was the sentiments by stakeholder 3 from Mombasa articulating that a positive attitude from a parent towards good acts of a child motivates them to do even better. Stakeholder 3 from Mombasa also reported that a

parent's attitude establishes boundaries that dictate the extent to which a child proceeds while engaging in their activities emphasizing that when a parent does not react to the negative actions of the child, the child ends up normalizing the acts which could be wrong. All the respondents seemed to agree that positive attitude from a parent towards good acts of a child motivates them to even do better.

Several stakeholders highlighted instances where parents or caregivers were indifferent about their children in engaging drug-related activities, exposing them to a crime-conducive attitude and environment from a young age. For example, Stakeholder 1 in Mombasa noted, "Even in households where parents themselves are not directly involved in criminal activities, the attitudes they exhibit, especially noticeable in single mothers facing various challenges, can significantly influence a child's perception of anti-social behavior. For instance, an uneasy single mother's subtle tolerance towards certain deviant activities may indirectly communicate to the child that such behavior is not always wrong." The Prison wardens seemed to agree that parents or caregivers with attitudes favoring antisocial behavior are likely to directly encourage their children to abuse drugs such as cigarettes, khat, and alcohol, as well as encourage truancy, or encourage the commission of other delinquent acts such as shoplifting or stealing. Other stakeholders such as stakeholder 4 in Nairobi also pointed out how parents directly encourage delinquency by reporting: "Some parents do appreciate and support their children for things like bringing money home, bullying fellow students in school as revenge even though they are encouraging the child to continue practicing delinquent acts. The parents' attitude becomes a confirmation to this child that whatever thing they are doing is right. This is still the same acts that will escalate to serious criminal acts we are dealing with today like robbery with violence." This offers insights into family dynamics contributing to delinquent behavior as it sheds light on the normalization of drug use within these families.

The stakeholders also mentioned how often parents warn their children about misbehavior, coupled with an investigation into the nature of these warnings, as valuable determinants of children's behavior. The counselors mentioned that inconsistent warnings and warnings that are either too harsh or too lenient are pivotal factors in shaping juvenile behavior. The counselors also mentioned that

communication dynamics within families which are depicted by the attitudes the parents have affects the effectiveness of parental guidance and its potential impact on juvenile delinquency. Effective communication that emphasizes the consequences of misbehavior can serve as a deterrence, while inconsistent or ineffective warnings may contribute to a lack of guidance, potentially increasing the risk of delinquent behavior. Stakeholder 2 in Mombasa noted, "Parents who do not show their dissatisfaction on small issues done by the children indirectly encourage the children to do the same over and over again. When these issues escalate, the parent will lack the moral authority to tell the child that it is wrong to do that. On the other hand, some parents might exhibit an overly strict approach, pushing their children to conform excessively to societal expectations. This can create an environment where the child feels compelled to meet unrealistic standards, potentially leading to frustration and a rebellious response."

The endorsement of violence within the family represents another critical aspect of parental attitudes toward criminality. Insights gained from interviews with the counselors reveal the dynamics of power and control within these families, providing a deeper understanding of the link between parental encouragement of violence and juvenile delinquency. For instance, some stakeholders gave scenarios where a parent actively supports or engages in domestic violence, which exposes the child not only to aggressive behaviors but also to opportunities to internalize these patterns as acceptable forms of conflict resolution. Stakeholder 5 in Mombasa stated that "Witnessing violence at home desensitizes juveniles to aggressive behavior, making it more likely for them to engage in violent activities outside the home. A child exposed to domestic violence may internalize aggression as a coping mechanism and reflect such behaviors in their interactions beyond the family." This normalization of violence within the family can contribute significantly to the child's likelihood of engaging in delinquent behaviors outside the home. Moreover, the perpetuation of violence across generations, as observed in such environments, underscores the need for targeted interventions addressing both parental behaviors and the impact on the developing psyche of the child. The comprehensive analysis of parental attitudes towards violence within the family is instrumental in formulating strategies aimed at breaking the cycle of intergenerational transmission of criminal tendencies and fostering healthier family dynamics.

Additionally, the analysis from the respondents unveiled a link between cultural norms and societal expectations of various local contexts which in one way or another influence these attitudes. They said parental attitudes towards criminality are intricately woven into broader cultural and societal fabrics. The respondents also mentioned that economic strain contributes to a permissive attitude towards drug use among children, which in turn perpetuates a cycle of delinquency. Generally, there was an agreement among all stakeholders on how negative parental attitudes lead to antisocial behaviour among juveniles. The following statements from the stakeholders illustrate these assertions:

If parents, even if they themselves are not directly into criminal activities, the attitudes they portray, especially the single mothers struggling with different things, they pass the attitudes that shape the perception of the child regarding anti-social behavior. For example an uncomfortable single mother may implicitly accept certain types of deviant activities hence sending an inclination to the child that such behaviors are not always prohibited.

(Stakeholder 1, Mombasa)

Some parents when they hardly express their discontent on some minor acts committed by the children, they are actually encouraging the children to continue in the same wrong doing. When these issues I, the parent, will have no right to say to the child that was wrong to do that. On the other hand, it could also refer to parents who are too strict and are very demanding on the kid to be a model citizen within the society. This can lead to temperance of the child and the child being overwhelmed with the levels of compliance mostly if these are unreal standards that can lead to rebellion. An example of how such a script might play out is when a parent maintains an emphasis on quite proper behavior and never lets the child have an opportunity to make mistakes on their own might accidentally encourage rebellion in the child because the child will feel pressured to do everything correctly and fails when provided an opportunity.

(Stakeholder 4, Mombasa)

Some parents, in fact, do accept and encourage their children in some ways like when the child brings home money or when despite being disciplined he bullies other students

in school as a revenge though such a practice is a resultant of delinquent acts. Eventually the parents' attitude serves as a reinforcement to this child informing them that whatever thing they are doing is correct. This is the same acts that will progress to other heinous criminal acts that are with us today such as robbers with violence.

(Stakeholder 4, Nairobi)

These findings are in agreement with the findings from a study by Moore, Rothwela & Segrott (2010) who conducted a study to establish the relationship between parental attitudes and behavior, and young people's consumption of alcohol after considering the increased consumption of alcohol among the youth in the UK. The study used a cross-sectional design, involving secondary analyses of self-completion questionnaire responses from 6,628 secondary school children who were aged 11-16 years), from 12 schools within an urban location in Wales. The study included questions that related to family functioning and perceived parental attitudes that were used for factor analysis. The study established that closed-knit families had lower prevalence cases of alcohol consumption among the youth in the UK. The family factors associated with such behaviors as alcohol consumption included families with a history of violence, conflicts, and emerging liberal attitudes among parents, petty crime.

To ascertain the predictive effects of parental characteristics (combination of parental criminality and parental attitudes towards criminality or antisocial behavior) on the likelihood that a child will be delinquent versus not be delinquent a logistic regression was performed. The researcher tested the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant predictive relationship between parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. The logistic regression model was statistically significant, $X^2(1, N = 360) = 84.80, p = .000$. The model explained 28.1% (Nagelkerke R^2) of the variance in delinquency. The model was able to correctly classify 63.8% of those who would turn out delinquent and 82% of those who would not, for an overall success rate of 73.9%. Table 2 shows the logistic regression coefficient, Wald test, and odds ratio for each of the predictors. The odds ratio for parental characteristics indicates that when holding all other variables constant, a child is 7.2 times more likely to turn out delinquent than non-delinquent with poor parental characteristics. Therefore, employing a .05 criterion of statistical significance, null hypothesis was thus rejected

because the findings show a statistically significant predictive relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency. Parental characteristics have significant partial predictive effects on juvenile delinquency at 0.00 which is less than the threshold of 0.05.

Table 4

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients				
		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	84.801	1	.000
	Block	84.801	1	.000
	Model	84.801	1	.000

Table 4.14

Model Summary and Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Model Summary				
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square	
1	409.812 ^a	.210	.281	
a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 5 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.				
Hosmer and Lemeshow Test				
Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.	
1	10.265	6	.114	

Table 4.15

Classification Table

Classification Table^a					
	Observed	Predicted		Percentage Correct	
		no conflict	conflict		
Step 1	Category	no conflict	36	82.0	
		Conflict	102	63.8	
Overall Percentage				73.9	

a. The cut value is .500

Table 4.16

Variables in the Equation

		Variables in the Equation					95% C.I. for EXP(B)		
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Step	Score2ParentalCharacteristics	1.976	.258	58.490	1	.000	7.215	4.348	11.973
1 ^a	Constant	-	.394	65.801	1	.000	.041		
		3.192							

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Score2ParentalCharacteristics.

From quantitative and qualitative interrogation, it is clear that parental traits are related to juvenile misconduct. The intergenerational transmission of criminal inclinations through the family system justifies delinquency and specific types of criminal activities that were carried out by parents alone uniquely contributed to the development of antisocial behavior in their children. Furthermore, the parent's attitude to criminality, as well as support of violence within the family, are the crucial factors that influence juvenile delinquency.

Parental education level is another part of the parents besides the parental characteristic that was identified in the topics of the interviews, which was also found to have a correlation with the child's performance in school and/or delinquent behavior. Educated parents are in a better position to supervise, communicate effectively, and create a conducive environment that will foster the proper growth of a child. Projects that lead to adult education, grant resources for parental education, and adopting school-based programs can be an intervention that will facilitate both parents and children, which in turn, will create healthier families.

Parenting style is reported as one of the factors that affect delinquency. It is according to Stakeholder 3 from Mombasa that parenting styles come with a variety of consequences on juvenile delinquency. Authoritarian parenting, that is, the one that has very strict rules and harsh punishments, might be responsible for a situation where children become more oppositional, which will in turn increase delinquency. On the other hand, authoritative parenting that is characterized by both warmth and clear expectations helps to develop a sound environment and lowers the chances of juvenile delinquency.

The stakeholders also argued that the mental health condition of parents has a very big effect on family environment. This is the effect on the child whose day has been set, the consistency of the parent, and the overall harmony. Kids whose parents are dealing with mental health issues are at higher risk of developing behavioral problems and getting into trouble.

These findings ask to implement the recommendations as they are very necessary to deal with the multifaceted issue of parental criminality and parental attitudes and their contribution to juvenile delinquency. As drug use leads to juvenile delinquency, drug abuse treatment and prevention programs are vital. The stakeholders' point was that the intervention should focus not only its support on the parents who are dealing with the addiction, but also includes educational programs disrupting the demand for the substance abuse in the families. Collaboration among healthcare professionals, social workers, and civil societies can target all the angles of this complicated issue.

The stakeholders also raised the point that dealing with family violence means family counseling services are required. They were focused on the fact that interventions should not be violence-based but rather supplying resources to families to end the chain of violence, preferable communication, and mental health care. Family-oriented programs can have a positive impact on the formation of a nurturing environment that is not vulnerable to juveniles' engagement in delinquent activities.

The interviewees stated that the interventions should take into account not only the criminal behavior itself but also the larger economic and social factors, such as the larger social and economic factors, related to the issue. Education and economic propagation activities may be the means of assistance families need in cases where they are trying to manage the social, health and other challenges that stem from the issue of poverty. The way through which the families can escape the cycle of crime is by making education, skill development, and employment opportunities available for them.

For example, the things that need attention in a general are the ways that society and culture play into juvenile delinquency. Here in this respect, the power of education and economic programs must be included as the primary aspect in the solving of this

problem. The introduction of these proposals can be the first steps to give the families the means to find the answers related to poverty and thus they will escape the cycle of criminality. The provision of resources for schooling alternatives, expertise in excelling development, and white-collar jobs can give families the needed space and resources to help their children deal with societal demands and cultural customs and, in turn, reduce the likelihood of criminality prevalence in society's sports. By having a far-reaching plan and taking into consideration the relationships and interplay of economic factors, a more conscious society, and an involved family, it would be possible to realize the desired intervention effects of crime prevention on youth caused by parental attitudes. This will result in the transformation of the local populace into a thriving and vibrant community.

Collective action for mental health problems like mass media campaigns and mental health forums is not just important, it is a must in the current mental health state in society, as mental illnesses often get transmitted to vulnerable children whose parents are mentally ill. The government should also be asked to legislate on this issue. They should adopt the dual model of doing positive and punitive things. They should make mental health a priority area with the necessary budgets that will not lead to any cuts but rather improve access through collaborations, links, and other forms of relationships with stakeholders.

Consistency in setting rules and boundaries is a prerequisite for having a stable and orderly environment for the boy to grow in. The practice of rewarding his good behaviors and ignoring his wrongdoings or non-cooperation when instructed as disciplinary treatment is the most effective way forward. The smile or the pat on the back needs to be the stimulus. Information about freedom of self and the boundlessness of time might also be incorporated as kid-friendly regulations.

Direct talk and mediation instead of using violence are necessary for maintaining a healthy and functional family. The inability to develop an effective warm and friendly relationship between family members or the inability to reach a consensus often results in parents' mobility, a terrorist threat to the child, which is an indicator of potential

delinquency. Family counseling programs, ethical problem-solving workshops, and community-based projects could pave the way for such

In summary, a thorough examination of the parents' features and their contributions to young delinquency shows an intricate issue. The data points underline the need for interventions that are aimed at different characteristics of parents, as well as the social and economic disparities and behaviors of parents. The participants can come up with a solution that involves the economy, education, drug abuse healing, mental health solutions, and proper parenting skills. They can do so by launching the necessary actions that will reduce delinquent incidences, and thus families and the health of the community will be better off.

4.5.2 H₀2: The is No Relationship Between Family Management Practices and Juvenile Delinquency

The study tested the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant predictive relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. Respondents were asked to fill a questionnaire regarding the relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency. Questions regarding family management practices were asked for instance, whether their parents/caregivers made or made them keep away from anything that could be dangerous, whether their parents/caregivers had clear rules in the house their parents or legal guardians knew or know about their free time activities, their parents kept or keep a close watch on me, their parents/caregivers have met their friends, their parents are people who take action if children do not follow the rules, as well as whether their parent/caregiver (s) warned them about misbehavior. To gauge whether they come from families with conflict, they were asked whether their family has a history of violence or physical abuse in the past, whether they argue about the same things in their family over and over again, and whether their parents quarrel frequently. To gauge if they have experienced child maltreatment in their families the children were asked whether their parent or another adult in the household often swore at them, insulted them, or humiliated them. They were also asked whether their parents/caregivers often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at them, whether any adult or person at least 5 years older than them has ever touched or fondled them or had them touch their body

in a sexual way, or has ever attempted or actually had oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with them. They were also asked how often they felt that they didn't have enough to eat, and how often they felt that no one in their family loved them or thought that they were not important or special. To gauge if they had been assigned adult roles while still children (precocious role entry) they were asked if; they were often instructed to babysit or cook for their siblings, if they were often forced to skip school to take care of their siblings; if they were often instructed to do chores while their siblings were playing, or, they were often instructed to work to earn money for family expenses.

In regard to monitoring and supervision, most respondents strongly agree or agree that their parents/caregivers made them or made them keep away from anything that could be dangerous (86.7% combined). A substantial portion of respondents agree or strongly agree that their parents/caregivers have clear rules in the house (79.1% combined). A considerable number of respondents indicate that their parents or legal guardians knew or knew about their free time activities (61.4% combined). Responses are evenly distributed across the agree and strongly agree categories, indicating that a substantial proportion of participants feel their parents kept or keep a close watch on them (72.2% combined). A majority of respondents agree or strongly agree that their parents/caregivers have met their friends (68.4% combined). A high percentage of respondents (77.7% combined) also believe that their parents are people who will take action if they don't follow the rules.

Table 4.17

Monitoring and Supervision frequency responses

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1 My parents/caregivers made me or make me keep away from anything that could be dangerous	199 55.3%	113 31.4%	20 5.6%	19 5.3%	9 2.5%
2 My parents/caregivers have clear rules in the house	152 42.2%	133 36.9%	35 9.7%	29 8.1%	11 3.1%
3 My Parents or legal guardians knew or know about my free time activities	99 27.5%	122 33.9%	57 15.8%	43 11.9%	39 10.8%
4 My parents kept or keep a close watch on me	130 36.1%	130 36.1%	35 9.7%	34 9.4%	31 8.6%

5	My parents/caregivers have met my friends	87 24.2%	159 44.2%	48 13.3%	40 11.1%	26 7.2%
6	My parents are people who will take action if I don't follow the rules	147 40.8%	133 36.9%	37 10.3%	27 7.5%	16 4.4%

To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on monitoring and supervision criminality are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on monitoring and supervision score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the score of monitoring and supervision between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicate that there was a difference $U=10057.5$, $z = -6.083$, $p < .05$, with a medium effect of $r = 0.32$ with delinquents scoring higher in monitoring and supervision (median=2.17, N=160), compared to non-delinquents (median=1.83, N=200). The comparative analysis thus highlights distinct differences in monitoring and supervision between delinquents and non-delinquents.

In a quest to explore the relationship between monitoring, supervision, and juvenile delinquency, the researcher actively involved the relevant stakeholders and child authorities. The stakeholders provided elaborative insights through comprehensive interviews that revealed how parental monitoring and supervision affect a child's behavioral path in relation to criminal behavior. Generally, there was agreement among the participants that monitoring and supervision play an essential role in effective family management. The collective consensus indicates that in an environment without proper adult supervision, delinquency flourishes because deviant behavior is not discouraged during critical developmental stages for children. All stakeholders concurred that poor supervision encourages a delinquent environment. Notably, counselors pointed out that the reinforcement of good behavior and the correction of wrongdoing—two fundamentals in behavior molding—may be absent if there is insufficient monitoring or a lack of supervision.

Counselors agreed that consistent and appropriate parental supervision significantly reduces the risks of children getting involved in delinquency, a point that is especially relevant in modern times due to adversarial technological influences. They also added that the influence of family structure on behavioral outcomes is mediated by

supervision. They further added that supervision is a mediating factor in the impact of family structure on behavioral outcomes, with stakeholder 4 from Nairobi adding that children who experience consistent, appropriate supervision are less likely to be delinquent even if they come from single-parent or broken families. Stakeholder 3 from Nairobi reported that a child from a single father or single mother family may be unsupervised, which allows him/her to have antisocial behaviors unchecked. Without enough supervision, the child would also be vulnerable to the involvement in risky activities and the formation of associations with delinquent peers that may lead to unsupervised activities, substance experimentation, and other forms of criminal behaviors et al, regardless if they come from dual-parent families. Furthermore, the response from the interviews evoked the critical role of parental guidance in steering children away from potentially dangerous circumstances.

Stakeholders unanimously agreed that lack or inadequate direction from parents can make an individual delinquent. Some examples as provided by stakeholders include parents telling their children about the possible dangers of engaging in risky behaviors or the consequences of associating with peers who are delinquent. They stressed that this lack of direction will turn out to prove the fact that children are exposed to more vulnerability, for the most part, and they largely contribute to the delinquency of juveniles. For example, stakeholder 2 from Mombasa County added that failure by parents to raise awareness of potential risks of engaging in anti-social behaviors such as trespassing, destroying other people's property or failure to set rules on homecoming in the evening, strangers and conflicts resolution, makes children vulnerable and at risk, hence when he/she chooses to participate in those anti-social behaviors. This only goes to show the importance of interventions that provide parents with the ability to ensure they are aware of the situations and steer their children clear of danger. Stakeholder 2 further asserts that creating explicit parental guidelines in the home should include families outlining curfew, responsibilities, as well as consequences for breaking the rules. All these rules were generally acknowledged by all the stakeholders to come from borstal institutions as effective in lending a structured environment that deters delinquent behavior. All stakeholders concurred that the existence of the rules and their enforcement, as indicated by parents, is among factors that seem to be an indicator of effective parental monitoring and supervision.

Inversely, laxity in the enforcement of explicit guidelines encourages and nurtures delinquency. In addition, all stakeholders agreed that parents need to be informed of the activities of their children's free time from parents having conversations with their children discussing their hobbies, interests, and the people with whom they are friends. It enabled the counselors to further reveal issues such as communication patterns and the issue of trust between the parents and the juveniles. This is because they determine how knowledgeable the parents are about their children and the activities that their children are involved in. At the most general terms, the counsellors thus acknowledged and consented that unawareness was a key factor for delinquent behaviour and therefore implied interventions fostering open communication and promoting trust between parents and children.

Proactive practices that came out include attention for children, knowing their friends, and this came out to be the key strategy influencing juvenile behavior according to stakeholders from the directorate of children services in the counties and private child protection agencies. The stakeholders from the private child protection agencies, however, maintained that this is a strategy that should be used with utmost care since over-monitoring and over-supervision both work to intensify antisocial behavior rather than prevent it. In general, stakeholders expressed that parents need to be familiar with whom their children have as friends and that this part of monitoring is critical in being effective. For instance, Stakeholder 1 from Nairobi asserted that it is critical for a balanced approach to ensure supervision is appropriate as very little monitoring results in the child being left without the much-needed guidance and too much of screening may shove the child toward deviant peer groups. Stakeholder 2 from Mombasa said that there should be supervision on a constant basis, as it is during this time that children are most likely to perform or act wrongfully for correction.

Stakeholder 3 from Nairobi indicated that, "emphasis should be drawn on balance. Parents should not oversee their children like hawks who can spur them to find solace in such groups of friends that offer an escape route from over-supervision." Other stakeholders in the Borstal institutions similarly indicated that parents can work with their children's social groups, either by organizing meetings or by establishing an open

line of communication with the group members' parents. Some stakeholders' opinions even went as far as into the relationship dynamics of parent-child conversations on friendships, emphasizing the strong parental role in determining these interrelationships on juvenile behavior.

For instance, this was expressed by a stakeholder from Mombasa: "A parent should maintain an open-ended communication with the child in order to make it easy for the child to inform him or her of issues affecting them, including the sensitive ones,". Such problems are the ones that later compound to stressing levels pushing the child towards delinquent trajectories". There is therefore an agreement among the stakeholders as they unanimously acknowledged that the absence of adequate monitoring and supervision creates an environment conducive to delinquency.

Recommendations following from these findings range from various means of coping with demanding aspects of effective parental monitoring. Parental education was also viewed as a key strategy to empower parents with effective tools and skills through strategies of communication, rule-setting, and strategies for trust-building. Practical examples in this regard will involve role-playing and items on cultural sensitivity to be relevant in varied family contexts. The underlying point is to empower parents with a strong presence in their children's lives. For example, it was suggested that such interventions should focus on improving communication, development of trust, and provision of resources for difficulties associated with monitoring. Examples of empowerment activities are a support group in which parents share experiences followed by an exercise in jointly developing strategies; another example is a parenting workshop using greater structure in actual skills building and mutual support. Within the technological domain, one could easily use technology to enhance effective parental monitoring. Indeed, practical examples encompassed educational campaigns guiding parents on using digital tools, for instance, parental control applications or even tracking features on smartphones. However, the importance of considering technology as a tool that complements rather than replaces direct engagement was emphasized, so that there was balanced and informed utilization of digital resources.

In conclusion, this qualitative analysis of parental monitoring and supervision, informed by the perspectives of respondents, yields a rich exploration of this critical aspect in shaping juvenile behavior. Thus, the consensus on monitoring and supervision strongly builds a firm foundation to make recommendations that should pivot around tailor-made parental education programs, empowerment initiatives, and strategic use of technology. These provide extremely valuable insights into the debate on effective interventions towards juvenile delinquency risk reduction, indicating the place of alert and responsible parenting in today's life. The following statements from the stakeholders illustrate assertions given by stakeholders in connection with the relationship between parental monitoring and supervision and juvenile behavior:

Both aspects of supervision and monitoring are important. If children are not adequately monitored it is not okay. The parent doesn't ensure the child has done the homework etc. Too much monitoring is also bad. The child will be uncomfortable in turn making them seek to join groups that will encourage them to do the wrong things.
(Stakeholder 6, Nairobi)

Yes, supervision and monitoring are very crucial, because the child is not supervised, they may be doing the wrong thing but no person to correct them
(Stakeholder 6, Nairobi)

Yes, the child will not be able to know what is to be done and what not to do. The dynamics of parental supervision and monitoring are critical in shaping a child's development, and finding the right balance is key. Inadequate monitoring can leave children without essential guidance, such as ensuring the completion of homework, which is pivotal to their educational progress and personal responsibility. On the other hand, excessive monitoring poses its own set of challenges. When a child feels suffocated by constant scrutiny, it can create discomfort, potentially driving them to seek solace in peer groups that may influence them towards delinquent behaviors. The desire for autonomy may lead them to gravitate towards associations that counteract the perceived overbearing control at home
(Stakeholder 3, Nairobi).

It is important to have a balanced approach to supervision and monitoring. Proper supervision and monitoring involve providing guidance without stifling independence, ensuring a child's needs are met while also allowing them the space to develop their own decision-making skills. When a parent is overly strict in their monitoring. The child, feeling stifled and unable to express themselves freely, may be driven to find consolation in groups that seemingly offer an escape from stringent parental oversight. (Stakeholder 3, Nairobi).

These results are in agreement with the findings from a study by Low, Tan, Nainee, Viapude, & Kailsan (2018) that focused on Malaysian juvenile offenders in a study to determine the impact of parental surveillance and peer rejection on antisocial behavior. 360 young offenders from three residential juvenile rehabilitation facilities were involved in the study; (Tunas Bakti Schools; TBS). The results showed that antisocial conduct differed by gender and that there was a strong correlation between antisocial behavior, and inadequate parental supervision. Parental supervision and peer rejection are the main causes of anti-social behavior among young offenders. The study highlighted the value of implementing proactive parental monitoring measures.

These results are also in agreement with the findings from a study by Vaughan, Speck, Frick, Robertson, Ray, Thornton, & Cauffman (2022) who undertook a longitudinal study to determine the parental correlations with delinquent peer affiliation, picking up on the hypothesis that insufficient parental supervision is a major risk factor for linking adolescents with deviant behaviors.

In regard to family conflicts, a significant portion of respondents disagree or strongly disagree that there is a family history of violence or physical abuse in their past (58.6% combined). A substantial number of respondents agree or strongly agree that they argue about the same things in their family over and over again (45.3% combined). The majority of respondents disagree or strongly disagree that their parents quarrel frequently (50.2% combined).

Table 4.18

Family conflicts frequency responses

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
7 There is a family history of violence or physical abuse in my past	43 11.9%	51 14.2%	55 15.3%	88 24.4%	123 34.2%
8 We argue about the same things in my family over and over again	40 11.1%	51 14.2%	30 8.3%	121 33.6%	118 32.8%
9 My parents quarrel frequently	34 9.4%	32 8.9%	50 13.9%	97 26.9%	147 40.8%

To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on family conflicts are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on the family conflicts score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the score of family conflicts between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicated that there was a difference $U=11435.0$, $z = -4.694$, $p < .05$, with a small effect of $r = 0.24$ with delinquents scoring higher in family conflicts (median=2.33, $N=160$), compared to non-delinquents (median=2.00, $N=200$). The comparative analysis thus highlights distinct differences in family conflicts between delinquents and non-delinquents.

In this regard, and in line with the need to understand better how family conflicts relate to juvenile delinquency, the researchers solicited information from the same stakeholders and authorities. All the scholars and experts had the opinion that family conflict forms the basic parameter of a child's behavioral trajectory along the line of crime. More significantly, the opinions of the various stakeholders interviewed proceeded to illustrate the various ways in which family conflict influences a child's behavior. It was said that there is already a commotion in the family as a result of conflict which has affected the mental well-being of a child and choices when it comes to behavior. The research presented that some of the respondents are saying these children raised in families with a lot of conflict are even more likely to use drugs and join gangs in order to find peace which consequently exposes them to criminality. Stakeholder 2 from Nairobi County explained the connection between family disputes and deviance by pointing out what takes place in a violent family, with the children

being indirectly subject to acts of violence that later program their approach to conflict resolution. With the existence of a hostile environment, children might be driven to internalize their emotions, thus withdrawing from open communication and emotional expression. Also, stakeholder 2 responded that the impact of family conflict can be far more insidious than actual experiences of abuse; stakeholder 2 explained further that the bitterness between parents can result in an emotional neglect of the child since he is left most of the time to his own devices to think through his emotions. The lack of emotional care and understanding within a family unit can make a child feel isolated, depriving them of an important sense of belonging.

The understandings gained from the officers and stakeholders of the Directorate of Children's Services underscored a number of aspects of this intricate relationship, bringing us to its roots, such as recognition of intergenerational transmission of violent inclinations in families that underlined the urgency of understanding some violent tendencies engaged in by both parents and their influence on the development of antisocial behavior in children. After a thorough analysis of the interview responses, it emerges that a pattern of violence within the family endures and is transmitted across generations. The counselors reported that the contributive factors to a family history of violence would be societal norms or unresolved trauma, with the implications for the psychological and emotional health of juveniles being grave.

They further delved into the disruptive role of these stressors, especially repetitive arguments within the family, in contributing to juvenile delinquency. The respondents seemed to agree that there is a linkage, thereby fathoming the nexus between frequent arguments and violence, lack of happiness and warmth, and general lack of attachment which affects the child adversely by later seeking consolation in antisocial activities or among delinquent peers. This is more so if the arguments are parental quarrels, as attested to by the counselors. Parental quarrels especially came out as one of the main criminogenic contributors, which influences the general well-being of the youths. Youths watch and mimic violence observed in the family and start to develop patterns of aggressive behavior slowly. Moreover, the intensity and frequency of the quarrels have also been noted by the counselors to influence delinquency behavior. The counselors reported that the triggers of such arguments and how members of the family

deal with conflict are important in developing interventional strategies addressing underlying matters. The recurrence of family arguments, their nature and subjects, is a blueprint for some potential sources of tension and constitutes a function that underlies the best means of designing interventions that get beneath the mere analysis of surface conflict. Identifying factors contributing to the conflict—whether it was a breakdown in communication or financial stress—designs interventions that address underlying issues. Possible interventions may include intense family counseling, financial literacy programs, and community-based support services.

The stakeholders from the private child protection agencies seemed to be in consensus with the counselors that family conflicts have massive repercussions on the emotional and psychological state of mind of the juvenile. Being in frequent situations where violence is witnessed or quarreled over can cause stress, anxiety, and feelings of insecurity. This was further explained by stakeholder 5 from Mombasa on the effects of witnessing conflicts at home: if parents are always quarreling, the child will feel uncomfortable staying there and may decide to go to the streets or move to neighbors' families where they will find comfort and peace of mind. Family conflicts can result in dire consequences, such as loss of life, divorce, and unemployment. These findings carry a lot of weight; it is, therefore, a recommendation that a few things be put in place to help break the cycle of family conflict and its impact on juveniles. It further calls for the most drastic measures to be put in place for training the juvenile on how to deal with mental issues early enough while at school, as they are still manageable. The input of a counselor, support groups, and ready access to mental health professionals will together make the intervention an available resource in which juveniles can have a refuge from the impact of family conflict, advance their general well-being and resilience.

In addition, the thematic analysis of these responses indicates that family disputes can go beyond the home and affect the way in which juveniles behave with their peers and within the community. Observation and imitation of such violent behaviors around the family, when practiced slowly and internalized, may cause the child to act violently or aggressively towards other children. Comprehensive intervention that takes into account the extended consequences of familial conflicts can best address this problem.

The presence of local community conflict resolution schemes and peer support operations can, in their ways, bring about a better-synchronized societal situation for the juveniles and lower the chances of their being delinquents. Considered core services include family counseling and support services, through which the family is provided with tools to support conflict resolution, improved patterns of communication, and more healthy dynamics. This collaborative approach will be evident from the inclusion of mental health professionals, social services, and community organizations focused on ending the cycle of family conflict.

Educational programs were based on conflict resolution for both the parents and the juveniles. The stakeholders stated that these interventions enable parents with the right tools and approaches in communication, negotiation, and conflict resolution process. The same one was also observed as effective through school-based programs, community workshops, and parenting education programs in establishing a decent family that diminishes the possible occurrence of juvenile delinquency. Since the consequences from family conflicts are emotional and psychological, supporting the juveniles through mental health interventions was also observed as necessary. Other stakeholders from private child protection agencies and the counselors also noted that providing a space for juveniles to express their feelings and deal with the effects of family conflicts helps in making them strong and resilient.

In conclusion, the responses from stakeholders on the relationship between family conflicts and juvenile delinquency provide rich insights into the influences of one thing on the other. The findings not only underscore the pervasive impact of family conflicts on juvenile behavior but also offer actionable recommendations for targeted interventions. Generally, therefore, the stakeholders seem to agree that family conflicts provide a fertile environment for grooming juvenile delinquents. The following statements from the stakeholders illustrate these assertions:

There is a link between family conflicts and delinquency. In abusive families, children may be indirectly influenced in violent ways, shaping their understanding of conflict resolution. Alternatively, faced with a hostile environment, children might internalize their emotions, closing themselves off from healthy communication and emotional

expression. Moreover, the repercussions of family conflicts extend beyond the immediate experiences of abuse. Bitterness between parents can manifest in a neglect of the child's emotional needs, leaving them without the necessary support to navigate the complexities of their feelings. The absence of emotional care and understanding within the family unit can lead to a sense of isolation for the child, depriving them of a crucial sense of belonging.

(Stakeholder 2, Nairobi)

It affects because the child will lack a family figure to guide them on best behaviors due to the consequences of family conflicts like parental separation death or divorce. In these instances, the child not only grapples with the emotional toll of such significant life changes but also faces the loss of a familial figure who traditionally guides them toward positive behaviors. A situation where parents separate or divorce due to ongoing conflicts. The child, caught in the crossfire, may experience feelings of abandonment, confusion, or resentment. Without a stable family structure, the child lacks a consistent figure to provide guidance on appropriate behaviors.

(Stakeholder 4, Nairobi)

Yes, it affects if the child ever sees conflict at home, parents are always quarreling, the child will feel uncomfortable staying there. They may decide to go to the streets or move to neighbor's families where they will find comfort and peace of mind.

(Stakeholder 5, Mombasa)

Yes, it does; family conflicts may cause death, separation, job loss, and many worse things when a family is in constant conflict, the children may be psychologically tortured hence leading to unlawful practices. When the conflict leads to separation. The child may engage in unlawful activity, such as stealing to cater for the losses caused by the conflict **(Stakeholder 6, Mombasa)**

Family conflicts have also been identified as a significant contributing factor to the development of juvenile delinquency. A study by Eiden and colleagues (2008) examined the relationship between inter-parental conflict and delinquency among adolescents. They assessed the influence of inter-parental conflict on delinquency by collecting data from parents, adolescents, and teachers. The results indicated that higher levels of inter-parental conflict were associated with higher levels of delinquency in

adolescents. This suggests that unresolved conflicts between parents can have a negative influence on the behavior of adolescents, thus in agreement with the findings of this study.

A study by Liu, De Li, Zhang, & Xia (2020) was carried out in China to determine the relationship between family conflicts and the occurrence of adolescent delinquency. 2,496 adolescents were involved in the study, which evaluated marriage discords and its relationship to incidents of delinquency that were recorded across China. The study found that, in reality, there was a strong positive association between family conflicts and delinquency rates, with mental health issues and parental attachment serving as confounding variables.

In regard to child maltreatment a significant number of respondents disagree or strongly disagree that their parent or another adult in the household often swore at them, insulted them, or humiliated them (52.7% combined). Responses are fairly evenly distributed across the agreement levels, indicating mixed experiences regarding physical abuse within the family. A small but significant proportion of respondents' report experiences of sexual touching or fondling by an adult or person at least 5 years older than them (15.5% combined). A relatively small proportion of respondents' report experiences of attempted or actual oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse by an adult or person at least 5 years older than them (10.0% combined). A notable portion of respondents reported experiencing situations where they often felt they did not have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect them (14.4% combined). Additionally, a significant percentage report feeling unloved or unimportant in their family (21.8% combined).

Table 4.19

Child Maltreatment

Child Maltreatment		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
10	My parent or another adult in the household often swore at me, insulted me, or humiliated me	37 10.3%	33 9.2%	46 12.8%	93 25.8%	151 41.9%

11	My parents/caregivers often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at me	41 11.4%	31 8.6%	33 9.2%	121 33.6%	134 37.2%
12	An adult or person at least 5 years older than me has ever touched or fondled me or had me touch their body in a sexual way	35 9.7%	21 5.8%	26 7.2%	74 20.6%	2 0.4%
13	An adult or person at least 5 years older than me has ever attempted or actually had oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with me	35 9.7%	19 5.3%	16 4.4%	71 19.7%	219 60.8%
14	I often felt that I didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect me	26 7.2%	18 5%	29 8.1%	98 27.2%	189 52.5%
15	I often felt that no one in my family loved me or thought that I was not important or special	30 8.3%	24 6.7%	40 11.1%	100 27.8%	166 46.1%

To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on child maltreatment are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on the child maltreatment score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the score of child maltreatment between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicated that there was a difference $U=9656.0$, $z = -6.502$, $p < .05$, with a medium effect of $r = 0.34$ with delinquents scoring higher in child maltreatment (median=2.17, N=160), compared to non-delinquents (median=1.50, N=200). The comparative analysis thus highlights distinct differences in child maltreatment between delinquents and non-delinquents.

To deepen our understanding of the connection between child maltreatment and juvenile delinquency, the researcher sought perspectives from relevant stakeholders and authorities. All participants emphasized that instances of child maltreatment serve as the foundation for molding a child's behavioral trajectory, especially in the context of criminal behavior. The detailed insights provided by authorities specializing in children's issues, who were interviewed, shed light on the different ways in which child maltreatment impacts juvenile delinquency. Child maltreatment as a factor influencing

delinquency opens avenues for understanding the relationship between abusive or neglectful behaviors and subsequent criminal tendencies in children unraveling the psychological mechanisms through which maltreatment leads to delinquency. The stakeholders stated that children who are maltreated are more likely to be delinquents. Some of the stakeholders asserted that lack of peace, comfort, and love from the family exposes children to delinquent behaviour to suppress the trauma that comes with maltreatment. Stakeholder 1 from Mombasa said that child maltreatment in the family can lead to mental disturbance in the child. He noted that some children are psychologically tortured which makes it difficult to cope with stressors in their lives. Most stakeholders noted that children who are maltreated lack the mental capacity to make appropriate decisions that may prevent them from engaging in crimes. They also mentioned that if a child is mistreated, they may be pushed to join bad company. The stakeholders from the borstal institutions emphasized this, that if subjected to mistreatment, children find themselves forced into seeking solace and companionship in undesirable circles, such as gangs.

The stakeholders from the private child protection agencies unpacked the issues of child maltreatment further, mentioning that it often manifests in very many households through verbal and physical abuse within the household. The responses emphasized the effect of the frequency of exposure and the nature of these abuses, shedding light on the dynamics contributing to delinquent behavior among youth. The private child protection agencies revealed the profound impact of constant insults, humiliation, and physical violence on the emotional and psychological well-being of young individuals. Stakeholder 6 from Nairobi County mentioned that insults and physical abuse take away the confidence of the children, especially girls. She noted that the child will constantly feel deficient and fearful, which later affects even their motivation in life further limiting their options in life which in turn influences their delinquent lifestyles.

Sexual abuse, identified as a particularly grave form of child maltreatment, was also deeply explored through the qualitative interviews. The stakeholders mentioned the psychological consequences of the experiences on juveniles who have encountered sexual abuse including constant anxiety, mistrust, lack of empathy, and aggressive sexual and non-sexual tendencies and potential which can be linked to juvenile

delinquency. There seemed to be a consensus on the harm brought about by sexual abuse. The counselors mentioned that quite a number of these abuses go unreported since the child fears the repercussions of reporting, especially because the perpetrators are usually a close relative or family friend such as the father or close relative. These children might as well just be quiet, sad, distressed, or turn out sexually abusive. They seemed to agree that the distressing scenario where a father or close relative becomes an agent of abuse, perpetuates an environment of harm that no child should be left to live in, which most of the time affects the child negatively. Understanding the context, emotional toll, and factors contributing to sexual abuse within families or communities was underscored as crucial for crafting interventions that address the root causes and support survivors.

Neglect, covering issues like insufficient food, inadequate clothing, and emotional deprivation, was also recognized as a significant aspect of child maltreatment. The private child protection agencies explored the lived experiences of juveniles who have faced neglect, shedding light on their daily struggles and feelings of unimportance. Stakeholder 2 from Nairobi mentioned that when children are subjected to mistreatment or neglect, they try to find solace and companionship in undesirable circles, such as gangs, thereby starting their delinquent patterns. The borstal institution officers in Mombasa also mentioned the cases of street children who later joined gangs are mostly brought by conditions of neglect and mistreatment in the families. They also mentioned that addressing the economic and social factors contributing to neglect is vital for interventions that address not only immediate consequences but also broader issues of poverty and familial dysfunction that may contribute to juvenile delinquency.

The long-term effects of child maltreatment on the juveniles' development and behavior, such as stress, trauma, and emotional instability, were highlighted. It has been unanimously reported that maltreated juveniles usually develop maladaptive coping mechanisms, which include delinquent behaviors as a way of survival or escaping the situation. The responses also indicated that the impact of child maltreatment could be felt in their social relationships, thus affecting strained interaction with peers and people in authority, and young peoples' ability to form healthy relationships which contributed to their delinquency, and consequently delinquency is related to the mental health of

the child, and therefore it results in more complex psychological problems like depressions, anxieties and even post-traumatic stress disorder. The interview responses also intimated that easily accessible mental health services, counseling support, and community-based initiatives are of cardinal importance if interventions are to have the effect of attenuating the mental health consequences of maltreatment and reducing the chances of delinquency. The following statements from the stakeholders illustrate these assertions:

It is there. If you ill-treat your child, he may be forced to seek bad company. Following harassment, or neglect, children feel pushed into having to find their comfort and friendship in undesired groups, like gangs. Now, his search for peace and comfort, which he does not get within his own home, forces him to seek substitutes that usually get him into crimes.

(Stakeholder 2, Nairobi)

Yes. It can lead to mental disturbance in the child. Some of them, they are tortured psychologically, they are mentally disturbed and unable to cope with stressors in their lives. This inability to cope with the stress in their lives can contribute to them being involved in criminal behaviors.

(Stakeholder 1, Mombasa)

There is when a child in his family is mistreated he may conduct delinquency. For instance, if a child has denied basic needs, such as food, he might steal to feed himself/herself.

(Stakeholder 5, Mombasa)

Quite a number where the father or close relative used to abuse them. These children might as well be sexually abusive or they will just keep quiet. The traumatic situation where a father or close relative becomes an agent of abuse, perpetuating an environment of harm. In such cases the absence of intervention or support from the mother that aggravates the vulnerability of a child.

(Stakeholder 4, Nairobi)

The impacts of early exposure to violence among adolescents and the accompanying escape behaviors were also studied by Haynie et al. (2009). The study employed a descriptive survey design to identify the related effects of exposing children to violence in either form—direct or indirect drawing a sample of 11,949 school-aged adolescents in the US. According to the study, whether teenagers were subjected to direct or indirect violence, departure behaviors were severe and included running away from home, quitting school, teenage pregnancies, suicide attempts, and juvenile criminality.

A critical analysis of therapies for girls' delinquency that take gender into account was done by Kerig and Schindler (2013). The authors found that higher rates of delinquency in girls were related to child abuse, mental health issues, and family factors like parental substance abuse, parental rejection, and a lack of parental supervision. They also discovered that these factors were associated with high rates of delinquency in boys.

Hamby and Grych (2012) performed a critical analysis of the theoretical and empirical underpinnings of various forms of interpersonal violence and abuse and found a link between early abuse and later involvement in crime and delinquency. According to these findings, child abuse plays a significant role in the emergence of juvenile delinquency.

In regard to precocious role entry, a significant portion of respondents agree or strongly agree that they were often instructed to babysit or cook for their siblings (32.5% combined). A notable percentage of respondents disagree or strongly disagree that they were often forced to skip school to take care of their siblings (66.9% combined). A significant portion of respondents agree or strongly agree that they were often instructed to do chores while their siblings were playing (27.8% combined). A substantial percentage of respondents disagree or strongly disagree that they were often instructed to work in order to earn money for family expenses (71.8% combined).

Table 4.20

Precocious Role Entry

Precocious Role Entry	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
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16	I was often instructed to babysit or cook for my siblings	48 13.3%	69 19.2%	52 14.4%	70 19.4%	121 33.6%
17	I was often forced to skip school to take care of my siblings	21 5.8%	25 6.9%	28 7.8%	70 19.4%	216 60%
18	I was often instructed to do chores while my siblings were playing	23 6.4%	41 11.4%	42 11.7%	101 28.1%	153 42.5%
19	I was often instructed to work in order to earn money for family expenses	25 6.9%	13 3.6%	27 7.5%	61 16.9%	234 65%

To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on precocious role entry are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on the precocious role entry score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the score of precocious role entry between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicated that there was a difference $U=13266.0$, $z = -2.817$, $p < .05$, with a small effect of $r = 0.14$ with delinquents scoring higher in precocious role entry (median=2.00, N=160), compared to non-delinquents (median=1.75, N=200). The comparative analysis thus highlights distinct differences in precocious role entry between delinquents and non-delinquents' between delinquents and non-delinquents.

Views from the relevant stakeholders and authorities sought to understand better the precocious role entrance that leads to juvenile delinquency. All of them agreed that precocious role entrances are very instrumental at deciding on the life span of a child, in particular when it comes to crime. The views presented by prison officers who were interviewed help to indicate some ways through which assigning adult roles to children results in juvenile delinquency. The views of the stakeholders have underlined a very strong truth: the great impact of precocious role entry on the children, especially children who are overburdened with caregiving responsibilities, leaves them much alone at the time they are supposed to be partaking of something. These show that children are wrapped in complexities because of roles that are not theirs to play, unveiling the implications it holds toward different aspects of educational life, social life, and emotional lives. Most of the respondents felt that one should not 'take

childhood from the child'. Children burdened with caregiving responsibilities in the form of babysitting or cooking suffer at the hands of such responsibilities, due to which their educational, social, and emotional growth gets hampered. Identification of factors associated with these responsibilities, that in retrospect would appear adverse to the child, might aid in effective formulation of family-targeted intervention programmes.

The forced absence of children from school for either family duties or house chores seems to be the most striking indicator of precocious role entry.

The reasons behind these forced school absences are targeted to benefit the parent at the expense of the child, thus having negative effects on the children's education and general development. Respondents also reported the fact that children sent to work at precocious ages in order to contribute to the family expense take on premature role entry to income-generating activities, thereby compromising their development with a lot of adult pressure. They felt the intervention should be aimed at creating economic opportunities for the family in ways that do not translate to negatively affecting the educational and developmental needs of the child. Having put forward that managing economic imperatives along with the requirement for continuing education is the key in breaking the cycle of precocious role entry- not just in families categorized as poor but in those led by single parents- they concluded. Such findings as this, therefore, do suggest that precocious role entry will have wide situational deficits of juveniles' development and behavior and goes a step ahead in generating further educational disruption because of forced school absence and early caregiving/income-generating activities, subsequently resulting in deep impacts on a child's academic performances and aspirations to his/her overall self-esteem.

This strips child of the normative childhood experience and may have psycho-emotional consequences. Children carrying this added burden, being a carer or working in other ways, can become isolated from other children, missing vital peer groups and their socialization. This has negative effects on the child's development of social skills, interaction with others, and finally on belonging within a peer group.

In conclusion, the thematic analysis of precocious role entry emphasizes the need for targeted interventions that prioritize education, address familial needs, fair assignment of chores and fostering a supportive environment for the affected children. The following statements from the stakeholders illustrate these assertions:

It affects. It does not take the childhood from the child. Some get assigned roles, and it is unfair when children are assigned adult roles. Some children get assigned roles of income generation or caregiving to the detriment of their attending school and child duties. The children deserve to play like other children. Too much housework robs playtime, which a child needs to develop. An example is a child receiving some caregiving or income-generating activities that he spends his day on, doing tedious work he does not even have time for unstructured play—which is very important for his well-being.

(Stakeholder 3, Nairobi)

This exposes the injustice of life on children by giving them roles that are meant to be held by other adults, like generating income or giving care. The practice of child labor not only takes away the crucial right to education from children but also ruins the time required for activities that would otherwise seem indispensable for the children to grow emotionally and socially. Imagine children, instead of going to school and getting involved in age-related activities, being made to bear the burdens of adulthood. This can be rather early induction into the complexities of adulthood, which can set up misconceptions about their capabilities and truncation of their potential for growth.

(Stakeholder 6, Mombasa)

Indeed, the effect of assigning children adult roles prematurely goes beyond merely disrupting-it basically deprives them of a Childhood that is their due. The dangers of children not being able to lead innocent lives full of carte blanche and, instead, being led under the weight of responsibilities over their developmental capacities are far too many to be underemphasized. The right to play is one of the most important tenets of childhood and at the heart of creativity, social skills, and emotional resilience. Intensive domestic work, which is usually loaded onto children who are playing adult roles, not only infringes upon the time they are supposed to spend playing but also generally hampers their development.

(Stakeholder 1, Mombasa)

Precocious role-taking, when duties within the family (caregiving, making decisions, and solving problems) that would typically be filled by adults are instead taken by children, in the family is among the significant variables in the development of delinquency as examined by Ryan et al. (2005).

In their 1982 study, Gove and Crutchfield examined how parental and adolescent traits affected the prevalence of delinquency and depression. The study's findings indicated that precocious duties in the family were linked to a higher likelihood of delinquency and despair. The findings specifically showed that precocious roles in the family were linked to greater rates of delinquency and sadness in adolescent youth. According to this, precocious duties may raise the likelihood of delinquency and depression because of the stress and lack of support they may cause.

A meta-analysis of experimental trials of diversion programs for young offenders was carried out by Schwalbe, Gearing, Mac Kenzie, and Jarjoura (2012). The study's findings demonstrated a link between early family responsibilities and a higher chance of recidivism. This shows that premature positions may increase the probability of recidivism because of the strain and lack of support they can cause. The majority of the studies on precocious positions in the family point to an increased likelihood of criminal conduct, depression, recidivism, and delinquency when these roles are present. Due to the stress and lack of support such precocious roles can bring, the research suggests that they may raise the likelihood of these outcomes. It is crucial that parents and other adults take precautions to prevent youngsters from being given precocious roles in the family and are aware of the potential problems involved.

A logistic regression was performed to ascertain the predictive effects of family management practices on the likelihood that a child will be delinquent versus not be delinquent. The researcher tested the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant predictive relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. The logistic regression model was statistically significant, $X^2(1, N = 360) = 35.36, p = .000$. The model explained 12.5%

(Nagelkerke R2) of the variance in delinquency. The model was able to correctly classify 46.9% of those who would turn out delinquent and 82.5% of those who would not, for an overall success rate of 66.7%. Table 2 shows the logistic regression coefficient, Wald test, and odds ratio for each of the predictors. The odds ratio for family management practices indicates that when holding all other variables constant, a child is 2.3 times more likely to turn out delinquent than non-delinquent with poor family management practices. Therefore, employing a .05 criterion of statistical significance, null hypothesis was thus rejected because the findings show a statistically significant predictive relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency. Family management practices has significant partial predictive effects on juvenile delinquency at 0.00 which is less than the threshold of 0.05.

Table 4.21

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients				
		Chi-square	Df	Sig.
	Step	35.372	1	.000
Step 1	Block	35.372	1	.000
	Model	35.372	1	.000

Table 4.22

Model Summary and Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	459.241 ^a	.094	.125

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			
Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	39.710	8	.052

Table 4.23

Classification Table

Classification Table^a					
	Observed	Predicted		Percentage Correct	
		no conflict	Conflict		
Step 1	category	No conflict	165	35	82.5
		Conflict	85	75	46.9

Overall Percentage	66.7
a. The cut value is .500	

Table 4.24

Variables in the Equation

		Variables in the Equation							
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step	Score2FamilyManagementPractices	-.887	.159	31.012	1	.000	2.342	.302	.563
1 ^a	Constant	3.208	.628	26.111	1	.000	24.717		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Score2FamilyManagementPractices.

In sum, the findings suggest that family management practices—such as supervision, family conflicts, child maltreatment, and precocious role entry—can have a particular impact on the development of juvenile delinquency. Parental supervision was very well established as related to juvenile delinquency; that is, children without reliable parental supervision may engage in unsupervised activities or experience substance use and other offenses. In the absence of parents, children are fully exposed to peer pressure and negative influence, and thus the tendencies for antisocial acts heighten. This relation underscores the importance of parental supervision in efforts to control antisocial behavior among young offenders. After-school programs, community-oriented policing, and parent education can fill in these gaps, offering an organized setting for these adolescents.

The findings of the researches further detailed that child abuse, neglect, early entry into premature roles and family-management-related factors like parental supervision all culminate in higher levels of children and teens' delinquency. Parents should, therefore become cognizant of the way their behavior influences their child's behavior and should try to resolve conflicts between members to avoid the chances of delinquency. It is also crucial for there to be supportive and consistent discipline practices by the parents for the development of desirable behavior by the child. Informed by the stakeholders' insights, the findings enrich the aspect that the family dynamics must be understood in creating the environment that supports delinquency among children in Kenyan households. The family is one of the basic units for socialization that is tasked with changing the values, behaviors, and choice-making actions in a child. These practices

thus become very essential to be explored in order to understand the situational factors sustaining juvenile delinquency in Kenya.

The recommendations from the interviews are that the setting of clear rules and consistent forms of discipline are the backbone of good family management. The responses from the interviews are of the opinion that children who are raised in homes with clear rules of operation and consequences are typically likely to put up societal skills and behave in a prosocial manner. Inconsistent discipline or lack of clear rules may bring confusion among the children, it henceforth places the risks of delinquent activities high. In this regard, the relationship between family discipline practices and juvenile delinquency calls for structure and consistency. In fact, programs that range from parenting education, community-based services, to school-based services can help parents train themselves in implementing effective strategies of discipline that can minimize the risks of delinquent behaviors. The counsellors also reported that open and effective communication within the family creates a positive and healthy environment for the child.

Such inadequate or poor communication patterns can result in misunderstandings, emotional upset, and frustration, which may set the child toward antisocial behaviors as an acting-out behavior. Adolescents who feel that there is a lack of emotional support or that their concerns are hard to express within the family may seek other outlets, such as associating with delinquent peers or engaging in risky behaviors. This can be well explained by the connection between poor family communication and juvenile delinquency. Teens undergo a lot of emotional turmoil. When children feel that they are not in a position to express their concerns or get any kind of emotional support, they will find other outlets for their emotions through the performance of delinquent activities. This, therefore, underscores the issue that families should ensure that there is good communication; that way, there is less emotional distress, hence less cases of delinquency amongst teenagers. Family counselling services, communication workshops and community programs orientated to emotional well-being can give more loving and communicating atmosphere to the family, which offers children better support. The conflict management and resolution patterns of the family greatly affect a child's perspective of how conflicts are resolved. Parents who are empowered with

dealing with positive issue resolution techniques model behaviour that allows adolescents to deal with conflict in a non-violent and workable way.

Other possible implications of rising family conflict or failed conflict resolution practices at home are mounting stress levels and emotional disturbances in children, thereby culminating in delinquent behaviors. Families with inefficient conflict resolution skills in dealing with conflicts are likely to contribute to juvenile delinquency through child exposure and exemplification. Children who have frequent family conflicts or histories of conflicts at home may venture into alternative social groups for support, where they are exposed to delinquent peers. The relationship implies the possibility of family-based conflict interventions that are applicable to enhance the effective resolution strategies of I&I conflicts thus establishing a climate in which the youths will be dwelling within more stable existentially. Family conflict resolution training, community mediation and school-based conflict Resolution programs can assist in establishing a peaceful family environment and thereby minimizing the threat of juvenile delinquency.

Recommendations given include the implementation of community-based after-school programs that provide a structured environment for adolescents, collaboration with law enforcement to enhance community policing, ensuring increased visibility and safety, and conducting campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of positive family management practices.

4.5.3 H₀₃: There is No Relationship Between Parent-Child Attachment Characteristics and Juvenile Delinquency

The researcher tested the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant predictive relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. Respondents were asked to fill questionnaire regarding the relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency. The questionnaire included inquiries related to parental involvement, such as "When at home, I spend most of my free time with my parent," "My parents played with me often," and "My parents are people who enjoy doing things with me." Additionally, questions pertaining to support and nurturance were posed, including

statements like "My parents support and encourage me," "I can count on my parents to help me out if I have some kind of a problem," and "My parents help me find solutions to my problems." The questionnaire also addressed parental separation, with questions like "My parents/guardians have separated" and observations such as "I rarely see my father around" and "I rarely see my mother around."

A substantial percentage of respondents agree or strongly agree that when at home, they spend most of their free time with their parents (55.9% combined). A significant portion of respondents agree or strongly agree that their parents played with them often (55.9% combined). The majority of respondents agree or strongly agree that their parents are people who enjoy doing things with them (67.2% combined).

Table 4.25

Parental Involvement frequency responses

#	Parental Involvement Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	When home I spend most of my free time with my parent	65 18.1%	136 37.8%	86 23.9%	44 12.2%	29 8.1%
2	My parents played with me often	47 18.1%	136 37.8%	86 23.9%	44 12.2%	29 8.1%
3	My parents are people who enjoy doing things with me	98 27.2%	144 40%	46 12.8%	36 10%	36 10%

To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on parental involvement are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on the parental involvement score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the score of parental involvement between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicated that there was a difference $U=10287.0$, $z = -5.882$, $p < .05$, with a medium effect of $r = 0.31$ with delinquents scoring higher in parental involvement (median=3.00, N=160), compared to non-delinquents (median=2.00, N=200). The comparative analysis thus highlights distinct differences in parental involvement between delinquents and non-delinquents.

To elaborate further on the existing knowledge of the relationship between parental involvement and juvenile delinquency, the researcher sought the views of different stakeholders who have authority over the matter. According to all the participants, the level of parental involvement forms the foundation upon which a child's behavioral trajectory is set in relation to criminal behavior. The intense views expressed by the stakeholders consulted in this study shed light on the different ways through which parental involvement impacts juvenile delinquency. According to the respondents, parental involvement fosters good behavior and lays the ground for moral growth. For instance, stakeholder 3 from Nairobi indicated just how important parental involvement was to a child's activities. Availability and commitment of the parents in bringing up the children were said to be most significant in bringing out a law-abiding child or a delinquent. The stakeholders, especially the borstal institution raised issues of parent/caregiver presence, closeness to child, friendliness, and the general behavior of the parent. Forms of specific parental involvement, ranging from the level of engagement in academic and extracurricular activities shed light on the diverse ways through which parents can influence their children either positively or negatively.

The counselors returned to the fact that children need to be shown love, care, and attention by their parents/ caregivers otherwise they can end up on the 'streets' in search of the same. What the counsellors said was that participation of the parents in the child's life will enable the parents to understand their children better, guide them and even notice any kind of change in behavior in time and correct their children. Stakeholder 3, Nairobi added that children whose parents are actively involved in their lives are free with them. This is to the advantage since the parent is likely to know all challenges that are facing their children and handle them in time. Thus, the channels through which children could be steered off risks associated with life on the streets unanimously emphasized the role of parental love, care, and attention. The counselors also attested to the deep impact that the availability of parents makes on a child's emotional and psychological stability. This point of departure contributes to the understanding of family dynamics that either encourage or deter delinquent behavior among the young. More importantly, they managed to bring out the relationship of positive parental involvement in conferring a range of benefits that stretch from improving academic achievement to reducing vulnerability to substance abuse and other deviant behaviors.

Of special importance are reasons establishing the significance of positive parental involvement extending to issues such as being involved in educational activities, assisting with homework, and taking time to know how a child is performing at school. This parental support is also transferable to a child's attitude towards school, hence decreasing propensity for delinquency and generally provides actionable insight into the association of academic success and delinquency.

Respondents further pointed out the enjoyment of common activities between parents and children as an important factor in the relationship between parents and children. One of the Nairobi stakeholders commented, "Something as simple as taking your daughter out for a meal doesn't just mean going out anymore; it is about this becoming such a powerful way of showing love, understanding, and guidance." One of the foundational building blocks is participation in activities likely to promote positive father-child interaction, such as play. Activities such as parenting education programs, community activities, and awareness campaigns are therefore advisable to emphasize the significance of such activities in creating tight-knit families and, by implication, reducing the occurrence of juvenile delinquency.

Conclusion: Interaction between parents and children, marked by playing together and enjoying other common activities, shows to be a prominent factor in the child's social skills and behavior. Hence, the research into emotional impacts becomes very important in the attempt to try and establish a link between emotional wellbeing and a lower risk of committing delinquent acts. Positive family interactions are actually very influential on a child's capacity to establish balanced relationships, make responsible decisions, and act appropriately in social situations. This knowledge is very critical in formulating interventions that target the enhancement of family interactions to reduce the risk of juvenile delinquency. Also enriched with the deep insights from the interviews, proposed interventions to create a nurturing environment were recommendations that can strengthen emotional connections within families, counseling services, mental health support, and community-based initiatives. In this environment, a child's emotional resilience can be enhanced, and thus the possibility of his eventually being involved in delinquent activities can be lessened. The following are few examples of statements from the stakeholders:

Parents teach the first and most enduring lessons, from attitudes and moral values to emotional regulation. Most importantly, fathers should not withdraw from their daughters, especially as the young girls enter teenage years. For instance, taking a daughter out for an easy meal becomes more than an act—very strongly, one of love, understanding, and guidance. Sometimes cultural norms dictate that fathers take an unwarranted distance from their daughters as they grow older. This distancing can unknowingly leave daughters yearning for paternal guidance and support during the most critical period in their lives, which therefore exposes or puts them at risk. Moreover, the presence of a parent should not be synonymous with fights and conflicts. It is not a question of the quantity of time dedicated to parenting, but rather the quality of parenting itself. Children want to be raised in a healthy, non-intimidating environment, not one filled with strife. A simple sharing in activities together, be it a school event or a hobby, can enable good parent-child interactions leading to a happy family.

(Stakeholder 1, Nairobi)

If a parent is involved in the activities of the child, they can know if the child is doing a good thing or a bad thing so as to shape their character. Parental involvement means much more than attendance; it signifies being an active participant in one's child's life, which asks for recognition of the positive and a discouragement of the negative. For instance, praising a child after his or her achievement, no matter how small, enables them to obtain self-esteem and motivation. Negative behaviors are attended to and discouraged, showing the young child the way to make constructive choices with empathy and understanding. In this case, the child will grow to know doing the right things and don't find offense in being corrected if correction is always done in a good way

(Stakeholder 3, Mombasa)

Parental involvement plays a very vital way in a child's activities. Parental involvement aids children in being free with their parents. The children may open up at any given time. Parental involvement also helps the parent know exactly what is done by their children hence a chance in giving direct advice and directives accordingly.

(Stakeholder 3, Nairobi)

Using data from a comprehensive analysis of juvenile delinquents' long-term predictors of criminal desistance, Basto-Pereira, Comecanha, and Ribeiro (2015) identified several risk factors. The researchers discovered that parental involvement, family structure, and the strength of family relationships were significant predictors of resistance among adolescent offenders. They found nine studies that satisfied their inclusion criteria. The outcomes also demonstrated that hyperactivity and physical, sexual, and emotional maltreatment were significant predictors of resistance. According to these findings, family-related factors are crucial in the development of adolescent criminality.

Similarly, Walters (2013) conducted a study to establish the evidence on the moderated mediation of the relationship between parental involvement, early adult criminality, and sex. The focus was to establish how crime in early adulthood could result from parental involvement in late adolescence and whether this relationship could be moderated by sex. The study included 579 (272 boys and 307 girls) aged 16 and parental involvement at 18 and observing criminality at 24. From the analysis, by moderating mediation analysis, conducting path analysis, and establishing causal mediation analysis, the study illustrated that there is a conditional indirect relationship between delinquency, parental involvement, and adult crime that is moderated by sex.

In regard to support and nurturance, majority of respondents strongly agree or agree that their parents support and encourage them (81.1% combined). A significant percentage of respondents agree or strongly agree that they can count on their parents to help them out if they have some kind of a problem (75.5% combined). The majority of respondents agree or strongly agree that their parents are people who cheer them up when they are sad (69.4% combined). A substantial portion of respondents agree or strongly agree that their parents help them find solutions to their problems (76.7% combined) and are easy to talk to (76.7% combined). A considerable percentage of respondents agree or strongly agree that their parents smile at them very often (66.7% combined) and often praise them (65.3% combined).

Table 4.26

Support and Nurturance

Support and Nurturance		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
4	My parents support and encourage me	196 54.4%	96 26.7%	25 6.9%	30 8.3%	13 3.6%
5	I can count on my parents to help me out if I have some kind of a problem	188 52.2%	84 23.3%	40 11.1%	31 8.6%	17 4.7%
6	My parents are people who cheer me up when I am sad	139 38.6%	113 30.8%	37 10.3%	42 11.7%	31 8.6%
7	My parents help me find solutions to my problems	173 48.1%	103 28.6%	33 9.2%	25 6.9%	26 7.2%
8	My parents are people who are easy to talk to.	166 46.1%	110 30.6%	29 8.1%	36 10%	19 5.3%
9	My parents are people who smile at me very often	136 37.8%	104 28.9%	50 13.9%	25 6.9%	45 12.5%
10	My parents are people who often praise me.	125 34.7%	108 30%	53 14.7%	48 13.3%	26 7.2%

To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on support and nurturance are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on the support and nurturance score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the score of support and nurturance between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicated that there was a difference $U=10120.0$, $z = -6.033$, $p < .05$, with a medium effect of $r = 0.32$ with delinquents scoring higher in support and nurturance (median=2.14, N=160), compared to non-delinquents (median=1.64, N=200). The comparative analysis thus highlights distinct differences in support and nurturance between delinquents and non-delinquents.

In a bid to further understand the interplay between parental support and nurturance with juvenile delinquency, the researcher interacted with the various stakeholders and

authorities in the relevant fields. All the participants insisted that provision of parental support and nurturance forms a very vital component in the shaping of a child's trajectory of behavior and especially criminal behavior, as was strongly echoed by stakeholder 6 from Mombasa who said: parent support and nurturance are significant elements in the development of a child's lot, shaping much of their behavior and thus their well-being overall. They all indicated that parental support and nurturance are extremely important for a child. Some of those responding went further to correlate this support not only to positive behavior but also with mental well-being and coping mechanisms. The respondents emphasized support and appreciation of good acts done by the child, which acts as motivation for the child to do even better. Stakeholder 3, Nairobi commented on the need to assure a child of support and good nurturing in what they are doing, for they can put more effort into doing good things or in behaving well. According to some of the respondents, lack of support and nurturing demotivates a child by making them feel that the good deeds they do are not good enough. The stakeholders also commented that some of the children resort to criminality to catch their parents' attention and express the need to be known or recognized as an effect of not being recognized for the few good things they do. The respondents in general agree on the basic criminogenic factor contributing to juvenile delinquency-the level of support and encouragement given by parents.

This brings to the limelight the type and level of support and encouragement that the parent gives and also the fine line of parenting and its profusion of child behavior. As cited by stakeholder 6, Mombasa, 'if a child does a good thing before their parents the parent should appreciate their good work. If the parent does not appreciate the good work, the Child may do bad things so that their presence can be recognized. For instance, a child whose positives are continuously overlooked might eventually start doing wrong to get the attention they seek. It becomes a means of getting noticed, however, through undesirable actions. Recognition and appreciation of a child's good actions are thus important in the reinforcement of desirable behavior. When a child performs laudable acts, appreciation from the parent can be a big boost. In this respect and in the consideration of the other answers of the interview, great dynamism of this supportive and encouraging parenting also shows its impact on the esteem, on motivation, and generalized well-being of the child.

Another important feature is the amount to which parents support solutions to problems that children face; the frequency with which parents are actually found to engage in such problem-solving sessions with their child is an index of the type of support they provide and therefore gives a clue about the relationship between effective family support and lowered delinquency. The emotional linkage of parents to children, characterized by joviality and accessibility to communication, is seen as very important to a child's overall psychological health. Positive parental interactions influence emotions, which may have a potential link to emotional support, itself predictive of a reduced propensity for delinquency. Therefore, it becomes very important to identify what works together or against the emotional cheer and accessibility of family life in order to design interventions that would basically strengthen bonds between members.

Frequent parental praise emerged as a significant domain of nurturance based on thematic analysis. Positive statements made by the parents, in the type and frequency when a child is going through a difficult task or has been through extreme harsh conditions, indicate that positive reinforcement is associated with lower odds of delinquency. Another participant, this time from Nairobi, reiterated that there are serious adverse effects, especially when the child is doing positive things and does not get recognized for them; rather, they encourage doing a negative thing for them to be recognized. Operant conditioning, or rewards, is also recognized as one of the powerful tools in shaping a child's behavior and their view of themselves. Positive support systems within the family also showed positive correlations with several advantages, such as better mental health, increased resilience, and less involvement in delinquent activities.

Supportive and encouraging parenting practice was discovered to instill higher levels of motivation and self-esteem upon children and to significantly influence a child's mental health and emotional well-being. The understanding of this impact aids in the formation of interventions for inculcating a sense of 'purpose' and a sense of 'self'. It stressed on the positive support and nurturance in the family, effective communication, as well as effective conflict resolution skills. The problem-solving accessibility and availability of the parents assist the child to develop an acceptable level of effective communication and conflict resolution by being non-violent to one another. It identifies

the information that is the conceptual base of prevention interventions intended to help create a supportive family environment that reduced the possibility of delinquent tendencies in juveniles. The following are example of statements from the stakeholders.

It is very important. If the child is very sure that they have support and good nurturing to what they are doing, they can put more effort in doing good things or in behaving well.

(Stakeholder 3, Nairobi)

Parental support and nurturance form a very vital aspect of a child's development, impacting a lot on his behavior and general well-being. Knowing one has supportive and nurturing backgrounds in times of need will make the child more likely to put effort into positive pursuits and well-behaved conduct. They are most obvious in children who have been reared in nurturing home environments and develop resilience against life stressors. Such support may leave children lacking it in a worse position facing the negative ramifications of stress and pressures in society. The lack of a supportive home setting may be connected to mental health problems, raising further the probabilities of getting involved in delinquent activities as a way of survival

(Stakeholder 6, Mombasa)

Yes. If a child does a good thing before their parents, the parent should appreciate the good work. If the parent does not appreciate good work, the Child may do bad things so that their presence can be recognized. For instance, a child whose positive actions go unnoticed all the time might start doing negative things to get attention. It becomes a means of getting noticed, though through undesirable ways. Recognition and appreciation of a child's good acts are therefore very important in enhancing good behaviour. When children involve themselves in commendable acts, appreciation by the parents acts as a very great incentive.

(Stakeholder 6, Mombasa)

Yes, there are so many negative effects; for example, if the child is doing good things and the parent doesn't recognize them, they will do a bad thing to be recognized, as I have explained earlier. They just want to get your attention.

(Stakeholder 6, Mombasa)

Goldsmith, Petersen, Booley (2021) conducted a study to explore the perspectives of nurturance within the parent-child relationship in resource-constrained families. The study was conducted with a sample of 270 rural families in South Africa. The results of the study showed that the majority of the participants reported that their parents provided nurturance in the form of emotional support, guidance, and protection. The study also found that there was a significant positive correlation between the level of nurturance provided by the parents and the child's perception of their relationship with their parents. This suggests that support and nurturance in the parent-child relationship are important for the development of positive parent-child relationships. Specifically, it suggests that when parents demonstrate warmth and nurturance in their relationship with their children, their children are more likely to perceive their relationship with their parents as positive. As such, it is important for parents to prioritize nurturing and supportive relationships with their children in order to ensure that their children perceive their relationship with their parents in a positive light.

Abar, Jackson, and Wood (2014) conducted a study to explore the reciprocal relations between perceived parental knowledge, support, nurturance, and adolescent substance use and delinquency. The findings of the study showed that there was a significant positive correlation between parental responsiveness, such as nurturance and support, and the level of substance use and delinquency in adolescents. This suggests that support and nurturance in the parent-child relationship are important for the prevention of substance use and delinquency in adolescents. Specifically, it suggests that when parents demonstrate warmth and nurturance in their relationship with their children, their children are less likely to engage in substance use and delinquency. As such, it is important for parents to prioritize nurturing and supportive relationships with their children in order to reduce the risk of substance use and delinquency in their children.

Goering and Mrug (2021) conducted a study to explore the role of empathy as a mediator of the relationship between authoritative parenting and delinquent behavior in adolescence. The findings of the study showed that there was a significant positive correlation between empathy and authoritative parenting, and that empathy was a

significant mediator of the relationship between authoritative parenting and delinquent behavior in adolescence. This suggests that support and nurturance in the parent-child relationship are important for the prevention of delinquent behavior in adolescents. Specifically, it suggests that when parents demonstrate warmth and nurturance in their relationship with their children, their children are less likely to engage in delinquent behavior. As such, it is important for parents to prioritize nurturing and supportive relationships with their children in order to reduce the risk of delinquent behavior in their children.

Genty (2003) conducted a study to explore the role of parental nurturance and emotional support in the context of parental incarceration. The study was conducted with a sample of incarcerated parents and their children. The findings of the study showed that there was a significant positive correlation between the level of parental nurturance and emotional support, and the level of distress experienced by the children. This suggests that support and nurturance in the parent-child relationship are important for the prevention of distress experienced by children with incarcerated parents. Specifically, it suggests that when parents demonstrate warmth and nurturance in their relationship with their children, their children are less likely to experience distress. As such, it is important for parents to prioritize nurturing and supportive relationships with their children in order to reduce the risk of distress in their children.

Caldwell, Beutler, Ross, and Silver (2006) conducted a study to explore the role of parental monitoring, self-esteem, and delinquency among Mexican American male adolescents. The study was conducted with a sample of 95 adolescents aged between 12 and 17 years. The researchers utilized a variety of methods to collect the data, including interviews, questionnaires, and questionnaires administered to the parents. The findings of the study showed that there was a significant positive correlation between parental monitoring, nurturance, and support, and the level of delinquency among Mexican American male adolescents. Specifically, the study found that Mexican American male adolescents who reported higher levels of parental monitoring, nurturance, and support had lower levels of delinquency. This suggests that parental monitoring, nurturance, and support play an important role in the prevention of delinquency among Mexican American male adolescents. Overall, the findings of this

study suggest that support and nurturance in the parent-child relationship are important for the prevention of delinquency in Mexican American male adolescents. The findings also suggest that self-esteem is an important factor in the prevention of delinquency among Mexican American male adolescents. These findings have important implications for the prevention of delinquency among Mexican American male adolescents.

In regard to separation from parents' significant percentage of respondents agree or strongly agree that their parents/guardians have separated (22.2% combined). A substantial percentage of respondents agree or strongly agree that they rarely see their father around (27.5% combined). A notable percentage of respondents agree or strongly agree that they rarely see their mother around (22.7% combined).

Table 4.27

Separation from Parents frequency responses

Statements		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	My parents/guardians have separated	46 12.8%	34 9.4%	32 8.9%	63 17.5%	185 51.4%
1	I rarely see my father around	53 14.7%	46 12.8%	30 8.3%	70 19.4%	161 44.7%
1	I rarely see my mother around	42 11.7%	36 10%	31 8.6%	62 17.2%	189 52.5%

To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on separation from parents are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on the separation from parents score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the score of separation from parents between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicated that there was a difference $U=11988.5$, $z = -4.175$, $p < .05$, with a small effect of $r = 0.22$ with delinquents scoring higher in separation from parents (median=2.33, N=160), compared to non-delinquents (median=1.33, N=200). The comparative analysis thus

highlights distinct differences in separation from parents between delinquents and non-delinquents.

To have a more concise idea on how parental separation is related to juvenile delinquency, the researcher tried to get answers from its concerned parties and from the authorities. They all agreed that parental separation lays out the basis for the way a child is bound to behave, particularly involving criminal behavior patterns. Examples of ways that the respondents said parental separation influences delinquency are. They are quoted saying, "The emotional and psychological effects of parental separation on children are simply unexplainable; a clear guide to how these effects may exacerbate delinquency in a child". The psychological effects of separation are such that it can lead to feelings of abandonment, low self-esteem, and a quest for identity. These underline the impact of parental separation on children.

Stakeholder 6 from Nairobi added that the effect of parental separation or divorce on children is deep, extending into all areas of life and affecting their propensity to commit juvenile delinquencies. The absence of either parent denies such very crucial support and guidance that both parents provide. This may imply that a child is to be faced by the trauma of losing, confusion, and therefore a detrimental emotional and psychological status in an incomplete family structure. Thirdly, the stakeholders also expressed that the issue of separation was complex, mostly linked to economic constraints, conflicts, or cultural factors that become of utmost consideration in designing targeted interventions.

The respondents cited problems that accompanied separation, such as lack of one of a father or a mother figure, lack of a stable home environment, mental and psychological trauma, and lack of a parental touch. They stated that majority delinquents they have found in their line of work are majorly raised by a single parent. Some of the children who were from broken families revealed to the counselors that their parents were constantly bitter because of the separation and they always felt that their parents transferred that anger to them. Reported is the observation from the children that a large number of children from broken families are faced with both verbal and physical abuse. The respondents mentioned that most of the children whose parents were separated

lacked the parental touch since most of the parents usually took them and left them with their relatives to take care of them, yet these relatives might be too busy correcting and directing their own children to notice the new child. This is also part of the explanation as to how most children in single-parent homes become so much more intensely involved in delinquent activities than their counterparts in homes with both mother and father figures.

To give more insight, Stakeholder 1 from Nairobi said that: For example, a boy raised without a father is without a male role model, making it hard for him to learn the nature of roles and responsibility that males must undertake as fathers. Lack of such a role model may affect a child's sex role expectation and thereby ultimately determine the behaviors and careers that the child will adopt. Infrequent contact between separating parents and children thus became the important symptom linked to parental separation. The absence of these experiences may lead to relationships that are under the great tension. They also identified that parental separation, in fact has widespread and long-term impact on juvenile's development and behavior, which usually includes disruption of the family, psychic disturbance as well as shifting of familial supportive systems that directly lead to offending behaviors. Some children may express adamant refusal towards the thought of marriage, while others may seek abuse as a way of coping with the stress in their life. Emotionally, for example, when a parent has separated, his or her children will be mentally or psychologically disturbed, with many questions about why they are not like other children.

Children with low self-esteem tend to be criminal, and depending on the level of their being affected, such children can, at times, engage in crimes, as observed by Stakeholder 3 in Mombasa. Some of the necessary elements in a support environment that reduces the vulnerability of juvenile delinquency include counseling services and support groups and mental health programs due to the availability of emotional support availed. Parental separation further interferes with parental guidance, and the child lacks ample access to consistent guidance that may have effects on the decision-making of a child, the child's value system, and knowledge of social norms. The economic problems further intensified by parental separation are identified as a possible factor in a child's delinquency engagement. The economic pressure, which follows the

separation, also adds to a child's exposure to bad influences and criminal action. This rationalizes interventions that are aimed at reducing economic strains for separated families, which have the potential to reduce the risks in juvenile delinquency. Therefore, based on the insights of the interviews, interventions can also be designed to foster better parent-child relationships in separated families.

Here again, programs of communication, visitation, and co-parental arrangements are illustrative channels for maintaining a good relationship and hence mitigating the effects of separation on juvenile delinquency. Lessons could also be drawn on the interventions that could create alternative support structures for children from separated families, such as mentorship programs, school-based counseling services, or community initiatives; therefore, guidance is made available to them and the probability of pursuing delinquent behaviors is reduced. The following statements illustrate this:

They do not get the support of one parent. All children deserve two parents. Parental breakup or divorce therefore impacts the children tremendously, extending to all areas of their lives, and further increasing the chances that they will commit some form of juvenile delinquency. That is because when they have missing parents, they are denied the very important support and influence that both parents could have given them. This might leave the children in a situation of a feeling of loss and confusion, that in turn affect their emotions and psychological being.

(Stakeholder 6, Nairobi)

The result of parental break-up can be witnessed in different ways. At times one may find a child being totally against the idea of marriage, and again some result in substance abuse to save them from such situations. Emotionally it affects, for example, a parent who has separated, his / her children will be disturbed mentally or psychologically, having a lot of questions as to why they are not like other children. These children they have low self-esteem and depending on the degree of how they are affected, they can sometimes involve themselves in crimes

(Stakeholder 3, Mombasa)

Separation affects children in this way. When the parents separate the children lack parental touch. Lack of a parental touch, in most cases especially when they are

separated, affects the development of a child hence making it hard for such a child to comprehend what is required of them in the future. For instance, a boy whose father is absent may find it difficult to understand the roles and responsibilities of a father. This deficit in role modeling may extend to affect the child's perception of gender roles and hence their behavior and choices.

(Stakeholder 1, Nairobi)

The structure of a single-parent family can make children more vulnerable to external influences, which may lead to joining delinquent groups or gangs. The situation can further be compounded by the absence of guidance on specific gender roles, thereby leaving the children with nobody to set examples before them to follow in their place in society.

(Stakeholder 6, Mombasa)

It can affect. Because there is no person to guide them on their specific gender roles e.g. A boy who grows up in a family without a father will not be able to perform the roles of a father as they lack role models

(Stakeholder 2, Nairobi)

Schroeder, Osgood, and Oghia (2010), also conducted a study on the family transition and juvenile transitions using a sociological inquiry. The study focused on children from non-intact homes who demonstrated a high prevalence of delinquency. It applied the first and third waves of the National Youth Study in the US to assess the effect of family structure changes on changes in delinquent offending between waves through the intermediate process of changes in family time and parental attachment. The first round of data collection (1977) included 1,725 adolescents aged 11 to 17 from seven birth cohorts (1959–1965). The third wave of the NYS contains data from 1,626 original subjects, aged 13 to 19, who were collected in 1979. The study established that changes in both family time and parental attachment accounted for the early formation of delinquency tendencies.

Singh and Kiran (2014) conducted a study to explore the effect of family structure on juvenile delinquency. The authors used survey data from a sample of adolescents to examine the effects of family structure, such as single-parent families, on juvenile

delinquency. The findings of the study revealed that single-parent families were associated with higher levels of juvenile delinquency. This suggests that family structure can have a significant impact on juvenile delinquency, as single-parent families are associated with higher levels of delinquency. The authors concluded that single-parent families can have a significant impact on juvenile delinquency and that interventions to address this issue are necessary.

Bosick and Fomby (2018) conducted a study that sought to establish how criminal-offending incidences in adolescents transiting into adulthood could be caused by family instability in the nascent years of life for adolescents. A panel of 1,127 adolescents was drawn from Panel Study of Income Dynamics using two child-centered supplemental studies. The study established that changes in family structures at the start of adolescence were likely to result in delinquency where children failed to get support. The findings were consistent among the white and black families in the States that were sampled in the study.

Study conducted by Svensson (2004) provides evidence to support the conclusion that family transitions, particularly those that involve a disruption of the parent-child bond, are associated with higher levels of juvenile delinquency. The results of the study showed that family transitions, such as parental death, divorce, or separation, can lead to a disruption of the parent-child bond and higher levels of shame which, in turn, can lead to higher levels of juvenile delinquency. Additionally, the study showed that boys were more likely to experience shame when faced with a disruption of the parent-child bond, which could be a contributing factor to higher levels of juvenile delinquency.

Hoeve, Stams, Van der Put, and others (2012) conducted a meta-analysis to examine the relationship between attachment to parents and delinquency. The study showed that family transitions, such as parental death, divorce, or separation, can lead to a disruption of the parent-child bond and increase the likelihood of juvenile delinquency. The authors concluded that family transitions, particularly those that involve a disruption of the parent-child bond, are associated with higher levels of juvenile delinquency. The findings of the study suggest that interventions which aim to promote secure parent-child attachment relationships can be beneficial in reducing the likelihood of juvenile delinquency.

A logistic regression was performed to ascertain the predictive effects of parent-child attachment on the likelihood that a child will be delinquent versus not be delinquent. The researcher tested the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant predictive relationship between parent-child attachment characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. The logistic regression model was statistically significant, $X^2(1, N = 360) = 54.57, p = .000$. The model explained 18.9% (Nagelkerke R²) of the variance in delinquency. The model was able to correctly classify 55.0% of those who would turn out delinquent and 74.5% of those who would not, for an overall success rate of 65.8%. Table 2 shows the logistic regression coefficient, Wald test, and odds ratio for each of the predictors. The odds ratio for parent-child attachment indicates that when holding all other variables constant, a child is 3 times more likely to turn out delinquent than non-delinquent with poor parent-child attachment. Therefore, employing a .05 criterion of statistical significance, null hypothesis was thus rejected because the findings show a statistically significant predictive relationship between parent-child attachment and juvenile delinquency. Parent-child attachment has significant partial predictive effects on juvenile delinquency at 0.00 which is less than the threshold of 0.05.

Table 4.28

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients				
		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	54.757	1	.000
	Block	54.757	1	.000
	Model	54.757	1	.000

Table 4.29

Model Summary and Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	439.855 ^a	.141	.189

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			
Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	21.070	8	.067

Table 4.30

Classification Table

		Classification Table^a			
Observed		Predicted		Percentage Correct	
		Category			
		No conflict	Conflict		
Step 1	Category	No conflict	149	51	74.5
		Conflict	72	88	55.0
Overall Percentage					65.8

a. The cut value is .500

Table 4.31

Variables in the Equation

		Variables in the Equation							
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step 1 ^a	Score2ParentChildAttachment	1.094	.162	45.583	1	.000	2.985	2.173	4.101
	Constant	-	.392	48.981	1	.000	.064		
		2.747							

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Score2ParentChildAttachment.

Drawing from these findings, the researchers conclude that insecure parent-child attachments, particularly those that result in a disruption of the child-parent attachment, are linked to higher levels of juvenile delinquency. In general, the study found that secure parent-child attachment relationships are very effective in preventing juvenile delinquency. This also involved the aspect of parental separation, which had clear psychological consequences for the children, including feelings of abandonment, low self-esteem, and identity seeking. The respondents brought out very complex and intertwining issues that accompanied the separation, such as the absence of a father or mother figure and instability in the home environment, with resultant mental and psychological trauma. Very noteworthy is the fact that the running thread in their responses was the lack of parental touch, which has been the consequence of many single-parent households who leave their children with their relatives to take care of them, where they often find no time and commitment to guide these children. This dynamic comes into play as the respondents indicate a greater degree of involvement in delinquent activities on the part of children from single-parent households.

This thematic analysis thus discusses this important theme of attachment by specifying a relationship between secure attachment and the ability to regulate emotions effectively. Securely attached children, according to the respondents, can handle stressors and other problems in a more adaptive manner, contributing to emotional strength. Contrarily, insecurely attached children can have issues with emotional dysregulation, which can lead to impulsive behavior and problems in controlling stress. Moreover, as shown by the respondents, secure attachments highly influence a child's potential to establish and maintain positive peer relationships. A securely attached individual will not be so much associated with delinquent social company and therefore is less likely to engage in antisocial behavior. While those who are securely attached would turn to their parents for support, insecurely attached individuals turn elsewhere for emotional support, hence associating with delinquent peers as a way of coping with the condition. Notably, the absence of secure attachment comes out as a risk factor that makes one predisposed to initiate maladaptive responses to cope with the unmet needs of his or her emotional life through delinquent activities. It then easily moves into the positive results in securely attached children, citing that they are more resilient to external stressors.

In other words, resilience acts as a protective factor which is believed to reduce the impact of life's adversity that may eventually lead to delinquent behaviors. Such findings may recommend interventions that aim to strengthen the parent-child attachments, especially in separated families. Parenting education classes, guidance for counseling services, and community support initiatives can equip parents with needed resources and training to enhance and develop close and secure attachments with the children. It is also possible to implement awareness programs with a view to appreciating the long-term benefits of secure attachments in preventing juvenile delinquency and fostering a supporting environment for both parents and children.

4.5.4 H₀₄: There is No Relationship Between Neighborhood Characteristics and Juvenile Delinquency

The researcher tested the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant predictive relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. Respondents were asked to fill questionnaire

regarding the relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency. The survey explored aspects related to neighborhood influences, covering diverse dimensions. In examining the availability of drugs in the neighborhood, participants were asked to respond to statements such as "Drugs are readily available in our neighborhood," "There are drug use dens in our neighborhood," "I often see people using drugs in my neighborhood," and "People in my neighborhood convince children to take drugs." Similarly, inquiries about the presence of gangs in the neighborhood included participants' perceptions of statements like "There are groups in my area that commit crimes," "Someone ever asked me to join a group that commits crimes," and "People I know are members of gangs in my area." The questionnaire also addressed the residents' views on neighborhood disadvantage, capturing their perspectives through statements such as "My area has good roads and buildings," "Adults in my neighborhood often meet within various groups to discuss crime issues," "My area has nearby hospitals and schools," "My neighborhood is secure and safe," "My area has very few bars that attract crime," and "My area has very few abandoned buildings that attract crime."

A significant percentage of respondents agree or strongly agree that drugs are readily available in their neighborhood (36.6% combined). A considerable number of respondents agree or strongly agree that there are drug use dens in their neighborhood (35.9% combined). A significant percentage of respondents agree or strongly agree that they often see people using drugs in their neighborhood (47.0% combined). A substantial portion of respondents agree or strongly agree that people in their neighborhood convince children to take drugs (24.5% combined).

Table 4.32

Availability of Drugs

#	Availability of Drugs. Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Drugs are readily available in our neighborhood	75 20.8%	57 15.8%	80 22.2%	81 22.5%	67 18.6%
2	There are drug use dens in our neighborhood	64 17.8%	65 18.1%	79 21.9%	80 22.2%	72 20%
3	I often see people using drugs in my neighborhood	82 22.8%	87 24.2%	47 13.1%	87 24.2%	57 15.8%

4	People in my neighborhood convince children to take drugs	47 13.1%	41 11.4%	58 16.1%	93 25.8%	121 35.6%
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To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on the availability of drugs in the neighborhood are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on the availability of drugs in the neighborhood score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there is a statistically significant difference between the score of availability of drugs in the neighborhood between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicate that there is a difference $U=13857.5$, $z = -2.191$, $p < .05$, with a small effect of $r = 0.11$ with delinquents scoring higher in availability of drugs in the neighborhood (median=3.25, N=160), compared to non-delinquents (median=2.75, N=200). The comparative analysis thus highlights distinct differences in availability of drugs in the neighborhood between delinquents and non-delinquents.

The researcher inquired from the relevant stakeholders and the authorities, who all postulated that availability of drugs in the neighborhood laid the foundation for the behavioral path of a child, particularly in criminality, before juvenile delinquency. Insights placed on the availability of drugs in the neighbourhood further underscore the concurrence of major factors outside the individual that magnificently influence juvenile delinquency. The stakeholders said that most of the juveniles start to use these drugs because of peer pressure. They added that the presence and the guidelines set by the parents is the most important aspect to control a child from drug abuse. They all agreed that the presence of these drugs in the neighborhood has a great influence on a child's behavioral trajectory. Stakeholder 3 from Nairobi said that the availability of drugs in the neighborhood could lead to the child starting to use them. Additionally, possible addictions among the adult population could also point to a group of irresponsible adults. The children learn from the adults around them, who make drug abuse a normal situation in the neighborhood. The use of drugs plays a big role in involvement with criminal activities regarding the juvenile. Drugs cause impaired judgment, which often puts juveniles in precarious positions, and they will act illegally based on the fact that they think they need money to have access to the drugs. Stakeholders from borstal institutions pointed that in neighborhoods where drugs are,

children are the most in which they engage in the distribution and sale of drugs because they are rarely picked by the police and other authorities.

Interpretation of stakeholder responses placed much emphasis on external factors such as the availability of drugs within their neighbourhood as the main criminogenic cause of juvenile delinquency. "Arising from such kind of neighborhoods, children may be more inclined to try up a substance. All that might attract them to the street and peer pressure may drag them towards juvenile substance abuse as raised by Stakeholder 2, Nairobi. Ability to get a substance due to its availability was pointed to cause an effect of increasing the exposure and susceptibility of children to the use of substances, bringing out the need for more defined intervention for this pressing problem". The regular exposure of children to the drug use dens in the neighborhood is established to be a critical indicator linked to delinquency, especially among juveniles.

The outer context identified children's sensitive exposure to the use of drugs in the neighborhood on a regular basis as an indicator that is linked to juvenile delinquency. The general vulnerability to such perceptions about substance abuse can be directly critical and thereby evidence its normalization. As reported by subjects to this normalization process, children's desensitization may raise the likelihood of such children's engagement in delinquent behavior. Also, the subjects said that they are afraid for the children that other people in the neighborhood may very well persuade them into taking drugs; this perhaps could be taken to mean the existence of social pressures that add to juvenile delinquency. Interventions based on these findings could empower children to resist negative influences and make informed choices, reducing the risk of juvenile delinquency associated with peer pressure through community education campaigns, peer support programs, and mentorship initiatives. The qualitative findings underline the deep influence of the neighborhood availability of drugs on juveniles' development and behavior.

It is through this exposure to drug-related activities, coupled with the influence of the neighborhood environment, that delinquent behaviors are triggered. This explains how the ready availability of drugs leads to the experimentation and eventual initiation into drug use among children. Approaches towards this intervention will only be grasped

and directed to the causes when it is through understanding what indeed propels the youths to engage in this delinquent behavior. These might include community policing activities, youth empowerment programs, and vocational training initiatives—all meant to channel the activities of at-risk youth into activities that have lesser criminal activities commonly related to drug availability. The following statements illustrate this:

Yes, the availability of drugs in the neighborhood can make the child start using them. Availability also points to possible addictions among the adult population which can in turn point to irresponsible adults. We all know that irresponsible adults are irresponsible parents. Irresponsible adults, grappling with their substance dependencies, may struggle to fulfill their parental duties effectively. Children growing up in such households may lack the necessary guidance and structure, making them more vulnerable to the influence of drugs and the associated delinquent behaviors.

(Stakeholder 3, Nairobi)

In such neighborhoods where drugs are readily available, the temptation for children to experiment with substances becomes more pronounced. The attraction of the street and peer pressure may pull them towards juvenile substance abuse.

(Stakeholder 2, Nairobi)

An investigation into drug interactions and child delinquency in Mexico was done by Vilalta and Fondevila in 2021. By concentrating on marijuana and other drugs, the study was able to establish a link between the presence of these substances in local communities and the frequency of property crimes among Mexican teenagers. For each survey year, a supplemental log-log multilevel regression model was fitted independently to account for neighborhood, school, family, and demographic factors. The study also examined perceived neighborhood safety, drug use while attending school, and family disruptions, and it found that all of these factors contributed to greater adolescent criminality, independent of gender. This study highlighted the nuanced characteristics of neighborhoods that explain why there are more delinquent instances, with marijuana use having a greater impact than alcohol use.

Badiora (2015) conducted a study which examined how neighborhood traits affected juvenile offenders in Nigeria. The key objective was to show how neighborhoods can forecast the possibility of teenage delinquency across vast Nigeria. The study also found that areas with high levels of alcohol, drug use, and criminal gang activity were indicators of higher rates of juvenile delinquency. The study did find, however, that the incidence differed from one neighborhood to the next. Environmental determinants in young people's criminal behavior were also explored by Trinidad, Vozmediano, and San-Juan (2018). In order to identify the situational views in the literature, the study employed a systematic review approach. In order to clarify how situational circumstances, affect the rate of delinquency, the study examined 88 papers that were written between 2010 and 2017. The study found that when contexts are examined, there are significant situational and environmental characteristics that can be used to understand young antisocial behavior. According to the study, high levels of anti-social behavior, including delinquency, among adolescents are directly connected with unstructured leisure activities. The location of the residence was a crucial factor in fostering delinquency.

The correlation between neighborhood characteristics and substance uses among African American teenagers living in urban areas was researched by Lambert et al. (2004). They looked at how African American adolescents perceived their neighborhoods' qualities and their use of drugs or alcohol. 1260 African American adolescents who resided in urban regions of the United States made up the study's sample. The study employed a survey to gauge the teens' opinions on the neighborhood's features and their substance use. The findings indicated that adolescent perceptions of neighborhood traits were a major predictor of substance use. Teenagers were shown to be more inclined to take drugs if they believed that there were more drugs available in their areas. Teenagers who believed their communities had better levels of social control were also shown to be less likely to use drugs, according to the study.

The association between school and community variables and school rates of marijuana, tobacco, and alcohol use was examined by Ennett et al. (1997). The study employed a sample of 1,958 American public middle and high schools. The study used

a poll to gauge how the schools felt about the neighborhood's features and students' substance usage. The findings indicated that schools located in areas where drugs are more readily available were more likely to have higher rates of substance use. The study also discovered that schools that were situated in areas with greater social control had lower rates of substance abuse.

The relationship between neighborhood attributes and the start of teen binge drinking and marijuana usage was examined by Tucker et al. (2013). 2,815 teenagers from the United States were the study's sample. The study employed a survey to gauge the teens' opinions on the neighborhood's features and their substance use. The findings demonstrated that adolescents were more likely to start using marijuana and binge drinking if they believed that drugs were more readily available in their neighborhoods. Additionally, the study discovered that young people who believed their communities had better levels of social control were less likely to start using marijuana and binge drinking.

In a multidisciplinary study on juvenile recidivism and multidimensional impacts—risk factors, neighborhood features, and juvenile justice intervention (Yan, 2009), the relationship between neighborhood features and recidivism among young offenders was investigated. 536 adolescent offenders from the United States were the sample for the study. The study used a survey to gauge how involved the young offenders were in criminal activity and how they perceived the neighborhood's characteristics. The findings indicated that adolescent offenders were more likely to recidivate if they believed their areas to have a higher prevalence of drug availability. The study also discovered that young offenders who believed their communities had stronger levels of social control were less likely to commit crimes again.

The association between neighborhood features and drug-related police interventions was examined in a Bayesian spatial analysis (Marco, Gracia, & López-Quílez, 2017). 2,884 American communities were chosen as a sample in the study. To assess the communities' characteristics and their participation in drug-related police initiatives, the study conducted a survey. According to the findings, drug-related police interventions were more likely to occur in areas with more drug availability. The study

also discovered that neighborhoods with better social control had lower rates of drug-related police intervention.

Influences of neighborhood environment, individual history, and parenting conduct on recidivism among juvenile offenders (Grunwald, Lockwood, Harris, & Williams, 2010) investigated the relationship between these factors and recidivism among juvenile offenders. 581 adolescent offenders from the United States were the sample for the study. The study used a survey to gauge how involved the young offenders were in criminal activity and how they perceived the neighborhood's characteristics. The findings indicated that adolescent offenders were more likely to recidivate if they believed their areas to have a higher prevalence of drug availability. The study also discovered that young offenders who believed their communities had stronger levels of social control were less likely to commit crimes again.

In regard to presence of neighborhood gangs a significant percentage of respondents agree or strongly agree that there are groups in their area that commit crimes (36.7% combined). A notable proportion of respondents agree or strongly agree that someone has asked them to join a group that commits crimes (25.0% combined). A considerable number of respondents agree or strongly agree that people they know are members of gangs in their area (49.4% combined).

Table 4.33

Neighborhood Gangs

Neighborhood Gangs		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
5	There are groups in my area that commit crimes	79 21.9%	52 14.2%	56 15.6%	112 31.1%	61 16.9%
6	Someone ever asked me to join a group that commits crimes	49 13.6%	41 11.4%	24 6.7%	101 28.1%	145 40.3%
7	People I know are members of gangs in my area	63 17.5%	30 8.3%	32 8.9%	122 33.9%	113 31.4%

To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on presence of gangs in the neighborhood are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on the presence of gangs in the neighborhood

score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the score of presence of gangs in the neighborhood between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicated that there was a difference $U=11185.0$, $z = -4.941$, $p < .05$, with a small effect of $r = 0.26$ with delinquents scoring higher in presence of gangs in the neighborhood (median=2.67, N=160), compared to non-delinquents (median=2.00, N=200). The comparative analysis thus highlights distinct differences in presence of gangs in the neighborhood between delinquents and non-delinquents.

To further elaborate on the association of the presence of neighborhood gangs with involvement in juvenile delinquency, the researcher sought to consult and get opinions from concerned individuals and professionals dealing with that particular setting. As a collective response, they categorically stated that the mere presence of neighborhood gangs forms a building block in the life of a child in setting their behavioral path regarding criminal activities. Authorities who were interviewed and specialized in children's affairs shared their insights on the different ways in which the presence of neighborhood gangs has a bearing on juvenile delinquency.

According to stakeholders, the dynamics of gang influence, the criteria for recruitment, and children's resiliency toward such pressures help in defining the dangers of having children grow up in neighborhoods with such gangs. The stakeholders of the borstal institutions further stressed that the presence of gangs in an area exposes the children to trauma as they frequently witness criminal activities in the area while at the same time seeing people using drugs openly hence influencing the children who end up normalizing these activities. As avowed by Stakeholder 5 from Mombasa, the children may get used to seeing bad things and take those occurrences as normal and tolerated things. For example, when the child sees what the gangs do, like harassing young girls, robbing people passing through dark alleys, etc., this eventually affects the child's behavior. Gang influence in a neighborhood hence presents a cycle of delinquency where such activities become so normalized that it becomes easier for later generations to fall into similar paths. Dropping out of school hence becomes a consequential decision, based on the notion that gang affiliation represents a more immediate and

tangibly real form of support. The stakeholders of borstal institutions argued that individuals within the gangs are people who the children in the community look up to, hence, the children end up learning these criminal behaviors from them, which finally make them delinquent. On the other hand, the stakeholders particularly from the private child protection agencies, also mentioned that recruitment attempts targeting children to join criminal groups is a crucial indicator linked to juvenile delinquency.

They explained how some groups recruit the youth, for example, giving money to meet basic needs where they realize that the child lacks something. They gave insights into the power dynamic and social pressures around this criminogenic contributor. Stakeholder 1 from Nairobi added that the presence of gangs in a neighborhood may be a threat to the children, hence some may decide to join the gangs to be safe. Some are readily induced to enter gangs; some might even drop out from school to enter into the gangs. Security within the gang may be attractive, and easily manipulated children may join the groups as a way of trying to understand the situation in the environment. This can be strong in cases where families are experiencing economic difficulties. The associations with the gang members in the community are identified as a problematic indicator associated with juvenile crime. Associations with gangs increase the tendency of a child to become initiated towards criminal activities. Exposure to criminal activities that are carried out by those who the children are in contact with and the influence of the gangsters and criminals lead to the initiation of the young people into delinquent activities. The following are statements from the stakeholders:

Yes, the children may get used to seeing bad things and take those occurrences as normal and tolerated things, for example when the child sees actions done by gangs such as harassing young girls or robbing people passing through dark alleys etc. And this eventually affects the child's behavior. Gang influence in a neighborhood thus creates some cycle of delinquency where such activities are normal, hence easily luring subsequent generations into similar paths. Dropping out of school becomes a consequential decision in that gang affiliation seems to them to be providing immediate support.

(Stakeholder 5, Mombasa)

Yes. Some children may join the gangs in a neighborhood because their presence may be a threat to them. Some children can easily be convinced to join gangs, some may drop out of school so as to join the gangs. The security charm of the gang may be enticing, and because of this, children who are often vulnerable may get initiated into such groups as a way of trying to negotiate their surroundings. This may particularly be true in cases where many families suffer an economic hardship.

(Stakeholder 1, Nairobi)

In an atmosphere that runs rife with gangsterism, it is most likely that children will feel vulnerable and insecure. Some may perceive a gang as a means of self-preservation—that it can be a means to feel protected amidst perceived dangers in their immediate environment. This is particularly true for those from low-income families, where economic struggle may make the apparent protection and security of the support afforded by membership in a gang more attractive.

(Stakeholder 4, Nairobi)

Insights gained from interviews can further inform interventions that prioritize positive social development for at-risk youth. School-based social skills programs, community-based counseling services, and extracurricular activities are recommended to create a supportive environment that addresses the social challenges associated with the presence of gangs. Recommendations given include emphasizing community policing and law enforcement efforts to address the presence of gangs in neighborhoods. Increased patrols, intelligence-sharing, and community involvement are crucial components to create safer environments that deter gang-related activities. Youth empowerment initiatives, including mentorship programs and skill-building workshops, play a pivotal role in diverting the energy of at-risk youth toward positive activities. Lastly, integrating crime prevention programs into the school curriculum, addressing risks associated with gang involvement, and providing support for students facing challenges are vital steps for creating a school environment that promotes positive choices and reduces the risk of juvenile delinquency associated with the presence of gangs.

There is also a relationship between youth gangs and Juvenile delinquency which has worried parents, educators, and law enforcement officials. Numerous studies have looked at the connection between community traits and youth delinquency, concentrating on the impact of local gangs. Block (1993) used the "local concentration of street gangs" as a gauge of gang activity in his study, which was carried out in Chicago. Block measured unlawful gang activity using police records and looked at the correlation between the number of crimes in a neighborhood and the prevalence of street gangs there. He discovered that areas where street gangs were more prevalent had greater rates of crime and delinquency. According to Block's research, gang activity is linked to greater rates of crime and delinquency in a certain neighborhood. This study is important because it shows how urgently neighborhoods require intervention programs to deal with gang activity and delinquency.

Curry and Spergel (1988), investigated the connection between community features and gang involvement in a rural area. They discovered that the presence of gangs had a considerable impact on the neighborhood's crime rate and was separate from juvenile misbehavior. The study also showed that as there were more gang members in the neighborhood, there was a higher rate of gang activity. This study is important since it shows that gang participation and crime are related. It also highlights the necessity of intervention programs to deal with gang activity and delinquency problems in rural areas.

Tita and Ridgeway (2007) undertook research to look at how local patterns of crime are affected by gang formation. They investigated 37 aggressive street gangs and discovered a link between gang activity and higher rates of local crime. The study also found that areas with higher rates of unemployment and poverty also had higher rates of gang involvement. This study is important because it demonstrates the link between gang activity, unemployment, and poverty. It also emphasizes the necessity of intervention programs to deal with gang activity and delinquency problems in low-income areas.

Dolan and Finney (1984) looked at juvenile gang features and how they affect delinquency. They discovered that gang neighborhood characteristics, gang member

age, gang member ethnic and social origins, and the prevalence of street workers were all linked to greater rates of delinquency. This study is important because it demonstrates the relationship between gang activity and gang member characteristics like age and ethnicity. It also emphasizes the necessity of intervention programs to deal with gang activity and delinquency in areas with a varied population.

In regard to neighborhood disadvantage, a majority of respondents agree or strongly agree that their area has good roads and buildings (70.6% combined). A notable percentage of respondents agree or strongly agree that adults in their neighborhood often meet within various groups to discuss crime issues (43.1% combined). A significant majority of respondents agree or strongly agree that their area has nearby hospitals and schools (77.5% combined). A substantial percentage of respondents agree or strongly agree that their neighborhood is secure and safe (63.8% combined). A notable proportion of respondents agree or strongly agree that their area has very few bars that attract crime (55.5% combined) and very few abandoned buildings that attract crime (53.9% combined).

Table 4.34

Neighborhood Disadvantage

		Neighborhood Disadvantage				
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
8	My area has good roads and buildings	104 28.9%	150 41.7%	25 6.9%	50 13.9%	31 8.6%
9	Adults in my neighborhood often meet within various groups to discuss crime issues	59 16.4%	97 26.7%	88 24.4%	50 13.9%	66 18.3%
10	My area has nearby hospitals and schools	147 40.8%	132 36.7%	17 4.7%	41 11.4%	23 6.4%
11	My neighborhood is secure and safe	100 27.8%	126 35%	44 12.2%	45 12.5%	45 12.5%
12	My area has very few bars that attract crime.	94 26.1%	106 29.4%	52 14.4%	46 12.8%	62 17.2%
13	My area has very few abandoned buildings that attract crime.	94 26.1%	100 27.8%	43 11.9%	64 17.8%	59 16.4%

To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on neighborhood disadvantage are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on the neighborhood disadvantage score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the score of neighborhood disadvantage between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicated that there was a difference $U=12337.0$, $z = -3.742$, $p < .05$, with a small effect of $r = 0.20$ with delinquents scoring higher in neighborhood disadvantage (median=2.50, N=160), compared to non-delinquents (median=2.17, N=200). The comparative analysis thus highlights distinct differences in neighborhood disadvantage between delinquents and non-delinquents.

From a better and proper understanding of how parental characteristics relate to juvenile delinquency, the researcher tried to find some answers from the relevant stakeholders and authorities. The majority of officers concurred on the perspective that parental characteristics play a major role in determining the child's behavioral trajectory in matters of criminality. A majority of the officers reached a consensus that parental characteristics point a child either to criminal behavior or not. There is unanimous concordance with an observation that neighborhood disadvantage has very strong negative effects on juvenile delinquency. Highly mentioned by the stakeholders were lack of opportunities and exposure, economic hardships, and generally underdeveloped infrastructure, as factors leading to child delinquency. Low neighborhood economic status was mentioned as the main cause of school dropout and low educational levels, which contribute to children lacking skills needed to earn a living and a poor decision-making capacity, leading them to commit criminal activities. Further explaining, Stakeholder 6 from Mombasa said that poor economic status is what makes them drop out of school, which makes their children also drop out of school due to lack of school fees. Subsequently, this turns them into criminal gangs and/or drug users due to being idle.

All stakeholders agreed that economic hardships, lack of opportunities, and underdeveloped infrastructure in such delinquency-prone areas emerge as key facilitating factors that contribute to child delinquency. Poor neighborhood economic

status and quality of infrastructure in a neighborhood go together, according to stakeholders, and stand out as an important indicator of overall disadvantage.

There was unanimity among all stakeholders that poor infrastructure can also contribute to delinquency, motivating children to commit delinquency. Underdeveloped infrastructure provides no opportunities to children and hence affects delinquency. The cycle of disadvantage is self-perpetuating, as children growing up within it will face very limited prospects and opportunities. The absence of educational and recreational facilities, coupled with low economic standards, multiplies the risk of juvenile delinquency. Stakeholder 6 from Mombasa said this situation might mean roads and buildings, thus giving insights into socio-economic conditions that may contribute toward delinquent behavior in youth or mitigate the same. For example, such things as bad roads and lack of modern buildings could really create the environment that would foster feelings of neglect, thus influencing the likelihood of delinquency. According to the stakeholders, the other vital aspect of neighborhood dynamics had to do with community engagement in crime prevention. They felt that how the various groups of adults engage in deliberations regarding crime-related issues and how they respond to the same determined the effects on security safety, hence providing insights on the effectiveness of the community-based initiative.

For example, stakeholder three from Mombasa stated that it is characteristic of such a community having active community watch programs or neighborhood patrols to have lower levels of juvenile delinquency due to enhanced vigilance and the power of the people. Access to important services, such as hospitals and schools, was also cited by the stakeholders as leading indicators of neighborhood disadvantage. Stakeholder 4 from Nairobi threw more light by saying that if children grow up in a neighborhood with poor health facilities, the education facilities are poor, services are poorly accessed and infrastructure is either absent or dilapidated, the children will not have much to gain in life compared to their other counterparts. Children in such areas where all these disadvantages converge usually turn to things like delinquent acts because they have compelling reasons.

At a low economic status and where health facilities are inadequate, some of these diseases will succeed in throwing the family in question into deep financial strains. A stakeholder also noted that even a child from such a family goes to steal to raise money for treatment. Most of the medical services, for instance, are not affordable to such families. The availability and quality of such services can therefore become a determining factor in the well-being and development of the youth of a community, where denied access to proper health care and education adds to the higher level of impeding hurdles causing juvenile delinquency. Lack of quality education triggered by reduced access was, in reality, one common factor that came across both for all these stakeholders to have contributed to juvenile delinquency in disadvantaged neighborhoods. The obstacles to education, such as impoverished schools or inadequate educational resources, were extracted from the analysis providing an outlook into educational variables that shape delinquent behaviors.

Another essential variable that has been underscored to influence juvenile delinquency is the perception of safety and security within a residential area. The perception of the residents of the safety of their neighborhood, as described by the respondents, further indicates factors that add or subtract from a no-threat environment. Correspondingly, another critical factor related to disadvantage in a neighborhood that was noted as a significant indicator had to do with the availability of criminal attraction factors such as bars and abandoned buildings. Moreover, having been raised in areas characterized by high rates or a string of criminal activities is also considered a crucial risk factor through which adolescents are exposed to a delinquent activity culture. Thematically, it is through this aspect that can be seen to sensitize these youth to unlawful behaviors, and thus there is a high likelihood of committing the delinquent acts. It was, therefore, established that neighbourhood disadvantage has wide effects on the development and conduct of juveniles. Most of the socio-economic challenges, unavailability of important services, and crime-enhancing elements characterise a sequence of delinquent behaviours. One prominent consideration that emerged in relation to neighbourhood disadvantage is economic hardships, of which is usually part and parcel of disadvantaged neighborhoods. Economic hardships were established as promoters of higher involvement of juveniles in delinquent behaviours.

Yes, especially if that is a neighborhood where the health facilities are poor, education facilities are poor, access to services is poor, and infrastructure lacking or dilapidated. In that case, the children will lack opportunities to succeed in life compared to their other counterparts. Children in areas where these disadvantages converge often find themselves driven to delinquent acts as a coping mechanism. Within a neighborhood having poor health facilities and an area with low economic status, a family whose members have chronic illnesses may be subjected to dire financial strains. A child whose family has hefty hospital bills may turn to steal so as to acquire funds necessary for the same medical expenses.

(Stakeholder 4, Nairobi)

Poor infrastructure may also contribute to delinquency, motivating children to conduct delinquency. Underdeveloped infrastructure provides no opportunities to children hence affecting delinquency. This cycle of disadvantage perpetuates since when children grow up in such environments, prospects and opportunities for them become limited. The absence of educational and recreational facilities, coupled with economic hardships, increases many times over the risks for juvenile delinquency.

(Stakeholder 6, Mombasa)

Yes, low economic status, due to lack of school fees, most children drop out of school. In this regard, the children will join the criminal gangs and start using drugs as a result of idleness.

(Stakeholder 6, Mombasa)

In conclusion, recommendations given include implementing economic empowerment initiatives to address economic challenges associated with neighborhood disadvantage. Interventions should focus on providing youth with access to skill-building programs, job opportunities, and vocational training. Educational enhancement programs are essential to address barriers faced by youth in disadvantaged neighborhoods, focusing on improving school infrastructure and creating a supportive educational environment. Community policing and safety initiatives are crucial for enhancing safety perceptions within disadvantaged neighborhoods. Collaborative efforts between government agencies, non-profit organizations, and local businesses are essential for creating

economic opportunities, improving educational resources, and enhancing safety, ultimately reducing the likelihood of juvenile delinquency.

The impact of neighborhood disadvantage on teenage aggression was studied by Haynie, E. Silver, and B. Teasdale in 2006. They discovered that neighborhood disadvantage indirectly affects adolescent violence by raising the likelihood that kids will engage in delinquent activities, using a sample of 8,662 teenagers from the National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health. Peer networks were found to be crucial in moderating the link between neighborhood disadvantage and teenage violence.

Vazsonyi, Cleveland, and Bose (2006) investigated the link between impulsivity and delinquency and how this relationship changes depending on how disadvantaged a community is. The researchers used a sample of 6,043 teenagers from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health and discovered that while levels of impulsivity and deviance differ by level of neighborhood disadvantage, relationships between impulsivity and delinquency remain consistent across these levels.

The impact of neighborhood disadvantage on adolescent development was studied by Elliott, Wilson, Huizinga, and Menard in 1996. They discovered that disadvantaged neighborhoods were linked to greater rates of delinquency, substance addiction, and academic failure using a sample of 8,448 teenagers from the National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health. Additionally, they discovered a link between higher levels of despair and anxiety with being in a low-income area.

Morris, Marco, Maguire-Jack, and Piquero (2019) investigated the relationship between the risk of child maltreatment, criminality, and neighborhood disadvantage through time and space. They discovered that neighborhood disadvantage was linked to higher rates of child maltreatment using data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, and that neighborhood characteristics attenuated the effects of crime and disadvantage on child maltreatment.

A logistic regression was performed to ascertain the predictive effects of neighborhood characteristics on the likelihood that a child will be delinquent versus not be delinquent. The researcher tested the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant

predictive relationship between neighbourhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. The logistic regression model was statistically significant, $X^2(1, N = 360) = 29.50, p = .000$. The model explained 10.5% (Nagelkerke R²) of the variance in delinquency. The model was able to correctly classify 47.5% of those who would turn out delinquent and 77.5% of those who would not, for an overall success rate of 64.2%. Table 2 shows the logistic regression coefficient, Wald test, and odds ratio for each of the predictors. The odds ratio for neighborhood characteristics indicates that when holding all other variables constant, a child is 2.2 times more likely to turn out delinquent than non-delinquent with poor neighborhood characteristics. Therefore, employing a .05 criterion of statistical significance, null hypothesis was thus rejected because the findings show a statistically significant predictive relationship between neighborhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency. Neighborhood characteristics has significant partial predictive effects on juvenile delinquency at 0.00 which is less than the threshold of 0.05.

Table 4.35

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients				
		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	29.504	1	.000
	Block	29.504	1	.000
	Model	29.504	1	.000

Table 4.36

Model Summary and Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	465.109 ^a	.079	.105

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			
Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	15.683	8	.057

Table 4.37

Classification Table

		Classification Table^a			
Observed		Predicted		Percentage Correct	
		Category			
		No conflict	Conflict		
Step 1	Category	no conflict	155	45	77.5
		conflict	84	76	47.5
Overall Percentage					64.2

a. The cut value is .500

Table 4.38

Variables in the Equation

		Variables in the Equation								
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B)		
									Lower	Upper
Step	Score2NeighborhoodCharacteristics	.778	.150	26.756	1	.000	2.178	1.622	2.925	
1 ^a	Constant	-2.301	.418	30.258	1	.000	.100			

Neighborhood disadvantage therefore impacts juvenile delinquency at deep levels. From constrained opportunities to economic hardships and underdeveloped infrastructure, a constellation of factors is likely to contribute to the complex landscape of child delinquency. An emerging concern relates to poor economic status in relation to dropping out of school; low educational levels further increase the dearth of skills, job opportunities, and decision-making capacity among children, leading them toward criminal activities.

Neighborhoods in which there is a huge gap in income distribution are usually that one that has proportionately higher rates of juvenile delinquency as well. The shortage of resources, education, and entertainment leads to a situation when teenagers feel frustrated and alienated, which may turn their interest to delinquent activities. Indeed, poverty has been related to higher incidents of crimes, making the youth particularly susceptible to criminal elements in such areas. Limited economic prospects may also push the youth into illicit activities further as a way of economic survival, hence emphasizing the need for targeted interventions that will break the circle of disadvantage. This means that adolescents are not left with many options for channeling their energies into positive community activities in such circumstances because they are unable to access well-resourced educational facilities in communities that are not

harshly under-resourced. Limitation in quality educational opportunities and a lack of extracurricular activities provide for nonstructured free time for young people to be lured into delinquent activities. Such educational gaps must be filled with constructive alternatives for the youth to arm them with the tools for positive development.

This kind of shortage of work opportunities within a community can give rise to feelings of hopelessness among teenagers. With the lack of any credible employment opportunities, the youths may engage in vice activities, sometimes as a way of seeking to gain financial security. Youth employment creation schemes can be very critical in breaking this cycle of despair and reducing the attraction of criminal activities as an economic exit route.

One of the major factors that emerge as causative to juvenile delinquency is peer influence in the neighborhood. Adolescents surrounded by peers who conduct themselves in this manner are very likely to do so because of the very influential role that peer relationships play throughout this stage. Interventions should emphasize positive peer associations and mentorship programs that counteract these negative influences.

High levels of juvenile delinquency result from high rates of substance abuse in neighborhoods and the drugs and alcohol that are accessible to many. Drug and alcohol abuse clearly leads to criminal activity as well as the increased vulnerability of adolescents to impulsive and other dangerous behaviors. Since substance abuse is a significant cause of delinquent behavior, programs aimed at reducing this delinquency will require community-based rehabilitation efforts and increasing policy initiatives toward decreasing the supply of drugs.

Here, respondents would say a variety of suggestions useful to reduce delinquency in any community. The condition of community infrastructure like parks, recreational areas, or community centers has a direct effect on the opportunities available to teens. Communities with low facilities of these fail in the availability of suitable ways to the teens, and in this way, the teens become delinquent. Community-based interventions into infrastructure development may assume much importance in creating safe and

well-maintained recreational space that would be used by youth to get redirected toward healthful activities.

Effective community support systems—for example, mentorship programs and community policing—also reduce the likelihood of juvenile delinquency. Communities that become involved in the support of their children are able to create ideal environments for their growth. Mentorship programs that match mature individuals with at-risk juveniles are able to act as a guiding system or source of role models for subjects and give them the direction to desist from delinquent activities.

Implementation of community policing initiatives becomes imperative for the augmentation of safety within the neighborhood and the prevention of delinquent activities. Increase in police visibility and interaction with the community instills a feeling of security among the people and acts as deterrence. This affects not just the instant concern about safety but also serves the larger cause of prevention of juvenile delinquencies.

Another way of realigning prior tendencies of teenagers on being involved in delinquent acts is by establishing youth outreach programs that provide educational, vocational, and recreational opportunities. After-school programs, vocational training, and mentorship opportunities are provided by community-sponsored initiatives, thereby being sure that the youths will be engaged in such activities that serve the purpose of personal development.

4.5.5 Integrated Analysis

The intricate interplay between parental characteristics, family management practices, parent-child attachment, and neighborhood characteristics paint a complex picture. Combined situational predictors of show a distinction between delinquents and non-delinquents. To be sure that the differences in the findings observed on the combined situational predictors are not just by chance, the researcher tested the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference on the combined situational predictors score between delinquents and non-delinquents. A Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between

the score of combined situational predictors between delinquents and non-delinquents. Results of the analysis indicated that there was a difference $U=3488.0$, $z = -12.752$, $p < .05$, with a small effect of $r = 0.67$ with delinquents scoring higher in combined situational predictors (median=2.83, $N=160$), compared to non-delinquents (median=2.12, $N=200$). The combined comparative analysis thus highlights distinct differences in combined situational predictors between delinquents and non-delinquents.

A logistic regression was also performed to ascertain the predictive effects of combined situational predictors on the likelihood that a child will be delinquent versus not be delinquent. The researcher tested the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant predictive relationship between combined situational predictors and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. The logistic regression model was statistically significant, $X^2(1, N = 360) = 194.62$, $p = .000$. The model explained 55.9% (Nagelkerke R^2) of the variance in delinquency. The model was able to correctly classify 80.6% of those who would turn out delinquent and 81.5% of those who would not, for an overall success rate of 81.1%. Table 2 shows the logistic regression coefficient, Wald test, and odds ratio for each of the predictors. The odds ratio for combined situational predictors indicates that when holding all other variables constant, a child is 67.5 times more likely to turn out delinquent than non-delinquent with poor neighborhood characteristics. Therefore, employing a .05 criterion of statistical significance, null hypothesis was thus rejected because the findings show a statistically significant predictive relationship between neighborhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency. Combined situational predictors has significant partial predictive effects on juvenile delinquency at 0.00 which is less than the threshold of 0.05.

Table 4.39

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients				
		Chi-square	df	Sig.
	Step	194.617	1	.000
Step 1	Block	194.617	1	.000
	Model	194.617	1	.000

Table 4.40

Model Summary and Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	299.996 ^a	.418	.559

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 6 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			
Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	27.269	8	.211

Table 4.41

Classification Table

Classification Table^a					
	Observed	Predicted		Percentage Correct	
		Category			
		No conflict	Conflict		
Step 1	category	no conflict	163	37	81.5
		Conflict	31	129	80.6
	Overall Percentage				81.1

a. The cut value is .500

Table 4.42

Variables in the Equation

Variables in the Equation									
Step	Situational_Predictors	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
1 ^a	Constant	-10.799	1.147	88.652	1	.000	.000		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Situational_Predictors.

Juvenile delinquency, in sum, is a complex social phenomenon influenced by a multitude of situational factors embedded in the familial and neighborhood context. One needs to understand the interlocked linkages between parental characteristics, family management practices, attachment, and neighborhood characteristics in order to understand and prevent juvenile delinquency. The multitudinous nature of influences underlines the need for holistic intervention strategies covering familial, societal, and community-level dimensions.

The parental attributes are very basic in setting the trajectory of the child's behavior. Parental criminality is an especially robust predictor of juvenile delinquency. Children raised by parents with a record of criminal behavior may internalize antisocial norms and start believing that delinquent activities are appropriate or even normal. The effects extend from direct criminal behavior to a broader spectrum of attitudes that favor antisocial behavior. Parents who accept or promote deviant behavior risk escalating the chances of their children pushing the deviant acts into normalcy.

Opportunity is also affected by family management practices as it determines the possibility of juvenile delinquency. A child's interaction with delinquent opportunity is substantially impacted by the level of monitoring and supervision a parent exercises over him/her. Poor supervision, characterized by a lack of parental control, can create an atmosphere in which children will feel less responsible and will engage in more delinquent behavior with less concern for being caught. Family conflict is a stressful variable that produces tension and emotion within a family environment. In such environments, children may resort to other outlets, such as delinquent behaviors, for survival as a coping mechanism to face challenges caused by problems at home.

Child maltreatment is another important factor that results in juvenile delinquency. In this regard, various types of child maltreatment, such as physical, emotional, or sexual abuse, are the reasons for juvenile delinquency. Children who become victims of maltreatment may show various behavioral problems as a maladaptive response to trauma. Abused children may act out their emotional pain in violent behaviors, poor impulse control, and relationship problems that lead to negative peer and adult relationships. The effects of maltreatment are not restricted to these immediate behavioral consequences but also affect the overall psychological adjustment of the child and predispose the child to commit delinquent offenses. Precocious role entry, where children take on adult roles prematurely, is another family management practice that has been associated with delinquency. The assumption of adult roles prematurely can expose the child to influences and challenges beyond his or her developmental capacity and may result in the adoption of deviant behaviors. Precocious role entry may have a derogating effect on the normative development of children thrusting them into adult roles with little or no support and guidance.

Parental-child attachment is another important dimension in understanding juvenile delinquency. Positive relationships, which are characterized by involvement, support, and nurturance, thus serve as a protective factor for delinquent behaviors. If children are securely attached to their parents, they can develop efficient strategies for emotional regulation and learn to deal with their stressors more constructively. If children are separated from their parents due to divorce, desertion, or some other reason, they will feel abandoned, acquire low self-esteem, and seek identity. Such emotional struggles can result in delinquent behavior when children seek other ways of coping with the psychological strains of separation of parents. Lack of parental touch and guidance, especially due to separation or strained relationship, exposes children to external influence. With the absence of close bonds with their parents, peer pressure and influence from the neighborhood may be stronger, resulting in a heightened possibility of committing delinquent acts.

The neighborhood factors also magnify the situational forces that lead to delinquency in juveniles. The exposure to drugs in the neighborhood is one of the major criminogenic conditions. Children exposed to drugs may get habituated with substance abuse. Substance abuse impairs judgmental skills, making them susceptible to committing crimes in order to support their habits. Drug abuse can be normalized within the neighborhood and further continue delinquent behaviors by children who internalize the acceptance of drug-related activities. Neighborhood gangs acquaint adolescents with criminal elements that provide opportunities for initial social contacts that lead to delinquent behaviors. Youth affiliated with gangs may adopt deviant norms and commit criminal activities as a means of seeking acceptance and identity within the group. The dynamics of socialization of delinquent values are furthered by neighborhood gangs, which create an atmosphere where criminal activities are not only tolerated but expected. Neighborhood disadvantage, characterized by poverty, resource deficiency, and infrastructure deficits, will increase the vulnerability of youths to delinquent influence. Normally, youths who grow up in disadvantaged neighborhoods have lower access to resources, educational opportunities, and facilities for recreation. Resultant feelings of frustration, hopelessness, and disconnection may catapult some adolescents

into delinquent behaviors as a means of expressing discontent or seeking alternative means of economic survival.

In economically distressed neighborhoods, credible job opportunities could be absent, which may instill a sense of hopelessness among the adolescents. Others, who have no means of assuring themselves of good employment, may turn to delinquent behavior as a perceived means of obtaining financial security or acquiring material goods. The absence of any means of economic improvement enhances vulnerability to juvenile delinquency since youth may begin to view criminal activity as a means of, or alternative to, economic empowerment. A second controlling factor in shaping juvenile delinquency is the character of peer influences at the neighborhood level. Youthful offenders may be more likely to act out when they surround themselves with other youth who are equally as delinquent. Peer relationship is very influential in terms of behavior during adolescence; thus, the impact of delinquent peers can result in deviant activities becoming accepted and normal. Juvenile delinquency was seen to increase measurably in neighborhoods where drugs and alcohol were readily available. Substance abuse besides contributing directly to crime also enhances the vulnerability of adolescents to other forms of risky behavior. The availability of drugs in the community provides an atmosphere where substance use is very common, hence increasing the risk of committing delinquent behavior.

The state of infrastructure in a community, for example, the presence or absence of parks, recreation areas, and a community center, directly influences the nature of activities that a young adolescent can be exposed to. These factors may not be available in every community, which reduces the potential opportunities for the youngster to act positively and, therefore, reduce the opportunity for committing a crime. It has been shown that an absence of recreational activities and structured programs will, at times, leave the young person with free, unsupervised time and opens up the potential for him to resort to delinquent behavior as a form of recreation or socialization. Some community support structures seem to be those that protect juveniles from becoming delinquents, such as mentorship programs, community policing, outreach programs, and other risk-reduction programs. It is those communities which make supportive

efforts toward their young people that create the environment in which to foster positive development.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research summary and conclusions which are arranged logically as per the research objectives. It also presents the policy recommendations as well as suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The following is a summary of the findings of the study that was set to determine the criminogenic situational predictors of juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. When testing the hypothesis that there is no significant predictive relationship between parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency, the study found a significant predictive relationship. Parental characteristics such as parental criminality and attitudes towards criminality were correlated with juvenile delinquency. Analysis revealed a notable difference in scores of parental criminality and attitudes towards criminality between delinquents and non-delinquents. Logistic regression confirmed the significant predictive effects of parental characteristics on juvenile delinquency, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis.

The hypothesis that there is no significant predictive relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency was tested, and results showed a significant predictive relationship. Factors like monitoring and supervision, family conflicts, child maltreatment, and precocious role entry were found to have significant differences in scores between delinquents and non-delinquents. These findings led to the rejection of the null hypothesis, affirming the significant predictive effects of family management practices on juvenile delinquency.

Testing the hypothesis that there is no significant predictive relationship between parent-child attachment characteristics and juvenile delinquency revealed a significant predictive relationship. Parent-child attachment factors such as parental involvement, support, nurturance, and separation from parents were correlated with juvenile delinquency. Differences in these factors between delinquents and non-delinquents

were significant, and logistic regression supported the predictive effects of parent-child attachment on juvenile delinquency, necessitating the rejection of the null hypothesis.

The hypothesis that there is no significant predictive relationship between neighborhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency was tested and found to be false. Neighborhood factors such as the availability of drugs, presence of gangs, and neighborhood disadvantages showed significant differences in scores between delinquents and non-delinquents. Logistic regression confirmed the predictive effects of neighborhood characteristics on juvenile delinquency, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis.

5.3 Conclusion of the Study

The study concludes that there are statistically significant differences when criminogenic situational predictors are tested against one turning out delinquent. There was a statistically significant differences in scores of parental criminality and attitudes towards criminality between delinquents and non-delinquents, emphasizing the association. Parental characteristics, particularly parental criminality and attitudes towards criminality, demonstrate significant predictive effects on juvenile delinquency. Predictive relationship was observed between parental characteristics and juvenile delinquency, indicating a potential influence of parental factors on delinquent behavior.

The study rejects the null hypothesis, establishing a statistically significant predictive relationship between family management practices and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. Family management practices exhibit significant partial predictive effects on juvenile delinquency. Specific dimensions of family management practices, such as monitoring and supervision, family conflicts, child maltreatment, and precocious role entry, show significant differences between delinquents and non-delinquents.

The study establishes a statistically significant predictive relationship between parent-child attachment characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. Parent-child attachment, encompassing factors like parental involvement, support and nurturance, and separation from parents, demonstrates significant partial

predictive effects on juvenile delinquency. The odds ratio suggests that poor parent-child attachment makes a child three times more likely to become delinquent than non-delinquent.

The study rejects the null hypothesis, establishing a statistically significant predictive relationship between neighborhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa counties. Notably, neighborhood factors such as the availability of drugs, presence of gangs, and neighborhood disadvantages show correlated associations with juvenile delinquency. The odds ratio indicates that poor neighborhood characteristics make a child 2.2 times more likely to become delinquent than non-delinquent.

5.4 Policy Recommendations

This section presents the study's policy recommendations to the national government, county government and also to the parents. These recommendations include:

5.4.1 Recommendations on Parental Characteristics

- i. To address the impact of adverse parental characteristics on juvenile delinquency, comprehensive and community-based parent education programs should be developed. These initiatives should focus on reducing parental criminality and promoting positive attitudes towards law-abiding behavior. Collaborations with schools, local governments, and non-profit organizations can provide parenting workshops and resources targeting at-risk families, focusing on preventing delinquency and early intervention.
- ii. A holistic approach should be adopted, recognizing that parental influence includes not only discipline but also socio-emotional support, moral guidance, and positive role modeling. Community-based support systems such as peer networks, mentorship programs, and social services should be established to mitigate the negative influence of dysfunctional parental characteristics and improve parenting skills and attitudes. Families facing specific issues like substance abuse or mental health challenges may benefit from targeted counseling and rehabilitation services.

5.4.2 Recommendations on Family Management Practices

- i. Intervention programs aimed at improving family management practices should prioritize effective monitoring, supervision, and positive discipline to reduce juvenile delinquency. Parents should be empowered to establish clear behavioral expectations, enforce boundaries, and provide consistent supervision, while programs must emphasize monitoring peer associations and fostering open communication.
- ii. Conflict resolution training is also essential, especially in families where high levels of conflict are observed. Community or school-based workshops that teach peaceful conflict resolution, active listening, and emotional regulation can help reduce family discord. Preventive measures to address child maltreatment, such as promoting non-violent discipline and raising awareness of the long-term impacts of abuse, should be prioritized. Resources like parenting hotlines and family therapy services can further support families.

5.4.3 Recommendations on Parent-child Attachment

- i. Strengthening parent-child attachment is critical for healthy emotional and psychological development, preventing delinquency. Intervention programs should emphasize parental involvement, emotional support, and nurturance, with a special focus on the role of fathers. Parenting classes that stress the importance of engagement, trust-building, and showing unconditional positive regard can help parents foster secure attachments with their children.
- ii. Schools and community centers can play a pivotal role by offering family bonding activities, counseling, and workshops to encourage positive parent-child interactions. Resources such as parenting toolkits, support groups, and mental health services for struggling parents should also be made available to ensure strong, supportive relationships within families.

5.4.4 Recommendations on Parental Characteristics

- i. Addressing negative neighborhood characteristics, such as drug availability, gang presence, and socio-economic disadvantages, requires coordinated action among local governments, law enforcement, and community stakeholders. Governments should enhance neighborhood safety through improved law

enforcement strategies and stricter controls on illegal substances, while community programs should engage youth in productive activities.

- ii. Improving access to educational and recreational facilities like youth centers, sports leagues, and academic support programs can offer young people alternatives to street life and criminal behavior. Local authorities should collaborate with community organizations to create safe spaces for young people. Family support services, such as counseling, mentorship, and financial assistance, should be enhanced in high-risk areas, and community engagement should be encouraged to improve overall neighborhood safety and well-being.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher recommends that research studies be carried out in the following areas for the purpose of furthering understand about relationship of the criminogenic situational predictors and juvenile delinquency.

- i. There is need for further research to explore the intricate interplay between various parental characteristics and their specific impacts on different types of delinquent behaviors through longitudinal studies. Longitudinal studies as opposed to cross-sectional studies may provide valuable insights into the developmental trajectories of juvenile offenders in relation to parental influences allowing for a deeper analysis.
- ii. It is imperative to investigate specific dimensions of moderating effect of socio-economic factors and cultural factors on the effect of the situational factors on juvenile delinquency. Conducting cross-cultural studies to compare the influence of parental characteristics, family management practices, parent-child attachment, and neighborhood characteristics on juvenile delinquency in different regions would help attain this.
- iii. It is necessary to examine the impact of intervention programs and preventive measures on mitigating the influence of situational factors on juvenile delinquency. Research that could assess the effectiveness of various interventions, such as mentoring programs, community-based initiatives, and educational interventions, in reducing the likelihood of delinquent behaviors among at-risk youth could be instrumental in shaping focus of preventive initiatives.

- iv. There is need to investigate the role of technology and social media in shaping juvenile delinquency within the context of situational factors. With the increasing prevalence of technology, understanding how online environments, digital communication, and social media interactions intersect with parental characteristics, family management practices, and neighborhood characteristics could provide valuable insights into contemporary influences on juvenile delinquency.

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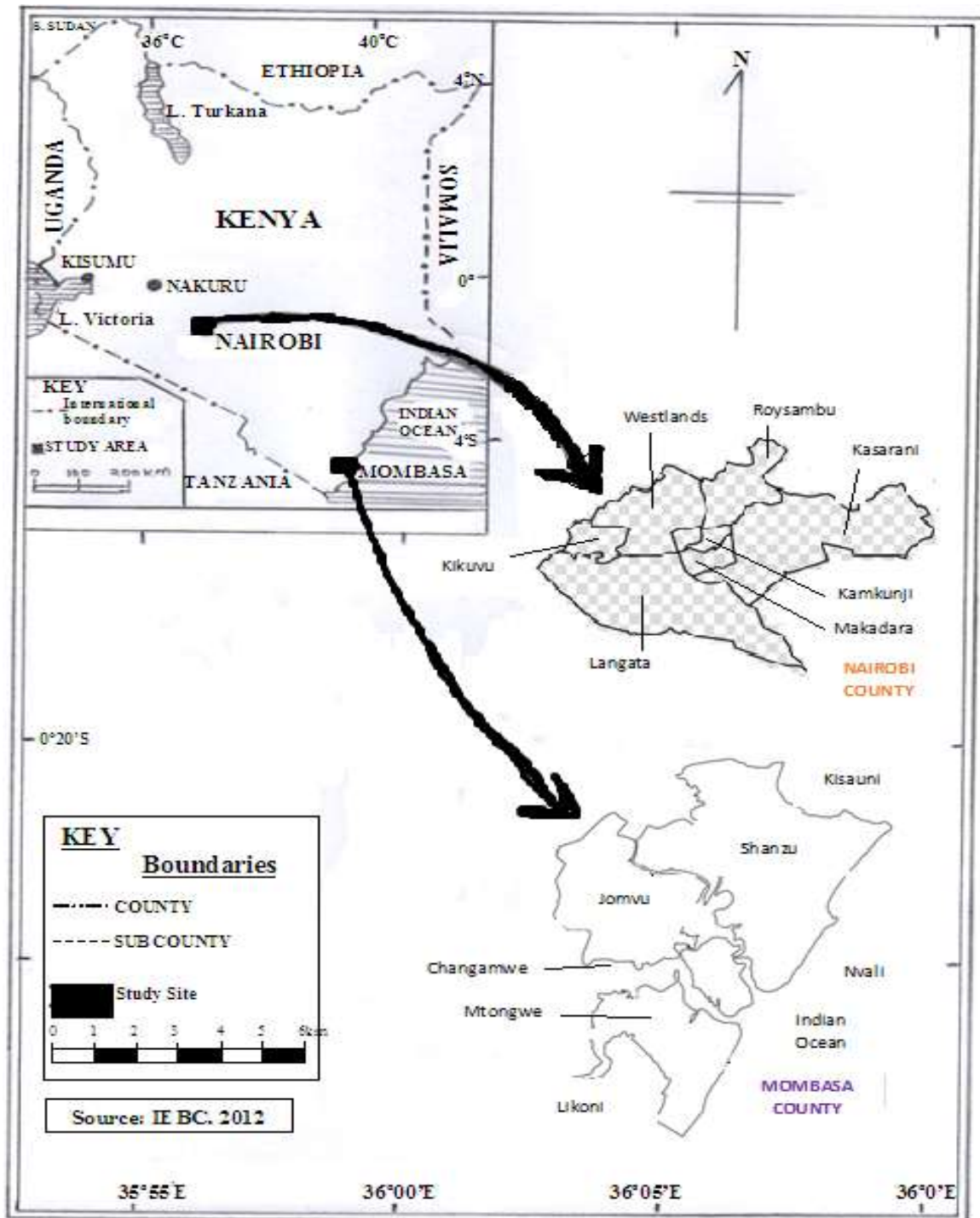
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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Map of Nairobi and Mombasa Counties



Source: Researcher

Appendix B: Juvenile Questionnaire

You have been invited to participate in a research study with the purpose of gauging the relationship between criminogenic situational predictors and juvenile delinquency. This study is being conducted by Lumadede Japheth from the Faculty of Education, Humanities, and Social Sciences at Tharaka University. The study is being undertaken as part of a postgraduate student dissertation.

There are no known risks if you decide to participate in this research study. There are no costs to you for participating in the study. The information you provide will help the researcher come up with policy and strategic options for the prevention of crime and early mitigation mechanisms directed at families and neighborhood improvisation. This questionnaire will take about 15 minutes to complete. The information collected may not benefit you directly, but the information learned in this study should provide more public benefits.

The researcher will ensure the anonymity of the respondents. Do not write your name on the survey. No one will be able to identify you or your answers, and no one will know whether or not you participated in the study. The post-graduate research board may inspect these records. Should the data be published, no individual information will be disclosed. Your participation in this study is voluntary. Your responses will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. You are free to decline to answer any question you do not wish to answer, for any reason.

Do you agree to participate in this interview? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No

Lumadede Japheth,

+254701697732

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer questions as they relate to you. For most answers, check the box(es) most applicable to you or fill in the blanks.

SECTION A: BIODATA

#	County	
1	If a delinquent, what happened and why?	-----
2	Educational Background	<3> High School <2> Primary <1> No formal Schooling
3	With whom are you living at home?	(1) Both Mother and Father (2) Father (3) Mother (4) Relative (5) Wife/ Husband

		(6) Child (7) Grandparents (8) Alone
4	What type of family were you born in?	(1) Monogamous (2) Polygamous
5	How many siblings did you have?	-----
6	What is your birth order?	(1) Firstborn (2) Second born (3) Third born (4) forth born (5) Fifth born (6) Any other

SECTION B: PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

#	PARENTAL CRIMINALITY					
	Kindly rate your assessment of the following attributes in your parents or caregivers by marking any of the 5 boxes between 1-5 as appropriate (Never-1; Rarely-2; Sometimes-3; Frequently-4; Always-5)	N	R	S	F	A
1	How often does/did your parent/caregiver (s) use any of these drugs					
	(1.1) Alcohol					
	(1.2) Bhang					
	(1.3) Khat/Miraa					
	(1.4) Cocaine					
2	How often has your parent/caregiver (s) been arrested?					
3	How often has your parent/caregiver (s) been convicted?					
4	How often have you seen your parent/caregiver (s) be violent?					
PARENTAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS CRIMINALITY						
	Kindly rate your assessment of the following attributes in your parents or caregivers by marking any of the 5 boxes between 1-5 as appropriate (Never; Rarely; Sometimes; Frequently; Always)	N	R	S	F	A
5	My parent/caregiver (s) encourages the abuse of drugs					
6	My parent/caregiver (s) was aware of my delinquent actions before					
7	My parent/caregiver (s) used to warn me about my delinquent actions					
8	My parent/caregiver (s) encouraged the use of violence when wronged					

SECTION C: FAMILY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Rate your agreement with the following statements. Note SA means Strongly Agree, A- Agree, N- Neutral, D- Disagree and SD means Strongly Disagree

#	MONITORING AND SUPERVISION	SA	A	N	D	SD
	Statement					
1	My parents/caregivers made me keep away from anything that could be dangerous					
2	My parents/caregivers have clear rules in the house					
3	My Parents or legal guardians knew about my free time activities					
4	My parents kept a close watch on me					
5	My parents/caregivers met my friends					
6	My parents are people who will take action if I don't follow the rules					
	FAMILY CONFLICTS					
7	There is a family history of violence or physical abuse in my past					
8	We argue about the same things in my family over and over again					
9	My parents quarrel frequently					
	CHILD MALTREATMENT					
10	My parent or another adult in the household often swore at me, insulted me, or humiliated me					
11	My parents/caregivers often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at me					
12	An adult or person at least 5 years older than me has ever touched or fondled me or had me touch their body in a sexual way					
13	An adult or person at least 5 years older than me has ever attempted or actually had oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with me					
14	I often felt that I didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect me					
15	I often felt that no one in my family loved me or thought that I was not important or special					
	PRECOCIOUS ROLE ENTRY					
16	I was often instructed to babysit or cook for my siblings					
17	I was often forced to skip school to take care of my siblings					
18	I was often instructed to do chores while my siblings were playing					
19	I was often instructed to work in order to earn money for family expenses					

SECTION D: PARENT-CHILD ATTACHMENT

Instructions: The following questions are designed to measure your support received in society. Depending on the fact, please finish the rating scale in accordance with the specific requirements of each issue. Thank you for your cooperation.

#	PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT	S	A	N	D	SD
	Statement	A				
1	I spend most of my free time with my parent					
2	My parents played with me often					
3	My parents are people who enjoy doing things with me					
	SUPPORT AND NURTURANCE					
4	My parents support and encourage me					
5	I can count on my parents to help me out if I have some kind of a problem					
6	My parents are people who cheer me up when I am sad					
7	My parents help me find solutions to my problems					
8	My parents are people who are easy to talk to.					
9	My parents are people who smile at me very often					
10	My parents are people who often praise me.					
	SEPARATION FROM PARENTS					
11	My parents/guardians have separated					
12	I rarely see my father around					
13	I rarely see my mother around					

SECTION E: NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS

#	AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS					
	Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD
1	Drugs are readily available in our neighborhood					
2	There are drug use dens in our neighborhood					
3	I often see people using drugs in my neighborhood					
4	People in my neighborhood convince children to take drugs					
	NEIGHBORHOOD GANGS					
5	There are groups in my area that commit crimes					
6	Someone ever asked me to join a group that commits crimes					
7	People I know are members of gangs in my area					
	NEIGHBORHOOD DISADVANTAGE					
8	My area has good roads and buildings					
9	Adults in my neighborhood often meet within various groups to discuss crime issues					
10	My area has nearby hospitals and schools					
11	My neighborhood is secure and safe					
12	My area has very few bars that attract crime.					

13	My area has very few abandoned buildings that attract crime.					
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Appendix C: Key Informant Interview Schedule

You have been invited to participate in a research study on purposed to gauge the relationship between criminogenic situational predictors and juvenile delinquency. This study is being conducted by Lumadede Japheth from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at Tharaka University. The study is being conducted as part of a post-graduate student dissertation.

There are no known risks if you decide to participate in this research study. There are no costs to you for participating in the study. The information you provide will help the researcher come up with policy and strategic options for the prevention of crime and early mitigation mechanisms directed at families and neighborhood improvisation. This interview will take about 1 hour. The information collected may not benefit you directly, but the information learned in this study should provide more general benefits.

Anonymity will be ensured by the researcher. I will not capture your name on the final transcripts and analyzed excerpts. No one will be able to identify you or your answers, and no one will know whether or not you participated in the study. The post-graduate research Board may inspect these records. Should the data be published, no individual information will be disclosed. Your participation in this study is voluntary. Your responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality. You are free to decline to answer any particular question you do not wish to answer for any reason.

Do you agree to participate in this interview? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No

Lumadede Japheth,
+254701697732

Date of interview	
County	
Category of informant (e.g., Prison Officer I)	
Gender of informants (e.g., Male, Female)	

Parental characteristics and Juvenile delinquency

- i. In your opinion, how does Parental Criminality affect the child? (Probe for relation with juvenile delinquency)
- ii. Does Parental attitudes on delinquency affect behavior of their children? How so?

Family management practices and Juvenile delinquency

- i. In your opinion, does the degree to which a child is monitored and supervised affect his/her behavior? (Probe for relation with juvenile delinquency)
- ii. Do you think family conflicts affect delinquency? How so?
- iii. In your view, is there is a relationship between child maltreatment and delinquency?

- iv. Do you think assigning children adult responsibilities such as earning income for the family has an effect on delinquency among children? Why so?

Parent-Child attachment and Juvenile delinquency

- i. What do think is the importance of Parental Involvement in a child's activities?
- ii. Are there any negative effects if a parent does not involve themselves in their child's activities? (Probe for relation with juvenile delinquency)
- iii. How about support and nurturance, how important is this to a child's development? (Probe for relation with juvenile delinquency)
- iv. How does parental separation affect children?
- v. Can separation be linked to delinquent behavior among the children? How so?

Neighborhood characteristics and Juvenile delinquency

- i. In your opinion, can the availability of drugs in a neighborhood have an effect on a child's behavior within the neighborhood? How so?
- ii. In your view, does the presence of gangs within a child's neighborhood affects the behavior of children in the area? (Probe for relation with juvenile delinquency)
- iii. Do you think health, infrastructural, economic disadvantages in an area can contribute to juvenile delinquency? How so?

Appendix D: Key Informant Interviewees

	MOMBASA			NAIROBI		
	IDENTITY	GENDER		IDENTITY	GENDER	
1	A	M		M	F	
2	B	M		N	F	
3	C	M		O	F	
4	D	F		P	F	
5	E	M		Q	F	
6	F	F		R	F	

Appendix E: Ethics Review Letter



CHUKA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE

Telephones: 020-2310512/18

Direct Line: 0772894438

Email: info@chuka.ac.ke,

P. O. Box 109-60400, Chuka

Website: www.chuka.ac.ke

14th July, 2023

REF: CUIERC/ NACOSTI/410

TO: Japheth Mbihi Lumadede

RE: Criminogenic situational Predictors of Juvenile Delinquency in Nairobi and Mombasa Counties

This is to inform you that *Chuka University IERC* has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is *NACOSTI/NBC/AC-0812*. The approval period is 14th July, 2023 – 14th July, 2024.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

- i. Only approved documents including (informed consents, study instruments, MTA) will be used
- ii. All changes including (amendments, deviations, and violations) are submitted for review and approval by *Chuka University IERC*.
- iii. Death and life threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to *Chuka University IERC* within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affected safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to *Chuka University IERC* within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions.
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal.
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to *Chuka University IERC*.

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://oris.nacosti.go.ke> and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely

Dr. Benjamin Kanga
SECRETARY

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Appendix F: NACOSTI License

Republic of Kenya
National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

Ref No: **290189**

RESEARCH LICENSE

Date of Issue: **23/August/2023**




This is to Certify that Mr. Japheth Mbihi Lumadede of Tharaka University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Mombasa, Nairobi on the topic: CRIMINOGENIC SITUATIONAL PREDICTORS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN NAIROBI AND MOMBASA COUNTIES for the period ending : 23/August/2024.

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