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COLLAGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

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Assessing the Pre and Post Factors Leading children in conflict with law to

Recidivism:-

The Case of Lideta Sub-city Administration woreda 10 Remand and

Rehabilitation Center

A Thesis Research Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa

University in Partial Fulfillment of the Master's Degree in Social Work

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To:Commander Demmelash Kassaye (PhD)

July, 2023

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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School of Social Work**

Declaration

This is to declare that the thesis entitled **Assessing the Pre and Post Factors Leading children in conflict with law to Recidivism: the Case of Lideta Sub-city Woreda 10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center** is genuine work of **Meseret Getachew Temesgen** and submitted to Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the degree of `Master of Art in social Work (MSW).

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Signature

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Advisor Approval Sheet

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **Assessing the Pre and Post Factors Leading children in conflict with law to Recidivism: the Case of Lideta Sub-city Woreda 10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center** submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Degree of Masters of Arts in Social Work, the Graduate Program of school of Social work and has been carried out by Meseret Getachew Temesgen under my supervision. Therefore, I advise the student to submit the thesis to the school of Social Work as the necessary prerequisites have been met.

Name of Advisor

Signature

Date

Certification (Approval by the Board of Examiners)

We, here under, as members of the Examining Board of the Final MA Open Defense, have read and evaluated the thesis entitled “entitled **Assessing the Pre and Post Factors Leading children in conflict with law to Recidivism: the Case of Lideta Sub-city woreda 10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center**” submitted by by Meseret Getachew. We certify/ recommend that it has fulfilled the requirements for the partial fulfillment of requirement for Master Degree in College of Social Sciences, School of Social Work, Addis Ababa University

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May God bless every one of you abundantly!

Meseret Getachew

Abstract

The study described the Pre and Post Factors Leading children in conflict with law to Recidivism: the Case of Lideta Sub-city woreda 10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center. The main objective of this study was to find the Pre and Post Factors Leading children in conflict with law to recidivism at the study area. Descriptive and explanatory research type was employed to explore the study of both quantitative and qualitative data from primary and secondary sources. Due to the difficulty of easily accessing re-offenders children conflict with law in the study area through other sampling techniques, Purposive sampling was used to select participants' from the 156 total sample frames who are respondents for the study. Out of this 156 total sample frames 69 offenders, 21 parents of offenders, and 12 key informants that means 102 respondents were taken as a sample size of the research. Based on finding of this study the researcher has reached the multiple Pre and Post Factors Leading Children in conflict with law to Recidivism from all that, societal respond/unwelcome condition of the society push for re-offending . The Causes of re-offenders were peers influence, broken families (divorce, death of one parent or both, migration), and economic problems, mental illness, abuse, lack of parental support, school/ education problems. Therefore, the study recommends all the stakeholders: especially government and should give serious attention for those who commit in Recidivism and work corporately with community base organization to bring positive societal response, and it should coordinate different service provider like mental health hospitals, vocational training provider institutions as well formal educational institutions, Religious institution should play a significant role, so that the children's needs are met in a holistic manner and re-offenders participate in different community works and where these re-offenders can get good experience and plan their future life.

Keywords; *Juvenile, children in conflict with law to Recidivism, Lideta Sub-city woreda10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center*

Acronyms

FGD Focused Group Discussion

KII Key Informant Interview

IDI In-depth Interview

USA United States of America

ACRR Annual crime Report

ECJ Ethiopian criminal Justice

NCC National crime council

CBCC Community Based Correction Centers

CBC Community Based Correction

ICC International criminal court

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CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

An act that is expressly defined, forbidden, and punishable under criminal law as well as an offense against public law is considered, at the International Criminal Court, to be socially detrimental or dangerous. From ancient times to the present, crime has always been a prominent topic on everyone's daily agenda (Shamsudd in, et.al.2011).One way to categorize a crime is by type, Different classifications exist for the nature of acting crime, including visible crime, violent crime, property crime, organized crime, cybercrime, victimless crime, and political crime. (Riwizi, 2015. pp. 119–132)

Over time, the nature of criminal activity has changed, as have the characteristics of those who participate in it. Almost anyone can attempt a crime, regardless of education level; white people, black people, low- or high-income individuals, well- or poorly-civilized; almost all populations can engage in criminal activity; among these participants, the rate of juvenile offenders is not low, and the likelihood of recidivism is also increased (Für deine Suche, 2020).

These days, the re-incarceration of young offenders following their initial offence is a growing source of worry. It is reasonable to worry that a pattern of recidivism or reoffending is highly complex because little is known about the factors that contribute to youth recidivism and because neither the correctional facilities nor the reoffended can control the range of socioeconomic conditions that may impact the young offender outside of prison (Für deine Suche, 2020).

The incidence of juvenile delinquents reoffending is increasing, with varying causes in different locales. The population within juvenile justice facilities is diverse, with young people exhibiting a wide range of personal, psychological, and social issues. The range of risk variables and individual traits makes treatment planning more difficult. In order to investigate the causes of recidivism in juvenile delinquency, it is useful to look at subgroups and the particular profiles of problems among serious juvenile offenders. This allows for the identification of key treatment indicators for each subgroup of serious juvenile offenders (Forkuor, 2017).

One of the most important ideas in the criminal justice system worldwide is recidivism, which is also a significant issue that every nation must deal with (Forkuor 2017; Akporaro 2019).

The prevalence of recidivism has increased worldwide in spite of different intervention measures, having detrimental effects on both people and the social and economic life of the society (Akoraro 2019). In addition, recidivism has impacted governments, global corporations, and humanitarian organizations, turning it into a significant social issue (Simasiku 2018). According to Atieno (2017), the United States of America (USA) has the highest rate of crime worldwide. Similarly, over 76.6% of released inmates commit new crimes and wind up back in jail, making it the country with the highest recidivism rate in the world (Flores 2018). Conversely, Scandinavian nations are often regarded as role models for effective correctional and reintegration programs; in example, Norway boasts one of the lowest global recidivism rates (20%) (Deady 2014).

In Africa, the increasing rate of crime and incarceration has been consistent with the pattern and trends in all parts of the world. Recidivism is also a common phenomenon in African countries (Oruta, 2016). South Africa has the highest recidivism rate (74%) followed by Kenya (47 %), and Tanzania (36 %) in the continent (Wambugu 2014; Khamba 2017).

Ethiopian minors fall into many groups according to the criminal code. The code addressed these offenders differently, classifying the first group of minors as infants, which are those between the ages of 0 and 9, the second as young people between the ages of 9 and 15, and the third as children between the ages of 15 and 17 as adults.

Like other nations, recidivism and crime are issues that Ethiopia faces. Numerous studies revealed that, due to social and economic issues (rapid population growth, poverty, unemployment, rural-urban migration, ghetto lifestyles, and the like), crime is now a problem throughout the nation, primarily in urban areas like Addis Ababa, Bahir Dar, Adama, Hawassa, and Sodo [(Meti 2016; Getahun 2017; Fereje 2017; Ephrem 2018; Omod 2019; Nigatu et al. 2019)]. Moreover, according to the World prison brief report (2018), trends in prison population rates have increased over the last 20 years at an alarming rate. It was 91, 96, 136, and 129 per 100,000 in 2002, 2005, 2011, and 2015 respectively; making Ethiopia one of the top listed among eastern African countries.

However, the lack of thorough research conducted in Ethiopia to date makes it challenging to determine the precise rate or state of recidivism in a national setting. However, recidivism has only lately come to the attention of academics such as Goche and Hayelom (2018) and Eskalehu (2019). Goche and Hayelom (2018) discovered that a large number of freed inmates were

committing new crimes and going back to jail in North East Ethiopian correctional facilities. In a similar vein, Eskalehu's (2019) research demonstrates that recidivism has emerged as a major concern in all Amharan prisons, with a focus on those located in major cities like as Bahir Dar, Gondar, and Dessie.

No matter how much research is done, the issue will never be fully understood or resolved. For this reason, it is critical to create a clear paper that examines the pre- and post-factors that lead juvenile delinquents to recidivism in order to fill the gap in the social scientific literature. Professional perspectives on collaboration for juvenile offenders with mental health issues and their causes and prevention have been the subject of previous research (Dehdarzadeh, Sadeghi, Sabet, & Ashori, 2014; Schwalbe and Maschi, 2012, for example). However, the relationship between these risk factors and recidivism in offenders between the ages of 17 and 18 as perceived by professionals has not been sufficiently explored at the study area.

Actually, the primary goal of jail or rehabilitation services is to change the offender's conduct, stop them from committing new crimes, and allow them to reintegrate into society as productive, law-abiding citizens. However, research like Goche and Hayelom (2018), and Eskalehu (2019) demonstrated how recidivism has grown to be a significant social issue in Ethiopia. As a result, a thorough understanding is required, especially regarding the pre- and post-leading factors that influence recidivism (Eskalehu, 2019)

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The circumstances in which children in conflict with law live have drawn the attention of numerous researchers. Juvenile offenders are not inherently juvenile; rather, they are largely a product of the environment in which they are raised and the ridiculous acts they commit. These behaviors can include being found guilty of a crime, acting antisocially, or committing an act of destruction (Sisay 2016).

Crime occurs everywhere in the world, and no one is exempt from it—from adults to children and adolescents, wealthy or poor. Criminals are viewed by the general population as horrific grownups. However, the growing number of young people engaging in criminal activity worries society at large (juvenile delinquency, 2009).

Numerous studies have attempted to investigate the factors that contribute to recidivism in Ethiopia. For example, Meti's (2016) study, which focused on prisoners in Kaliti Correctional Administration, found that low parental guidance, peer pressure, and low income were among the factors that led to inmates committing crimes they later regretted. Additionally, research by Sisay (2016) and Sintayehu (2017) showed that the primary causes of juvenile crime were the peer influence, familial problems, economic difficulties, political issues, and administrative challenges.

The problem of children in conflict with law is the result of poor background, broken family, and influence of peer groups. Poverty, which is considered to be the roots of all problems and issues in the country, may not be eradicated easily. When there is poverty, there would still be children in conflict with law prowling all over the city. Re-offenders are a major problem in many societies as it causes major distress and damage to victims, perpetrators, and society at large. (Nas et al., 2005, cited in Nayak Bimal Kanta, 2013).

Few research, meanwhile, have attempted to address the problem of recidivism in Ethiopia. For instance, Abebaw's (2019) research shows that rehabilitation is unsuccessful and increases recidivism among prisoners due to differences between the rehabilitation programmers provided at Ethiopian prison centers and the rehabilitation needs of inmates. But he was lacking in his detailed discussion of recidivism. Fitsum (2018) also carried out research on the disparity

between rhetoric and practice barriers related to prisoner rehabilitation at Hawassa Correctional Facility. His findings indicate that institutional and inmate-related factors have prevented Hawassa Correctional Facility from carrying out its primary function of correction. He also made an attempt to address the arguments surrounding the effectiveness of custodial rehabilitation in lowering recidivism to some level. However, he also did not provide a detailed explanation of the elements that lead to recidivism.

Numerous young juveniles are returning to the juvenile center with recidivism, as evidenced by the study by Haylom Abadi titled "Exploring Factors Contributing to Recidivism: The Case of Dessie and Woldiya Correctional Centers," which highlights the prevalence of the phenomenon. The majority of reoffending individuals possess antisocial attitudes, antisocial peers, personality disorders, and marital problems (Family Support and Re-entry Outcomes, Challenges Faced by Ex-Offenders Familial Problems and Recidivism); these factors collectively prompt them to engage in criminal activities. The research area of Dessie and Woldiya (Annabel, S. E., Tekle-Ab Mekbib, Negussie Simie, Tsehai Gulema) focuses solely on the pre-leading factors for recidivism (2004).

In addition, our life, our views of the world and our ways of knowing about crime have undergone considerable change with the changing patterns of crime and recent years. The roots of such violence may not be clearly understood but declining income and work opportunities, and the consequent frustration, particularly for youth are important factors. Violence, crimes and anti-social behaviors are thought to be products of social inequality, social exclusion and lack of institutional and social protection. (Ainsworth, 2000)

Basically, there are a few things that drove the researcher to carry out this investigation: first, data indicates that crime in general and recidivistic behaviour in particular is becoming major social issues in Ethiopia. These days, crime is a major societal cost in Ethiopia and disturbs the social order, instilling fear and insecurity among the populace. Above all, recidivism results in on-going loss of life and property. Second, as previously said, because there aren't many institutions in the nation for young offenders, there is a gap in the literature when it comes to examining institutional and social aspects of recidivism. This study confirms that the institution is heavily burdened by the rising number of re-offenders and demonstrates the pre- and post-factors that lead children conflict in law to recidivism in Lideta sub-city woreda 10 Remand and Rehabilitation Centers. Finally, in order to improve crime prevention tactics, research on the causes of crime is encouraged by the current Ethiopian Criminal Justice Policy (ECJP) (2011).

This study attempted to assess the Pre and Post Factors Leading children conflict in law to Recidivism at the study area.

1.3. Objective of the study

1.3.1. General Objective

The primary Objective of this study is to assess the Pre and Post factors leading children in conflict with law to recidivism in the Case of Lideta Sub-city woreda 10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

- To identify the cause of Recidivism.
- To identify the Pre and Post Factors Leading children in conflict with law to Recidivism
- To examine the influence of Child delinquency to criminality in latter age of recidivism

1.4. Research questions

- What are the causes of recidivism?
- What are the Pre and Post Factors Leading children in conflict with law to Recidivism?
- What is the influence of Child delinquency to criminality in latter age of recidivism?

1.5. Significance of the study

Enacting positive social change begins with determining the pre- and post-recidivism factors that lead children in conflict with law to recidivism. The researcher aims to provide up-to-date and relevant information regarding children in conflict with law prevention tactics, penal measures, and rehabilitation interventions at Lideta Sub-city woreda 10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Centre. Large datasets and pertinent factors pertaining to the study's topic will be included. The information provided about juvenile correctional and rehabilitative interventions may be useful to policy makers and interested researchers.

1.6. Scope of the study

This research focuses on understanding and addressing children in conflict with law in the context of the Lideta Sub City woreda 10 administration. The study aims to explore the factors contributing to children in conflict with law and evaluate the effectiveness of existing

interventions, particularly centered on the Lideta Sub City. The terrestrial scope of this research is confined to the Lideta Sub City within the Addis Ababa city administration. This specific area has been chosen due to its reported high rate of juvenile delinquency and the presence of the sole governmental Remand and Rehabilitation Centre for Juvenile Delinquents. The research employs a mixed method, incorporating questionnaires, interviews, and document analysis to collect data.

1.7. Operational definitions

Juvenile delinquents are youngsters who are in conflict with the law and range in age from 9 to 15 (victim children in the juvenile justice system are exempt).

The term "juvenile justice system" refers to the system that oversees an offending child's arrest, judicial proceedings, rehabilitation, and eventual reintegration into society, while there may be other definitions that are more appropriate for this context.

Recidivism is defined as an offender's propensity to continue their illegal activities in spite of efforts to change. Rehabilitation should be used to describe the services provided to detained children who are in legal trouble. Juvenile justice social work should refer to a specialized practice approach that serves four crucial roles that are specific to the juvenile justice system: assisting children who have been arrested, assisting them through their court proceedings, and assisting them in their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

1.8. Organization of the study

This research was divided up into five chapters. The study's background, problem statement, general and particular aims, research questions, significance, scope, limitations, and thesis organization are all included in the first chapter, which serves as the study's introduction. In regard to juvenile offenders, the second chapter reviewed the literature and studies from several angles. The design and methodology of the research are covered in Chapter 3. Data presentation, analysis, and interpretation are covered in the fourth chapter. The final chapter offers a synopsis of the main conclusions, suggestions, and discoveries.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITRATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

In this chapter, various issues of related literatures have treated under the categories of conceptual, theoretical and empirical frameworks. The first section provides the key concepts of Juvenile Delinquents and about recidivism that will be utilized in the thesis. The second section is deals with the discussion of the Juvenile Delinquents theories. The third section dwells on the empirical literature dealing the experiences of selected youth Juvenile Delinquents, leading factors for recidivism. The last part of this section discusses Social Factors.

2.2. Concepts and Theoretical Framework

2.2.1. Defining Recidivism

In order to comprehend the definition of recidivism more clearly, it is necessary to first define the term "crime. "The Latin word "cemo/crimen,"which mean "intellectual error" or flaw is where the word "crime" originates (simply said; a crime is an illegal conduct that is subject to punishment from the government or another authority (wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime). According to sociology, crime is a social problem in any society since it is a kind of deviance. We can now understand the concept of recidivism in light of these. Different academic writers and researchers have provided different definitions for recidivism. First, let's discuss about how the name "recidivism" came to be. Its Latin roots are "re," which means "back," and "caedere," which means "to fall" or, more specifically, "to fall back." Consequently, according to Barnett and Hagel (1977), recidivism is defined as a "tendency to relapse into a previous condition or mode of behavior; especially relapse into criminal behavior." Recidivism can be defined as an offender's propensity to continue their unlawful behavior in spite of efforts to change, according to Winnicott (1984). Furthermore, recidivism has been described differently by different authors as any reason an offender returns to custody, even minor infractions of their parole or probation (Verbrugge et al. 2002).

In the context of criminal justice, recidivism is the return of a person to criminal activity following a past offence conviction, sentencing, and correction (Darkwa, 2015). Recidivism is defined by some research as an ex-offender's re-arrest, reconviction, or incarceration within a specific time period (James 2014). Recidivism is characterized by Schoeman (2010) as follows: "Recidivism refers to a pattern of behavior in which an individual who has previously been

found guilty of a crime and given a punishment by a court of law, commits a new, unnamed offence, is found guilty of it, and is again given a court of law sentence.

The definition of recidivism defines a recidivist as an offender who has committed a crime within the specified survival period, been found guilty of a previous crime in a court of law and given an indeterminate sentence, or been found guilty of a new crime within the specified survival period and been given a further unspecified sentence in a court of law. Researchers and practitioners from many backgrounds have been driven to conduct studies in order to determine the important components that contribute to the over-presence of recidivism after incarceration due to the problem of recidivism. Their findings outline the exact steps that repeat offenders take to become accustomed to the behavior of reoffending. Numerous theories pertaining to criminal behavior consider punishment, moral convictions, and informal social processes. According to Taylor and Harrell (1996), there exists a theory that suggests that in areas where property, residences, and other structures are in good physical condition, safer streets are maintained, and the physical environment has been altered to better protect victims and targets, offenders are less likely to commit crimes.

The most vulnerable children are those who are orphaned or unaccompanied and lack access to basic necessities like housing and food. These children may also be the victims of parental alcoholism, poverty, family dissolution, overcrowding, abusive living conditions, the growing HIV/AIDS epidemic, or the death of parents during armed conflicts. It is predicted that between 1992 and 2003, the number of children living in exceptionally challenging circumstances rose from 80 million to 150 million. The issue of children in conflict with law is getting increasingly complex and widespread, and there are either no crime prevention programs or none that are prepared to handle the current circumstances. International programming is clearly insufficient to address these issues, and many developing nations have done little to nothing about them. Specific lifestyle systems that are created in communities and occupy fundamentally subordinate positions due to pressure from dominating systems are referred to as subcultures. Subcultures are a reflection of both collective and individual efforts to resolve systemic tensions. Subcultures have a crucial role in shaping patterns of behavior that hold significant symbolic meaning for the members of the group. Deviant conduct and violence are currently factors in a number of subcultures where juvenile delinquency is prevalent significant positions in the World YOUTH Report, 2003, 191192.

The detrimental effects of social and economic development, particularly political unrest, economic crises, and the disintegration of important institutions, such as the family, the public education and welfare systems, and the state, are the main causes of juvenile delinquency. Young people with poor salaries and prolonged unemployment are frequently associated with socioeconomic instability, which may raise their risk of engaging in criminal activities. Delinquent behavior frequently happens in social contexts when expectations of appropriate behavior have collapsed.

In Ethiopia, the issue of street children has always existed. However, in recent times, there has been an increase in both the quantity and severity of the issues these kids are posing to society and themselves. It's challenging to pinpoint the precise moment that the issue of street children first surfaced. However, there are hints that the issue was noted in some of the major towns, including Addis Ababa, at the beginning of the 1940s. Many families were shattered and a great number of orphaned and abandoned youngsters were living on the streets of Addis Ababa and other cities as a result of the protracted conflict with the Italians. Around the same time, a phenomenon that had barely been documented previously—rural-urban migration—accelerated and increased the number of impoverished individuals living on urban streets. According to some Prison Administration records, there were a lot of abandoned and impoverished kids living on Addis Ababa's streets in 1941–1942. In actuality, the Addis Ababa Prison's Reformatory School was founded by the then-superintendent (later renamed as The Training Centre) (Olga Nieuwenhuys, 2011).

2.2.2. Protection of young offenders according to International, Regional Guidelines and Ethiopian Law

2.2.3. International and Regional Guidelines

According to Article 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, children who are in legal trouble must be treated with respect, considering their age and ability to contribute positively to society. The articles also establish the minimal requirements for due process, which include the presumption of innocence, the supply of unambiguous and early disclosure of the charges, the availability of legal or other support, the right to cross-examine witnesses, equitable treatment for defence witnesses, the right to appeal, and the child's right to privacy throughout the entire legal process. It is necessary to establish laws, policies, authorities, and organizations that are particularly relevant to minors who are accused of breaking the law.

According to Article 17 (1) of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, any child who is charged with or found guilty of breaking the law is entitled to special treatment that upholds their sense of worth and dignity and fosters their respect for other people's fundamental freedoms and human rights.

2.2.4. The FDRE Constitution

In accordance with this, Ethiopia has accepted both African and UN charters on children's rights. The FDRE constitution, in particular, states in Art. 9(4) that all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia become part of the domestic legal system. The two treaties and other human rights instruments are thus unquestionably applicable in Ethiopia's juvenile justice system since the constitution incorporates them into Ethiopian law.

The instruments compel the government of Ethiopia to set up a juvenile justice system that acknowledges the possibility of juvenile offenders' rehabilitation. Ethiopia's ratification of the treaties and the enshrinement of children's rights in Art. 36 of the FDRE constitution impose an automatic obligation on the government to create possibilities for rehabilitation aimed at safeguarding children's rights.

2.2.5. The National Criminal Justice policy

Adopted in 2011, Ethiopia's National Criminal Justice policy states that prioritizing alternatives to deprivation of liberty is important and that deprivation of liberty should be reserved for extreme cases.

The policy states that the CRC and ACRWC principles should be taken into account when making decisions, passing legislation, creating policies, developing programs, or developing any other pertinent working mechanisms including CICL. It further specifies that preventing future offences and promoting education, rehabilitation, and reintegration should be the goals of juvenile justice and CICL treatment (Rakeb, 2011).

2.2.6. The 2005 criminal code of Ethiopia

The Ethiopian criminal code gives unrestricted power to the court to decide on the issue of each case under its jurisdiction and enforce alternative measure for juvenile offenders who are being formally treated through the criminal justice system.

The criminal code's Art. 158–162, Art. 167, and Art. 168 (3) permit the court to take a number of actions. The measures include, but are not limited to, fines, conditional release probation, school or home arrest, supervised education, rebuke or censure, and admittance to a therapeutic institution. If the juvenile offender fails to achieve the desired outcome despite the measures taken under Art 158-162, the court has the authority to sentence them to one of the penalties outlined in Art. 167 and 168 (For example, fines or incarceration in a correctional facility)As a result, imprisonment and fines ought to be reserved for the purpose of evaluating the most recent report (Rakeb, 2011).

The Criminal Code's Article 162 allows for the placement of juvenile offenders (those between the ages of nine and fifteen) in specific institutions for their correction and rehabilitation. The juvenile offenders will receive the general, moral, and occupational education (apprenticeship) required to help them adjust to social life and the pursuit of honorable endeavors there, under the proper supervision. The placement should, in general, last for no less than a year or more than five years, and it should never last past the juvenile offender's legal age. (Article 163)

2.3. Theoretical Framework

Theories and theoretical stances are helpful resources that aid in our comprehension and explanation of the environment we live in. They also influence the way we characterize and evaluate empirical facts (Kleemans 2014). They aid in our comprehension of the causes of criminal behavior, the operations of the criminal justice system, and the participants in it when viewed through the lenses of sociology and criminology (See &Kieser 2013). As per Yeraswork (2010), in social research, applying numerous theoretical viewpoints to a single study helps the researcher see the intended problem from a different angle. Additionally, as each theoretical perspective has its own set of concepts and presumptions, each theoretical notion aids the researcher in interpreting the relevance and meaning of the data from a holistic perspective (Neuman 2014). In light of this, four pertinent sociological theories that provide a better explanation for the recidivism problems were chosen for this study.

2.3.1. Social control Theory

The idea of social control focuses on the socialization process, or how individual behavior is managed in fundamental group interactions, and how the political system, the legal system, education system, and other major macro social institutions uphold social order. Relationships, commitments, values, conventions, and beliefs are prioritized. While individuals who fail to create this link go on to become delinquents, the bond that juveniles form with society throughout their formative years can keep them from being embroiled in criminality. This demonstrates the existence of an inverse association between a person's level of delinquency and how assertive their social interactions are. According to the theory, socialization processes that are meant to promote law-abiding behavior in society or the breakdown or lack of soft social relationships are the causes of law-breaking (Wiatrowski, 1978).

2.3.2. Labeling theory

Individuals who are caught, convicted, and punished are labeled as criminals, according to labeling theory, as established by Braithwaite (1989) in his book on crime shame and reintegration. People who regard and perceive these individuals as criminals are more likely to commit crimes in the future for a number of reasons. People with labels could discover that other people are hesitant to hang out with them, and as a result, they might start hanging out with other criminals. This promotes the social learning of criminality and erodes their bond with the

conventional other. Lastly, people with labels may gradually start to see themselves as criminals and behave accordingly, developing into recidivists.

The author goes on to expand labeling theory, claiming that labeling causes crime to rise in some situations and fall in others. Specifically, labeling lowers crime when juvenile offenders are made to feel guilty or ashamed of their actions, but they are later released from the system and allowed to rejoin their families and traditional peer groups. Reintegrate shame is thought to occur more frequently in some social contexts, such as those in which people have close relationships with their parents, neighbors, and other people. Such humiliation is also more common in communitarian communities, which emphasize mutual aid and trust—two traits that are characteristically Ethiopian which have best dignity.

2.3.3. Social Learning Theory

According to proponents of the social learning theory, delinquent behavior is learned by direct and observable experience, bad role models, or a lack of reinforcement for normal behavior. They draw attention to the material benefits that are connected to delinquent behavior (especially when attractive and non-tangible rewards like parental attention or peer acceptance are unavailable) (Sisay, 2016, cause of Juvenile Delinquency).

2.4. Empirical Findings on Factors Contributing to Recidivism

Numerous studies conducted in several nations looked at the causes of recidivism among released convicts. Research has shown that freed ex-offenders who stay in touch with other criminals after being released have an increased risk of committing crimes again. Their propensity to commit crimes again is increased when they spend time with criminal companions because they are exposed to strategies, incentives, and support for committing crimes (Gómez 2017; Olson 2018). According to Samuels's (2010) qualitative study, ex-offenders in South Africa are more likely to commit crimes again and wind up back in prison due to the influence of gangsters and peer pressure.

Living with a spouse or a healthy family lowers the likelihood of engaging in illegal activity or behaviour after release, according to several empirical studies (Dadashazar 2017; Sorochi 2015). According to Glover et al. (2018), offenders who have more family support are more likely to be employed and to be employed steadily than those who have less or no assistance. When parents

or other close family members fail to provide support, offenders experience loneliness and homelessness, which exacerbates their alcoholism and other drug issues. As a result, offenders revert to their criminal activities (Hakansson and Berglund 2012; Simasiku 2018).

A large body of research also demonstrated how recidivism is influenced by society's unfavorable perception of ex-offenders. For example, Breen (2011) used 18 in-depth interviews with ex-offenders to investigate the impact of stereotypes related to having a criminal record and how this affects the reintegration of ex-offenders at John Howard Society in Toronto. He talked on how stigmatization and exclusion from the community following their release from jail stem from their criminal history, and how this phenomenon hinders their ability to successfully reintegrate into society. Martinez (2009) said that ex-offenders frequently experience stigma or discrimination due to their prior criminal history. Such stigmatization makes ex-offenders more likely to commit crimes.

2.5. Parental marital status and Adolescents social behavior

The family as the first agent of socialization of the child has strong formative powers, in the method of upbringing and training of the adolescents, create meanings and relationship with the individual who in turn also exerts certain influences on the home. Parents, who are over-protecting, over demanding, rejecting or accepting, have adolescents with varying personality characteristics. A child brought up by an autocratic parents, will become aggressive, intolerant, role oriented, brutal and conformist. While adolescents from democratic becomes are receptive, sociable, tolerant, open-minded and respectful. On the other hand adolescents from laissez-faire families are prone to such behavioral hazards like pomposity, vulgarity, impulsive behavior, insensitivity and lack of moral (Falton, 1979)

Hence, parental discord breeds maladjusted behavior like, delinquency, psychopathic behaviours like aggression, fighting, intolerance, bully and so on. Thus adolescents whose needs are not met develop a faulty perception of themselves. Falton (1979) interviewed 560 divorced parents to access the impact of divorce on their children. Analysis of their responses indicated that divorce has negatively affected their children likewise girls whose methods bring them up as single parents may not be able to differentiate between right and wrong as they see their mother change men like wrappers. Unrestricted watching of blue films, reading pornographic magazines and befriending persons of questionable characteristic all lead to child prostitution Denga el al (2007).

The review has shown that parental marital status stand out as an important factor in the child's upbringing. Hence, the adolescent stand to suffer negatively their early or later poor and misdirected child care studies have revealed that conflicted two parent's families are likely to produce disturbed and indisciplined children than single-parent or step parent's families. Also when homes are broken by divorced, separation by death, the adolescents are more emotionally displaced and varying degrees of social adjustment problems arise (Asagwara, C. G. (2000).

2.5.1. Psychological, behavioral, and mental

Characteristics

Delinquency is associated with a number of traits distinct to each individual. Aggression appears to be the best social behavior trait to predict delinquent behavior before the age of 13, according to Tremblay and LeMarquand (2001:141). Furthermore, Hawkins and associates (1998:113) conducted a review of multiple studies and concluded that there was "a positive relationship between later violent behavior and hyperactivity, concentration or attention problems, impulsivity and risk taking." Delinquency has been associated with both delayed language development and low verbal IQ; these associations hold true even after adjusting for race and class (Moffitt, Lynam, and Silva, 1994; Seguin et al., 1995).

2.5.2. Social Factors

Family structure

Risk factors for juvenile delinquency include familial traits such as antisocial parents, child abuse, marital instability, parenting incompetence, and family size (Derzon and Lipsey, 2000; Wasserman and Seracini, 2001). Poor parental supervision, parental conflict, and parental aggressiveness, especially severe, punitive treatment, were found to be the biggest predictors of later convictions for violent offences (up to age 45) among boys at age 10 in McCord's (1979) study of 250 boys. According to some study, growing up in a single-parent household is associated with a higher risk of delinquency (McCord, Widom, and Crowell, 2001); however, these differences are reduced when socioeconomic factors are taken into account when examining the immediate situational influences on offending. The environment in which young people are raised can affect their chance of becoming delinquent, as will be discussed below

2.6. Poor parental supervision

A crucial reason poor parental supervision is associated with more risk-taking behaviors during adolescence is that adolescents without proper parental supervision might be exposed to high-risk factors (e.g., drugs, gambling, and deviant peers). These high-risk factors may provide opportunities for adolescents to observe and imitate risk-taking behavior, which may play a pivotal role in heightening their likelihood among adolescents (Jiang et al., 2016; Westling et al., 2008).

Adolescence is a highly vulnerable period for risk-taking behaviors, such as smoking, alcohol abuse, and crime (Duell et al., 2018), which may have serious detrimental effects on adolescents' physical and psychological health (Ben-Zur & Zeidner, 2009; Duell & Steinberg, 2019).

In their Field Instruction journal, the FIS found out that some parents failed in extending supervision of their children who were often sleeping late at night with their peers who were usually involved with gangster's in their community. Some parents claimed that they were tired looking for their children because they are also busy working during the day time. As stated in one of the journal entries she recorded that _clients mother was working in the laundry shop where the latter earned 300 pesos per day. She spent her working time from eight in the morning to nine in the evening while the client's father was employed in Saudi Arabia". Adolescents' risk-taking behaviors are associated with multiple contextual factors, among which parental supervision is particularly prominent (Bailey et al., 2009; Jankowski & Zamboanga, 2019). In special, parental knowledge and parental attention of adolescents' where abouts and activities are the key precursors contributing to adolescents' risk-taking behaviors (Darling et al., 2009; Mann et al., 2015).

2.7. The Impact of Parental Death on Child Outcomes

Parental death is one of the many risks faced by children in poor communities, especially in Africa in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. While the death of a parent at any age is a significant and distressing event, Young Lives research in Ethiopia finds that the age the child is when a parent dies is important for outcomes later on. If a parent dies early on in a child's life (between ages 0 and 6) then the death per se does not seem to affect children's health, education, sense of optimism or self-esteem at age 12, in part due to the fact that younger children are more likely to be absorbed into the care of close relatives. In sharp contrast, if its mother dies in middle childhood (between ages 7 and 12) a child is less likely to be enrolled at school or to be

able to read or write, and if the father dies it seems to reduce the child's sense of optimism. These effects appear to apply equally to boys and girls alike (Laura Camfield May 2014).

2.8. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO REPEATED CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

Factors that contribute to the recidivism of children in conflict with the law vary from researches to researches and there is no single factor that was identified to explain the problem. The most frequently identified factors that predict children to be in conflict with the law repeatedly included: duration of stay in the correctional system, drug use, family factors, and peer influence (Mahlet, 2010).

Family factors-The influence of the family in reducing or encouraging recidivism comes from the notion of social control, where it is believed that parental influence is capable of lessening the probability of children from becoming in conflict with the law at the first place and from repeatedly involvement in illegal acts (Warr, 1993 as cited in Mbuba, 2004), since family is the primary and longest influence on child's development. Thus if children are less controlled and supervised by their family even after their incarceration, their chance of being in conflict with the law is high. Moreover, families play an important role in buffering risk factors and supporting children to get through challenges they face after release from incarceration. There is strong evidence to suggest that family functioning has a significant role of the children's becoming in conflict again. If children do not find this kind of support from family, the chance for their being recidivist increases (Silpephat, 2007).

Peer influence- Some researchers agree and link peer influence to patterned conflict with the law of children (Mbuba, 2004;Silpephat, 2007), in other words, peers are not the only reasons for the first conflict but also the repetitive pattern that characterizes recidivism. The influence that stems from peers will be powerful on the child's behavior if she/he does not have good paternal control, supervision, and attachment (Gullotta, Adams &Montemayor, 1998).

School Factor - School is another chapter of life that a child undergoes and that can have a great degree of influence on the child's behavior. School associated factors that are having impact on a child's being repetitively in conflict with the law are poor motivation to school or low attachment to school, low academic performance, truancy, poor antisocial behavior controlling system in the school (Silpephat, 2007; Le, Monfared& Stockdale, 2005). Silpephat (2007) put this proposition as "A child who has problems in school may be predisposed to early onset delinquency and persistence in offending throughout life" (p.55)

Drug Abuse -A linkage between drug use and involvement in crime act has been established (Siegel & Welsh 2005; Silpephat, 2007; Mbuba, 2004) and this association takes many forms including committing crime by being under the influence of drug or committing crime for the sake of getting money to pay for their habit (Siegel & Welsh 2005). In other words, drug users are more willing to take risks or drug use may indirectly contribute for their involvement in crime since drug users need money for buying drugs for their habit/addiction. Thus, different researchers concluded that whether directly or indirectly, drug use by children contributes for their being repeatedly in conflict with the law (Silpheate, 2007; Mbuba, 2004).

Length of Stay - In various researches, length of stay in rehabilitation centre as a factor leading to recidivism is a debatable issue. Theories in support of this argue that longer sentences (incarceration) reduce the risk of recidivism by causing an emotional response, such as fear, anxiety, or guilt, which forces the individual to avoid future punishments, and thus discourages them from involving in illegal acts (Song &Leib, 1993). On other hand, theories that support shorter sentences argue that the negative effect of incarceration during imprisonment is that the inmates learn the norms of the antisocial subculture from other prisoners. Hence, the longer offenders stay in prison, the higher their degree of acquiring new criminal behavior, as a result Children in conflict with the law 21 their likelihood of getting involved in illegal activities after release will be high (Song &Leib, 1993).

Anti-Social behavior- anti-social behavior is a description for all behaviors, attitudes, and personality traits that people engage in that appear to be dysfunctional, in that they often have negative interpersonal and societal outcomes (Talia Hashmani,2017)

2.9. Conclusion

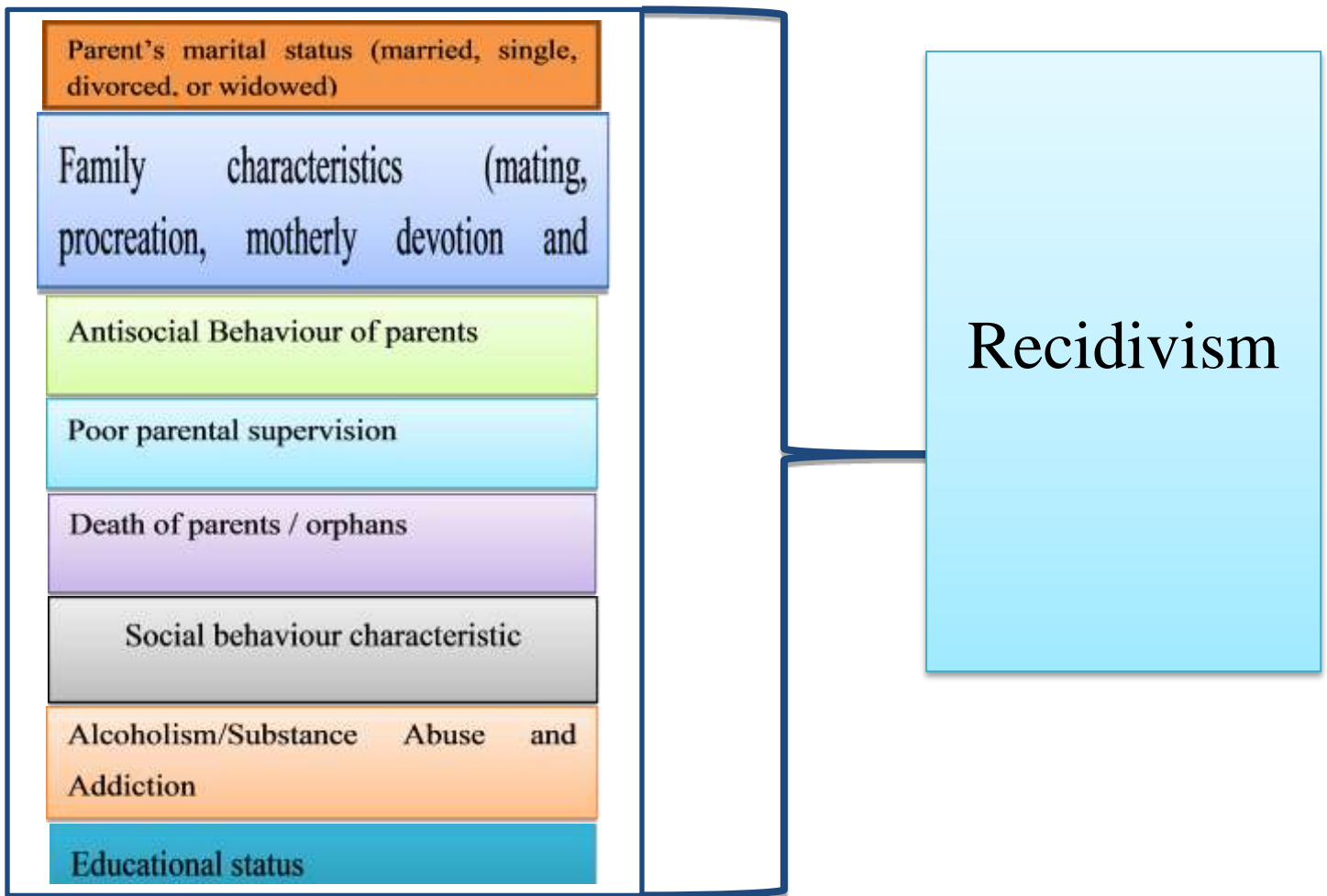
This chapter has examined a wide range of relevant material concerning the primary causes of recidivism. Recidivism and the idea of juvenile delinquency theory were the main topics of discussion in this chapter. This chapter provided confirmation of the primary risk factors for recidivism among young juvenile offenders. Recidivism is characterized by Schoeman (2010) as follows:

"Recidivism is a behavior process or pattern in which an offender who has already been found guilty of a crime and given a sentence in court returns to the court to commit a new, unspecified offence, is found guilty of it, and is given a new, unspecified sentence in court."

Thus, in order to look into the relationship between young juvenile misbehavior and recidivism at the Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Centre in Lideta Sub-city.

2.10. Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework



Source: Developed by Author, 2024

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

The methodology approaches utilized in the research are covered in this chapter. A phenomenological research design, sampling strategy and size, data collecting and instrumentation techniques, and data analysis are covered in this chapter.

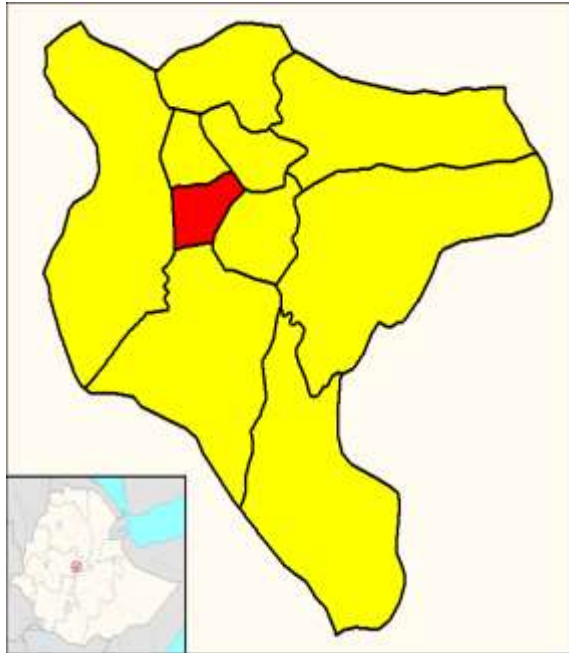
3.2. Description of the Area

The federal democratic republic of Ethiopia's capital city is Addis Ababa, where the study was conducted. Additionally, Africa's diplomatic capital is Addis Ababa. The metropolis where the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity are located is home to over 92 embassies and consular representatives. Daniel (2016), pp. 26–33

The pre- and post-factors that lead children in conflict with the law to recidivism at Lideta Sub-city woreda 10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Centre the main object of this study. Geographically, the Lideta Sub-city Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Centre are constrained in its ability to address the factors for reoffending following release from a child detention center. Since there is currently little information available on this topic, the study's focus was chosen in the hopes that it would shed light on how to improve the laws and procedures that deal with children in conflict with the law. A qualitative and quantitative method of gathering data was used.

Lideta (Amharic: ልደታ ክፍለከተማ) is a district of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. As of 2011 its population was of 214,769. The district is located in the central-western area of the city, nearby the center. It borders with the districts of Addis Ketema, Arada, Kirkos, Nifas Silk-Lafto and Kolfe Keranio.

Figure 3.1. location of the study area



Location in Ethiopia	
Coordinates: 9°0'41.76"N 38°44'3.84"E	
Country	 Ethiopia
City	Addis Ababa
Area	
• Total	9.18 km ² (3.54 sq mi)
• Total	214,769
<u>Time zone</u>	UTC+3 (East Africa Time)
<u>Area code</u>	(+251) 11

Lideta (red) within Addis Ababa

Source: -"Lideta Archived 2012-12-14 at the Wayback Machine". City Government of Addis Ababa, and External links Google. "Addis Ketema" (Map)"Google Maps". Google

3.3. Research design

Both explanatory and descriptive research designs are used in this study. The Lideta Sub-city woreda 10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Centre case study's recidivism rate and its relevant variables the study focused on adults who were formerly housed in a juvenile detention facility when they were younger. As a person matures from adolescence to adulthood, they encounter a variety of life events. Even if the participant continued to commit crimes, a thorough and in-depth analysis of the efficiency of juvenile incarceration facilities may provide light on modifications that should be made to procedures and rules.

Data is gathered using both qualitative and quantitative methods in order to offset the shortcomings of each approach with the advantages of the other. The questionnaire used in the instrument's design includes questions on a five-point Likert scale; continuous scales (strongly agree to strongly disagree) are the scales used to measure the items on the instrument; interview

questions, multiple choice questions, and questions developed in consultation with advisors, literature, and pilot study test results

3.4. Data source and types

Both primary and secondary data sources were used in the investigation. Thus, the data was gathered using a qualitative methodology. Closed-ended questionnaires from offenders were used to gather primary data from respondents, and semi-structured open-ended interviews with key informants included police officers, judges, administrative officials, and document reviews from lideta police investigation recorded data and reports, as well as unpublished sources. Interviews, observation, and focused group discussions (FGD) were also conducted case studies and pertinent secondary materials. The researcher chooses three groups of respondents for the questionnaire and interview: offenders, offenders' parents and key informants.

3.5. The Study Population

The term "study population" refers to the entire population at which a research project aims to choose a sample in order to gather data on their involvement, observations, and experiences. The study employed purposive sampling to identify juvenile participants from a total of 156 sample frames. Thirty-two people were selected as samples from the 156 sample frames in total. Re-Offenders at the Lideta Sub-city woreda 10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Centre made up the study population. Physical residents of all selected offenders, whereas Lideta Sub-city werda 10 Respondents included **69** offenders, **21** offenders' parents and **12** key informants.

3.6. Sampling Technique

Using stratified random sampling, data from respondents of various sizes can be gathered. Because it helps to reduce bias while working with the population, this strategy is recommended. Before choosing the elements for the sample, this technique allows the sampling frame to be arranged into generally homogeneous groupings, or strata. This stage, according to Janet (2006:94), raises the likelihood that the final sample will accurately reflect the stratified groups.

The study's target populations are reportedly key informants who work for law enforcement agencies like the juvenile delinquents in the study area, the Lideta sub-city administration and labor and social affair bureau, the Lideta sub-city administration and rehabilitation center, the Lideta sub-city community police station, and the Lideta sub-city first instant court. A purposeful sampling technique was used to get important data from the chosen universities.

3.7. Sample Size

The representative sample size was determined using the following formula. The researcher used this information to adopt a mathematical method in order to determine the sample size. Since it applies to research using a probability sampling method, Yemane (1970) proposed the following formula for calculating sample size.

$$n = N / 1 + N(e)^2$$

Where,

N: is the total number of Respondent, and

e: is the error or confidence level

$$n=156/1+156\{0.05\}^2$$

$$n=156/1+156\{0.0025\}$$

$$n=156/1+0.39$$

$$n=156/1.39$$

$$n=102$$

The representative sample size for the 156 current respondents was used, and rough approximations of the rules of thumb were used to derive estimates of variability. Thumb that are accepted in a particular field in the absence of data or published work, it is a means of determining sample size, but sometimes must be used in the absence of data and relevant literature.

So as to get representative data, questionnaires were prepared and distributed to respondents. Out of the 96 targeted offenders, there were **69** responded, out of 48offender's parents **21** were responded, out of **12** key informants (100%) all of them are responded. According to Fowler (2009) that stipulation that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting, a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. In order that the research data are adequate to analysis and interpreted, most of the respondents are young and well understanding how the issues are very serious and they are corporate. Total sample size use for this study was equal to **102** respondents.

3.8. Data Collection Method

3.8.1. Interviews

The most significant primary tool used in this study is the interview. The interview was semi-structured, with the primary goal being to obtain more pertinent information about the factors that connect and contribute to recidivism. The interview was conducted in order to access information from the study's chosen legislative body and understand the true sentiments surrounding the phenomenon that manifests in the lives of juvenile offenders. Using qualitative data collection approaches, the respondents would be screened for the Ethic and Emic categories of informants in order to obtain a variety of information. In order to learn more about the lived experiences of the chosen juvenile offenders who reoffend, in-depth interviews will be performed. In order to gather information from social workers who can most effectively explain the phenomena arising in the lives of juvenile offenders residing in centers, key informant interviews would also be utilized. Experiences, it provides the researcher with a chance to contrast and verify the data that the participants submitted.

For this study, individual interviews are more suited because of the potential for first-hand information. Seeking information from those who were directly involved and have internal perspectives, as opposed to those who are external, will increase the study's credibility.

The personal experiences of former juvenile offenders staying in adolescent detention centers and reoffending following their release were the main subject of this study. The present juvenile probation officers were questioned to get their viewpoint on the reasons why juveniles commit crimes again after being released from juvenile detention centers, in order to provide more context and depth. The purpose of a personal interview survey would be to learn more about the respondents' responses and acquire further data on the same. Furthermore, personal interview surveys are utilized to assess interviewees' answers while also observing their conduct and providing an opportunity to pose original inquiries. It was of interest to find out what steps were required for juvenile delinquency to overcome its variable recidivism rates following rehabilitation. By assisting in the reclaiming of the future and fostering higher expectations, this study would contribute to closing the disparities. In line with Malhotra (2005), the primary data are those that the researcher has collected specifically to address the issue at hand. The researcher used primary data sources for this investigation.

3.8.2. Questionnaires

The study employed structured survey questionnaire. It is significant research instruments for collecting primary data. A structured close-ended questionnaire used as a primary source of data in this study those participated offenders. The questionnaires were composed and made up of four parts. The first part comprises the demographic information of respondents, the second part questions deal with leading pre and post factors for Recidivism in the Case of Lideta Sub-city Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center, and reasons for Recidivism. Third part of the question related to the perception of Recidivism and challenges of juvenile delinquency among the Remand and Rehabilitation Center and forth, the importance of an Alternative treatment which is given in the center. The Likert scale is five points, with 1 denoting "strongly disagreed" and 5 denoting "strongly agreed." Amharic translations of the English-language recruitment questionnaires were made.

3.8.3. Secondary data

These data sources offer secondary data that can be verified for the purposes of this study. The secondary data were gathered from official papers and yearly reports of the researchers who used the secondary data that were pertinent to the topic. She was scheduled to visit the Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Centre, as well as other governmental administrations that operate in the target region and deal with the matter. She was given access to official documents, reports, diaries, and recorded material.

3.9. Document Analysis

The collected data is processed using both computerized and manual processes. Data entry, editing, coding, classification, and tabulation are the phases involved in data processing. Afterwards, there were two more stages of data processing: minimization and cleansing of data. When data is cleaned up, the raw data that was collected is edited to look for answers that contain abnormalities, mistakes, or omissions, as well as questions that are answered inconsistently or incorrectly. Furthermore, descriptive statistical methods and descriptive narratives are used to analyses the collected data.

Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyses the data. In descriptive statistics, mean and frequencies were used. With the use of Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS

VERSION-20), inferential statistics would primarily use correlation and regression to see the variance in employee performance in connection to the various levels of each explanatory and descriptive. In order to address any discrepancies, the questionnaire was initially edited once it was gathered. After the response was coded, the questionnaire's results were compiled.

Inferential statistics and study findings can be meaningfully analyzed and interpreted with the use of descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, frequencies, and percentages. Excel is used to create tables that display the data processing outcomes. The descriptive method of analysis was also used to evaluate the qualitative data collected through questionnaires and interviews.

3.10. Ethical Issues

Researchers have identified the primary ethical conundrum in their work as the need to balance the demands placed on them as professional scientists seeking the truth with the rights and potential value of their subjects as revealed by the research (Cohen, Manion, and Morrision, 2007). Therefore, involvement in this specific Project was done so voluntarily and based on informed consent, with the option to withdraw at any moment.

Every participant received a concise and understandable description of the research's goal, with a focus on the significance of their sincere answers for the study. After that, research participants were informed that it was unethical for researchers to reveal their identities to the public without their permission and that they would always have the option to withdraw from the study at any point while they were still involved. Furthermore, participants were granted the inherent freedom to decide whether or not to take part in the study.

As a social work practitioner, much attention was paid to ethical considerations that ensure participant confidentiality and rights. According to Payne (2004), ethical practice is a moral position that involves doing research to meet not only high professional standards of technical proficiency but also to respect and safeguard those who voluntarily provide their agreement to be examined. The researcher conducted her investigation while giving ethical guidelines careful thought. She started by obtaining support letters from the Addis Ababa University School of Social Work, which were sent to the appropriate offices in the target region, in order to continue high-quality connection with participants and offices in the area. She was requested to get the participants' oral agreement for the interview and to explain the goal of the research in a way that

was understandable to her. In order to prevent misunderstandings, she was also made to grasp (ask) the unique rules of the Remand and Rehabilitation Centre.

Additionally, if necessary, the confidentiality of the topics discussed with the respondents was upheld. Advise participants that all data will only be utilized for research purposes. Prior to sharing any information, get the participants' consent, let them know that their names are private, and see whether they are willing to share.

3.11. Limitations of the Study

This study provides fresh information to the body of knowledge on adolescent delinquency and recidivism; nevertheless, findings should be interpreted with the study's potential limitations in mind. Due to the nature of the research methodology, this study's lack of representativeness is a constraint. However, as the goal of this study was not to identify a representative sample, this issue does not stand alone. Notwithstanding the constraints of the present investigation, noteworthy findings are presented that bear on both the practice of Recidivism juvenile delinquency prevention and future research.

CHAPTER FOURE

4. DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

4.1. Introduction

In order to demonstrate and evaluate the factors that lead juvenile delinquents in Lideta Sub-city Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Centre to recidivism, the data gathered through questionnaires, interviews, and documents are thoroughly examined and analyzed under this chapter.

As it was indicated in the methodology in the previous chapter the research has followed has these steps, data collection methods, which are questionnaire, interview document analysis. For questionnaire and interview the researcher has selected 3 sets of respondents that included offenders, offenders parents, key informants from Lideta Sub-city woreda 10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center.

The researcher has developed a total of 26 close-ended questions for questionnaire respondents, as well as 10 semi-structured interview questions for key informants. All questions were focused on general information on respondents, pre and post Factors Leading children in conflict with the law to Recidivism. So as to get representative data, 96 questionnaires were prepared and distributed to respondents.

However, out of the 96 targeted offenders, there were 69 responded, out of 48 offender's parents 21 were responded, out of 12 key informants (100%) all of them are responded. According to Fowler (2009) that stipulation that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting, a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. In order that the research data are adequate to analysis and interpreted, most of the respondents are young and well understanding how the issues are very serious, and they are corporate.

4.2. Qualitative Data Analysis and Discussion

4.2.1. General Background Information of Respondents

This portion discussion focused on personal information of the respondents and it gives an indication towards respondent's sex, age, marital status, education background, length of times lived in the study area, experience. The purpose of this is only to give the back ground information of the respondents and indicate their composition and closeness with the study.

Table 4.1 General background of respondent

1. Gender status of the respondents		
Gender	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	72	71%
Female	30	29%
Total	102	100%
2.Age status of the respondents		
Age group	Frequency	Percentage %
8-12	8	8%
13-15	16	16%
16-18	61	60%
20-35	15	15%
Above 50	2	1%
Total	102	100%
3.parents Marital status of the respondents		
Marital status	Frequency	Percentage %
Single	15	15%
Married	39	39%
Divorced	37	37%
Widowed	11	9%
Total	102	100%
4. Educational background of respondents		
Educational background	Frequency	Percentage %
Primary school	32	31%
High school	16	15%
Diploma	24	24%
BA degree	18	18%
MA degree	10	10%
PHD	2	2%
Total	102	100%
5. parental Employment status of respondents		
Employment status	Frequency	Percentage %

Employed	40	39%
Unemployed	62	61%
Total	102	100%
6.Length of time lived in the study area		
Lived in the study area	Frequency	Percentage %
One year	26	25%
2-3 years	40	39%
4-5 years	27	27%
More than 5 years	7	7%
Total	102	100%

According to the table 4.1 above a total of 102 participants involved in this study of this 72 were male, and the remaining 30 were female. In terms of age compositions, the majority of respondents 61% were from 16-18 age groups. 16% of the participants were in the age group 13-15 years, while 15% and were in the age group of 20-35 and above 50 were 1%. This shows most of the respondents were 16-18 age young aged. In terms of parental material statues, 39% and 15of participants were married and single, respectively. The remaining 37% and 9% were divorced and widowed, respectively.

Regarding educational background of the respondents, have 16 attended up to high school level, 18of them have bachelor degree, while 24 of them have diploma level, 32 other respondents attended up to primary school, and 10 of them have master’s degree.

Furthermore, out of the total respondents, 40 were parental employed and the remaining 62 respondents have are unemployed. Regarding the respondent’s lengths of time lived in the study area, 40 respondents have been lived for more than 2-3 years in the study area. 27 respondents also lived from 4 to 5 years in the study area, while 26 and respondents also lived at the study area for One year, consecutively.

4.3. Potential factor of children in conflict with the law to Recidivism

Table 4.2. Potential factor of children in conflict with the law

SN	causes of children in conflict with the law	Numbers of Respondents			Percent age
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Family structure(home discord, child maltreatment, and antisocial parents)	20	8	28	27%
2	Prenatal and per natal factors	14	5	19	19%
3	Being Orphaned	19	7	26	25%
4	Economic problem	15	5	20	20%
5	Other	4	5	9	9%
	Total	72	30	102	100%

Source: Survey Result 2024

The table 4.2 shows that 28 (27% per cent) of the respondents were engaged in the delinquency behavior because of Family character(home discord, child maltreatment, and antisocial parents), While 26(25%) respondents were replied being orphans as the cause of juvenile delinquency followed by Economic problem, Prenatal and per natal factors and Other 20(20%), 19% and 9% respectively

4.4. Leading pre and post factors for Recidivism in the Case of Lideta Sub-city Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Centre

The pre- and post-leading indicators for recidivism in the Remand and Rehabilitation Centre case are briefly covered in the literature study. Risk factors for children in conflict with the law include family traits including antisocial parents, child mistreatment, marital instability, and small or incompetent parenting was inadequate parental supervision, aggressive parenting, and conflict between the parents, together with severe, punitive punishment? Raised in a single-parent household has been associated in certain studies to a higher risk of delinquency. (Wasserman and Seracini, 2001; Derzon and Lipsey, 2000)

The growing HIV/AIDS pandemic, parental alcoholism, poverty, family dissolution, overcrowding, abusive living conditions, and parent deaths during armed conflicts are among the other causes. Children who are left orphaned, unaccompanied, and lack access to basic necessities like housing and food are most at risk of becoming juvenile offenders.

Delinquency is associated with a number of traits distinct to each individual. Aggression appears to be the best social behavior trait to predict delinquent behavior before the age of 13, according to Tremblay and LeMarquand (2001:141). Furthermore, Hawkins and associates (1998:113) conducted a review of multiple studies and concluded that there was "a positive relationship between later violent behavior and hyperactivity, concentration or attention problems, impulsivity and risk taking." Delinquency has been associated with both delayed language development and low verbal IQ; these associations hold true even after adjusting for race and class (Moffitt, Lynam, and Silva, 1994; Seguin et al., 1995).

Table 4.3. Factor related to the Pre and Post cause Leading Children in conflict with the law to Recidivism

No	Factors	Rating Scale					Mean	St.dev.	Rank
		1	2	3	4	5			
1	Parent’s Marital Status	41	25	12	15	9	2.27	1.358	8 th
2	Family Characteristics	46	33	11	7	5	1.94	1.133	4 th
3	Antisocial Behavior Of Parents	39	34	14	11	4	2.09	1.144	6 th
4	Poor Parental Supervision	41	36	12	9	4	2.02	1.108	5 th
5	Death Of Parents / Orphans Or Unaccompanied	57	22	11	7	5	1.83	1.170	2 nd
6	Social Behavior	38	31	11	13	9	2.25	1.318	7 th
7	Alcoholism/Substance Abuse And Addiction	66	21	6	5	4	1.63	1.062	1 st
8	Educational Status	46	35	9	8	4	1.91	1.100	3 rd

Key: 1 = strongly disagree; 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral; 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree

Source: Survey Result (2024)

The mean values of scores show the relative importance of Pre and Post Factors Leading children in conflict with the law to Recidivism. The average value for each factor is computed, 5 being the maximum value. Accordingly, Alcoholism/Substance Abuse and Addiction is viewed most important with the mean score 1.63. Mean value of 1.63 for Alcoholism/Substance Abuse and Addiction shows that most respondents have strongly agreed that drinking an alcohol have effect on respondents in Leading Juvenile Delinquents to Recidivism. Possibility of deviation exists between 1 and 5 with a standard deviation of 0.88 which means between strongly agree and disagree.

Table 4.3 reflected the average (mean) responses of total sample size of 102. The mean value of Social Behavior was calculated as (mean=2.25). It is evident that the average respondent reports

to be slightly agreed the effect of Social Behavior on Leading Juvenile Delinquents to Recidivism. Death of Parents / Orphans or Unaccompanied (mean value of 1.83) indicates that most respondents report slight agreement on the effect of Death of Parents / Orphans or Unaccompanied on Leading Juvenile Delinquents to Recidivism and possibility of deviation exist between disagree and agree.

As result of majority of respondents have agreed that these are a Factors Leading Juvenile Delinquents to Recidivism According to the key informant's interview, all have agreed regarding the Factors Leading Juvenile Delinquents to Recidivism.

The police officers from community police said "that most of Juvenile Delinquents have complicated childhood time due to their parent; most of them are alcohol abusers. During the investigation time most of the offenders sticks their reason with societal respond/unwelcome condition of the society pushing for re-offending".

According to the Judge from the sub-city first instants courts strength the police response, as he said we always ask the question for the offenders to know the reason influenced them to involve in the re-offending in criminal activities. Continuously the offenders mainly saying "I am loneliness because of death of my parent so I am giving up on life, I am unemployed, I do not have any income to survive myself" In fact, it is real, many of the offenders are orphans, alcohol abusers, and Addiction has antisocial behavior, uneducated, unemployed and it influences them to involve in re-offending in criminal activities.

As I mentioned in the introduction part of the section I tried to show such police statistics and re-offenders confessed and admitted evidences and annual reports from the sub-city police station.

Accordingly, the documents give the suggestion that why the criminals involved in re-offending in criminal activities.

After taking alternative treatment it clearly put the Juvenile Delinquents condition of the offenders by saying unwelcome condition of the society pushing for re-offending.

The recent studies as suggest that there is connection between leading factors for Juvenile Delinquents Recidivism (Derzon and Lipsey, 2000; Wasserman and Seracini, 2001) from this one understand that there is leading factors for Juvenile Delinquents Recidivism.

As the table 4.3 above illustrates that are different leading factors for Juvenile Delinquents to involve in re-offending in criminal activists. The literature part of this study as indicated that Family characteristics such as poor parenting skills, family size, home discord, child maltreatment, could the risk factors for Recidivism in the Case of Juvenile Delinquents. (McCord, Widom, and Crowell, 2001).

According to the semi structured interview question for the key informants, their response indicated as all agreed on the alcoholism/Substance Abuse and Addiction and community response understand/trupest are the leading factors for Recidivism in Juvenile Delinquents after taking Alternative treatment from Remand and Rehabilitation Center in the study area. As the police said “The number of Juvenile Delinquents involved in re-offending in criminal activities due to leading factors especially alcoholism/Substance Abuse and Addiction are the major reason”.

The respondents from wereda 10 administrations and labor and social affairs bureau, as said poor parenting skills, alcoholism/Substance Abuse and Addiction and unemployment are the leading causes for Recidivism in children in conflict with the law in the study area.

Around 70% of the city residents are youths, among these around 4.6% of them are living in this woreda. Since the 5 years the numbers of re-offending increasing due to different factors but despite of all alcoholism/Substance Abuse and Addiction are the leading cause.

4.5. Normality of the Raw Data

Parametric tests such as Pearson correlation and regression are employed when probability sampling is used in the investigation, if variables of the study can be classified at interval scale; the obtained data are normally distributed (Creswell, 2009). In this study all variables have five ordered levels and hence there was a need to check for normality to undergo parametric tests. Thus, to determine whether these variables are normally distributed or not, skewers was computed. The skewer shows how far the data are asymmetrical in relation to a normal curve of distribution. If the skewers is in between plus or minus one ($< +/-1.0$), the variables are at least approximately normal (Barrett & Morgan, 2005). The following table shows the skewers of all variables:

Table 4.4.: Descriptive statistics of the variables treated in the study

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error
Marital status has factor for Recidivism	102	1	5	2.27	1.358	.719	.239
Family Character has factor for Recidivism	102	1	5	1.94	1.133	1.242	.239
Anti-Social Behavior of Parent has Factor For Recidivism	102	1	5	2.09	1.144	.917	.239
Poor parental Super vision Has Factor For Recidivism	102	1	5	2.02	1.108	1.075	.239
Death of Parents/orphans has factor for Recidivism	102	1	5	1.83	1.170	1.354	.239
Social Behavior Characteristics has factor for Recidivism	102	1	5	2.25	1.318	.813	.239
Alcoholism substance abuse and addiction has factor for Recidivism	102	1	5	1.63	1.062	1.861	.239
Educational Status has factor For Recidivism	102	1	5	1.91	1.100	1.270	.239
Valid N (listwise)	102						

Source: own competition from survey result, 2023

The above table provides descriptive statistics for all of the variables in this study. The descriptive statistics included are the number of subjects (N), the Minimum (lowest) and Maximum (highest) scores, the Mean (or average) for each variable, the standard deviation and the Skewness statistic and the Std. Error of the skewness. The assumption that is checked from table 4.4 is normality test. Accordingly, all variables were approximately normally distributed; that is, they have skewness values between -1 and 1. Thus, we can assume that they are more like scale variables, and we can use parametric tests that have the assumption of normality. Therefore, to undergo the data analysis, parametric tests were used

Table 4.5 Analysis of Relationship (Correlation)

Correlations

	Factor Leading Juvenile Delinquents to Recidivism	Marital status has factor for Recidivism	Family Character has factor for Recidivism	Antisocial Behavior of Parent For Recidivism	Poor parental Supervision Has Factor For Recidivism	Death of Parents/orphan has factor for Recidivism	Social Behavior Characteristics has factor for Recidivism	Alcoholism substance abuse and addiction has factor for Recidivism	Educational Status has factor For Recidivism
Factor Leading Juvenile Delinquents to Recidivism	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) 1	.905** .000	.842** .000	.888** .000	.864** .000	.807** .000	.898** .000	.732** .000	.837** .000
Marital status has factor for Recidivism	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.905** .000	.937** .000	.953** .000	.951** .000	.927** .000	.978** .000	.889** .000	.924** .000
Family Character has factor for Recidivism	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.842** .000	.937** .000	.944** .000	.963** .000	.964** .000	.939** .000	.912** .000	.989** .000
Anti-Social Behavior of Parent has Factor For Recidivism	Pearson Correlation	.888**	.944**	.888**	.975**	.921**	.963**	.900**	.942**

	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
Poor parental supervision Has Factor For Recidivism	Pearson Correlation	.864**	.951**	.963**	.975**	1	.935**	.953**	.899**	.960**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
Death of Parents/orphans has factor for Recidivism	Pearson Correlation	.807**	.927**	.964**	.921**	.935**	1	.927**	.938**	.950**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
Social Behavior Characteristics has factor for Recidivism	Pearson Correlation	.898**	.978**	.939**	.963**	.953**	.927**	1	.890**	.931**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
Alcoholism substance abuse and addiction has factor for Recidivism	Pearson Correlation	.732**	.889**	.912**	.900**	.899**	.938**	.890**	1	.913**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
Educational Status has factor For Recidivism	Pearson Correlation	.837**	.924**	.989**	.942**	.960**	.950**	.931**	.913**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	

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

b. Listwise N=102

Table 4.7 above shows that, all independent variables have positive and significant relationships with the dependent variable. Marital status has a strong relationship with Recidivism (medium correlation value of 0.905), followed by Social Behavior Characteristics (0.898). Alcoholism substance abuse and addiction has the lowest relationship with Recidivism (values above 0.732).

4.5.1. Tests for Regression Model

First, the assumption of normality was examined; it was not violated in the data of this study. The skewness did not exceed 3, and the kurtosis was not larger than 10. After Examining descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) (Table 4.5), Pearson Correlations among the observed variables were examined. Next, the reliability of variables was examined respectively using the SPSS. Overall, the items measuring both the dependent (Assessing the Pre and Post Factors Leading children in conflict with law to Recidivism) and independent (Parent’s Marital Status, Family Characteristics , Antisocial Behavior Of Parents, Poor Parental Supervision , Death Of Parents / Orphans Or Unaccompanied , Social Behavior , Alcoholism/Substance Abuse And Addiction and Educational Status) variables resulted in strong α s. Table 4.6.

4.3.1. Regression result

Table 4.6. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.935 ^a	.874	.864	.838

Predictors: (Constant), Educational Status, Alcoholism substance abuse and addiction, Social Behavior Characteristics, Anti-Social Behavior of Parent, Poor parental Supervision, Marital status, Death of Parents/orphans, Family Character

b. The table 4.6 revealed that, the correlation between the observed value of performance and the optimal linear combination of the independent variables (Educational Status, Alcoholism substance abuse and addiction, Social Behavior Characteristics, Anti-Social Behavior of Parent, Poor parental Supervision, Marital status, Death of Parents/orphans, Family Character) is 0.935, as indicated by multiple R. Besides, given the R Square value of 0.874 and adjusted R square¹¹ value of 0.864, it may be realized that 93.5% of the variation in performance can be explained by the independent variables. The remaining 6.5 % of the variance is explained by other variables not included in this study.

Table 4.7. ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	455.291	8	56.911	80.947	.000 ^b
Residual	65.386	93	.703		
Total	520.676	101			

a. Dependent Variable: Factor Leading Juvenile Delinquents to Recidivism

b. Predictors: (Constant), Educational Status, Alcoholism substance abuse and addiction, Social Behavior Characteristics, Anti Social Behavior of Parent, Poor parental Supervision, Marital status, Death of Parents/orphans, Family Character

Regression Coefficient/ Coefficient Matrix

Table4.8. Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.134	.179		6.341	.000
Marital status has factor for Recidivism	1.319	.321	.789	4.115	.000
Family Character has factor for Recidivism	-.399	.623	-.199	-.641	.523
Antisocial Behavior of Parent has Factor For Recidivism	1.286	.393	.648	3.271	.002
Poor parental Supervision Has Factor For Recidivism	-.724	.428	-.353	-1.691	.094
Death of Parents/orphans has factor for Recidivism	.072	.332	.037	.216	.829
Social Behavior Characteristics has factor for Recidivism	.184	.359	.107	.513	.609
Alcoholism substance abuse and addiction has factor for Recidivism	-1.157	.243	-.541	-4.761	.000
Educational Status has factor For Recidivism	.809	.549	.392	1.473	.144

a. Dependent Variable: Factor Leading Juvenile Delinquents to Recidivism

The unstandardized coefficients B column, gives us the coefficients of the independent variables in the regression equation including all the predictor variables as indicated below

Predicted Recidivism score = 1.134+ 1.319(Marital status) + -399 (Family character) +.1.286 (Anti-social behavior) + -724(poor Parent Supervision) +.072(Parental Death) +.184(Social behavior) +- 1.157(Alcoholism Substance Abuse and addiction) + .809(Educational Status) ¹²

Table 4.8 further shows that, all the explanatory variables included in this study can significantly explain at 99% confidence level to the variation on the dependent variable. The standardized beta coefficient column shows the contribution that an individual variable makes to the model. The beta weight is the average amount the dependent variable increases when the independent variable increases by one standard deviation (all other independent variables are held constant). As these are standardized we can compare them. Thus, the largest influence on Juvenile Delinquents to Recidivism is from Social Behavior Characteristics (.763) and the next is marital status (0.789). On the other hand Alcoholism substance abuse and addiction with the beta value of - .541 is the poorest predictor of performance when it is compared with the other explanatory variables under study.

4.6. Discussion

The purpose of this study was to assessing the Pre and Post Factors Leading children in conflict with law to Recidivism at the Case of Lideta Sub-city Administration woreda 10 Remand and Rehabilitation Center. Moreover, this also provide the readers about the experiences of the children in complicit with the law prior to their custody at the study area. Results reveled that majority of the respondents were ages 9 to 15 to which a great majority were only through elementary level of schooling. The result also showed us that family size is a factor to which these children went out and invade the streets of Manila and other provinces where most of these children were taken from.

This study has shown the perceived influence of factors (home life, peer pressure, school, relatives, and socio-economic status) on children in conflict with the law. Delinquents from broken homes proved to have inadequate parental guidance. Delinquents from intact families had been shown to have unstable relationship with their families in the sense that their relationships with their family seems to alter from good to bad more often. Lack of parental guidance is the factor that causes children in conflict with the law. Parents' behaviors like smoking, drinking and gambling can be passed on to their offspring, thus, producing children in conflict with the law.

Children are the priceless gift from God and are the treasure of one family. The family and the community have the primal role in shaping the totality of these children. However, due some circumstances some children deviate from the standard norms and become in conflict with the promulgated laws. Mental health professionals describe delinquency as a pattern of bad or disruptive behavior (bulling and lying) which may lead to more serious anti-social activities (fighting and stealing). If not corrected, bad juvenile behavior can have far-reaching ramifications such as serious bodily injury, arrest or death. One of the most common factors that bring children into conflict with the law is the breakdown of their familial and protective environment. Whether this is the result of violence within the family, the death of a parent, divorce, separation in an emergency situation or migration as a result of chronic poverty, its impact is that it exposes the child to a much higher risk of both violence and coming into conflict with the law, the two being inextricably linked.

Biological influences specific to the individual child are often factors leading to bad juvenile behavior. Anti-social behavior, defined as actions that show a lack of consideration for others, is considered to have a biological origin. Other biological issues, such as abnormally high or low behavioral triggers in response to slow cognitive growth and abnormal emotional development, can also lead to bad juvenile behavior. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder commonly referred to as ADHA, can cause children to act out on a consistent basis. In many cases, biological factors can be remedied, or at least mitigated, with medical treatment and cognitive therapy. The child's environment is often a catalyst for bad behavior. Failure to make friends at school or poor academic performance can often be the cause of children in conflict with law. Poverty and living in a dangerous neighborhood will sometimes lead children to engage in criminal activities. If the child has easy access to drugs, alcohol, cigarettes or weapons, he/she may turn to risky behavior, as a way to escape the pressure of what he/she feels is an unhappy life.

As to the extent of the factors which affects the child's commission of the act. The findings showed us that the most prominent internal factor that affects a child delinquent act is due to home environment followed by parental relationship and some are due to sibling failed relationship. The result is in consonance with several studies which proved that familial characteristics suggesting familial antisocial behavior or values such as family history of criminal behavior, harsh parental discipline, and family conflict have been among the most consistently linked. Indeed the very absence of intact families makes gang membership more appealing. Dysfunctional family settings-characterized by conflict, inadequate parental control, weak internal linkages and integration, and premature autonomy-are closely associated

with children in conflict with the law. Children in disadvantaged families that have few opportunities for legitimate employment and face a higher risk of social exclusion are overrepresented among offenders. The plight of ethnic minorities and migrants, including displaced persons and refugees in certain parts of the world, is especially distressing. The countries in transition are facing particular challenges in this respect, with the associated insecurity and turmoil contributing to an increase in the numbers of children and juveniles neglected by their parents and suffering abuse and violence at home.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Summary of Major Findings

This study has found out that the Factors Leading children in conflict with the law to Recidivism from that all, societal respond/unwelcome condition of the society pushing for re-offending. Recidivism is associated with leading factors; Research findings highlighted nine reasons for the high level of Recidivism in the study area namely:

- After received alternative treatment the societal respond/unwelcome condition of the society pushing children in conflict with the law for re-offending in criminal acts.
- Among the community, uncorrected aptitude about children in conflict with the law and less understanding for the treatments which are given in the Remand and Rehabilitation Center push for Recidivism.
- Being orphans or unaccompanied has factors for Recidivism.
- Low social support, low income, low educational status, substance use disorder.
- Alcohol abusers, and Addiction, also the reason for children in conflict with the law for re-offending in criminal acts.
- Unemployment of their parents has a link with Recidivism.
- The existing criminal law and justice policy needs improvement.
- The community, policy makers and government may play main role to prevent Recidivism.
- Antisocial Behavior of parents has factors in children in conflict with the law life for involving in re-offending in criminal acts.

5.2. Conclusion

This study has focused on the assessing the Pre and Post Factors Leading children in conflict with law to Recidivism at the Case Lideta Sub-city woreda 10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center. In doing so, the study has employed both explanatory and descriptive research design. Apart from the review literature, the study has used questionnaire, interview and document analysis for seeking primary data. The qualitative and quantitative expressions were utilized for the results from interview and documents. In this line, the study has confirmed that event though, there are many factors out of all the leading one is uncorrected aptitude about children in conflict with the law and unwelcome societal respond of the society pushed for Recidivism in the study area. The results, indicated, that Recidivism has been a serious problem in the study area.

5.3. Recommendations

By considering the finding and concluding part of the study, the researcher forwarded the following recommendations, which magnify Factors Leading Juvenile Delinquents to Recidivism the Case Lideta Sub-city Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center. It might improve and prevent children in conflict with the law from Recidivism.

- The government should give serious attention for those who commit in Recidivism and work corporately with community base organization to bring positive societal response.
- The government should coordinate different service provider like mental health hospitals, vocational training provider institutions as well formal educational institutions, so that the children's needs are met in a holistic manner.
- Medical and psychological assistance in particular are important for decreasing young re-offenders with problem of substance abuse.
- The government should encourage voluntary organizations that provide services for young people by giving them different supports like formulating favorable legislations for the participation of such organizations.
- Social workers, family, school, the community at large are institutions in which undergo a first phase of socialization process.
- School and families, elders and religious leaders should become the solution makers and they should work closely with the young re-offenders.
- The government should design and implement a well regulated and managed country wide program which will monitor and build up a network for the administration of juveniles through a

consultative process. This shall include establishing a fund to provide grants for administration implemented by NGO or voluntary associations.

- Mobilizing the community through effective ways in establishing community based prevention and correction programs to bring a change in prevention of children in conflict with the law for decrease Recidivism
- Based on the finding of the current study, the circumstances which got the participants into delinquency can be trace to multiple experiences such as lack of familial support, histories of abuse, deviant peer influence, school\education problems, inadequate extended family support and the likes. This demands that, in an attempt to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency, equal attention must be paid to these factors. This means that, any intervention which designed to prevent juvenile delinquency must be multifaceted in approach. The researcher recommend for a holistic approach to be used in handling and preventing of children in conflict with the law.

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Annex

Annex A- Informed Consent Form

I attend Addis Abeba University's School of Social Work as a graduate student. I've reached out to you today to do an interview for a research project that seeks to identify and evaluate the factors that contribute to children in conflict with the law and recidivism: the Case of Lideta Sub-city woreda 10 Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center. I am doing this study for the education purpose that I am attending in Addis Ababa University. This study will not be possible without the participation and partnership of you. Therefore, I kindly request your participation by providing genuine information, which is very imperative for the success of the study.

One of the issues that you must accept in mind is that your participation in the interview is on the voluntary bases. I will take all the necessary measures to maintain confidentiality, so that your identity will not disclose in what you say. After reading this note, if you decide that you do not wish to go through the interview; you can inform me and that will be the end of the interview. If you are voluntary to go ahead, you should be aware of the following points.

If you are willing to be recorded which is essential to correctly capture the conversations for later use, the recordings will be kept in a safe place and will not be exposed to another party. The notes that I will take and the record will be destroyed after six months. The final results of the study, which will not include any information that could identify you, will be submitted to the School of Social Work. I thank you in advance for your participation.

For the participant:

I agree to participate in the study; the researcher of this study has informed me about the nature, purpose, conduct, risks, benefits and procedure of the study. I have read (or have had someone read to me) the above information and have had chance to pose questions on issues which was not clear on the time being. I also realize that as the participant of this study, I can withdraw from the interview at any time if I feel to do so and which will have no negative consequences. Here I assert myself willing to participate in the study

Participant's code _____

Signature and Date: _____

For the Researcher:

As the researcher of this study, I have informed the above participant about the nature, purpose, risks, and procedure of this study. I have also explained the ethical guidelines which will be followed in the process. The issue of confidentiality, anonymity and clients self-determination has got due emphasis in the introduction session. My signature below signifies that I have provided the above information for the participant of the study.

The researcher name: Meseret Getachew Temesgen.

Date: _____

Contact number: 251913566589

Annex B-In-depth Interview Guide for to Re-offenders in children in conflict with the law center

A. Socio Demographic Information

- a. Pseudo Name.....
- b. Age.....
- c. Place of birth.....
- d. Religion.....
- e. Education level.....

B. Life Experiences of Re-offenders before Rehabilitation

1. How long have you been in the remand and rehabilitation center?
2. Tell me about your life experiences before the remand and rehabilitation center?

Probing questions:

- 2.1.** Can you describe the composition of your family and other members in your household?
How would you describe your relationship with your parents?
 - 2.2.** Can you tell me how your typical day in school was like? Probe some of the challenges you confronted in your school?
 - 2.3.** Can you describe the neighborhood you were living in? (Kind of people, their occupation, some activities there, structures).
 - 2.4.** Do you have a friend who has been arrested by the police before? Do you feel that you had peer pressure to engage in criminality as a Re-offender? If yes, explain
3. What do you think would be the possible factors that contribute for Recidivism to involve in delinquent behavior?

C. Prevention and Rehabilitation Services

1. What kind of rehabilitation services you have been receiving in the remand home?
2. How do you think the current prevention and rehabilitation programs influence re-offenders juvenile delinquents?
3. Do you think the treatment and rehabilitation services are based on the special needs of children's (Do they accommodate specific need of children's?)
4. Do you think the treatment and rehabilitation services are equally effective for re-offenders delinquents?

Available Social Services (Education, health, Sanitation and others

D. Experience in the Rehabilitation Center

1. Can you tell me more about your normal routine in this remand and rehabilitation center? I.e. From Monday-Sunday.
2. Can you describe your relationship with your family members ever since you were brought to this remand and rehabilitation center?
3. How is the remand and rehabilitation center helping you in the re-socialization process?
4. How can the remand home make your life profitable upon your release?
5. Do you have any additional comments, including your experience of this interview that you would like to add at this time?

Thank you very much for giving me your valuable time and data!!

Annex E-Interview Guide for Key Informants

A.Socio Demographic Information

- a. Pseudo Name.....
- b. Age
- c. Sex
- d. Work position in the remand and rehabilitation center?
- e. For how long have you been working for remand and rehabilitation center?

1. Would you please tell me about how you understand re-offenders juvenile delinquency? Probe: what are the age category and the types of act that are considered as crime by the juvenile?

2. What types of offenses are mostly committed by the re-offenders children in conflict with the law?

3. Can you tell me about the major programs implemented, coordinated or referred by the remand home for rehabilitating the children in conflict with the law?

4. How do you think the current prevention and rehabilitation programs influence re-offenders delinquents? Transition into the community?

5. Does the remand home have a special treatment, services or programs separately for re-offenders juvenile delinquents? Probe (In terms of specific rehabilitation programs, specific services to accommodate the needs of re-offenders).

6. Are there special behaviors or needs you observed among re-offenders juveniles in this remand home (such as Emotional, Physical)

7. Are there any special vocational programs prepared to re-offenders? If yes what are, if not, how the current programs could be improved to specifically meet the needs of re-offenders children in conflict with the law?

8. Do you think the current prevention and rehabilitation programs for recidivist juvenile delinquents are equally effective? Probe: if there are needs to develop specific interventions programs for children in conflict with the law.

9. Can you describe about the experiences that contribute to recidivist juvenile delinquency and do you think the causes of recidivism are the same for both male and female juveniles?

10. What are the opportunities and challenges, short and long term plans of the remand home in preventing and rehabilitating the children in conflict with the law?

11. Do you have any additional comments that you would like to add?

Indicate your response your response for each item on a scale of 1-5 where: 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Neutral, 4= Agree, 5= strongly Agree Put (√) the number that best corresponds to your answer. Please rate them on a 1 to 5 scale by making a make “√ “; where 1 increasing very much, 2 somewhat increasing, 3 No change 4. Slightly decreasing, 5 decreasing very much

B) Factor related to the Pre and Post cause Leading Children in conflict with the law to

Recidivism

No	Factors	Rating Scale				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Parent’s Marital Status					
2	Family Characteristics					
3	Antisocial Behavior Of Parents					
4	Poor Parental Supervision					
5	Death Of Parents / Orphans Or Unaccompanied					
6	Social Behavior					
7	Alcoholism/Substance Abuse And Addiction					
8	Educational Status					

Thank you very much for giving me your valuable time and data!!

Annex F-Observation Check List

This observation checklist is prepared with the assumption of support the data collection process through in-depth and key informant interview. It further helped the researcher to directly record the physical environment and closely observe the accommodation of facilities (rooms, bathing, toilet, and space), sanitation and rooms particularly for recidivist juvenile delinquents.

1. Demography

- What are the physical characteristics of the compound?
- What are the room conditions of the Remand Home? (Quality, type, standard , Crowded or scattered ...)
- Is the recidivist children in conflict with the law heterogeneous or homogeneous?(in terms of sex, age)
- What is the security level of the compound ?(in terms of geographic location)

2. Available Social Services (Health, Education and others)

- Are there clinics, hospitals, emergency centers facilities inside the remand home?
- What are the sanitary conditions, bathing, and toilet?
- Are there schools in the compound? What kinds? Are they standardized?
- Are there vocational training center? What kinds? What are the available materials?
- Are there resources outside the compound and accessible to them?
- Is there counseling, care -giver rooms within the compound?

3. Activities of the recidivist children in conflict with the law

- The daily routine activities of the re-offenders juvenile?
- Sleeping, dining, Reading, playing game?

4. Communication

- How often does the recidivist Children in conflict with the law meet their family and friends? In what settings?

What kind of interaction and communication do the juvenile have with staff members, among the recidivist juvenile?