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Comparative Study of Juvenile Delinquency between Addis Ababa and Out of Addis Ababa

Raised Juveniles in Addis Ababa

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**Abbreviations**

AAR – Addis Ababa Raised

AWCYA– Addis Ababa Women, Children and Youth Affairs

E.C. – Ethiopia calendar

G.C. - Gregorian calendar

GOs– Governmental Organizations

NGOs– Non Governmental Organizations

OAA- Out of Addis Ababa

OAAR – Out of Addis Ababa Raised

PLCs– Private Limited Companies

SPSS – Statistical Package for Social Science

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study is aimed at comparing and understanding juvenile delinquency between Addis Ababa Raised juveniles and juveniles who raised Out of Addis Ababa. In order to meet the objectives of the study, data were collected regarding the causes, types, current trends and intervention mechanism of juvenile delinquency. Data for the study were collected through closed ended questioners and key informant interview from delinquent juveniles found in the remand home and from investigative polices of four sub cities found in Addis Ababa. Accordingly, 25 among 41 questioners were administered for AAR and the rest 16 administered for OAAR juveniles.

According to the study result, dysfunctional families, peer pressures and inability to attain basic needs are identified as causes for both groups to become delinquents. In addition, while failure of parental care referred as a special cause for AAR juveniles, street life is identified as a separate cause for OAAR juveniles' involvement in delinquency. Theft is also identified as a common type of delinquency committed by both groups though the type of the theft and its level are different between each groups.

The study result also found that, juvenile delinquency is widening over time and community based correction mechanisms are highly recommended to tackle the problem.

## **KEYWORDS**

Juvenile delinquency, remand home, Addis Ababa Raised, Out of Addis Ababa Raised

## **Introduction**

Majority of the world's youth live in developing countries where development constrictions pose additional challenges to youth due to their limited access to resources, education and training, health care, employment and broader socio-economic development opportunities (UNICEF, 2012). According to the World Youth Report (2003), juveniles nowadays are subject to individual risks regardless of gender, social origin or country of residence. Though some of the different opportunities they are presented with are beneficial, others are harmful. Such illegal opportunities are making juveniles vulnerable to commit various offences like drug addictions, and violent act against others.

Adolescent (juvenile) age offenses are acts of delinquencies or crimes that will harm individual, community and society at large (Bimal, 2013). These delinquency actions are committed by a person whose age is under the legally established age of youth hood (David et al., n.d). Generally, a delinquent child is a juvenile who has violated the law of the country and if the action is committed by an adult, could result in criminal prosecution.

Juveniles are subject to police interference for a wider variety of behaviors than are adults (Howard, David, David, Rachele, & Rolf, 2003; Benjamin, Puzzanchera & Sarah, 2012). Over 80 percent of all adolescents report for committing a chargeable offense at one time or another but, only small proportion of juveniles are responsible for most juvenile offenses that represent 40% of all police contacts and two-thirds to three-fourths of all offenses (Karen, n.d).

Juveniles who are living in difficult circumstances are at higher risk of committing delinquency often. Among these difficult circumstances, poverty, breakdown of the family, abusive situations in the home, orphans or family with shortage in fulfilling basic needs like

shelter and food, parental alcoholism and overcrowding family are the causes for juveniles to fall in to delinquency. As it is also cited on Violaine (2011), having a mental health problem is the other cause of juvenile delinquency. In addition, the most urbanized parts of a country will be the sections where juvenile delinquency is mainly found given the different situations found in that parts of a country (Bimal, 2013).

As a result of the spread of crimes and delinquencies accompanied with insecurity, the happening of meaningful sustainable development is becoming a history. A UN report states that, crime hinders the overall development of nations, challenges the spiritual and material wellbeing of a society, compromises human dignity and creates a climate of fear and violence, which endangers personal security and erodes the quality of life (Urban inequalities report, n.d).

Some delinquent children may become life course delinquents while others stop delinquency in their late adolescence and early adulthood. Different professionals and other people debate on the causes of juvenile delinquency and some argued that, there are “bad” individuals who are out of control from childhood while others argued that, environment is the major factor; the worse their environment is the worse children’s behavior over time (Rolf, David & David 2013).

In Ethiopia, although the total number of delinquents fluctuates in the past few years, the number is still high and showing variations from region to region (Federal Police Commission Criminal Investigation Directorate, 2014). According to the Addis Ababa Police commission statistics of juvenile delinquency, the number of delinquent children is increasing over the years. For example, the number increases from 651 in 2010/2011 to 708 in 2011/2012 and again to 740 in 2012/2013 G.C. (Addis Ababa Police Commission Criminal Investigation Directorate, 2014)

As it is stated on the Urban Inequalities Report (n.d) made by UN Habitat and Facts about juvenile delinquency (1932), crime is an index of lawlessness and disintegration of social order and juvenile delinquency is the root for more organized and sophisticated crimes that costs a very strong activity in order to tackling it.

### **Statement of the Problem**

In virtually all areas, whether urban or semi-urban, it is becoming disclosed to everyone that, the number of juveniles to commit delinquency are increasing dramatically (Radda, 1996). But, as the problem of juvenile delinquency is getting more complicated and worldwide, crime prevention programs are unequipped and very scarce to fit with the existing complex problem. While developed countries are involved in actions intended at preventing juvenile crime, the effect of these types of actions are not strong and enough. Whereas, little is done by most of the developing countries regarding dealing with delinquency and international programs are evidently inadequate. Generally with lack of social work researches and systematic activities, the current efforts are of fewer values. Analysis is also get difficult as a result of shortages in comparative studies (David et al., n.d).

Juvenile delinquency is a deep and serious problem that uncovers the reality in which the whole society is mal adjusted and weakened. Now a day, there is recognition that the beginning of crime often has its root in the delinquent behaviors of the children and their delinquency too. So this is leading to have a desire for more scientific information in order to work on prevention and treatment with the community (Facts about juvenile delinquency, 1932).

According to the research by Blair et al., (2003), countries who studied intensively about juvenile delinquency are Brazil, Kenya, India, and the Philippines. These have come to the world's attention due to their high rates of childhood poverty, abuse, and violence. Nevertheless, countries in which child delinquency is still frequently increasing are often overlooked and give an insincere respect. The problem is explained as not challenging enough in relation to the other economic or social difficulties people confront.

It is unclear issue and a point of argument if migration and delinquency have a relationship. Although public discourse and classical theorists often associate migration with an amplified threat of deviance, other researches of the subject matter show that migrant groups generally unveil lower levels of delinquency and crime than native-born individuals. The central quarrel is that, migrant juveniles who have not yet acculturated to the cultures of the host society tend to abide law more because of protections from their traditional traits like being more realistic, stronger ties with family/schools, less access to delinquent friends, and higher level of collective efficacy in homogeneous neighborhoods (Chen & Zhong 2013).

On the other hand, there are also important reasons to believe that migrants should be engaged in crime to a greater degree than the natives and the hosting communities. For example, as migrants come across acculturation and assimilation problems that most natives do not, and migrants tend to organize themselves in disorganized neighborhoods where structural features often linked with crime, such as extensive poverty, ethnic heterogeneity, and dominance of young males (Ramiro, 2000).

Studies comparing juvenile delinquency between the native born and immigrant juveniles are undertaken and continued to undertake in different countries like in Ghana, Israel, United States of America, Netherlands, Canada and others. But, although there are only few literatures regarding juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa, these few studies also did not found to raise the issue of comparing delinquency between Addis Ababa and Out of Addis Ababa raised juveniles. This gap will create blurred environment to understand what common and especial causes are leading these groups of juveniles to become delinquents, what delinquencies are commonly and especially committed by AAR juveniles and juveniles who raise OAA, what is the current state of delinquency between both groups and how to intervene contextually in terms of working on

the problem. By taking this gap into consideration, the study intended to meet the following objectives:

### **General Objective**

The general objective of the study is, comparing and understanding juvenile delinquency between AAR and OAAR juveniles

### **Specific Objectives**

To investigate the potential causes of juvenile delinquency for AAR and OAAR juveniles

To identify the common and different delinquent actions practiced by AAR and OAAR juveniles

To understand the current state of delinquency between AAR and OAAR juveniles

To examine intervention and correction mechanisms taking place regarding juvenile delinquents

To point out what should be done in order to tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency with AAR and OAAR juveniles

### **Significance of the Study**

The study is intended to compare juvenile delinquency between OAAR and AAR juveniles. So, the study will have significance for concerned government bodies, non-governmental organizations and community based organizations to understand the state of juvenile delinquency in terms of its potential causes, types and trends between OAAR and AAR juveniles so that intervention will be easy based on such a scientific study. Eventually, results of

the study will also be used as initial input for future researchers and for policy makers in drafting a juvenile delinquency policy the country does not have yet.

### **Scope of the Study**

The Addis Ababa city Administration is the geographical scope of the study. Regarding the theme, juvenile delinquents, between the age of 9 and 15 who are AAR as well as OAAR who migrated to Addis Ababa in the past five years are the scope of this study. So, juveniles of the age between 9 and 15, but who came to Addis Ababa as a result of their delinquent action to be detained in the remand home will be out of the scope of this study.

### **Limitation of the Study**

Because the number of females who fit the inclusion criteria of the study is very few in the remand home, the study has included only two AAR female juvenile delinquents to include their input. The attempt to review legal documents and profile of the delinquents from the archive of the Federal Higher Court and conduct interview was not successful due to the very hassling bureaucracy that took more than the expected data gathering time though repeatedly steeped in to the respected office door. To entertain the effect this gap will have on the study, legal documents like the constitution of Ethiopia and the Criminal code of Ethiopia was reviewed besides reviewing the profile of juvenile delinquents in the remand home.

### **Operational Definitions**

Addictive drugs- illegal substances like cigarette, khat, alcohols, marijuana and others used by the juveniles for their effect on changing their behaviors

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Benzene-a toxic liquid from petroleum used by the juveniles as an addictive drug to get warmth thorough smelling

Cutting and stealing cables- stealing cables used for different infrastructure purposes such as electric cables and telephone cables

Delinquency- delinquency is any anti-social and illegal behavior

Delinquent children – Children with the age between 9 and 15 that are found in any anti-social and illegal behavior

Juvenile- Any person with the age between 9 and 15

AAR Juveniles- juveniles whose birth place and current living place is in Addis Ababa or juveniles who are living in Addis Ababa for more than five years

OAAR juveniles- Juveniles whose place of birth is out of Addis Ababa, who made their life in Addis Ababa in the past five years and whose parents or care givers are still living out of Addis Ababa or,

-Juveniles who migrated to Addis Ababa from other parts of the country with their parents/care givers within the past five years

Dysfunctional families- families who are separated as a result of death or divorce

Indoor stealing- stealing from one self's or neighbors' home

Organized senior criminals- are criminals that order the juveniles to commit delinquency either by payment or by using force and trick. If the crime is related to theft, these individuals or groups receive the stolen thing from the juveniles they ordered.

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Mastish- is a substance that is used for adhesive purpose, to stick things together. It is also smelled by the juveniles as an addictive drug not to feel hungry

More serious crime- identified as a crime against a country since it involves the stealing of infrastructural inputs

-It is also a crime that will result with longer detentions

## **Chapter II- Literature Review**

### **Causes of Juvenile Delinquency**

There is no single cause of juvenile delinquency. The early childhood period which is considered by students of child life as the most significant period in the development of personality and character, is also a period for the foundation of juvenile behaviors (Facts about juvenile delinquency, 1932). As it is stated by David et al., on the Introduction and overview of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice (n.d), economic, social and cultural factors, urbanization, family, migration, the media, exclusion, peer influence and delinquent identities are identified as the general causes of juvenile delinquency although they are not identified as the sole reasons.

As it is stated on Facts about juvenile delinquency (1932), this day, as a result of dysfunctional families by death, abandonment, divorce, lack of affection and harmony and other emotional problems of adults, large number of children are committing crime. Other factors for the problem of juvenile delinquency can be traced to the parental failure to understand their child and lack of awareness on how to raise a child. In addition, lack of the community based prevention and treatments, children's' contact with gangs and shortage in recreational places play their role in worsening the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Among the steadiest findings in juvenile delinquency, one study associates the delinquent's behavior of individual to his/her friends' actual or perceived behavior (David, 1996). According to David et. al. (n.d), juvenile delinquency is a group phenomenon in which; greatest number of delinquency is committed by members of different groups. In line with this, the literature discusses the fact that juvenile delinquent groups always exist in local communities

must be taken into consideration. This member of juvenile groups creates a connection with other social institutions and this connection or symbiosis helps them to work for each other

Now days, given the youth culture manifested by technologies like internet and videos, different youth behaviors are homogenized and globalized, which facilitates the ground for youths to easily master delinquent behaviors. Juvenile delinquency is also the result of the existing opportunity structure and justice systems so that it has also a regional future (David, Karl, Beate & Amanda, 2004). According to Sue (2003), the most common responses given for why most of the young people commit crime are for material gain, followed by excitement, enjoyment or to relieve boredom.

According to John & Andargatchew (1994), the primary cause of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia is poverty, unemployment and family dysfunction. Majority of the offenses in Ethiopia have economical causes, manifested with non-violent theft. Radda (1996) also raised the failure of family's awareness regarding the proper ways of raising child as another cause that leads children to commit offences in Ethiopia. But, according to Facts about juvenile delinquency (1932), although there are many factors to produce delinquency and delinquency behaviors, the delinquent him/herself take the lion's share of the central problem.

### **Theoretical Explanations of Causes of Juvenile Delinquency**

Theories of delinquency focus on factors that will cause a delinquent behavior to describe how these factors can produce delinquency. Although many theories have been advocated to explain juvenile deviance, no single theory has been universally accepted by experts. Many theories have been designed to explain particular aspects of deviance than all aspects. Generally there are two theoretical perspectives of delinquency, biological-psychological and sociological.

While the psychological perspective stresses on the personal and inner control, the sociological perspective centered on the social control or the system and institutions of the society and community. So, the lack of these social and personal controls may result the involvement in delinquency. But as Monica (2006) stated, there is no doubt that the family is significant for both personal and social control.

Although dozens of conceptual schemes have been proposed based on the above points under the two perspectives, in attempt to specify the causes of delinquency, only a few of the more prominent attempts are discussed here based on their relatedness to the study.

### **Social Strain Theories**

The theoretical explanations of deviance and delinquency that are grouped together in this category share an underlying assumption that nonconforming behavior of an individual is the result of the confusion and disturbance individuals or groups experienced in a social settings. This means, when individuals confronted with a new, traumatic and frustrating social situations, they may respond in a deviant and perhaps criminal manner. That is why the social strain theories view deviance and delinquency as a result of the social structure in which they occur (Robert, 1992).

He also stated that, where there is a greater degree of social disorganization and denied access to culturally approved goals in the community; juveniles may find themselves in situations where social norms are not clearly defined. So, location in aversive school and family environments has a direct effect on the delinquency of the individual. As a result, these individuals may find delinquent activities as their suppliers of different opportunities to achieve social identity and social status (ibid, 1992).

More contemporary generalized strain theories have stretched the concept of strain beyond economic goals and the blockage of culturally approved methods for achieving them, to the more general interpersonal strain and frustration experienced by juveniles in their everyday lives including distress over the structure of their world (ibid, 1992).

There are also various institutional experiences such as tracking and grading in school operate as possibilities to affect the adolescents' ability to pursue the legitimate careers. Similarly, the likelihood of getting access to improved status positions may vary for youngsters who come from different positions in the class structure. These can also lead the youngsters to participate in delinquency if they fail to do so (Wiatrowski, 1978).

### **Social Control Theory**

The concept of social control has a focus on the process of socialization or how individual behavior is controlled in primary group relations, and how the large macro social institutions such as education, religion, law and the political system maintains order in society. The primacy is given to relationships, commitments, values, norms and beliefs. The bond formed by juveniles in their childhood to the society can prevent them from becoming involved with delinquency while those who fail to form this bond become delinquents. This shows the availability of inverse relationship between involving in delinquency and the boldness of an individual's relationship to society. Law-breaking according to the theory is ascribed to the soft social bonds, to the breakdown and absence of these bonds or to the socialization processes that are supposed to encourage law-abiding conduct in society (Wiatrowski, 1978).

### **Aggression and Violence Theory**

The aggressive behavior of a child may result in imitating one's parent's behavior. An American sociologist Daniels is the founder of the aggression and violence theory. According to the theory, if the child has an aggressive parent or caregiver, the child will also grow and develop behavior of aggression and intimidation that resembles the parent's/ care giver's behavior very much (Miomira, 2013).

On the other hand, when people exhibit violence and offending behaviors unto other, they often experienced the victim and offence by themselves, as a result, victim experienced children may become offender and cruel in their later life. For example, if parents/caregivers are upbringing their child using a physical punishment, they will have a physically violent and aggressive child (ibid 2013).

Persons exhibiting violent behavior often prove to have been victims of violence themselves. Victimized children may become cruel later in life. Daniels was particularly interested in the consequences of using physical violence in child upbringing. Parents who punish their children by using physical aggression have physically aggressive children. This may be the result stemming from the pain and frustration provoked by the parents' punishment or the effect of parent imitation and modeling (ibid 2013).

### **Born Criminal Theory**

Cesare Lombroso (1835–1909) is one of the founders of the biological school of criminology. He became known for his theory of the “born criminal” as a result of his research. According to him, criminals are atavists and resemble to more primitive beings. These born criminals could be recognized by different external features like receding foreheads, huge jaws,

and large or handle-shaped ears. These external features of individuals may result them to be lazy, morally insensitive and lack feelings of guiltiness (Hagan & Parker, 1999). According to Francis & Pamela (2010), an individual whose body structure and psychological characteristics inherent the atavistic traits, can be identified from the civilized and socially well-adjusted individuals.

Lombroso also searched for relationships between criminality and age, marital status, sex, profession, diet, and environment. For example, for female deviancy, he pointed out its root in sexuality; therefore, prostitution is the common delinquency committed by females. When he continued to reason out why, he explained the fact that women's supposed to be inferior to male and their delinquency is a less common phenomenon than male criminality. However, he explained that if one observed female prostitution as the distinctive female crime, male and female criminality could be seen as similarly prevalent in society. He also stated that, a woman became a prostitute more through a special tendency of her creature than because of any other social explanation. Within this analysis, he concluded that while social conditions can cause a small part of criminality, most of the criminals are the results of their biological factors. Thus, Lombroso emphasized the influence of biological factors over environmental explanations (Francis & Pamela, 2010).

### **Street Life and Juvenile Delinquency**

The unexpected growth of cities and the demographic distribution is contributing to the current youth explosion in urban areas of the most developing countries. As a result of this rapid urbanization, majority of the society left on the borders of urban society with limited access to basic services, employment, and housing, that create hustle conditions of surviving in cities for

many Africans. As a result, much of what these individuals do to meet their needs may be illegal. That is why there are violence, subversion, abuse, drugs, prostitution, crime, and exposure to extreme health hazards beside the progress and advancement in cities (Blair et al. 2003).

Street children are

Children in urban areas, who have completely or partially ruptured their family ties and engage in various survival activities on the streets. To the general public, these children are considered as a nuisance. Obviously, extreme deprivation and social exclusion create opportunities for crime involvement. However, little evidence exists to suggest that street children actively or deliberately plan criminal activities. They perceive themselves as discriminated against and hated. Street gangs often live and operate in designated territories. Gangs of street children also specialize in given activities. Gangs that are involved in begging, pick pocketing and prostitution operate in certain strategic areas. Normally the differentiation of functions (roles) within a group allows for organized division of effort within the group and enhances group effectiveness. ("Street children", 2000, p.4)

### **Trends in Juvenile Delinquency**

As different statistical data presents, except the United States of America, the rates of juvenile delinquency is rose in 1990s. Among the few regions in Western Europe where data is available, arrests of juvenile delinquents and under-age offenders rose by an average of around 50 percent between the mid- 1980s and the late 1990s. Other countries in transition have also experienced a dramatic increase in delinquency rates. In different Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth countries, the delinquency rate shows increase by more than 30 per cent since

1995. Many of the delinquents in this area commit crimes related to drug abuse and excessive alcohol use (David, n.d).

According to David (n.d), available data, delinquency has strong gender relation. Data from Police records show that the crime rates of male juveniles are more than double those of young females. The various preventive situations in the society prevents female from committing crime as widely as the male, and encourage them to conform to social norms that do not apply to males as compared to females.

According to the data from Federal Police Commission Head Quarter of Ethiopia (2014), although the reported acts of delinquency by youth within Ethiopia have steadily increased each year with 41937 cases reported in 2003, 62223 in 2004 and, 71,872 in 2005, it and fluctuates in Addis Ababa City Administration in 2003, 2004 and 2005 with 11124, 5670 and 6474 respectively. In Addis Ababa in 2005, 584 acts were committed by youth aged 9 to 15 and 5890 by 16-18 aged juveniles among which women committed for 874 acts in both age groups. According to John & Andargatchew (1994), most reported acts of delinquency occur within urban centers

In virtually all areas, whether urban or semi urban, it is becoming disclosed to everyone that the number of juveniles to commit delinquency are increasing dramatically (Radda, 1996). But, as the problem of juvenile delinquency is getting more complicated and worldwide, crime prevention programs are unequipped and very scarce to fit with the existing complex problem. (David et al., n.d).

## **Causes and Aspects of Juvenile Delinquency in some Regions of the world**

Juvenile delinquency has different aspects worldwide. In Africa, hunger, poverty, malnutrition and unemployment are the major attributes of delinquency. These problems are the results of the marginalization of juveniles in the already severely disadvantaged segments of society. In Asian countries, juvenile delinquencies are largely urban phenomena. There is a rising trend in the number of delinquencies committed by the juveniles. Among these, drug-related offences are the major. The increases of the number of female involve in delinquencies are also a new phenomenon (David et al. 2004).

The economic stagnation in East and South-East Asia in the late 1990s became the cause for majority of the youth unemployment in the region. In Latin America, on the other hand, the youngsters are the major victims of the economic problems related to the debt crisis in the region, resulted in the extremely high unemployment rates prevailing within this group. Juvenile delinquency is particularly acute and is often associated with the problem of homelessness among children and adolescents (David et al. 2004).

In the Arab world, the manifestations of juvenile delinquency vary from one country to another. While some countries have experienced socio-economic problems, others have become prosperous. Delinquency for the prosperous is related with the migrants in need of employment groups or to factors such as continued urbanization, sudden affluence, rapidly changes in the economy, and the increasing heterogeneity of the population. The other problems are causing because of the traditional Arab-Islamic values and the newer one. In the industrialized countries, on the other hand, as a result of the availability of consumers good, there is a wide range of options of delinquency actions like theft. In addition, the social changes as resulted from the

replacement of the extended family to the nuclear one lead the informal traditional control exercised by parents, relatives and teachers to gradually decline, and adequate substitutes have not been provided (David et. al, 2004).

### **Some Manifestations of Juvenile Behavior**

The Antisocial behavior of a child has two manifestations; one primarily confrontational or overt behavior and other, nonaggressive, covert behavior (Hawkins, 1996). There has been a perceived increase in violent and aggravated crimes among youth. Among these increasing crimes, drug-related crimes are growing extraordinarily. Certain types of juvenile delinquency establish part of their process of development and growth and may disappear spontaneously as young people's transition to adulthood. That is why many socially responsible adults committed various types of petty offences during their adolescence (David et al., n.d).

Theft, assault, robbery, fraudulent, misrepresentation, homicide, arson, using narcotics, and gambling are the commonest crimes committed in every quarters of Ethiopia (Raddan, 1996). According to data from the Federal Police Commission (2014); the federal police commission of Ethiopia is on the process of application of the 108 lists of crime by updating its currently using 43 lists of crime. According to the obtained information, any person will be committed a crime if he/she is found in participating among the lists.

### **Debates Regarding Who Involve More in Crime; the Migrants or the Native Born?**

When diverse segments like distinctive beliefs, traditions, values, norms, and behavioral expectations created in urban population as a result of migration, it is self-evident that the culture conflict is unavoidable as each group judged its own standards as correct and normal and those of other groups as deviant and delinquent (Eamonn et al., 2009).

Given that migrants most of the times found in the margins of society and the economy, that bring them to the narrow and blocked situation to succeed through the existing legal order, they found themselves a comfort zone that fits with their own environment and culture. Differences in norms and values and the varying degrees of satisfactoriness of some acts in different ethnic subcultures result in cultural conflicts, which are one of the main sources of criminal behavior. As a result, most of the hosting urban populations tend to distinguish migrants as obvious deviants (David et al., n.d).

The relationship between migration and crime has long been a controversial issue in public debate and academic research. Although public discourse and classical theorists often link migration with a heightened risk of deviance, a growing body of research introduced at the beginning of the 20th century shows that migrant groups generally exhibit lower levels of delinquency and crime than native-born individuals, despite the former's relatively low socio-economic status and concentration in disorganized communities. Although Classical theorists tend to believe that migrant youth are more delinquent than native-born adolescents; the existing empirical studies have shown the opposite. The main argument is that immigrant youth who have not yet acculturated to the youth subculture of the host society are more law-abiding due to protections from their traditional traits like being more realistic, stronger ties with family/schools, less access to delinquent friends, and higher level of collective efficacy in homogeneous neighborhoods (Chen & Zhong, 2013, p2).

### **Theoretical Explanations on Why Migrants May Involve in Crime More**

**Opportunity structure:** in order to gain the unequally divided opportunities in the community, parts of the community who are denied of these opportunities try to take advantages. So

according to this explanation, marginalized groups including the migrants may find other options to get the culturally prescribed opportunities. In addition, some groups, particularly those living in “high crime” urban areas, have more illegitimate opportunities than others (Ramiro, 2000).

There is a tendency in which new migrants may settle in urban neighborhoods characterized by poverty, substandard housing, poor schools, and high crime. According to this view, migrant criminality is more a role of established structural aspects like poverty, a preponderance of young males or the availability of alcohol than either the biological makeup or cultural traditions of migrant groups (Ramiro, 2000).

**Cultural approaches:** according to this approach, low-income people familiarize themselves to their structural circumstances in ways that prolong their disadvantaged condition. Thus, involving in crime as a way of obtaining social status draws children away from schoolwork, which reduces the probability of future economic advancement (Ramiro, 2000). A variant of this explanation for crime suggests that violence can become a “normal” and expected means of quarrel resolution in economically underprivileged areas (ibid. 2000).

**Social disorganization:** this view emphasizes on the power of strong networks of social relationships in preventing crime and delinquency. When most community or neighborhood members are accustomed and on good relations with their other fellows, a substantial portion of the adult population has the potential to influence each child. When the network in the community gets solidier, the community’s ability for informal surveillance will be stronger given it is easier for the residents to easily differentiate from outsiders. Acquaintances will also provide supervision and intervene when children and juveniles behave offensively. This will make the shaping of the children’s values and interests easy. In systematized neighborhoods, available institutions work together to meet community goals, protect community’s values, and generally

control the behavior of community members in ways that conform to these goals and values. But according to this approach, migration unfortunately may undermine the customary institutions as a result of a process of population turnover and creating common goals and values by the members of these groups will be challenging. The consequence of this weakened social control will be the flourishing of crime (Bursik, 1988).

### **Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents**

The root of the idea that children should be treated differently from other criminals before the law can actually draw back to its root in the British legal tradition. Since then, there are different child savers who fought hard for a separate legal status of delinquent juveniles. The first juvenile court was opened in 1899 in Cook country, Illinois, by Jane Addams and Julia Lathrop. According to Brandon & Larry (2012 MISSED IN REFERENCE TEBLWAL), although by looking at their age, their punishment may soften or excuse, early English jurisprudence held that children under the age of 7 were accountable for their deeds.

Although developed countries are started different movements aimed at juvenile crime prevention, the effects of these programs are rather weak because the mechanisms in place are often insufficient to address the prevailing situation (David et al., n.d).

Working to avert juvenile delinquency and to rehabilitate the offenders is a challenging and ideal work that requires a dozen of skills, from working with one individual to preclude him or her from start involving in the juvenile delinquencies to advocating for social change and social justice (Brandon & Larry, 2012; David et al., n.d).

According to Article 19(1) of the Child's Right (2013, p13);

No child should be subjected to physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, at school or by a parent or legal guardian. Some interpret this to mean that parents may not be allowed to discipline their children through corporal punishment, such as spanking.

The Ethiopian criminal Code of 2005 specifies the start of the age of criminal responsibility at 9 years. Children between 9-15 years are considered as minors, while children between 15- 18 years are punished as adults, although there are requirements for taking measures of mitigation, which rests on the decision of the judge. Although according to the Code, children 15-18 years are considered as adults, they are not subject to life imprisonment and death penalty. All juveniles are also eligible to separate waiting and detention facilities from the adults. The Code also states that the case of children must be processed 'immediately', although the length of time is not explicitly stated; and that all stages in the process of management of juvenile justice including examination of the case and trial shall be carried out by the judiciary and not by the Police. According to the code, treatments provided to the delinquent juveniles shall vary from health examination, educational and training services, counseling, and detention to remand home and others.

In 1999, a Juvenile Justice Project was launched within the Federal Supreme Court mainly to influence the judiciary to launch child friendly juvenile courts and develop appropriate working approaches. The removal of the Juvenile Court from the compounds of the Remand Home is one of the consequences the project. After the removal, Juvenile Benches were started in four courts in Addis Ababa, and started to operate every afternoon (Save the Children, 2005).

## **Chapter III- Methodology**

### **Research Design**

The design for this research is non- experimental-descriptive research design with having a purpose of describing the phenomena. In 2004, Amir's study of qualitative research in sociology describes that, in non-experimental research design, the role of the researcher is to observe, measure and describe the phenomenon as it exists. Accordingly, since the intended study will not employ experimental tests, this method found to be suit for my purpose of comparative study of juvenile delinquency between AAR and OAAR juveniles in Addis Ababa (Amir, 2004).

### **Data Collection Method**

Data for the study is collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data collection methods comprised the qualitative and quantitative methods. The crucial feature of qualitative research, according to Paul (2004), is to work up a research materials, to explore the hidden meanings, to search for the non-obvious features, to find the multiple interpretations, to see the implied connotations and to hear the unheard voices. By aiming to grasp those features from the study, qualitative method is designed to be the data collection method beside the quantitative one. Among the qualitative data collection methods, seven in-depth interviews were employed with the coordinator, counselors and care givers in the remand home and with key informants from the selected four sub city police investigators (refer appendices 4, 5 and 6). As Amir (2004), stated on his book named after "Qualitative Research in Sociology", questions in an in-depth interview goes beyond the presumed surface level of respondents' feelings and into deeper layers of their consciousness in which the inquiries directed at the unseen and the hidden

dimensions of the self. Accordingly, the use of key in-depth interview on this study is to supplement the data found through a close ended questionnaire and to get the hidden meanings and experiences on the ground.

Regarding the quantitative method of data collection techniques, questioners were administered to collect data from juvenile delinquents found in the remand home (refer appendix 3). According to Abiy et al. (2009), a closed type of questionnaire is the mostly used type of questionnaire and the data collected through this technique are unsophisticated and frank given the simple questions asked. Accordingly, close ended type of questions were administered to these juveniles.

Furthermore, the fidelity of the questioners was tested through making the questions commented on by my advisor and verified by the counselors in the remand. Finally, pilot test was conducted in the remand home before administering the final and corrected version of the questioner.

**Selection of research site:** - According to Bimal (2013), delinquency is found in the most urbanized sections of a country. Since Addis Ababa is the capital and the most urbanized city of the country while attracting the large proportion of OAAR compared to other cities with representing a high-risk area for juvenile delinquency, the city is selected to be a research site.

### **Sampling Techniques and Sample Size**

The sampling technique of the study is framed from a non-probability sampling techniques. Accordingly, purposive sampling method for the sake of finding the right person related to the case under investigation was employed. This method according to Martin (1996), facilitates the ground for the researcher to get the most suitable and productive samples.

In order to acquire the desired number of sample size for key in-depth interview, priority was given to identify the population size. In so doing, data is gathered from the Federal and Addis Ababa Police Commissions. Accordingly, the number of juvenile delinquents in each sub city is collected for three consecutive years. Then, based on the information, the highest and lowest sub cities in terms of delinquency occurrences are identified. As a result, Addis Ketema and Lideta sub cities were with the highest prevalence and Gulele and Yeka Sub cities were with the lowest prevalence of delinquency in the past three years (since the commission is updating its overall system to be computerized, reliable data could only be found since 2003 E.C. and the hard copy before this particular year found to have gaps that make them excluded from the study) are identified. Finally, eight crime investigators from Women and Children Investigation Departments of these four sub cities and two counselors, two care givers and the coordinator in the remand home were selected to conduct the interviews based on their relatedness to the issue under study. Regarding the administered questioners, the remand home was selected purposively to find both the AAR and the OAAR juveniles. Then, because the remand home is the only remand home where delinquents from all over the country will be detained, the AAR as well as the OAAR juveniles was purposefully selected. This means, juveniles who came from outside of the city to the remand home as a result of their juvenile actions were not selected, rather OAAR juveniles who are in the remand home and who are accused by the Addis Ababa police are purposefully selected. There were 103 juvenile delinquents at the time of this study among whom 97 of them are the AAR and OAAR juveniles, while the rest juvenile delinquents were directly came to the remand home from different regions of the country. Again from these 97 juvenile delinquents, 21 of them believe that they are not guilty didn't commit the actions. Again, 27 juveniles who were found to be illegible due to the fact that they are not clearly

OAAR since they came to Addis Ababa longer than 5 years ago are cleared out of the list. On top of this, 8 juveniles were not willing to take part in the interview and omitted from the sample accordingly. As a result, through availability sampling techniques, the remaining all 41 juvenile delinquents were included in the study. From this 41 respondents, 25 of them are AAR and the remaining 16 are OAAR juveniles. Among these respondents, however, only 2 AAR female participants are part of the research.

### **Data Analysis**

The data from qualitative method is analyzed thematically by coding the inputs from the responses. In so doing, themes within the collected data were identified. Thematic analysis, according to Ezzy (2002), is more of inductive since the categories into which themes will be sorted are not decided prior to coding the data in which, the research may take the researcher into issues and problems not anticipated earlier. The themes in this study too were not identified prior rather they came out of the collected data. For the quantitative method data collection technique, the raw data was firstly coded and data entry was done. Then, computation was made to analyze the responses from the questioners using a state of the art of statistical software i.e. IBM SPSS statistics, Data Edited version 20.

### **Ethical Issues**

The study is conducted in accordance with the code of ethics in which the ethical requirements relate to scientific validity, welfare of the participants, and respect for the dignity of participants. Moreover, the ethical norms for this study is designed to respect human dignity, respect freedom and self-determination of the participants, obtained informed consent, debriefing participants about the research, and keep the confidentiality of participants. Accordingly, the

right of juveniles who do not believe they are guilty and juveniles who do not want to take part in the study are respected and excluded from the study. Beside, all participants were informed that they could refuse to participate, or withdraw in the middle of the study if they want so. Informants were given written consent documents that provided details about the research, responsibilities/duties of the researchers, the rights of informants, and the use of the research results. Key in-depth-interviews were also conducted after ensuring that the informants understood about the study and securing the signed consent (refer appendix 1). Consents regarding juveniles in the remand home were sought from concerned personnel in the remand home (refer appendix 2).

## **Chapter IV- Data Presentations and Discussions**

This chapters deals with the analysis of the data acquired through mixed research, i.e. qualitative and quantitative method which comprises questioners and key informant in-depth-interviews.

### **4.1 Data Presentations**

Both techniques of data collection were designed in accordance with the research objectives and questions of this research. Accordingly, the questioners for juveniles in the remand home has five parts in which the first part of the questioners focuses on background information of the respondents; the second part is about family background of the respondents while the third part is meant to present the behaviors and preferences of the juveniles. The fourth part of the questioners is related to the types of delinquencies and the remaining fifth part focuses on the intervention and correction mechanisms. Based on these parts, the analysis is framed as following.

#### **Demography**

Among the 41 questioners, 16 filled by OAAR juvenile delinquents and the rest 25 are by AAR juveniles in which two of them are female delinquents. It was tried to cover the maximum number of juvenile delinquents found in the remand home in the questionnaire. Unfortunately out of the 103 juveniles at the time of this study, only 41 of them were found to be qualified due to various reasons (see chapter three sample size). As it is discussed above, out of the 41 juveniles 61% (25) are juvenile delinquents who are AAR in which, 56.1% or 23 are male and 4.9% (2) of them are females. The rest 39% or 16 juveniles are juvenile delinquents who are OAAR and migrated to Addis Ababa in the last five years (refer table 1).

Since the remand home hosts juvenile delinquents between the age of 9 and 15, the juveniles who participated in the study fall under this age span. By assuming that these juveniles may not know their exact age, the interval was used. Accordingly, among the 61% (25) AAR juvenile delinquents, juveniles between the ages of 13-14 accounts for the highest percentage i.e. 26.8% (11), while juveniles between the age of 11-12 and the age of 15 accounts 17.1% (7) each. Whereas, among the 39% (16) OAAR juvenile delinquents in the remand home, 22% (9) fall between the ages of 13-14, 12.2% (5) are on the age of 15 and 4.9% (2) are between the ages of 11-12. On both cases, there are no juvenile delinquents of the age between 9 and 10 (refer table 1).

Table 1: Background information of respondents

No.	Item		Frequency	Percent %	
1.	Sex	AAR	male	23	56.1%
			Female	2	4.9%
			Total	23	61%
		OAAR	Male	16	39%
			Female	0	0%
			Total	16	39%
		Sub Total		41	100%
2.	Age	AAR	9-10	0	0%
			11-12	7	17.1
			13-14	11	26.8%
			15	7	17.1%
			Total	25	61%
		OAAR	9-10	0	0%
			11-12	2	4.9%
			13-14	9	22%
			15	5	12.2%
			Total	16	39%
		Sub Total		41	100%
3.	Religion	AAR	Orthodox Christian	20	48.8%
			Muslim	5	12.2%
			Protestant	0	0%
			Others	0	0%
			Total	25	61%
		OAAR	Orthodox Christian	11	26.8%
			Muslim	2	4.9%
			Protestant	3	7.3%
			Other	0	0%
			Total	16	39%
		Sub Total		41	100%
4.	Educational level	AAR	Never gone	2	4.9%

		Up to grade two	1	2.4%
		Grade 3-4	8	19.5%
		Grade 5-6	7	17.1%
		Grade 7-8	4	9.8%
	OAAR	Above grade 9	3	7.3%
		Total	25	61%
		Never gone	1	2.4%
		Up to grade two	1	2.4%
		Grade 3-4	7	17.1%
		Grade 5-6	4	9.8%
		Grade 7-8	3	7.3%
		Above grade 9	0	0%
		Total	16	39%
	Sub Total		41	100%

According to the same table (table 1), out of the 61% (25) AAR juvenile delinquents, majority of them which accounts for 19.5% (8) are between grade 3-4 and 17.1% (7) between grades 5-6. The rest 9.8% (4) are between grades 7-8, 7.3% (3) are grade nine and above, 4.9% (2) have never gone to school and 2.4% (1) learnt up to grade two. On the other hand, among the 39% (16) OAAR juvenile delinquents in the remand home, the highest grade of the juveniles falls between grades 3-4 which accounts for 17.1% (7). The rest of the juveniles educational levels are, 9.8% (4) between 5-6 grades, 7.3% (3) between grades 7-8, 2.4% (1) never gone to school and up to grade two, and There is no one who is grade nine and above in this group.

The other background information is the religion of the juvenile delinquents. Among 61% (25) AAR juvenile delinquents, 48.8% (20) are followers of Orthodox Christianity and the

12.2% (5) are followers of Islam. Whereas, out of 39% (16) OAAR juvenile delinquents, 26.8%

(11) are Orthodox Christian, 7.3% (3) are Protestants and 4.9% (2) Muslim (refer table 1).

**Family background of the juveniles**

Table 2: With whom these juveniles raised and with whom they live now?

With whom are you raised?					With whom were you living before coming to the remand home?				
Item	AAR		OAAR		Item	AAR		OAAR	
	Frequency	Percent %	Frequency	Percent%		Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%
					With my father and mother	5	12.2%	0	0%
With my father and mother	8	19.5%	8	19.5%	With my mother only	6	14.6%	0	0%
With my mother only	7	17.1%	1	2.4%	With my father only	2	4.9%	1	2.4%
With my father only	2	4.9%	0	0%	With my mother and stepfather	2	4.9%	0	0
With my mother and stepfather	0	0%	1	2.4%	With my father and stepmother	0	0%	1	2.4%
With my father and stepmother	2	4.9%	1	2.4%	With my grand parents	2	4.9%	0	0%
With my grand parents	2	4.9%	0	0%	With my relatives	2	4.9%	3	7.3%
With my relatives	1	2.4%	4	9.8%	In an institution	2	4.9%	1	2.4%
In institution	2	4.9%	0	0%	With my friends	3	7.3%	4	9.8%
Street	1	2.4%	1	2.4%	By my own	1	2.4%	2	4.9%

I do not know	0	0%	0	0%	Street	2	4.9%	4	9.8
Total	25	61%	16	39%	Total	25	61%	16	39%
Sub Total	41=100%				41=100%				

According to table 2, out of the 61% (25) of AAR juveniles, 19.5% (8) raised by their mothers and fathers, 17.1% (7) raised only by their mothers, 4.9% (2) of each raised only by their fathers, their fathers and step mothers, by their grandparents and in institutions. Again, while 2.4% (1) of these juveniles rose on street and 2.4% (1) with relatives, no juvenile is raised with mother as well as with stepfather. Similarly, among the 31% (16) juveniles raised OAA , 19.5% (8) raised by their mothers and fathers, 9.8% (4) raised with relatives and 2.4% (1) juvenile rose on street, 2.4% (1) with mother only, 2.4% (1) with father and stepmother and 2.4% (1) with mother and stepfather. Here no juvenile is raised by father only, in institutions and by grandparents.

The next issue considered is about with whom these juveniles were living before detained to the remand home, out of the 61% (25) of AAR juveniles, 14.6% (6), 12.2% (5), 2.4% (1), were living with their fathers and mothers, only with their mothers, with their friends and by him/herself respectively. The rest accounts for 4.9% (2) for each of street, with mothers and stepfathers, with fathers only, with grandparents, in institutions and with relatives. Among the 39% (16) juveniles raised OAA, 9.8% (4) of each with their friends and on street, 7.3% (3) of them were living with their relatives while 4.9% (2) by themselves, 2.4% (1) of the juveniles were living each with father, in an institution and with father and stepmother. On the other hand, no respondents were living with their father and mother, with their mother only, with their mother and stepfather and with their grandparents (refer table 2).

Among the 61% (25) of the AAR juveniles, 22% (9) of them responded that both of their mothers and fathers are alive, 14.6 (6) answered both of their fathers and mothers are passed away, 19.5% (8) answered as only their fathers are alive and only their mothers are alive respectively and 4.9% (2). Whereas, among the 39% (16) juveniles raised OAAR , 22% (9) of them responded that both of their mothers and fathers are alive, 7.3% (3) answered that both of their fathers and mothers are passed away, 4.9% (2) as only their fathers are alive and 2.4 (1) as only mother is alive. The rest 2.4 (1) of the juveniles answered that he does not know whether or not his mother and father are alive (refer table 2).

Table 3: Family situation and marital status of the juveniles’ parents

No.	Item		Frequency	Percent %	
1.	Family situation	AAR	Both mother and father are alive	9	22%
			Both mother and father are passed away	6	14.6%
			Only father is alive	2	4.9%
			Only mother is alive	8	19.5%
			I do not know	0	0%
			Total	25	61%
		OAAR	Both mother and father are alive	9	22%
			Both mother and father are passed away	3	7.3%
			Only father is alive	2	4.9%
			Only mother is alive	1	2.4%
			I do not know	1	2.4%
Sub Total		41	100%		
2.	What is the marital status of your parents/ mother and father?	AAR	Still in marriage	6	14.6%
			Divorced	5	12.2%
			Lost one’s spouse by death	14	34.1%
			I do not know	0	0%
			Total	25	61%
		OAAR	Still in marriage	8	19.5%
			Divorced	0	0%
			Lost one’s spouse by death	7	17%

		I do not know	1	2.4%
		Total	16	39%
	Sub Total		41	100%

As it is presented on table 3, among the 61% (25) of the AAR juveniles, 34.1% (14) responded as their parents lost one's spouse by death, 14.6% (6) answered that their parents are still in marriage and 12.2% (5) as divorced. Accordingly, out of the 39% (16) juveniles raised OAA, 19.9% (8) of the juveniles responded that their parents are still in marriage and 17% (7) lost one's spouse by death, while 2.4% (1) does not know the marital status of his parents and no juveniles responded that there is a divorce.

Regarding the educational levels of their parents (refer table 4), among the total AAR respondents, 19.5% (8) answered that they do not know the educational level of their mothers, 9.8% (4) answered that their mothers have no formal education, 9.8% (4) their mothers have some primary educations, 7.3% (3) of the respondent's mother have some secondary school, 7.3% (3) completed their secondary school, 4.9% (2) have completed their college education and 2.4% (1) completed their primary education. Regarding their father, 48.8% (20) answered that they do not know the educational levels of their fathers, 2.4% (1) answered that some primary school, completed their primary school completed, 2.4% (1) some secondary school, 2.4% (1) secondary school completed, 2.4% (1) some college education and 2.4% (1) collage education completed. By the same line, among the 39% (16) of juveniles of OAAR , 7.3% (3) answered that their mothers and fathers have no formal education, 9.8% (4) juveniles' mothers and 7.3% (3) juveniles' fathers have some primary education, 9.8% (4) juveniles' mothers and 2.4% (1) juveniles' fathers have completed their primary education, 2.4% (1) juveniles' mothers and 4.9%

(2) juveniles’ fathers have some secondary education, 2.4% (1) juveniles’ fathers have completed their secondary educations, 2.4% (1) juveniles’ fathers have some college educations, 7.3% (3) juveniles’ mothers and 2.4% (1) juveniles’ fathers have completed their college education and the rest 1 responded that he does not know about the educational level of his mother and 9.8% (4) do not know about the educational level of their fathers (refer table 4).

Table 4: Educational levels of juveniles’ parents

Educational level of AAR juveniles’ parents/caregivers					Educational level of OAAR juveniles’ parents/caregivers			
Item	Mother		Father		Mother		Father	
	Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%
No formal education	4	9.8%	0	0%	3	7.3%	3	7.3%
Some primary school	4	9.8%	1	2.4%	4	9.8%	3	7.3%
Primary school completed	1	2.4%	1	2.4%	4	9.8%	1	2.4%
Some secondary school	3	7.3%	1	2.4%	1	2.4%	2	4.9%
Secondary school completed	3	7.3%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2.4%
Some college education	0	0%	1	2.4%	0	0%	1	2.4%
Collage education completed	2	4.9%	1	2.4%	3	7.3%	1	2.4%
I do not know	8	19.5%	20	48.8%	1	2.4%	4	9.8%

Total	25	61%	25	61%	16	39%	16	39%
Sub Total	41=100%				41=100%			

In terms of knowing the means of income of their parents, 19.5% (8) of the AAR juveniles responded that their parents are daily laborers, 14.6% (6) are employed by others, 12.2% (5) are self-employed and 7.3% (3) answered that their parents earn income through remittance and 2.4% (1) of the respondent's family survive on beggary. The rest 4.9% (2) of the respondents responded that they do not know about the means of income of their parents. On the other hand, among the juveniles of OAAR, 9.8% (4) answered that their parents are employed by others, 9.8% (4) are self-employed, 9.8% (4) are farmers, 7.3% (3) are daily laborers and 2.4% (1) learn income through remittance (refer table 5).

Table 5: Means of income of juveniles' parents

What is the means of income of your family/care givers?				
Item	AAR		OAAR	
	Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%
Employed by others	6	14.6%	4	9.8%
Self employed	5	12.2%	4	9.8%
Remittance	3	7.3%	1	2.4%
Farming	0	0%	4	9.8%
Daily laborer	8	19.5%	3	7.3%
Beggary	1	2.4%	0	0%
I do not know	2	4.9%	0	0%
Total	25	61%	16	39%
Sub Total	41=100%			

### Preferences of juveniles

Regarding on how they prefer to spend their times, 22% (9) of AAR juveniles prefer to play outside their home, 14.6% (6) prefers to read, 12.2% (5) prefers to watch movies and the rest 5 juveniles each 2.4% (1) prefer to spend time among helping parents, sleeping, enjoying, to work for income and to leading one’s blind mother/father respectively. Among the juveniles raised OAA, 9.8% (4) prefer to help parents, 7.3% (3) to read, 7.3% (3) to play outside the home 7.3% (3) to work for income, 4.9% (2) to watch movies and 2.4% (1) to use addictive drugs (refer table 6:a).

Table 6: a, Preferences of the juveniles

How do you prefer to spend your time?				
Item	AAR		OAA	
	Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%
Reading	6	14.6%	3	7.3%
Playing outside the home	9	22%	3	7.3%
Helping my parents	1	2.4%	4	9.8%
Watching movies	5	12.2%	2	4.9%
Sleeping	1	2.4%	0	0%
Leading my blind mother/father	1	2.4%	0	0%
Work	1	2.4%	3	7.3%
Using addictions	0	0%	1	2.4%
Enjoying	1	2.4%	0	0%
total	25	61%	16	39%
Sub Total	41=100%			

On the questions asking the juveniles from where they mostly get money, 19.5% (8) of the AAR juveniles responded that their parents provide for them, 19.5% (8) answered they get money after working, 17.1% (7) answered that they steal, 2.4% (1) acquire from friends and

2.4% (1) from begging. From juveniles of OAAR on the other hand, 26.8% (11) of them explained that they get from working, and 4.9% (2) will be given from parents while 2 steal from parents. A respondent, 2.4% (1) admitted that he stealing from someone else (refer table 6: b).

Table 6: b, Preferences of the juveniles

From where you mostly get money?					What do you like to do when you have money?				
Item	AAR		OAAR		Item	AAR		OAAR	
	Frequen cy	Percent %	Freque ncy	Percent%		Freque ncy	Percent %	Frequen cy	Percent %
My parents will give me	8	19.5%	2	4.9%	Buy food	7	17.1%	1	2.4%
I will steal from my parents	0	0%	2	4.9%	To give for my parents	7	17.1%	7	17.1%
I will ask from my friends	1	2.4%	0	0%	To invite friends	4	9.8%	5	12.2%
I work	8	19.5%	11	26.8%	To watch movies	5	12.2%	1	2.4%
I will steal from someone else	7	17.1%	1	2.4%	I use it for my addiction	1	2.4%	1	2.4%
Begging	1	2.4%	0	0%	I buy clothes	1	2.4%	0	0%
					Saving	0	0%	1	2.4%
Total	25	61%	16	39%		25	61%	16	39%
Sub Total	41=100%					41=100%			

In relation to the question what these juveniles prefer to do with their money, 17.1% (7) of the AAR juveniles prefer to buy food, 17.1% (7) to give for parents, 9.8% (4) to offer friends, 12.2% (5) to watch movies, 2.4% (1) to buy clothes and 2.4% (1) for buying addictive. Out of juveniles who raised OAAR, 2.4% (1) prefers to buy food, 7 to give for parents, 12.1% (5) to offer friends, 2.4% (1) to watch movies, 2.4% (1) to save and 2.4% (1) for addiction (refer table 6:b).

**Causes of juvenile delinquency**

According to table 7, majority of the AAR juveniles, 34.1% (14) and 17.1% (7) believed that, they began to involve in delinquency as a result of their friends and as a result of themselves/internal feeling respectively, 4.9% (2) are as a result of payment from somebody in order to commit the delinquency, 2.4% (1) start involving in delinquency as a result of advice from his brother/sister and 2.4% (1) as a result of media. Similarly, the first cause of involving in delinquency for OAAR juveniles, related to friends that accounts for 21.9% (9), 3 juveniles (7.3%) became involving in delinquency as a result of their own will, 4.9% (2) are as a result of payment from somebody in order to commit the delinquency, 2.4% (1) of the juvenile answered as his parents are the causes for through observing their delinquent actions and 2.4% (1) as his brother/sister are the causes for his starting to involve in delinquency through their advices.

Table 7: Leading factors to become a delinquent

Who do you think leads you to start involving in delinquent acts?				
Item	AAR		OAAR	
	Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%
My brother /sister	1	2.4%	1	2.4%
My parents/care givers	0	0%	1	2.4%
Someone paid me to do	2	4.9%	2	4.9%

delinquent actions				
My friends	14	34.1%	9	21.9%
By my self	7	17.1%	3	7.3%
Media	1	2.4%	0	0%
Total	25	61%	16	39%
Sub Total	41=100%			

In an attempt to know situations that aggravate these juveniles to delinquent acts, 26.8% (11) of AAR juveniles and 8 (19.5%) of OAAR answered that they commit delinquency when they run short of money. 17.1% (7) and 7.3% (3) juveniles of AAR and OAAR respectively responded that they commit delinquency when they feel angry. 7.3% (3) AAR juveniles and 2.4% (1) juvenile from OAAR commit delinquency when they meet friends. 4.9% (2) juveniles rose in Addis Ababa and 7.3% (3) who rose Out of Addis Ababa answered that they commit delinquency when they feel lonely 2.4% (1) of the juveniles from both OAAR and AAR answered that they commit delinquency when they feel happy. and 2.4% (1) of AAR answered that he commit delinquency when demon possessed and misleads him (refer table 8).

Table 8: Aggravating factors of delinquency

When do you think you mostly involve in delinquent acts?				
Item	AAR		OAAR	
	Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%
When I run with shortage of money	11	26.8%	8	19.5%
When I feel angry	7	17.1%	3	7.3%
When I feel happy	1	2.4%	1	2.4%
When I meet friends	3	7.3%	1	2.4%
When I feel lonely	2	4.9%	3	7.3%
When demon misleads me	1	2.4%	0	0%
Total	25	61%	16	39%
Sub Total	41=100%			

**Types of delinquent acts between AAR and OAAR juveniles**

Theft has the highest percentage of delinquency for both groups of juveniles in which it accounts 41.5% (17) and 29.3% (12) for AAR and OAAR respectively. Assault and rape among the AAR juveniles account for 7.3% (3) separately. Drug and alcohols use and murder also account 2.4% (1) for each among AAR juveniles. Regarding juveniles raised OAA, assault accounts for 4.9% (2), homosexuality and murder, 2.4% (1) for each.

Regarding types of delinquencies these juveniles mostly involve in, 36.6% (15) of AAR and 12.2% (5) rose OAAR juveniles involve in theft most of the time. The rest of the AAR juveniles i.e. 9.8% (4) involve in assault, 4.9% (2) in sexual violence and 4.9% (2) in drug and alcohol use. However, 4.9% (2) of them described that this is their first time to involve in delinquent action. Whereas out of the juveniles OAAR, 7.3% (3) mostly involve in assault and 2.4% (1) in sexual abuse, 2.4% (1) alcohol and drug uses and 2.4% (1) murder. The rest of 5 juveniles (12.2%) mentioned that this is their first time to take part in delinquent action (refer table 9).

Table 9: Types of delinquency

For what offence are you in the remand home?					What delinquent acts most of the time you involve in?				
Item	AAR		OAAR		Item	AAR		OAAR	
	Frequency	Percent %	Frequency	Percent %		Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%
Theft	17	41.5%	12	29.3%	Theft	15	36.6%	5	12.2%
Assault	3	7.3%	2	4.9%	Assault	4	9.8%	3	7.3%

Rape	3	7.3%	0	0%	Sexual violence	2	4.9%	1	2.4%
Homo sexuality	0	0%	1	2.4%	Drug and alcohols use	2	4.9%	1	2.4%
Drug and alcohols use	1	2.4%	0	0%	Murder	0	0%	1	2.4%
Murder	1	2.4%	1	2.4%	It is my first time	2	4.9%	5	12.2%
Total	25	61%	16	39%	Total	25	61%	16	39
Sub Total	41=100%				41=100%				

Out of the 61% (25) AAR juveniles, 31.7% (13) admitted that they use different addictive drugs, 29.4% (5), use cigarettes, 23.5% (4) use marijuana/benzene/"mastish" (mastic), 17.6% (3) us alcoholic drinks, and 5.9% (1) uses all of these addictive drugs. Among the OAAR juveniles, 11.8% (2) use cigarettes and 11.8% (2) juveniles admit that they use all types of addictive drugs (refer table 10).

Table 10, Delinquency and addictive drugs

Do you ever practice any addictive drugs?				
Item	AAR		OAAR	
	Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%
Yes	13	31.7%	4	9.8%
No	12	29.3%	12	29.3%
Total	25	61%	16	39%
Sub Total	41=100%			
What type of drug have you practiced?				

Cigarettes	5	29.4%	2	11.8%
Alcohols	3	17.6%	1	5.9%
Marijuana/benzene/"mastish" (mastic)	4	23.5%	1	5.9%
Total	13	76.5%	4	23.5%
Sub Total	17=100%			

**Current trends of juvenile delinquency between AAR juveniles and OAAR juveniles**

Out of the 25 (61%) of juveniles, 14 (34.1%) of the AAR juveniles mentioned that, it is only less than one year since they start involving in delinquent actions, 9.8% (4) between 1-2 years, 4.9% (2) 3-4 years and 12.2% (5) more than four years. Regarding OAAR juveniles, while 31.7% (13) mentioned that it is less than a year since they start involving in delinquency, 4.9% (2) answered it is 1-2 years and 2.4% (1) answered that it is more than four years since he started involving (refer table 11).

Regarding how many times these juveniles entered to the remand home (refer table 11), 15 (36.6%) of AAR and 15 (36.6%) of outside of AAR juveniles mentioned that this is their first time. 9.8% (4) of AAR juveniles answered that this is their second time, 2 (4.9%), this is their third time, and 9.8% (4) answered that they entered to the remand home more than three times. Whereas only 2.4% (1) of OAAR juveniles mentioned that this is his third time.

Table 11: Trends of juvenile delinquency

No.	Item		Frequency	Percent %	
1.	How long have you been involved in a delinquency?	AAR	Below one year	14	34.1%
			One year-two years	4	9.8%
			Three years-four years	2	4.9%
			More than four years	5	12.2%
			Total	25	61%

		OAAR	Below one year	13	31.7%
			One year-two years	2	4.9%
			Three years-four years	0	0%
			More than four years	1	2.4%
			Total	16	39%
		Sub Total	41	100%	
2.	How many times have you entered to this center?	AAR	This is my first time	15	36.6%
			This is my second time	4	9.8%
			This is my third time	2	4.9%
			More than three times	4	9.8%
			Total	25	61%
		OAAR	This is my first time	15	36.6%
			This is my second time	0	0%
			This is my third time	1	2.4%
			More than three times	0	0%
			Total	16	39%
		Sub Total	41	100%	

### Intervention and correction mechanisms

51.2% (21) juvenile delinquents among the 61% (25) who rose in Addis Ababa and 36.6% (15) of OAAR believe that they can abandon their current delinquent behaviors, while the rest 7.3% (3) and 2.4% (1) respectively from AAR and OAAR do not believe and do not know for sure if they can abandon their involvement (refer table 12:a).

Table 12: a, Futurity of the juveniles

Do you believe you can abandon this delinquent behavior?				
Item	AAR		OAAR	
	Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%
Yes	21	51.2%	15	36.6%
No	3	7.3%	1	2.4%
I am not sure	1	2.4%	0	0%
Total	25	61%	16	39%
Sub Total	41=100%			

The reasons the AAR juveniles gave are 1 (20%) because he enjoys committing delinquent actions, 2 (40%) because they will continue to see their influential contacts while the other 1 (20%) is not sure because he has no one to take care of him. Whereas 2.4% (1) of the OAAR juveniles did not believe he can quit his delinquent action because it is his means of survival (refer table 12: b).

Table 12: b, Futurity of the juveniles

If you do not believe or not sure that you can abandon your current delinquent behavior, can you reason out why?				
Item	AAR		OAAR	
	Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%
Because it is my means of survival	0	0%	1	20%
Because I enjoy the action	1	20%	0	0%
Because I will continue contacting my influential contacts	2	40%	0	0%
Because I have no one to take care of me	1	20%	0	0%
Total	4	80%	1	20%
Sub Total	5=100%			

While evaluating the remand home, out of the 25 (61%) juveniles raised in Addis Ababa, 17.1% (7) mentioned that the remand home is a place to learn good behaviors, 36.6% (15) evaluated the remand home as it is a place for learning bad behaviors, and 7.3% (3) answered that it is a place for learning both good and bad behaviors. Whereas out of the 39% (16) of juveniles who rose outside of Addis Ababa , 31.7% (13) evaluated the remand home as it is a place for learning good behaviors and the rest 7.3% (3) juveniles as it is a place for learning bad behaviors (refer table 12:b).

Table 13: Evaluation of the remand home

How do you evaluate this remand home?				
Item	AAR		OAAR	
	Frequency	Percent%	Frequency	Percent%
It is a place for education of good behaviors	7	17.1%	13	31.7%
It is a place for education of bad behaviors	15	36.6%	3	7.3%
It is a place for education of both good and bad behaviors	3	7.3%	0	0%
Total	25	61%	16	39%
Sub Total	41=100%			

**Summary of data collected through key informant in-depth-interviews (refer appendix 8)**

Among the questions asked, questions related to who become more delinquent between AAR and OAAR raised juveniles got different answers. While all informants (3 informants) from the remand home responded that the AAR juveniles commit delinquency more than the OAAR juveniles, informants from all selected sub cities (from the four sub cities) answered vice versa.

Regarding the causes for becoming delinquent, all of the respondents agreed that juveniles who come from dysfunctional families and communities with weak social ties commit more delinquency than juveniles in functioning families and strong social bond. The other reason raised by majority of the respondents as the cause for juveniles to involve in delinquency is poverty. Juveniles who came from parents with low income has high tendency of involving in delinquency than juveniles who came from parents with relatively good income. The third

reason they mentioned as the cause is street life. Street life is referred as a cause for delinquency because it forces street juveniles to commit different delinquencies in their struggle for sustaining their lives. Peer pressure is the fourth reason for juveniles to start committing delinquency according to the informants. The fifth cause identified by the key informants for juveniles to start involving in delinquent actions is the juveniles contact with the organized senior criminals. The other cause identified as a cause for involving in delinquency is the spread of technologies and different games like movies, internet and play stations.

Based on these causes, the informants were asked to identify causes that lead AAR and OAAR juveniles to delinquency. As a result, dysfunctional families and weak social ties, poverty (inability in fulfilling basic needs) and spread of technologies like play stations and movies are identified as the major and special causes for AAR juveniles to become involving in delinquency, street life is mentioned as the basic and special cause for juveniles who are OAAR, to becoming delinquent juveniles. Causes related to contacting organized senior criminals and peer pressures are identified as common causes for both Addis Ababa and OAAR juveniles to start committing delinquency.

All of the respondents from the remand home and from police departments of the four sub cities agreed that theft is the major delinquency committed by both Addis Ababa and OAAR juveniles. Regarding the different types of delinquencies committed by AAR or OAAR juveniles, indoor stealing, rape, stealing body parts of a car, assault, addictive drugs use and homosexuality are identified as delinquent actions mostly committed by AAR juveniles. Juveniles who are OAAR were mentioned by the respondents for mostly committing pocket stealing, robbery, cutting cables, murder and appearing around denied places like around embassies are the major ones.

Regarding the current trends of delinquency in numbers between juveniles who raised in Addis Ababa and OAAR juveniles, all the respondents responded that the number show fluctuation between both. This means, the number of juvenile delinquents send to the remand home differs though it is increasing over time. The same is true for different sub cities in which the number of AAR juveniles sometimes increase and sometimes decrease than the juveniles' numbers of OAAR. Sometimes the number may also equally increase and decrease and over time. But still the number shows increment over the past five years than the previous years. The other is the current trend of delinquency in terms of complexity, all of the respondents both from the remand home and from the police departments of the four sub cities agreed that there are no complex criminal actions though the way these actions take place may differ.

On who is more ready to apply the correction mechanisms given for juvenile delinquents between juveniles who rose in Addis Ababa and OAAR juveniles, key informants from the remand home responded that although equal and same services are delivering for both groups, the OAAR juveniles are more ready to apply these services/correction mechanisms. The reasons the respondents gave for this are that the OAAR juveniles mostly involve in crime either to earn their daily breads and to sustain their lives or unknowingly by other organized senior criminals. As a result, majority of them regret their deeds.

The final point is about what need to be done to tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency in the future. Six of the seven key informant interviewees suggested that awareness should be raised on how to raise juveniles in family, school and community levels, different youth centers should be available for juveniles, serious work should be done on prohibiting street life and reunion juveniles on the street with their families and community based correction centers should be widened. According to the coordinator at the remand home,

The remand home is becoming a hiding place for juveniles committing different types of delinquent actions. As a result, it is creating a space in which these juveniles can learn other delinquencies from each other. So that, community based correction centers should be strengthened in which delinquent juveniles can correct their behavior from different educations delivered to them by members of the community such as the elders.

## **Discussions**

### **Causes of Juvenile Delinquency**

As David (n.d.) stated that, delinquency has a strong gender relation in which various preventive situations in the society prevents female from committing crime as widely as the male. In this study too, females demonstrated fewer numbers than the male delinquents in the remand home. Even among these fewer females in the remand home, only two (4.9%) are found to admit that they are guilty and participated in this study. These fewer females are among the AAR juveniles which support the case mentioned by David (n.d),

For both AAR and OAAR raised juveniles, the age between 13 and 14 is the major age (26.8% out of 61% for AAR) and (22% out of 39 for OAAR) to commit delinquency. For both groups, no juvenile is detained in age of 9-10. This shows that, delinquency for both juveniles groups from the age of 9-15, starts at the age of 11-12, increase and reach the peak between the age of 13-14 and decline at the age of 15. Wendy, Vitro, Gagnon & Tremblay (2002), describes the age between 13 and 14, as the age span in which membership in a gang group is sustained. So this shows that, age 13-14 is the major ages of juvenile delinquency of this phase (9-15 years) while other delinquent behaviors will outburst in another juvenile delinquent years (16-18).

Regarding the educational levels of these juveniles groups, juveniles who never gone to school numbered only (4.9% for AAR) and (2.4% for OAAR), while the rest (53.7% out of 61% for AAR) and (34.2% out of 39% for OAAR) are between 3 and 8 graders. But majority from both groups are 3-4. On the other hand, large numbers of juvenile delinquents from both groups are followers of Orthodox Christianity i.e., 48.8% AAR and 26.8% OAAR.

Although out of the 61% AAR juvenile delinquents, majority raised by their fathers and mothers (19.5%) and majority's fathers and mothers are still alive (22%), only 14.6% of these parents are still in marriage. In another word, 12.2% of these juveniles responded that their parents are dysfunctional as a result of divorce and 34.1% as a result of losing one's spouse by death. So, according to Facts about juvenile delinquency (1932), large numbers of children commit delinquency as a result of dysfunctional families by death, abandonment, divorce, lack of affection and harmony. The same is true for juveniles who raised OAAR except that this group of juveniles exhibited that their parents undergo no divorce. Hence, out of the 39% respondents' parents, while 19.5% are still in marriage, 17% lost one's spouse by death which accounts for almost half of the number. Even 5 out of the 7 key informant in-depth-interviews revealed that dysfunctional families are among the major causes that lead juveniles to delinquency. Generally when this data is concluded, majority of the delinquents from both groups came from dysfunctional families by divorce and death. This could be seen to one factor to see these juveniles in the remand home.

The result of coming from dysfunctional families is leading these juveniles to live on in other alternatives such as street, with friends, relatives and further to face life by one own self. While AAR juveniles segregated in to this ways of living with relatively small numbers, the OAAR juveniles have almost totally (24.5% out of 39%) abandoned living with their parents and

started to live on street, with friends and by themselves in greater number. While comparing why more OAAR juveniles are living this way than AAR juveniles, migration to Addis Ababa is the reason. These juveniles migrated to the city dreaming better life in which they frustrated after failing to achieve so. According to Blair, Joseph, Diana & Lisa (2003), as a result of rapid urbanization, majority of the society are migrating to the most urbanized parts of a country that left majority of them on the borders of urban society with limited access to basic services, employment, and housing that create hustle conditions of surviving in cities. As a result, much of what these individuals do to meet their needs may be illegal. This data and data collected from all key informant key in-depth-interviews support each other in which they reveal that, majority of the juvenile delinquents who raised OAA are being ended up street children. According to the Social strain theories, delinquency is resulted when an individual is confronted with a new environment, traumatic and frustrating social situations that will force them to respond in a deviant and delinquent manner. This theory is supported by the case in which majority of the OAAR juveniles (26.8% out of 39%) get money from work, but when they fail to do so and face frustrated situations, they start involving in delinquency out the deep need of survival.

On the educational levels of the juveniles' parents, since majority of AAR juveniles do not know the educational levels their parents (19.5% about their mother and 48.8% about their father), linking the association of parents' education with juvenile delinquency become difficult.

As it is discussed on different literatures including David (1996), the delinquent behavior of an individual can result from actual or perceived behaviors of his/her friends. So as this literature disclosed the fact that peer pressure is among the causes for juveniles to get engaged in delinquency which the results from this specific study also found to support. As a result, out of the 61% AAR juveniles, 34.1% of them mentioned that their friends are the first to be their

models to involving in delinquency. The same is true for juveniles of OAAR. 17.1% out of 39% of juveniles grouped under this category referred their friends as a cause for their first engagement in delinquency.

Failure of families on how to raise and socialize children is mentioned as a cause for AAR juveniles to be keen to crime. As it is discussed on Wiatrowski (1978), according to the social control theory, law-breaking is ascribed to the socialization processes that are supposed to encourage law-abiding conduct in society. In line with this theory, the six key-in-depth interview out of the seven pointed out that the families in Addis Ababa has a very week control over their children and give them too much unguided freedom. The result found from the questionnaires also supports this information in which the major ways of getting money for AAR juveniles are family (19.5) and working out of the house (17.1) than the OAAR. When families give money for their children or when this children move out to work as a result of the weak family control and perceiving early engagement in work by their children as it is normal, will let juveniles learn different behaviors such as movies addictions, technology aided games like play stations and addictions that push them to commit delinquency at the time they fail to find money. This supported by the response given by 26.8% AAR juveniles in which they mostly commit delinquency when they run short of money. Generally, as it is discussed on David, Karl & Amanda (2004) and John & Andargatchew (1994) juvenile delinquency in Africa/ in Ethiopia is the result of hunger, poverty, malnutrition and unemployment. This is to say that, unlike other developed countries, who mostly involve in delinquency for enjoyment, third world countries delinquents commit delinquency for the purpose of economic gain, in simple term to get a daily bread for survival.

### **Types of Delinquencies between AAR and OAAR Juveniles**

Both of the AAR and OAAR raised juveniles commonly involve in theft though the way it is done and the types of theft they engage differ. Regarding special types of delinquencies committed by the two groups separately, the AAR juveniles mostly involve in assault, rape, indoor stealing, stealing body parts of a car and drug and alcohols use. The reasons for committing these types of delinquency by AAR juveniles can be, because they have a chance of watching movies in which the movies might include pornographic movies that may arose their sexual feeling and push them to rape, the chance of knowing technical parts of a car and how much they cost, that may evoke their interest to steal the spare parts, their easy access to steal from one's own or neighbors' house and their chance of knowing the availability of places where addictive drugs to be sold can be traced according to the interview results.

The OAAR juveniles on the other hand, mostly involve in 'more serious' delinquencies (as it is mentioned by all the key informants) than AAR juveniles. Among these delinquencies, robbery, pickpocketing, homosexuality, murder, appearance in to prohibited places like embassies and cutting and stealing cables (cutting and stealing cables is referred as a crime against a development of the country, because it damages different infrastructural inputs like telephone cables, electric cables and railway line being under installation ) are identified from questionnaires and key informant key in-depth-interviews. These delinquency actions are more serious than delinquencies committed by AAR juveniles. The reason for this can be the exposure the OAAR has to be used by the organized senior criminals than the AAR juveniles. According to the four key in-depth-key in-depth-interviews held with the police investigators handling such cases, OAAR juveniles are more exposed to be used by the organized senior criminals who command and dispatch these juveniles to pre studied spots to execute delinquency missions like

theft, and murder. Even these interviewees stressed that, most of the time, the OAAR juveniles involve in delinquency unknowingly. This means, someone will steal and give the OAAR juveniles to hold it. Since they are looking for a job, they transport the stolen objects for money unknowingly. Whenever police catch them red-handed, the OAAR will be accused of guilty while the master minds behind the curtain freely walk. Regarding the appearance of legally prohibited places, it is found out that OAAR juveniles unknowingly interfere according to the three interviewees in the remand home.

While looking at homosexuality, since most of the OAAR juveniles live with friends either on street or rented houses, the tendency of committing the problem is high among them. In addition, they are easily available for those who have the interest of homosexuality as a result of their street life. Sometimes, the problem of homosexuality will also find in the remand home among the delinquent juveniles.

### **Current State of Juvenile Delinquency between AAR and OAAR Juveniles**

Although the number of juvenile delinquents in the remand home and in the four sub city is fluctuating over the past five years, according to the document from Addis Ababa Police Commission (2006 E.C), the number of juvenile delinquents who are appeared to courts is increasing in the past three years (all these three years are in E.C) with 651 in 2003, 708 in 2004 and 740 in 2005. When we compare since when the juveniles in the remand home started involving in committing delinquency, 34.1% of AAR juveniles and 31.7% OAAR juveniles described that it is below one year since they start committing delinquency. But, the AAR shows that they got engaged longer than the OAAR juveniles in which, 12.2% of the respondents has a record of more than four years while 2.4% of OAAR have the same duration. Looking at

repetitiveness of the criminal act the results from the remand home show that AAR juveniles are more frequented delinquents than the OAAR juveniles. The reason they revealed is that, because the OAAR juveniles mostly commit serious delinquencies that sentenced them longer, while the AAR commit delinquencies that has shorter punishments in which they commit it again and again and as a result repeatedly visit the remand home.

To the contrary, all key in-depth-interview results with the investigators shows that, OAAR juveniles commit crime more repetitively than the AAR juveniles because most of the OAAR juvenile delinquents are street children who can easily get back to delinquency repetitively to earn their daily bread. They also add that, because life on the street has hardship, OAAR juveniles deliberately plan to be caught by polices by committing crimes so that they can live in the remand home, which is somehow with relative comfort to them. This contradiction in result is the manifestation of the exposure of the OAAR juvenile delinquents by the polices whereas, the AAR juveniles mostly send to the remand home. The reason for this might be the awareness of the AAR juveniles' parents on the availability of the remand home and try to send their children to the remand home wherever they found in committing delinquency.

Regarding the trend of juvenile delinquency in terms of complexity, all the seven key in-depth-interviews demonstrated that no complex delinquency is undertaking. But, delinquency from one area to another in a given sub city shows difference. For example, the area from CMC to Megenagna under Yeka sub city is becoming a center for stealing rail way lines following the rail way constructions. Areas around Teklehymanot and Post office under Lideta sub city is a major pick pocketing areas because these areas are business and tourist centers in which most of the OAAR juveniles found. Regarding Gulele sub city, areas around Shiromeda registers high frequency of delinquency because it is an area where most of the OAAR juveniles found.

Whereas areas around Merkato and in the bus stations are the major areas in Addis Ketema sub city for high rate of juvenile delinquency in which these are business centers where OAAR juveniles are mostly found. This can be witnessed that OAAR juveniles are still committing higher delinquency than the AAR juveniles. This finding is supported by the Opportunity structure approach that explains, marginalized groups including the OAAR may find other options to get the culturally prescribed opportunities. In addition, some groups, particularly those living in “high crime” urban areas, have more illegitimate opportunities than others. There is a tendency in which new OAAR may settle in urban neighborhoods characterized by poverty, substandard housing, poor schools, and high crime.

### **Current State of Corrections and Future Intervention Mechanisms of Juvenile Delinquency**

The correction mechanisms are under taking both at police department levels and at the remand home. According to the key in-depth-interviews with the investigators of the four sub cities, when families bring their child to the police for committing delinquency which they believe is minor and want to get advice from the polices, the polices do accordingly. But the problem is, the current system took the mandate from the polices and any juvenile who is found delinquent should be taken to court by the police and when the court believes they are guilty, it will send them to the remand home. According to the remand home’s coordinator, while juveniles are sent to the remand home for all types and levels of delinquencies, this may open the door for these juveniles to learn more delinquencies from other. This can be true because juvenile delinquents in the remand home have no wide options to spend their time. So, the more they are idle the more they contact other juveniles in the remand home and the more they learn different behaviors from each other. Among the 61% AAR juveniles in the remand home, 36.6%

also mentioned that the remand home is a place for learning bad behaviors though only 7.1% out of 39% of OAAR said so. According to key in-depth-interviews with the investigators, the OAAR may prefer to be in the remand home because it is better than living on street.

Generally, there are good services provided to the delinquent juveniles in the remand home. Among these services, individual and group counseling, food services, cleaning services, educational services, some skill training, shelter services and the like can be mentioned. Almost all the interviewee in the remand home stressed that the remand home had different trainings previously such as, carpentry, metal work, curtain work and the like in which, these delinquent juveniles engage themselves during their stay at the remand home. These trainings will give different knowledge for the juveniles that will be their future means of income while it made them busy and prevents them from learning other delinquent behaviors from each other. But, according to them, most of these trainings currently are not undertaking.

Regarding the correction mechanisms too, as a result of these limited trainings and services for the delinquents in the remand home, the correction mechanisms are not as such effective that can be manifested by the rise of the number of repetitive attendance of delinquents. If those correction mechanisms including availability of wide array of trainings are integrated and firm, the chance of committing delinquency repetitively will not be the case. That is why 51.2% of AAR and 36.6% of OAAR juveniles believe that they can abandon their current delinquent behaviors in the future. The rest of the juveniles from both groups do not believe that they can do so for different reasons.

Although the role of the community is strong in preventing juvenile delinquency, the community based juveniles' centers, where for instance the elders give advice for the juveniles,

where juveniles participate in different community works and where these juveniles spend their time are not functioning right now. As the key in-depth-interviews with two investigators, these juveniles centers were available before few years in their sub city which totally stopped their activities at this time. As it can be understood from the responses from the interviewees, now a days, there are important movements to include the community in preventing juvenile delinquencies through community policing. As a result, the work load for the sub city level investigator is decreasing by the participatory community policing.

As it is discussed on Karen (n.d.), although over 80 percent of all juveniles in the world report for committing a chargeable offense at one time or another, only small proportion of juveniles are responsible for most juvenile offenses that represent 40% of all police contacts and 2/3 to 3/4 of all offenses. This is also the case in which while the number of delinquents is great, the number the remand home can host at a time is not more than 120.

Based on the above mentioned points, the interview results show that family, school and community based works should be done to tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency. This means, awareness needs to be raised on how to raise children, on how to prevent delinquency, on the importance of exposing delinquents hiding in the community and in the family. In addition, since street children are more delinquents and more street children are the OAAR juveniles, strong work need to be done on lowering migration to city through different ways like opening of youth centers and free access to education in different regions and towns that can help juveniles spend their time on education. The other issue raised by the interviewees from the remand home is, if the remand home gets an overall renewal starting from its buildings, services, and man power, the correction mechanisms will be valuable. Whereas, with the available structure, it will

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be hard for the remand home to meet its goal which aims at creating productive and delinquency free juveniles.

## **Chapter V- Conclusions, Recommendations and Study Implications for social work**

### **Conclusions**

Juveniles nowadays are subject to individual risks regardless of sex, social origin or country of residence. Various situations are making juveniles vulnerable to commit various offences and delinquencies. Young people who are living in difficult circumstances are at higher risk of committing delinquency often. Among these difficult circumstances, poverty, breakdown of the family as a result of divorce and death, abusive situations in the home, parental alcoholism and overcrowding family are among the causes for juveniles to fall into delinquency.

Comparing to the male juveniles, female juveniles represent lesser numbers in committing delinquency given that the various preventive situations that deter female from committing crime as widely as male in the society. In this sense this study revealed this fact to be true from the records of police and the remand home experience. In addition to this, age wise juveniles between the ages of 13 and 14 accounts for the highest number of juvenile delinquency in city.

In identifying the causes of juvenile delinquency for both AAR and OAAR juveniles, majority from both groups have a background of dysfunctional family either by death or divorce. Majority again led to involve in delinquency as a result of pressure from their peers. Although unable to attain basic needs can also be the cause for both groups, it will be a cause more for OAAR juvenile delinquents (see the discussion part in chapter 4). Life on streets of Addis Ababa is also leading the greatest number of OAAR juveniles to commit delinquency than the AAR juveniles. The reason behind is that, these groups of juveniles migrated to Addis Ababa in search for better life and when they fail to meet their expectations, their chance of involving in illegal

activities found to be amplified. The other reason is that this group of juveniles has greater risk of exposure to be used by other organized senior criminals than the AAR juveniles. On the other hand, negligence of families on how to raise and socialize children has its own contribution for AAR juveniles to involve in delinquency aided by families' poor economic situation to give up on the futurity of their sons and daughters. In relation to this cause, exposures to Medias and technologies resulted addiction to different virtual games and movies are leading AAR juveniles to become delinquents.

Theft is the type of delinquency committed by both groups with highest number. But, while the AAR juveniles involve in spare part stealing and indoor type of theft, the OAAR juveniles mostly commit robbery, pick pocketing and cutting and stealing cables (of telecommunications and electric power cables and rail way lines' expensive metals) of governmental properties. In addition, assault, rape and drug and alcohols use are delinquencies mostly committed by AAR juveniles. The most commonly committed delinquencies among the OAAR juveniles on the other hand are more serious types of crimes like homosexuality, murder and appearance of legally restricted areas such as embassies.

The AAR juveniles happened to engaged longer than the OAAR juveniles in delinquent behaviors. Regarding frequency of delinquency, OAAR juveniles commit crime more repetitively than the AAR juveniles due to the reason that most of the OAAR juvenile delinquents are street children who can easily get back to delinquency repetitively to earn their daily bread. But in terms of happening in the remand home, the AAR juveniles stood more repetitively than OAAR. The reason for this is the awareness of AAR juveniles' parents on the existence of the remand home so that they can easily send their children there, and also the involvement of the AAR juveniles in 'less serious' crimes that will let them to repetitively

commit delinquencies while they are easily released from the remand home might be another cause. On the other hand, though there are no complex types of delinquencies undertaken by juveniles in the city in terms of sophisticated networks and wider area coverage over the past five years, the number is now rising.

In preventing the problem of juvenile delinquency, working with the family, the school and the community at large should be the central point. The current activities of engaging the community to prevent crimes through community policing is a noticeable activity. Working to upgrade the overall structure of the remand home is also a very timely issue resulting from its current state of below standard service (as the councilors said it in their interview). On top, the remand home is a place where delinquent behaviors can be shaped and the future personality and life of these juvenile delinquents processed to be fruitful.

### **Recommendations**

Juvenile delinquency is a problem that needs heart felt commitments and active involvement of different parties in working to tackle it, since it is a base for more organized crimes to come ahead. By the same line of review, based on the findings, the following recommendations are made.

The first recommendation is for social workers. Families, schools, and the community at large are institutions in which a juvenile undergo a first phase of socialization process. Nonetheless, dysfunctional families, weak control and loose bond of parents over their children and peer pressure are found to be the root cause for AAR juveniles to become delinquents. Since these institutions need to inculcate, nurture, and create a strong bond and socialize juveniles through ethical and value abiding manners, social workers, especially those specialized in this

area need to raise awareness. And intervene in to the family related problems like divorce. The other is, the role of the education sector since the school is the first formal learning center to impact the bright minds of children to develop acceptable behavioral changes. Furthermore, taking their educational preparations in to consideration, social workers can be change agents in the communities' tradition.

The second recommendation will go to the GOs, NGOs, PLCs and community based organizations. All these parties need to harmonize their activities in order to work hard in alleviating street life through reuniting these juveniles with their parents if they have and or facilitating charities to find a shelter and food for these juveniles until they pursue education which is a universal right for children. In line with street life, these parties need to work in tackling migration to the city. Since majority of the OAAR juvenile delinquents are street children, serious work regarding migration and street life is needed. Coordinating these parties of course has more to do with social workers too.

The third recommendation is also for the GOs, NGOs, PLCs and community based organizations. Shortage of different youth centers is the other reason for the spread of juvenile delinquency. Considering getting involved in this aspect together with the city expansion project would be crucial especially by the city administration. This would benefit both children and youth in general.

The fourth recommendation is for GOS. The government especially the AAWCYA bureau (the remand home is under this bureau) is needed to upgrade the overall structure of the remand home including the physical structures of the buildings, separation of rooms for different types of criminal activities and age groups, development of manpower and services. In addition,

the federal and regional governments need to construct different remand homes at least at regional levels. Doing this will allow the Addis Ababa remand home deliver effective and efficient services for the city juvenile delinquents due to minimal number of load of attendants. The concerned GOs should also draft the juvenile delinquency policy which the country does not have yet.

The other important recommendation is for the community, elders and religious leaders. The community needs to have a community based correction centers that will make them rehabilitate while not departed from the community. By doing so, the risk of the juveniles of becoming more delinquents, as a result of meeting different delinquents in the remand home will be minimized. In addition, the religious leaders and elders can play their part by provide juveniles with teachings of the moral and ethical values in occasions.

Finally future researchers are encouraged to conduct more detailed study both in magnitude and methods to consolidate the findings to this initial study which will make further interventions more scientific.

### **Study Implications for Social Work**

To tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency, the roles of social workers have paramount significance. The study result is one of the implications for the need of social workers. Here, social workers are needed to work at family, school and community levels in raising awareness and providing trainings regarding the way parents should raise their children; schools treat students and communities respect juveniles.

Social workers again are expected to give services at the remand home where there is a shortage of social workers. They should also organize and take part in the reuniting processes of

street children and migrants to their parents in which, these are among the first mentioned causes of juvenile delinquency.

This research also exposed the available gaps regarding juvenile delinquency policy. The country has no juvenile delinquency policy still now, and the absence of the policy will make the overall problem tackling movements difficult. Thus, the role of social workers in providing professional assistance regarding the draft of this policy is strongly substantial.

The other point to mention is that, since this study is limited in studying juvenile delinquency with available limited information, other social workers can study juveniles found in the city rather than the remand home through organized, large scale projects.

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## **Appendix 1**

### Consent form for key informants

I, the undersigned, express my willingness to participate in this research project. I understand that I am free to withdraw my participation in the research at any time. The purpose of the research has been explained to me and I have been given the opportunity to ask questions about the research. I understand that any information or personal details gathered in the course of this research about me are confidential and neither my name nor any other identifying information will be used or published without my written permission.

Signed:

Date:

## **Appendix 2**

### Consent form for the Training Center and Remand Home for Boys

The Training Center and Remand Home for Boys expresses its willingness for the participation of juveniles under the remand home in this research project. The organization understands that, the juveniles are free to withdraw their participation in the research at any time. The purpose of the research has been explained to the organization and the juveniles. Participants are given the opportunity to ask questions about the research. The organization understands that any information or personal details gathered in the course of this research about the juveniles are confidential and that neither juveniles' and the center's name nor any other identifying information will be used or published without the organization's written permission.

Signed:

Date:

### **Appendix 3**

#### Questionnaires for juveniles

Hello, my name is Betelehem Wondimu Assefa, who is a graduate student at Addis Ababa University School of social work. The reason I am here today is to collect data for my thesis.

The purpose of the study is academic; that is for the partial fulfillment of the requirements of the master's degree. By supporting the purpose of the study and by understanding that any of your identified information will be kept confidential and your right of withdrawal from the study at any time is respected, I kindly request your participation in to the study. In the process of data collection or any other time, you will be welcomed for your questions.

Thank you!!

#### I. Background Information of Respondents

Please choose your answers among the choices

No.	Item	Response
1.	Age	a. Below 9 b. 9-10 c. 11-12 d. 13-14 e.15
2.	Sex	a. Male b. Female
3.	Place of birth	a. In Addis Ababa b. outside of Addis Ababa
4.	Where did you grow?	a. In Addis Ababa b. outside of Addis Ababa
5.	If your answer of question number 4 is a, can you please specify since when?	a. Since my birth date b. Between my age of 1 and 3 c. Between my age of 4 and 6 d. Between my age of 7 and 9 e. Between my age of 10 and 12 f. Since my 13 <sup>th</sup> birthday
6.	If your answer for question number 4 is a, can you please specify the subcity?	a. Arada sub city b. Lideta sub city c. Yeka sub city

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. Kolfe sub city</li> <li>e. Bole sub city</li> <li>f. Cherkos sub city</li> <li>g. Akaki sub city</li> <li>h. Addis Ketema sub city</li> <li>i. Gulele sub city</li> <li>j. Nifas silk Lafto sub city</li> </ul>
7.	What is your educational level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Never gone to school</li> <li>b. Up to grade two</li> <li>c. Grade 3-4</li> <li>d. Grade 5-6</li> <li>e. Grade 7-8</li> <li>f. Above grade 9</li> </ul>
8.	What is your school rank?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 1-5</li> <li>b. 6-10</li> <li>c. 11-15</li> <li>d. 16-20</li> <li>e. 21-25</li> <li>f. Above 25</li> </ul>
9.	With whom did you raise?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. With my father and mother</li> <li>b. With my mother only</li> <li>c. With my father only</li> <li>d. With my mother and stepfather</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e. With my father and stepmother</li> <li>f. With my grand parents</li> <li>g. With my relatives</li> <li>h. In institution</li> <li>i. Specify other if any</li> </ul>
10.	With whom do you live now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. With my father and mother</li> <li>b. With my mother only</li> <li>c. With my father only</li> <li>d. With my mother and stepfather</li> <li>e. With my father and stepmother</li> <li>f. With my grand parents</li> <li>g. With my relatives</li> <li>h. In an institution</li> <li>i. With my friends</li> <li>j. By my own</li> <li>k. Specify other if any</li> </ul>
11.	What is your religion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Orthodox Christianity</li> <li>b. Muslim</li> <li>c. Protestant</li> <li>d. Catholic</li> <li>e. Other (specify)</li> </ul>
12.	How often you go to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Daily</li> </ul>

	religious center?	b. Weekly c. Monthly d. In holidays e. Never
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II. Family back ground

Please choose your answers among the choices

	Item	Response
13.	Family situation	a. Both mother and father are alive b. Both mother and father are passed away c. Only father is alive d. Only mother is alive
14.	What is the marital status of your	a. Still in marriage

	parents/ mother and father?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Never in marriage</li> <li>c. Divorced</li> <li>d. Lost one's spouse by death</li> </ul>	
15.	What is the educational level of your parents/ care giver?	<p style="text-align: center;">Mother</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. No formal education</li> <li>b. Some primary school</li> <li>c. Primary school completed</li> <li>d. Some secondary school</li> <li>e. Secondary school completed</li> <li>f. Some college education</li> <li>g. Collage education completed</li> <li>h. Other (specify)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Father</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. No formal education</li> <li>b. Some primary school</li> <li>c. Primary school completed</li> <li>d. Some secondary school</li> <li>e. Secondary school completed</li> <li>f. Some college education</li> <li>g. Collage education completed</li> <li>h. Other (specify)</li> </ul>
16.	What is the means of income of your parents/care giver?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Employed</li> <li>b. Self employed</li> <li>c. Remittance</li> <li>d. Pensioner</li> <li>e. Farmer</li> <li>f. Daily laborer</li> </ul>	

		g. Other (specify)		
17.	How many boy and girl juveniles of the age between 9 & 15 are living in your parents/care givers home	Boy a. 1-2 b. 3-4 c. 5-6 d. More than 6	Girl a. 1-2 b. 3-4 c. 5-6 More than 6	
18.	Did your parents/care givers ever commit a crime?	a. Yes b. No		
19.	If your answer for question number 18 is yes, can you specify how often they committed the crime?	a. Repeatedly b. Once in history		

Juvenile behaviors

Please put your remark under the number that expresses your answer well.

No.	Item	Responses :- 5= highly agree , 4= agree, 3= in between, 2= dis agree, 1= highly dis agree,				
		1	2	3	4	5

20.	Are you silent in home?					
21.	Are you violent in to your friends and families?					
22.	Have you ever physically treated others to get what you want?					
23.	Have you ever suspended from school for misbehaving?					
24.	Have you ever used inappropriate words and insults towards your parents and friends?					
25.	Have you ever vandalized school property?					
26.	Have you ever vandalized household properties?					
27.	Are you happy with your family overall situation?					
28.	Are you happy with your overall situation?					
29.	Are you happy regarding the relationship you have with your parents/care givers?					
30.	Do you think that your parents/ care givers follows you very well?					

31.	Do you think that your school follows you very well?					
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### III. Juvenile preferences

Please write your answer for questions with no chooses and choose your answer for questions with choices.

No.	Item	Response
32.	How do you prefer to spend your time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reading</li> <li>b. Playing outside the home</li> <li>c. Helping my parents</li> <li>d. Watching movies</li> <li>e. Other (specify)</li> </ul>
33.	What do you like to do when you have money?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Buy food</li> <li>b. To give for my parents</li> <li>c. To invite friends</li> <li>d. To watch movies</li> <li>e. Other (specify)</li> </ul>
34.	From where you mostly get money?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. My parents will give me</li> <li>b. I will steal from my parents</li> <li>c. I will ask from my friends</li> <li>d. I work</li> </ul>

		e. Other (specify)
35.	Who are your best friends?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. School friends</li> <li>b. Friends from neighbors</li> <li>c. Friends from religious places</li> <li>d. I have no best friend</li> <li>e. Other (specify)</li> </ul>

IV. Questions related to juvenile delinquency

Please write your answer for questions with no chooses and choose your answer for questions with choices.

No.	Item	Response
36.	Who do you think leads you to start involving in delinquent acts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. My brother /sister</li> <li>b. My parents/care givers</li> <li>c. Someone paid me to do delinquent actions</li> <li>d. My school mates</li> <li>e. Friends from my neighbor hood</li> <li>f. Other (specify)</li> </ul>
37.	For your answer of question number 36, can you point out how?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. They paid me to do so</li> <li>b. They advised me to do so</li> <li>c. By simply observing their behaviors and actions</li> <li>d. My internal feeling forced me to do so</li> </ul>

		e. Other (specify)
38.	For what offence are you in the remand home?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Theft</li> <li>b. Assault</li> <li>c. Rape</li> <li>d. Homo sexuality</li> <li>e. Untruthfulness</li> <li>f. Drug and alcohols use</li> <li>g. Murder</li> <li>h. Other (specify)</li> </ul>
39.	Do you believe that you commit the offense?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Yes I do</li> <li>b. No I do not</li> </ul>
40.	How long have you been involving in a delinquency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Below one year</li> <li>b. One year–two years</li> <li>c. Three years-four years</li> <li>d. More than four years</li> </ul>
41.	What delinquent acts most of the time you involve in?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Theft</li> <li>b. Assault</li> <li>c. Sexual violence</li> <li>d. Untruthfulness</li> <li>e. Drug and alcohols use</li> <li>f. Murder</li> <li>g. Other (specify)</li> </ul>
42.	When do you think you mostly	a. When I run with shortage of money

	involve in delinquent acts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. When I have enough money</li> <li>c. When I feel angry</li> <li>d. When I feel happy</li> <li>e. When I meet friends</li> <li>f. When I feel lonely</li> <li>g. Other (specify)</li> </ul>
43.	Do you ever practice any addictive drugs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Yes</li> <li>b. No</li> </ul>
44.	If your answer for question number 43 is yes, can you specify what type of drugs are they?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Cigarettes</li> <li>b. Alcohols</li> <li>c. Chatt</li> <li>d. Hashish</li> <li>e. Other (specify)</li> </ul>
45.	Do you believe you can abandon this delinquent behavior?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Yes</li> <li>b. No</li> </ul>
46.	How many times do you entered to this center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. This is my first time</li> <li>b. This is my second time</li> <li>c. This is my third time</li> <li>d. More than three times</li> </ul>
47.	If your answer for question number 45 is yes, can you point out how?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Because I got lessons from my previous deeds</li> <li>b. Because I will avoid my influential contacts</li> <li>c. Because I got very important lessons from this center</li> <li>d. Because I will only focus on my schooling afterward</li> </ul>

		e. Other (specify)
48.	If your answer for question number 45 is no, can you reason out why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Because it is my means of survival</li> <li>b. Because I enjoy the action</li> <li>c. Because I will continue contacting my influential contacts</li> <li>d. Because I have no one to take care of me</li> <li>f. Other (specify)</li> </ul>
49.	How do you evaluate this remand home?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. It is a place for education of good behaviors</li> <li>b. It is a place for education of bad behaviors</li> </ul>
50.	What do you think will be your future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Better than my current situation in abiding law</li> <li>b. The same as my current situation in abiding law</li> <li>c. Worse than my current situation in abiding law</li> </ul>

THANK YOU!!

#### Appendix 4

##### Key informant interview questions for police investigators

Name

Position

Duration on current position

1. Can you please explain me what does your work position generally mean?
2. How do you define juvenile delinquency?
3. What actions are listed as a delinquent act?

4. Which of these delinquent acts are commonly taking place in the city? Why?
5. Are the OAAR or AAR and grow juveniles more committing delinquency?
6. What are the reasons for the AAR and grow juveniles to commit delinquency?
7. What are the reasons for migrant juveniles to commit delinquency?
8. What type of delinquency actions are common for both migrant and AAR and grow juveniles? Why?
9. What delinquency actions are especially practiced by AAR and grow juveniles? Why?
10. What delinquency actions are especially practiced by migrant juveniles? Why?
11. Is there any self-reporting trend by juvenile delinquents? If yes, are the OAAR or the AAR and grow juveniles make more self-reporting?
12. What is the current state of juvenile delinquency among migrant juveniles? Why?
13. What is the current state of juvenile delinquency among AAR and grow juveniles? Why?
14. How are you/ your organization working to tackle/ minimize juvenile delinquency?
15. What types of correctional methods are taking place regarding delinquent children?
16. What is your suggestion for more effective actions in tackling juvenile delinquency in the future?

THANK YOU!!!

### **Appendix 5**

Interview questions for key informants from the Training Center and

Remand Home for Boys

Name

Position

Duration on current position

1. Can you please explain me what does your work position generally mean?
2. Who are the stake holders of this remand home?
3. What is the professional capability and academic preparation of staff members' in the remand home?
4. What are the services taking place in this remand home?
5. How do you analyze the quality of these services?
6. How the juvenile delinquents react regarding these services?
7. What are your short and long term plans in working on juvenile delinquency?
8. What are your qualifications to accept some one as a juvenile delinquent?
9. Are OAAR or AAR and grow juveniles are coming to this remand home frequently?  
Why?
10. What especial behaviors you observe among migrant juveniles in this remand home?
11. What especial behaviors you observe among AAR juveniles?
12. Do you have a special treatment separately for AAR and grow and migrant juveniles?
13. Do some juveniles come again to the remand home after leaving the remand home?
14. How do you see the correctional actions regarding improving the behaviors of juveniles?
15. What are the strengths of this remand home?
16. What do you think are the weaknesses of the remand home regarding correcting the behaviors of juvenile delinquents?
17. What do you think is the current state of juvenile delinquency?
18. What is your suggestion for more effective actions in tackling juvenile delinquency in the future?

THANK YOU!!

**Appendix 6**

Interview questions for key informants from NGOs working on issues related to juvenile delinquency

Name

Position

Duration on current position

1. Can you please explain what does your work position generally mean?
2. What are the specific jobs your organization is working regarding juvenile delinquency?
3. How your organization became initiated to work on the problem of juvenile delinquency?
4. How do you evaluate activities taking place by your organization in tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency?
5. What do you think are the strength and weakness of your organization in working on juvenile delinquency problem?
6. What is the organization's short and long term plans regarding working on the problem of juvenile delinquency?
7. What do you think are the causes of juvenile delinquency?
8. Do you think that the causes are different for OAAR and AAR and grow juveniles?  
Why?

9. Are your interventions also different as well?
10. If you answer yes for question number 9, please explain how and if you answer no, explain why?
11. What do you think are the current trend and the future of juvenile delinquency in the city?
12. What do you propose to tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency?

Thank You!!

### **Appendix 7**

Interview questions for key informants from Addis Ababa City  
Administration, Women, Children and Youth Affairs Bureau

Name

Position

Duration on current position

1. Can you please explain me what does your work position generally mean?
2. What is the affiliation of your office with juveniles?
3. What do you think are the problems of juveniles in Addis Ababa?
4. How do you explain the problem of juvenile delinquency?
5. What do you think are the causes of juvenile delinquency?
6. What activities do your office is undertaking regarding the problem of juvenile delinquency?

7. How do you explain the problem of juvenile delinquency trend from time to time?
8. Who do you think are most of the time commit delinquency; the OAAR or the AAR and grow? Why?
9. Does your office work separately with OAAR and AAR and grow juveniles in tackling the problem? How?
10. What fruits are you getting from your actions?
11. What is your short and long run plans in working on juvenile delinquency?
12. What do you think of the weakness and strength of your office regarding tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency?

THANK YOU!!!!!!!

**Appendix 8**

		Respondents and their responses						
No.	questions	Organizer in the remand home	Counselors in the remand home	Care givers in the remand home	Yeka police	Gulele police	Lideta police	Addis Ketema police
1.	Are the OAAR or the AAR juveniles are more in the remand home?	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	-	-	-	-
2.	What	Theft	Theft	Theft	Theft	Theft,	Theft and	Theft,

	delinquent actions are the main reasons for juveniles to come to the center? / Mainly committing in your sub city?					assault, rape	assault	assault, rape, insult
3.	Are the OAAR or the AAR juveniles mostly committing the above mentioned delinquency?	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	OAAR juveniles	OAAR juveniles	OAAR juveniles	OAAR juveniles
4.	What is the reason for them to commit this delinquency?	Weak control of the parents, when the community fails to nurture juveniles and dysfunctional families.	Weak control of the parents, weak social ties, spread of technology and addiction	Dysfunctional families, addictions.	Most of these delinquents are coming from a family with a very low income and the price of selling the stolen metal is increasing.	The above mentioned crimes are mostly committed by the street children, who are mainly the OAAR.	The above mentioned crimes are mostly committed by the street children, who are mainly the OAAR.	Because they consider it as income for their daily bread.
5.	What are the possible reasons for the AAR juveniles to involve	Weak control of the parents, when the community fails to nurture	Weak control of the parents, weak social ties, spread of technology	Dysfunctional families as a result of death	Economic problem, weak family control and addiction to different games like	Economic problems in the family, dysfunctional families because of	Weak family control and dysfunctional families as a result of death and	Weak family control, dysfunctional families as a result of

	in delinquency actions?	juveniles and dysfunctional families.	and addiction	or divorce.	play station.	death divorce and the like, weak family control and peer pressure.	divorce.	death and divorce, economic problems and environmental problems .
6.	What are the possible reasons for OAAR juveniles to involve in delinquency actions?	When they are hungry and sometimes unknowingly by organized criminals.	To get a daily bread	To get a daily bread and sometimes unknowingly by organized criminals.	To get a daily bread and by the organized criminals.	When they are hungry and sometimes unknowingly by organized criminals.	In order to get a daily bread.	In order to get their daily bread and sometimes they compare themselves with their friends who are making more money and helping parents.
7.	Which areas under your sub city have the highest number of delinquents?	-	-	-	The area between CMC and Megenagna	Shiromed a area	Around Tekle hayimanot, Dilachin stele and post office	Merkato and awutobus tera/bus station areas.
8.	What are the reasons for your answers of question number 7?	-	-	-	Because these areas are areas where development is widening like the	The reason is there are a lot of OAAR juveniles found in Shiromed	Because Teklehyma not is a business area and Dilachin stele and post office	Because these areas are business areas.

					railway. As a result most of the juveniles found while stealing different metals from these areas.	a	are tourist areas. In addition these areas have the highest number of OAAR.	
9.	In what delinquent actions both the AAR and OAAR juveniles equally involve?	Theft	Theft	Theft	Theft	Theft	Theft	Theft
10.	What delinquent actions are more committed by the AAR juveniles than the OAAR?	Stealing from one's home and neighbors home/ indoor stealing, rape, assault	Homosexuality, drug abuse, assault	Pick pocketing, indoor stealing, homosexuality	Assault, rape and homosexuality	Stealing from one's home and neighbors home/ indoor stealing	Stealing from one's home and neighbors home/ indoor stealing	Assault, insult and stealing spare parts of car.
11.	What delinquent actions are more committed by OAAR juveniles than the AAR?	Robbery, found in denied places	Murder, found in denied places like embassy, robbery, holding staffs belonging to another person.	Participating in more serious crimes like murder	Robbery	Participating in more serious crimes like cutting cables and robbery.	Robbery, pick pocketing.	Robbery, pick pocketing.
12.	What is the trend of juvenile delinquen	The number fluctuates from time to time.	The number fluctuates from time to time.	The number of delinquents	The number shows decreasing for both at	The number shows decreasing,	The number shows increasing among	The number is showing decreasin

	cy terms of number?			who come to the center is increasing over time.	equal pace.	especially among OAR.	OAR and decreasing among AAR juveniles.	g for both groups
13.	What are the reasons for the answer of question number 13?	-	-	-	Because juveniles start to work different jobs, community policing is also working hard.	Because the children are aware that they will directly sent to court, majority of street children start working like collecting garbage, and joining different organizations. And the other is because of the community policing.	Because the area is a business center, more OAR are migrated to this area over time.	Because of the work of community policing.
14.	What is the trend of juvenile delinquency in terms of complexity over time?	There is no complex crime still now, they are all the same.	There is no complex crime still now, they are all the same.	There is no complex crime still now, they are all the same.	There is no complex crime still now, they are all the same.	There is no complex crime still now, they are all the same.	There is no complex crime still now, they are all the same.	There is no complex crime still now, they are all the same.

				same.				
15.	Is the AAR or OAAR juveniles are more exposed to be used by the organized senior criminals?	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are OAAR juveniles.	They are OAAR juveniles.	They are OAAR juveniles.	They are OAAR juveniles.
16.	What are the reasons for the answer of question number 15?	Because the AAR juveniles easily found in the city.	Because the AAR juveniles easily communicate.	-	Because they are easily found on street and they have no one to fear unlike most of the AAR who fear parents.	Because they are easily found on street and they have no one to fear unlike most of the AAR who fear parents.	Because they are easily found on street and they have no one to fear unlike most of the AAR who fear parents.	Because they are easily found on street and they have no one to fear unlike most of the AAR who fear parents.
17.	Is the AAR or OAAR juveniles are more exposed to addiction?	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the OAAR.	They are the OAAR.	They are the AAR juveniles.
18.	What are the reasons for the answer of question number 18?	Peer and environmental pressure	Peer pressure.	Because of the weak control of the parents.	Peer pressure and weak control of the parents.	Because the AAR juveniles fear parents unless they are on street, but the OAAR can easily involve in it.	Peer pressure.	Peer pressure.

19.	Is the AAR or OAAR juveniles are more become a street children?	-	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are OAAR juveniles.	They are OAAR juveniles.	OAAR juveniles.	OAAR juveniles.
20.	What are the reasons for the answer of question number 19?	-	When family disintegrate as a result of death and divorce. In addition the weak control of parents.	When family disintegrate as a result of death and divorce. In addition the weak control of parents.	Because after they migrated to Addis Ababa, they fail to find shelter.	Because after they migrated to Addis Ababa, they fail to find shelter.	Because after they migrated to Addis Ababa, they fail to find shelter.	Because after they migrated to Addis Ababa, they fail to find shelter.
21.	Is the AAR or OAAR juveniles are more committed crime repetitively?	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are OAAR juveniles.	They are OAAR juveniles.	They are the AAR juveniles.	They are the OAAR
22.	What are the reasons for the answer of question number 22?	-	Because the AAR juveniles mostly involve in the same crime, but the OAAR mostly commit serious	Because the AAR juveniles mostly involve in the same crime,	Because they get simply back to the same life/ the street	Because they get simply back to the same life/ the street	-	Because they are easily found.

			crimes that will give them a long decision.	but the OAA R mostly commit serious crimes that will give them a long decision.				
23.	Are the Ababa born or OAAR juveniles are more attempts to escape from the remand home?	-	The AAR juveniles attempt to escape more than the OAAR.	They are the AAR juveniles who came from street.	-	-	-	-
24.	What are the reasons for the answer of question number 23?	-	Because, unlike the OAAR The AAR juveniles have different places to go.	Because they think that they will have options on the street especially those addicted juveniles.	-	-	-	-

				They also have more courage than the OAA R to do so.				
25.	Are the Ababa born or OAA R juveniles are more ready in applying the correction mechanisms given to them?	-	They are the OAA R.	They are the OAA R.	-	-	-	-
26.	What are the reasons for the answer of question number 25?	=	Because most of the OAA R commit crime unknowingly.	This is because they want to leave the center soon and to work and support their parents.	-	-	-	-
27.	What are very rare delinquencies committed by juveniles?	Murder	Murder and political case.	Murder				

28.	Are the AAR or OAAR juveniles commit these rare cases mostly?	They are OAAR juveniles	Murder by OAAR and political case by AAR juveniles.	They are OAAR juveniles				
29.	What are your suggestions in order to tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency?	It is good to have a community based correction mechanism than sending juveniles for all types of delinquencies, which will make them to learn more delinquency techniques and types from other.	Different trainings and youth centers should be included in the remand home.	The remand home needs an overall renewal of its building, staff composition, types of services and the like.	It is good to work at the school and community level to tackle the problem. In addition, every concerned body should work on rural-urban migration, which is the main cause of juvenile delinquency.	Awareness should be raised to the community and family on how to raise children and the need of exposing the organized criminals hiding the community that are becoming the role models of the juveniles, all concerned bodies should work hard regarding street life and addiction houses.	Community based organized youth centers should be constructed.	It is good at school level and to expand different youth centers.

Key informant interview response summary

Declaration Letter

I, Betelehem Wondimu, confirm by my signature that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and that all sources of material used for the thesis have duly acknowledged.

Student Name: BetelehemWondimu

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Advisor's Name: Mengistu Legesse (Ph.D.)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_