

FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY...

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**Experiences of Female Juvenile Delinquents and Available Rehabilitation
Programs in Remand Home, Addis Ababa.**

A Thesis Submitted to Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of Masters of Art in Social Work (MSW)

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Tesfamariam Mebratu, entitled: Experiences of Female Juvenile Delinquents and Available Rehabilitation Programs in Remand Home, Addis Ababa and submitted to Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the degree of Master of Art in Social Work (MSW) complied with the regulations of Addis Ababa University and meet the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Abstract

The study described pre-rehabilitation experiences of female juvenile delinquents. It mainly focused on the experiences which made these adolescent's girls to become involved in delinquent behavior as well as the way they are treated and rehabilitated in the remand and rehabilitation center. Using social constructivist theoretical paradigm, the study employed a qualitative case study with descriptive purpose and cross sectional design. Due to the difficulty of easily accessing female juvenile delinquents in the center through other sampling, purposive sampling was used to select nine study participants. Additionally, three key informants from the remand and rehabilitation center (a total of twelve individuals) participated in the study. The primary data were mainly collected through in-depth interview and the interviews were recorded and transcribed using verbatim transcription, after which pre-coding, coding, categorizing and theme were developed for analysis. Additionally, data also were collected from observations, document reviews and secondary sources. Findings of this study indicate that intersection of multiple life experiences like histories of abuse, lack of parental support, school/ education problems and peer influence added with family instabilities made the adolescent girls vulnerable to delinquent behaviors. The findings of the study also shows that there are four basic responsive programs (counseling, vocational training, formal education and medical health) which are being given in the remand home which aim at rehabilitating the juvenile delinquents. Beside these basic program components, the remand home provides different services like food and shelter, library and recreational services. In providing these services the remand home faces some challenges that need a quick response from concerned bodies. The study has indicated that gender-responsive programs are lacking to meet the specific needs of female juvenile delinquents.

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FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY...**Acronyms**

Art-	Article
ACRWC -	The African Charter on Rights and Welfare of Child
CBCC -	Community Based Correction Centers
CBC -	Community Based Correction
ECAF -	The Juvenile Justice System in Ester and Central Africa
GST -	General Strain Theory
FDRE -	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
KII -	Key Informant interview
NASW -	National Association of Social Workers
IFSW-	International Federation of Social workers
OJJDP -	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
UNCRC -	United Nation Conventions on the Right of Child
UNICEF-	United Nations Children Fund
UNMRAJJ-	United Nations Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice

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Chapter one

1.1. Introduction

There are different ways of defining the concept of juvenile delinquency. To criminologist's juvenile delinquency encompasses all public wrongs committed by young people under the age of eighteen (Cernkovich, 1992; Rosenbaum, 1990). But sociologists view this concept as more broadly by believing that it covers a multitude of different violations of legal and social norms, from minor offense to serious crimes, which are committed by juveniles (Agenw, 1997). The Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia definition of juvenile delinquency is similar with the definition of United Nations standard minimum rules for the administration of juvenile justice. The Criminal Code defined juvenile delinquency as involvement by the teenagers in an unlawful behavior and who commit offence between the age of nine and fifteen. Thus juvenile delinquency for this particular study means a young person who is between the age of nine and fifteen and violates the law and commits an offence which would be considered as crime.

Juvenile delinquency is becoming an emerging global problem that has been identified as an important research area. It is a concern of diverse fields such as social work, sociology, criminology, psychology, law and human rights (Austin, Johnson & Gregoriou, 2000). The number of boys and girls brought to the attention of the juvenile courts or police because of delinquent behavior have mounted sharply, and their offenses are often of serious (Muncie, 2004). In Ethiopia, although the total number of delinquents fluctuates in the past few years, the number is still high. According to the report of the remand and rehabilitation center (2017) the number of juvenile delinquents is on the increase.

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During the last years, the causes of juvenile delinquency have been the target of many studies and researchers have shifted from a focus on adult delinquents and more serious chronic offenders to a focus on juvenile delinquents (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2014). As research indicates (Johnson, Carney, Kline & Browne, 2012) youth who start offending early in childhood are far more likely to become serious, violent, and chronic offenders' later in life than teenagers who begin to offend during adolescence. This is opportunity to direct these young offenders to a better path because research indicates that they are at an age when interventions are most likely to succeed in diverting them from chronic delinquency (Flores, 2003).

Like males, females can find their way into the juvenile court system through criminal offences. The number of females involved in the juvenile justice system has increased significantly, and according to research, females are involved in more violent crimes than they were a decade ago (Chesny-Linda, 2004). However, the research concerning the gender- based differences and recommended interventions for female juvenile delinquency is still limited as comparing to the research body concerning male delinquents (Thompson & Morris, 2013).

Despite an increased interest in the study of juvenile delinquency, it is surprising that so little empirical research (Chesney- Lind, 2004; Dastille, 2011; Agboola, 2014) has actually been conducted on female juvenile delinquents. Studies have examined the nature of criminal behavior among males, but far less attention has been devoted to determining the nature of such behavior in females. As a result, gender specific rehabilitation and treatment programs are also lacking (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2012). In order to most effectively combat female juvenile delinquency, practitioners need information on the nature of problems and issues faced by female juvenile delinquents.

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This lack of research and knowledge base hinders the juvenile justice system's ability to appropriately treat and rehabilitate the female juveniles, who is often, treated with male dominant rehabilitation and treatment programs (Dastille, 2011). The gap in knowledge about young female offenders¹ can partially improve by gathering real-life experiences of female juvenile delinquents that incorporates girls' unique, gendered life experiences. Little is known about what these adolescent girls experienced in their homes, families, neighborhoods, peers, school and about how this life experiences connect to their subsequent delinquent behavior.

Similarly, there is a lack of research in Ethiopia on female juvenile delinquency. According to Selamawit Abebe (2006), the literature on criminology and criminal justice in Ethiopia also neglects the issue of female juvenile delinquency. Particularly, in the Ethiopian context, as far as the knowledge of the researcher there is no previous research on female juvenile delinquency that attempt to describe the life experiences that contribute to juvenile delinquency and their treatment and rehabilitation programs. Thus the current study could serve as a footstep or base for further female juvenile delinquency researches.

Therefore, the objective of this study is to describe the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents before their rehabilitation. With specific interest of finding out the experiences which made these adolescent's girls to become involved in delinquent behavior as well as the way how they are treated and rehabilitated in the remand and rehabilitation center. An insightful understanding of their social reality as it relates to delinquent behavior has been attained. This in turn, helps to increase the awareness of juvenile delinquency and also assist to close the wide gap in the knowledge of female juvenile delinquency.

¹The terms "juvenile offenders" and "female juvenile delinquents" in this thesis are used interchangeably and indicate female from 9- 15 years age at the time of the study.

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1.2. Statement of the Problem

Across many countries a number of handful researches have been conducted on different dimensions of juvenile delinquency though most of the researches have been conducted specific to the male offenders. Male juvenile delinquents, as opposed to female, have traditionally captured the interest of many national and international researchers. Most of the studies that have been conducted so far on juvenile delinquency have focused on the causes of juvenile delinquency (Banham, 2012; Farrington, 2010; Agustin, 2012), prevention of juvenile delinquency (Flores, 2003; Bertrand, 2001), rehabilitation programs and juvenile justice system (Darbouze, 2008; Jerom, 2009; Getnet, 2009).

Banham (2012), Farrington (2010) have conducted their research on the causes of juvenile delinquency and their study has come up with several underlying factors that influence criminality among juvenile delinquents. Their findings help to understand that delinquency is not caused by any single factor, but many factors such as individual, family, school and community factors. Similarly, Augustine (2012), John (2010) have studied the causes of juvenile delinquency in Ghana and Kenya respectively. More or less their finding shows similar result; deviant peer association, substance use, poverty, divorce, apathy in schooling and labeling by neighbors are considered as causes. However, the above mentioned researches are conducted on sample of male offenders and did not explain to what extent causes of delinquency are the same for both male and female offenders.

On the other hand, Flores (2003) studied the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Largely the study mainly focuses on development of effective programs and interventions to reduce juvenile delinquency, and the results of the study found that the most effective interventions for serious and violent juvenile offenders were interpersonal skills training, individual counseling,

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and behavioral programs. Similarly, Bertrand (2001) has studied interventions for children in conflict with the law and found strong evidence for several effective treatments, including vocational skill training, improving parent-child relationship, problem-solving skills and anger coping therapy. Still, the above mentioned researches have not described whether gender-specific interventions are required for female, and they did not provide ideas for how to best deal with and prevent female juvenile delinquency.

Other researchers like Darbouze (2008), Jerome (2009), Simpson (2013) studied rehabilitative programs and therapeutic methods employed to assist juvenile delinquents. Their studies found that rehabilitation is an essential intervention to juvenile delinquents such as probation supervision, work readiness training, and cognitive skill training will change behavior and reduce the frequency of juvenile offenses. Anthony (1999) has also researched on how to organize the neighborhood and the community for delinquency prevention and rehabilitation. The study revealed that community involvement in the prevention and rehabilitation process is crucial in curbing juvenile delinquency. This is an outstanding study in describing the outcome of community based intervention in curbing juvenile delinquency. However, none of the aforementioned studies explain whether the rehabilitation programs for males and females are equally effective or not.

Only a few studies have been conducted specifically on female juvenile delinquency like Chesney-Lind (2004) the finding of this research indicates that risk and protective factors for delinquency are different for boys and girls, but the mechanisms behind these differences are unclear. The study indicates the global incarceration rate of young female's offenders has been shown to be growing faster than that of males with crime statistics indicating an increase in the number of reported female offences and arrests. The study also revealed that, most of the

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literatures involve conceptual perspectives based on the study of male juvenile delinquents.

Therefore, this factor justifies the need for more studies on female juvenile delinquents.

As compared to the international researches and the prevalence of the problem in Ethiopia, low attention is given for juvenile delinquency. Given the increased rate of the problem, very few studies (Selamawit Ewnetu¹, 2014; Betelehem Wondimu, 2014; Getaneh Worku, 2009; Yodit Girma, 2015; Selamawit Abebe, 2006) have conducted their research on the issues of juvenile delinquency. Getaneh Worku (2009) conducted a research which examines compatibility of Ethiopian juvenile justice system with the international standard. The research revealed that even though the juvenile justice system is compatible with the international standards, it lacks coordination and effective implementation.

Dehab Mustefa (2016) conducted research on community based correction practices for juvenile delinquents. The study found that CBCCs provided entertainment, empowerment, treatment and participatory activities. The activities made CBCCs conducive for bringing about behavioral changes develop different skills and most importantly keep their contacts with family, relatives, friends and other community members. Selamawit Abebe (2006) also conducted study on the situation of children of imprisoned mother and the finding indicates that children of imprisoned mothers live in a very difficult situation deprived of their basic needs and right. This study also indicates that, the literature on criminology and criminal justice in Ethiopia neglects and not gives special attention for the issues of female offending.

Dawit Damte, (2015) conducted a quantitative study on perceived parental behavior of juvenile delinquent boys in the remand home. The study found evidence for the association between parenting and delinquent behavior in the Ethiopian context. This implies that both family characteristics and parenting practices are important to consider. The study only used

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quantitative techniques to conduct the study, which is difficult to understand the parental behavior and experiences in depth.

To sum up, even though plenty of handful researches have been conducted on various dimensions of juvenile delinquency, very few studies (Chesney- Lind, 2004; Agboola, 2014) have been conducted specifically on female juvenile delinquency. The existing studies on female juvenile delinquency are conducted in the Western countries context. The available Ethiopian researches made their major focus on juvenile justice system, juvenile court, the link between family factors and delinquency, the effectiveness of delinquency treatments.

None of the above studies focused on the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents. Rather, they have opted simply to use the results of the study tested on the samples of males and applying their finding to female. It is unclear whether the same risk and protective factors apply equally well to female juvenile delinquents. It is not clearly explored whether the rehabilitation programs for male and female delinquents are equally effective or not, this is important to develop gender appropriate and specific intervention programs for juvenile delinquents. In addition, many of the available studies employed quantitative method and attuned to the post-positivist paradigm and rely on self-reports of delinquency by youth, who may overstate or understate delinquent behavior.

Thus, the current research conducted to describe the life experiences that contribute to female juvenile delinquency and their rehabilitation programs. The study of female juvenile delinquency is a relatively new area that has only just started recently receives attention from international researchers (Chseny- Lind, 2010). By taking a masculinity perspective on juvenile violence and focusing only on the experiences of male juvenile offenders, contemporary research, article and the general public miss much of what young female's experience. Therefore,

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this study is intended to contribute to the knowledge base by giving insights about the life experiences of female juvenile before rehabilitation and help to increase understanding of the overall essence of female juvenile delinquency. By taking the above mentioned research gaps into consideration, the study is intended to meet the following objectives:

1.3. Objective of the Study

The major objective of this study is to gain insights into the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents, in turn to increase understanding of the overall essence of female juvenile delinquency. In light of the general objective, this study is intends to achieve the following specific objectives:-

1. To describe the experiences of female juvenile delinquents before rehabilitation with specific interest of the experiences that led them to be involved in delinquent behavior.
2. To identify the available types of rehabilitation programs for female juvenile delinquents in the Remand and Rehabilitation center.

1.4. Research Questions

To address the research objective this study is guided by a central research question: What are the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents in Remand and Rehabilitation Center? Pertinent to this central research question the following subordinate questions are framed:

1. What are the experiences that contribute to delinquent behavior among female juvenile delinquents in Remand and Rehabilitation Center?
2. What are the available types of rehabilitation programs for female juvenile delinquents in the Remand and Rehabilitation center?

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1.5. Rationale for the Study

Juvenile delinquency presents multiple aspects that can be studied from different perspectives including social work, yet scholarly literature gives limited explanation about the phenomenon of female juvenile delinquency. Therefore, this research is carried out to describe and interpret the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents.

The rationale to conduct female-specific research for juvenile delinquents has thus far centered around three main reasons:(a) dearth of studies describing the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents (b) the dearth of studies evaluating gender-responsive rehabilitation programs in the remand home and (c) reliance on a juvenile justice system which has been based primarily on male-focused approaches to reduce the rate of recidivism among its female juvenile offenders. As a result of these gaps, gender specific rehabilitation and treatment programs are lacking (Flores, 2006). In order to most effectively prevent juvenile delinquency in general and female juvenile delinquency in particular, practitioners who work in the remand home need information on the nature of the problems and experiences faced by female juveniles.

Studying juvenile delinquency only on male offenders and giving emphasis for prevention mechanisms might not be effective without having full insight about female delinquents. The focus on juvenile delinquency has traditionally been associated with males; therefore, most researches have focused on the justice system's response to male offenders while ignoring the needs of the female juvenile (Chasiny-Lind, 2011). In general, female specific study was conducted to describe the life experiences and treatment and rehabilitation programs. The findings can help to design gender-responsive programs that can meet their specific needs, leading to improved rehabilitation programs and resulting in successful transitioning into the society. Therefore, the current study proposes a new outlook to study juvenile delinquency.

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1.6. Significance of the Study

The findings from this study encourage government and juvenile delinquency systems personnel to develop successful prevention and intervention programs by recognizing and responding more appropriately to the special needs of female juvenile delinquents. In Ethiopia, comparing to male juvenile delinquents little is known about the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents. Gathering firsthand account from the participants is preliminary step to the development of effective female juvenile delinquency prevention programs. Therefore, the findings from this study may help to distinguish whether gender specific interventions and programs for female juvenile delinquents required, and provide ideas for how to best deal with and prevent female juvenile delinquency.

The study results provide juvenile justice, remand home and stakeholder's variety of information on treatments and rehabilitations of female juvenile delinquents and help to prevent juvenile delinquency. The results increase knowledge of treatments for female delinquents, as well as program features that improve the success rate of such programs. Furthermore, the results indicates that additional training requirements for all parties working with the juvenile delinquents. Understanding the life experiences of the juveniles and available rehabilitation programs can help determine the need for improved treatment, as well as identify areas for improvement.

This study is also significant in terms of showing the existing knowledge gaps in the area of female juvenile delinquency. It indicates potential thematic areas for future researches. Conducting intensive study by involving the male juveniles as study participants to study and compare the experience of juvenile delinquents is another direction for future research. This may

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help to increase understanding of the experiences of juvenile delinquents in comprehensive and in-depth way. Therefore, this study could function as baseline for further researches.

This study provided in-depth information on life experiences of adolescent's girls that contribute to get involved in delinquent behavior. It is important to contribute to the understanding of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia. Moreover, the results will be useful to the country policy direction in taking proactive measure to safeguard adolescents identified as 'at-risk' for delinquent behavior. It is recommended, therefore, that the findings from this study be used to motivate more comprehensive, collaborative community efforts to address individual and environmental risks faced by these female juveniles.

This study had also a meaningful significance for the researcher. It enables to advance knowledge, skill and value spectrum in conducting social work research, and also provides opportunity to know more in the area of female juvenile delinquency in which the researcher has much interest to conduct more researches in the area in the future.

This study also contribute to the knowledge base by giving insights about the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents and help to increase understanding of the overall essence of juvenile delinquency. It is hoped that an insightful understanding of their social reality as it relates to delinquent behavior has been attained. This will, in turn, increase the awareness of female juvenile delinquency and also assist to close the wide gap in the knowledge of female juvenile delinquency. In general, the findings of this study will have a tremendous significance in the area of juvenile delinquency and can be used as input for the development of effective gender responsive prevention and rehabilitation programs, as well as in social work profession and knowledge building.

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1.7. Scope of the Study

The study mainly focused on the experiences of female juvenile delinquents involved in delinquent behavior and currently receiving rehabilitation services in the Remand and Rehabilitation center. Depending on the Ethiopian criminal code definition of juvenile delinquency which is similar with the definition of United Nation Minimum standard for the administration of juvenile justice, juvenile delinquency is defined as involvement by the teenagers in an unlawful behavior who is usually between the age of nine and fifteen and commits an act which would be considered as a crime. Therefore, the scope of the study is limited to female juvenile delinquents who is between the ages of nine and fifteen and commits an act which would be considered as a crime.

Regarding issues included in this study, the study limited its scope at describing the life experiences of female juvenile offenders; the experiences that led them to be involved in delinquency as well as the way how they are treated and rehabilitated in the remand and rehabilitation center. The researcher is intended to collect data only from female juvenile delinquents and key informants as source of data completion. Therefore, the study excludes male juvenile and adult delinquents.

In terms of geographic scope, this study is conducted at Lideta Remand and Rehabilitation center in Addis Ababa. Therefore, this study was bounded to the Remand and Rehabilitation Center for juvenile delinquents. The site is intentionally selected as it is the setting where juvenile delinquents likely see the situation of the population to be studied and could find female juvenile delinquents. The goal of this remand home is to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents who are aged from 9-15 by providing counseling services, technical and vocational education, formal education and recreational services (Remand Home, 2016).

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1.8. Definition of key terms

Juvenile Delinquency: As provided under Art.53of the Criminal Code of the FDRE (2004) a crime committed by young person's between the ages of nine and fifteen years. Similarly, this term in this particular study is defined as an act of the minors between the ages of nine and fifteen.

Rehabilitation Center: As provided under Art. 162 of FDRE Criminal Code rehabilitation center is a place where juvenile offenders receive general, moral and vocational guidance, it is a place where planned rehabilitation programs are to be implemented on young offenders the view of eliminating the criminality from their mind.

Juvenile Justice System: An institution, agency, or individual who manages or provides supervision to juvenile offender who enters into the legal system (Andrews & Dowden, 2006).

Gender-responsive treatment: Creating an environment through site selection, staff selection, program development, content, and material that reflects an understanding of the realities of women's lives and is responsive to the issues of the clients (Covington, 2002).

1.9. Organization of the Thesis

There are six chapters in this thesis, each focusing on different aspects of the research topic. Chapter one introduces and provides introductory information on this study by presenting introduction to the study, statement of the problem, the research objectives, the research questions, rationale for the study, significant of the study, scope of the study and definition of key terms. The chapter concludes with an outline of all the chapters of this study.

Chapter two moves beyond the introductory chapter to present the existing literature that are used in the study. This chapter contains an overview of existing literature on juvenile delinquency, with a particular emphasis on female juvenile delinquents. This chapter also

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presents prevention and rehabilitation programs for juvenile delinquents, the juvenile justice system, theoretical explanations of juvenile delinquency and international and national laws related to juvenile delinquency.

Chapter three discusses the research methods used in the study. Thus, this chapter describes the qualitative research design as it relates to philosophical orientation of the study. Other concepts, such as the study design, sampling technique, sample size, method of data collection and data analysis, are also described in this chapter. This chapter also presents an overview procedure of the study, data quality assurance, ethical consideration as well as a discussion of the limitations of the study.

The fourth chapter presents the data obtained from the data collection method used. The data were presented in themes that are related to the research questions. Accordingly, three major themes that were emerged from the qualitative data gatherings process are presented in this chapter. These themes are life experiences of female juvenile delinquents, the availability rehabilitation programs of the remand home and challenges of the remand home to rehabilitate the juvenile delinquents. The fifth chapter discusses the above mentioned major themes by comparing and contrasting them with the findings of prior studies, other country experiences of handling juvenile delinquents and domestic and international legal documents.

Finally chapter six concludes the study by briefly describing the research objectives, the method used, and presents major study's findings. This chapter also offers certain recommendations that may help to address some of the challenges that were identified in the study in connection with remand and rehabilitation center and the research topic.

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Chapter Two

2. Literature Review

2.1. Introduction

The objective of this section is to comprehensively review related literature in the area of juvenile delinquency. This chapter provides the review of literature gathered from different sources such as, books, journals, magazines, published and unpublished materials and online sources on issues of juvenile delinquency that address factors contributing to juvenile delinquency, prevention and rehabilitation programs for juvenile delinquents, the juvenile justice system, theoretical explanations of juvenile delinquency and international and national laws related to juvenile delinquency. Studies concerning the issues surrounding female juvenile delinquency were limited in number, thus the literature review mainly focused on juvenile delinquency in general and female juvenile delinquency in particular.

The review of literature included studies and articles dating from 1950 to the present. Several web pages served as source about juvenile delinquency, such as the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program, Facts about Juvenile Delinquency and United State Federal Bureau of Investigation, along with hand- searching of relevant articles and reports from the Addis Ababa University library and government reports focusing on Ethiopia. The next section focused on causes of juvenile delinquency in general and female juvenile delinquents in particular.

2.2. Factors Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is likely to be encouraged by various factors which link to each other, not only one factor would be responsible for its development (Meredith, 2006). For this reason, scholars have come up with several underlying factors that influence criminality among

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the juvenile delinquents. Banham (1998) analyzed possible cause of juvenile delinquency and stated that child delinquency usually stems from a combination of factors that varies from child to child. The author lists broken homes, poverty, substance abuse, poor parental supervision coupled with poor academic performance as some of the causes of juvenile delinquency.

We must begin to look at other factors that may trigger reasons why younger children are engaging in delinquent activities. Children showing persistent disruptive behavior are likely to become child delinquents and in turn, child delinquents are likely to become serious, violent, or chronic offenders (Farrington, 2006). As stated in the study understanding the early emergence of problem behaviors may help in the creation of earlier, effective interventions for prevention of child delinquency.

On the other hand there are some studies which revealed that most of the juvenile are in crime because of poverty. John (2012) studied poverty as cause of juvenile delinquency. The study revealed that most of the juvenile delinquents were poor or came from poor family backgrounds. As poverty dictates which social class an individual belongs to, it was observed that most of these youth at the study belongs to the lower social class. A majority of these offenders indicate that before their arrests, they lived in the various slums areas.

Additionally, many risk factors are interrelated that affect the reasons why some children commit delinquent acts at young ages. Family characteristics are important predictors of early onset offending. Family characteristics include: anti-social parents, substance abusing parents, history of family violence, large family size, and prevalence of physical abuse are some of the risk factors that play into children participating in juvenile delinquency (Wendy, 2003). Similarly, Wasserman (2003) found that the weaker family support for the adolescent, the more likely that delinquent peers will influence the adolescent. Both studies pointed out that those

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family factors are substantially influential in juvenile delinquency, specifically parental supervision and relationship with family as more of the adolescent's free time is spent with the family, the influence of friends on the adolescent is necessarily decreased.

When looking at reasons why juveniles commit delinquent acts the issue of peer pressure must also be addressed. Prior research suggests that peer associations are the most important proximate cause of adolescent delinquency. As stated in the study conducted by Mckarthy (1989) youth who associate with deviant peers are likely to be arrested earlier than youth who do not associate with such peers. Moreover, research has found that adolescence is the period in which most begin to break away from principles instilled in them by their parents and develop their own set of values (Steinberg, 2005). When adolescent turn to their peers as a source of behavioral guidance, many encourage one another to participate in both deviant and illegal activities (Moffit, 1993). In fact, previous criminological researches have consistently found that juvenile delinquency is a group phenomenon in that juvenile delinquents engage in a greater extent of criminal offences while in peer groups (Cauffman, 2009; Gardener, 2005).

Antonescu and Birau (2014) have stated that poor behavior, such as that associated with juvenile delinquency, is positively correlated with poor academic performance. They have found that high school students with a history of juvenile delinquency tend to have significant deficits in the core subject areas, namely reading, writing and math. They propose that it is possible that academic failure typically precedes engagement in delinquency or that it typically precedes that make participation in delinquency more likely. When students experience failure academically their self-esteem can be damaged, and low-self-esteem has been correlated with higher engagement in delinquent behaviors.

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According to Selamawit Ewnetu (2014), the primary cause of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa is poverty, peer pressure, substance abuse, poor academic performance and family dysfunctions. Majority of the offenses have economical causes, manifested with non-violent theft. Similar study by Habtamu Tesfay (2007) was conducted to identify the causes of adult crime; accordingly the major driving forces of delinquency explained by delinquents are substance abuse, peer pressure, poor family control, economic problem and separation of family.

Although research about female juvenile delinquents has been scarce, a growing body of research beginning to identify factors most likely to lead females to delinquency (Victory, 2006). According to Chesney-Lind and Shelden (2004) the majority of explanations of female juvenile delinquency treat females as if they are the same as male offenders. They argued that there are differences in both behavior and profiles between female and male juvenile delinquents. As females and males do not inhabit the same worlds, they do not have the same choices. They concluded that not those females do not share some the same problems as male, but that the manner in which they respond to difficulty is often influenced by gender. For example, males act out aggressively whereas females opt to internalize their difficulties, leading to depression.

As study by Steffenmeir and Allan (1996) indicated that similarities existed in offending between male and female patterns of offending. They revealed that females are more likely to engage in minor property crimes than males, while males are more likely to engage in crimes against persons and major property crimes than females. Similarly, Chesney- Lind (2010) stated that female juvenile tend to commit delinquent acts on less chronic basis than the male. The contributors to delinquency among female juvenile include truancy and running away from home, which is often motivated by the desire to escape from physical and sexual victimization.

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This section offered a variety of environmental, family, personal, peer pressure, poverty explanations regarding potential causes of juvenile delinquency. Although there is a continual list of possible causes of juvenile involvement in crime, illustrating the above gave readers a concentrated notion on some of the causes of juvenile delinquency. The next section will examine the prevention and rehabilitation programs for juvenile delinquents.

2.3. Prevention and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquency

This section will examine scholarly research studies and articles that address prevention and rehabilitation in reference to juvenile delinquents. Preventing delinquency early before it occurs can pay significant contribution in reducing crime related expenditures. Preventing juveniles from engaging in delinquent behavior is crucial steps in curbing and halting juvenile delinquency (Maclver, 1996). Research has demonstrated that focus on risk factors that appear at young age is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Researchers have identified prevention strategies that prevent and reduce delinquency and promote pro-social development.

Preventing juvenile delinquency is important to halt delinquent behaviors at the onset of adult criminal careers and thus reduces the burden of crime on its victims and on society. In his study Flores (2003) demonstrated that the focus on risk factors that appear at a young age is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic adult criminality. The author concludes that, by intervening early, young children will be less likely to engage to the accumulating risks that arise later in childhood and adolescence and less likely to incur the negative social and personal consequences of several years of disruptive and delinquent behaviors.

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The most successful programs are those that prevent youth from engaging in delinquent behaviors from the onset time (Maclver, 1996). Successful school-based programs can prevent drug use, delinquency, anti-social behavior, and early school drop-out. The study describes that school intervention that change the social context of schools and the school experiences of children can reduce and prevent the delinquent behavior of children. Similar research by Flores (2003) shows that school interventions that change the social context of schools and the school experiences of children can reduce and prevent the delinquent behavior of children. Several approaches to school interventions have yielded positive results. These approaches include classroom- and school wide behavior management; social competence promotion curriculums conflict resolution and violence prevention curriculums and bullying prevention efforts.

On the other hand, some research also shows that community based activities such as after school recreation and mentoring programs can prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency (Jones, 1989).Walter & Simon (1972) discuss community-based programs that can divert first-time offenders from further encounters with the justice system. The most successful community programs emphasize family interactions and provide skills to the adults who supervise and train the child. They recommend that new research should focus on issues such as the applicability and effectiveness of community based interventions for child delinquents. This excellence article in describing the outcome of community based intervention in curbing juvenile delinquency.

Different alternatives of rehabilitation programs for juvenile delinquents help to reduce recidivism. The rehabilitative model focuses on the treatment of the offender with the assumption that interventions such as probation supervision, work readiness, training, cognitive skills training, and behavior therapy will change behavior and reduce the frequency of juvenile offenses (Darbouze, 1998).Rehabilitation offers a wide variety of therapy methods, educational,

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job skill, vocational training, and cognitive skills training. Therefore juveniles have a better chance in making in society because they are given resources that promote change and success rather than resorting back to delinquency. This creates strong social bonds, and eliminates the strain (Hirschi, 1969).

Broad assessments of the effectiveness of juvenile delinquency treatments have greatly benefited from the rise and continuously growing research literature to examine and compare the effect of rehabilitation method. An extensive analysis that examine the effectiveness of juvenile delinquency programs was conducted by Jerome (2009), the study focused on interventions or treatments designed to reduce, prevent, or treat delinquency. In the studies he examined, the treatment group did better than the control group, in most cases this finding refers to a reduction in recidivism.

Bertrand (2001) provides strong evidence that rehabilitation programs can effectively change juvenile offenders. This study can guide of what works effective in rehabilitating juvenile offenders in correction program for juveniles. In general, finding of the study shows that rehabilitation is essential to juvenile delinquents and re-entry into mainstream society because being rehabilitated sets the foundation to lead a healthy lifestyle in the community once out of the juvenile justice system. Leeman (1993) looks at the reasons why group therapy is a better alternative and more effective than individual therapy. According to this study, group therapy works more so than individual therapy because it allows the therapist to take a moderator role and allow the juvenile delinquents to challenge them to figure out issues they deal with and overcome. In addition, group therapy creates a foundation for commonalities amongst the juvenile delinquents; this allows the juvenile delinquents to draw upon common experiences as opposed to being singled out.

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Research concerning the gender-based differences and recommended interventions for female juvenile delinquency is still limited as compared to the research body concerning male delinquents (Thompson & Morris, 2013). The number of females arrested for violent crimes has increased (Chesney-Lind, 2004). But the juvenile justice system continues to be challenged with developing gender-based prevention and rehabilitation strategies to accommodate female delinquents and little is known about how girls respond to interventions that have been traditionally designed with boys in mind (Marin, 2018). Similarly, Paraschiv (2013) noted that girls are not a priority within the juvenile justice system, and the juvenile justice system is challenged with developing gender-based strategies to accommodate females.

Wright (2014) posited that gender-responsive delinquency treatment and rehabilitation programs are necessary for success because men and women have different needs and the types of crimes committed often differ by the gender. Statistically, females are more likely to commit nonviolent crimes and are less of a communal threat than the males. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 improved these variations and provided for gender-specific services to juvenile offenders while incarcerated. Hence, female-specific intervention approaches have been designed emphasizing differences between males and females, while advocating one intervention model for all females with some limited differentiation for females who differ from the norm. However, there has been little change in the implementation of gender-specific treatment for female juvenile offenders (OJJDP, 1998). Generally, researchers working on gender responsiveness within the juvenile justice system have recommended that staff members receive training in order to better respond to female-specific needs (Berkeley Center for Criminal Justice, 2010).

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2.4. Juvenile Justice System

Children come in contact with the law for various reasons. In the majority of cases, they come in contact with the law being accused of committing an offence and as victims of crimes (US Juvenile Justice Report, 2015). In such cases, children normally pass through some process which may include the police, prosecution offices, courts, law offices, medical establishments and social welfare institutions. Due to their level of physical and mental development as well as their vulnerability, children passing through these institutions require special treatment and protection (OJJPD, 2014). As a result, the special treatment of children in the criminal justice system is recognized as one of the fundamental rights of children in various international legal instruments.

The relevant documents that set out and elaborate on the international normative standards on the administration of juvenile justice include the UNCRC; the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency; the United Nations Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty. From the instruments mentioned above, the UNCRC is the most basic and legally binding instrument. The core principle for the treatment of accused children provided under article 40 of the UNCRC is the requirement that it should be in a manner that; Takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in community.

In elaborating this general principle, the UN CRC provides for special measures in relation to the treatment of children over and above the protections granted to adults in the criminal justice system. Chief among these are the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities

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and institutions specifically applicable to children in conflict with the law, the establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe penal law, and measures for dealing with children in conflict with the law without resorting to judicial proceedings.

According to the evaluation of ECAF, the juvenile justice system in Eastern and Central Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda, and Somaliland) countries of the region is generally weak and compounded with complex problems. ECAF (2004) stated that most of the problems faced by the juvenile justice systems of the countries in the region are common and basically relate to laws, institutions and practices. With regard to institutional issues, problems identified in the countries of the region are the limited capacity of implementing bodies, in particular lack of awareness and understanding among law enforcement, judicial and other personnel on the principles and provisions of the Convention. The absence or inadequacy of institutions required for proper administration of juvenile justice is also another concern. Only a few countries have established juvenile courts, waiting facilities and reformatories; even then the coverage of those institutions is limited to the capital cities or major cities.

ECAF (2004) pointed out that, due to the above-interrelated problems, practices that contravene minimum international standards of juvenile justice are widespread in the region. Some examples are: remanding of children in adult prisons or detention areas in police stations, long periods in custody, delays before trial, discrimination against vulnerable groups of children, continued practice of corporal punishment in the juvenile justice system, police brutality particularly against vulnerable groups of children, and lack of specialized treatment of child victims and child offenders.

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Similarly, Getaneh Worku (2009) conducted a research which examines compatibility of Ethiopian juvenile justice system with the international standard. The research revealed that even though the juvenile justice system is compatible with the international standards, the child protection system, coordination, and networking is lacking among the various agents of criminal justice system. These include: non-publication of the UNCRC, lack of awareness and understanding on child rights among law enforcement and judicial personnel, lack of mechanisms to collect reliable information on the situation of children, inconsistency of domestic law with the Convention, failure to enforce existing legislation.

A recent research by Puol (2016) indicates that juvenile justice system is not geared to handle child delinquents; they are sometimes housed with older offenders in detention centers and juvenile correctional facilities. Little is known about the detrimental effects of secure confinement on these children's emotional and cognitive development, and much less is known about the impact confinement has on children.

2.5. Review of Juvenile Delinquency Theories

It is difficult to claim that one theory adequately explains the cause for all juvenile delinquency cases. This study draws from the work of criminologist Robert Agnew (1992) to illustrate how the General Strain Theory can serve as a plausible explanation for juvenile delinquency. Criminologist Robert Agnew expanded on works done by Merton and created his own theory. Known as the General Strain Theory, referred to as GST, Agnew identified four sources of strain which he perceived that, when experienced by a youth, often leads to delinquency.

The first source of strain is a "failure to achieve positively valued stimuli" (Agnew, 1992). Closely resembling ideas from Merton's Strain Theory, Agnew also alleged that a

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breakdown of access to desired goals often leads youth down a path towards delinquency.

Agnew believed this source of strain was present in any occasion in which youth aspire for something they desire (i.e. wealth and popularity), but lacked the legitimate means necessary to obtain it. An example of such an occurrence is when a youth who does not have enough money to buy the clothes that their peers wear would shoplift to obtain that item.

The second source of strain Agnew identified was a “disjunction of expectation and achievement” (Agnew, 1992). This source of strain appears when youth compared themselves to other who is doing better financially and socially than they are. Youth then engage in criminal activities in order to obtain the items or status that others have. Believing that there is no other option to acquire economic surplus, it is believed that youth may join a gang and engage in criminal activity as well.

Next, Agnew identified a “removal of positively valued stimuli” as d source of strain (Agnew, 1992). This source of strain occurs when juveniles experience an anticipated or unanticipated loss. An example of such loss could include a divorce resulting in a parent moving away, the death of a loved one, or a family member being sentenced to an incarceration period.

The last source of strain, Agnew postulated, is a “presentation of negative stimuli” (Agnew, 1992). This occurs when youth are presented with an unpleasant or distressful event. Examples of such situations are when children are sexually abused by someone, neglected by their guardian, or when they are victim of any other crime. Specifically, GST posits that strain generates negative emotions that provide the motivation for criminal acts as a behavioral coping strategy. Thus, the more distressed an individual becomes, the greater the likelihood that the individual will engage in crime.

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In applying General Strain Theory to the higher crime rates of males compared to the crime rates of females, Broidy and Agnew (1997) postulated the following four explanations: Firstly, males are subjected to more strain than females. Secondly, males experience different types of strain as compared to females with the strain that males experience being more conducive to the committing of crime as compared to females. Thirdly, males have different emotional responses to strain as compared to females and these responses of males are more conducive to crime as compared to the responses of females. Finally, males are more likely than females to respond to strain and anger with crime.

2.6. National and International Laws Related to Juvenile Delinquency

There are a number of international laws and customary rules with regard to the administration, treatment or prevention methods related to juvenile delinquents. This section discusses some of these national and international documents. These documents will show us how the world has agreed to treat juvenile, safeguard inalienable rights and treat juvenile delinquents internationally.

2.6.1. Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2004) embraces details of law concerning the legal administration of juvenile delinquents. In accordance with the law, those between the ages of nine and fifteen, who have committed crimes are considered juvenile delinquents and are sent to correctional and educational institutions, especially established for them. Criminal Law of F.D.R.E Article 52-56 the Juvenile delinquents' Rehabilitation Institution in Addis Ababa admits juvenile delinquents aged 9-15 years.

According to Article 56 of the code, unless dictated by special conditions, the cases of juvenile delinquents aged 15-18 are decided by regular law and sent to prison. If at the time of

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the commission of the crime the criminal was over fifteen but fewer than eighteen years of age, he shall be tried under the ordinary provisions of the Code. According to provisions stipulated in international and national laws however, such juvenile delinquents must be treated separately from adults, with the view to protect them from learning criminal acts while in detention centers and to ensure that they are reformed successfully (Human Right Protection Report, 2012).

According to the Code, children 15-18 years are considered as adults however, 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. 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.

2.6.2. The UN Guideline for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (1990)

This guideline is adopted by the general assembly recognizing the need to develop national, regional and international approaches and strategies for the prevention of juvenile delinquency as clearly stated in the preamble. Since this guideline is concerned about the prevention of juvenile delinquency most of its provisions are devoted to the principle, strategies and policy of prevention. From the reading of this guideline it is evident that a society is required to owe a high priority on the needs and well-being of the family and all of its members. This is so because, the development of all kinds of tendencies, for better or worse are at least to a certain degree dependent on what happen in the family (UN, 1990).

The other area which needs the focus of the government under the guideline is the school. Obviously, next in importance, to what the family does to the child is what the school does to a child. The school should be a fertile ground for the starting point of good behavior. It is because

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of this that governments are put under obligation, under this guideline, to make public education accessible to young person. In general, families and schools need to work together in order to keep the child away from anti-social activities.

The Riyadh guideline under its article 32 emphasizes on the importance of community-based services and programs which respond to special needs, problem, interests and concern of young person in the effort of preventing delinquency (UN, 1990). Article 57 of the guideline also provides the consideration the establishments of an office of ombudsman or similar independent organ, the purpose of which is to ensure the status, right and interests of young persons are upheld and that proper referral to available service is made.

In the effort of preventing delinquency the government must, therefore, develop policies and strategies that ensure best the interest of the child, encourage and facilitate the establishment and working of agencies and institution which owe in one way of the child best protection, guidance and care. Generally, the family, the school, the community, private and public institution need to work hand in hand towards protecting and guiding the child so as to drift from temptation of delinquency.

2.6.3. UN Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)

The Beijing Rules (1985); The Beijing Rules provide guidance to states on protecting children's rights and respecting their needs when developing separate and specialized systems of juvenile justice, these rules formed the first international legal instrument which comprehensively regulated the administration of juvenile justice within a child rights and child development approach.

Member States are obliged to develop conditions that will ensure for the juvenile a meaningful life in the community, which, during that period in life when she or he is most

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susceptible to deviant behavior, will foster a process of personal development and education that is as free from crime and delinquency as possible. Sufficient attention shall be given to positive measures that involve the full mobilization of all possible resources, including the family, volunteers and other community groups, as well as schools and other community institutions, for the purpose of promoting the well-being of the juvenile, with a view to reducing the need for intervention under the law, and of effectively, fairly and humanely dealing with the juvenile in conflict with the law.

2.6.4. United Nation Convention on the Right of the Child (UNCRC)

The core principle for the treatment of accused children provided under article 40 of the UN CRC is the requirement that it should be in a manner; takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society. It obliges state parties for the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children in conflict with the law.

Furthermore, article 37 of the UN CRC provides that a child shall not be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment including capital punishment or life imprisonment without possibility of release as a punishment for a criminal offence. The general principle for the treatment of the child once convicted of a criminal offence is that the child should be "...treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age." Additional provisions provide for special protection measures such as the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits save in exceptional circumstances, prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, and the use of detention

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only as a last resort in facilities that are separate from adult offenders unless it is in the child's best interest not to do so.

Summary

Utilizing information obtained from past research is critical step when designing study. This literature review section discussed the causes of juvenile delinquency, prevention and rehabilitation programs, juvenile justice system, theoretical explanation of juvenile delinquency and national and international laws related to juvenile delinquency. It can be seen that individual factors, family factors, substance abuse, peer pressure and environmental conditions are considered to be important by the previous studies in being responsible for delinquent behavior.

Some studies (John, 2004) indicated that most of the youth are in crime because of poverty, which drove them into criminal acts for survival. Other studies revealed that juvenile get involved into crime due to peer pressure and rebellion against parental authority. Some studies (Mckarthy, 1989) conclude that other than break up of families, individualism and rapid technological development are factors that cause crime among the youth. Based on the previous researches it is possible to conclude that juvenile delinquency is likely to be encouraged by various factors which link to each other, not only one factor would be responsible for its development.

Most juvenile delinquency researches frequently include family influences, importance of relationships with parents, peer pressure, substance abuse, neighborhoods, abuse and poverty as contributing factors of juvenile delinquency. Family influences, environment influence and peer pressure have been found to be a large contributing factor in delinquency since early theories, and there are large amounts of researches supporting this. Studies have shown that peer relations training (in combination with parent training) reduce children's involvement with deviant peers

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during preadolescence, thus helping to protect them from subsequent involvement in delinquent activities.

The previous study recommends integrating the following types of school and community prevention programs: classroom- and school wide behavior management; social competence promotion curriculums conflict resolution and violence prevention curriculums and bullying prevention efforts, after school recreation and mentoring programs can prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency. The most promising prevention programs for juvenile delinquency focus on several risk domains. All multisystem programs designed to deal with juvenile delinquency rely on approaches and programs targeting the child, the family, peers, the school, and the community.

The literature review revealed that the creation of alternative structures and procedures for the handling of juvenile offenders, and availability of legal aid, counseling, educational, and recreational services are the most significant activities under the juvenile justice program. These services have improved the protection of the rights of children. On the other hand, lack of sustainability and capacity are the major challenges in the design and implementation of direct support activities.

In reviewing the previous literatures, there are many theories that explain the cause of juvenile delinquency however it is difficult to claim that one theory adequately explains the cause for all juvenile delinquency cases these risk factors were deduced after thorough study of delinquency and how it develops which has led to a plethora of theories in this area. Admittedly, each of the theories on juvenile delinquency has their own strengths and limitation in explaining the process. In this study, General Strain Theory presented which will serve as the explanatory framework of the young offenders' delinquent behaviors.

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The relevant documents that set out and elaborate on the international normative standards on the administration of juvenile justice include the UNCRC; the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency; the United Nations Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty.

The existing literature did not clearly described, what factors contributed to female juvenile delinquency and in what way they are treated in the rehabilitation centers. The literature review revealed the gap in the empirical research describing the experiences of female juvenile delinquents. Most of the research has been conducted specific to the male offender and the theoretical models explaining the causes of delinquency are generally based on studies of boys. Therefore, the researcher believes that a new focus in juvenile delinquency needs to be developed which acknowledges the limitations of viewing juvenile violent behavior solely from a male-centered paradigm. Thus, the present study aims to describe the lived experiences of female juvenile delinquents, and provide ideas for how to best deal with and prevent female juvenile delinquency.

To sum up, the previous chapter in general identifies several experiences that are assumed to be contributing for involvement of juvenile in delinquency. It can be seen that individual factors, family factors and environmental conditions are considered to be important by the previous studies in being responsible for delinquent behavior. Besides the literature review on factors contribute to delinquency, prevention and rehabilitation programs and juvenile justice the chapter contains the theoretical framework that explains possible cause of juvenile delinquency. The literature review revealed the gaps in the empirical research describing the experiences of female delinquents.

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Chapter Three

2. Research Methods

This chapter describes the philosophical orientation of the study, study design, selection of research participants, sample size, and method of data collection. In addition, method of data analysis, procedure of the study, data quality assurance, ethical considerations and limitation of the study are described.

3.1. Philosophical Paradigm

The researcher's perspective or research paradigm is a collection of beliefs, assumptions and models that is considered to be appropriate to explain the phenomenon. According to Creswell (2007) the research paradigm shapes the research process, types of research design, and data collection methods. In view of this, the philosophical worldview that is selected to guide this research is social constructivist. Therefore, the study is mainly guided by the assumptions of social constructivist paradigm.

The epistemology of social constructivist views knowledge as being created through social interaction (Creswell, 2013). Social Constructivist recognizes that people develop subjective meanings of their experiences, understandings and meanings directed toward certain objects or things. These meanings are varied and multiple leading the researcher to look for the complexity of views, perception and opinion. Like social constructivist the researcher believes individuals develop subjective meanings of their experiences-meanings directed toward certain objects or things. These meanings are varied and multiple, thus it gives the opportunities to look for the complexity of views rather than narrowing meanings into a few categories or ideas.

Therefore, this study is influenced by the assumption of social constructivist in numerous ways. The data gathering process, the data analysis, interpretation, and the study process is

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influenced by the assumption of social constructivist (Creswell, 2013). Semi- structured questions have been prepared as guidelines for in-depth interviews for indicating the research objectives so that the participants can construct the meaning of their life experiences. Therefore, participants were encouraged to express their feelings and construct meanings of the phenomenon they experienced. Similarly, Creswell (2006) confirmed that those who rely in social constructivist, the questions become broad and general so that the participants can construct the meaning of a situation.

In the course of data analysis and interpretation, the researcher presented the subjective life experiences of the female juvenile delinquents and analyzed based on their subjective interpretation. Accordingly, this research described the life experience of female juvenile delinquents and presented the realities based on their subjective interpretation. Thus, the goal of this research was to rely as much as possible on the participants' views of the situation being studied, so that the participants can construct the meaning of their life experiences. The researcher intention was to fully depend on the participants' views and to try to understand their experience about the research problem under study.

3.2. Research Design

The main objective of the research was to describe life experiences of female juvenile delinquents and the way they are treated and rehabilitated in the remand and rehabilitation center. To achieve these objectives, informed by social constructivist, the study employed a qualitative approach since its principles are suitable for describing the life experiences of the participants. According to Yin (2011) qualitative research is interpretive in nature and follows a holistic approach to understand the issue in detail. Likewise, Creswell (2013) claimed, qualitative research is informed by social constructivist ontology, reality is seen as complex,

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dynamic, and socially constructed, and the social world is bounded with layers of meanings originating from the diversities in the contexts of human experiences and interpretations.

In terms of time dimension, this research was a cross-sectional study meaning, it was conducted at one point in time with a limited time range from January-April. Cross sectional research is suited to find out experiences of a phenomenon, situation, problem, or issue by taking a cross section of the population which is useful in obtaining an overall picture as it stands at the time of the study on a cross-section of a population at one point in time (Creswell, 2006).

Obviously, during the data collection process the researcher went many times to the remand home back and forth to complete the few missing information simultaneously with data analysis process. However, the finding doesn't indicate longitudinal causal variation of the life experiences of the participants.

Based on the purpose, this research is descriptive research. Descriptive research studies are those studies which are concerned with describing the life experiences of a particular individual, or of a group (Yin, 2011). Since the main objectives of this study is to describe the life experiences that contribute to female juvenile delinquency, and the way they are treated and rehabilitated in the remand and rehabilitation center, descriptive type of research fits with the objective of the study. Similarly, William (2006) confirmed that descriptive type of research is used when examining the existing situation needed so as to understand, describe and interpret the nature of human experiences.

In terms of the qualitative approaches, the research employed a case study to get an in-depth and holistic understanding of the life experiences of the participants. Case study is consistent with the objectives of this study, the research question, and the research philosophy. Yin (2003) stated that case study allows researchers to retain the holistic and meaningful

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characteristics of real life events. Thus the researcher selected case study for this particular study to get an in-depth and holistic understanding of the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents. Similarly Berg (2001) defined case study as an exploration of a bounded system over time through detailed, in-depth data collection involving multiple sources of information rich in context. Therefore, case study is selected for its predominant advantage to describe the existing situation from different cases perspective to provide in-depth understanding of female juvenile delinquency.

Yin (2003) stated that the first step in bounding the case study is to decide on the case. Once the case is defined, the unit of analysis needs to be determined. The unit of analysis is defined as where the researcher obtains the data for the case study. Therefore, the unit of analysis in this study is “female juvenile delinquents” who currently receive rehabilitation services of the remand home. In line with this Berg (2001) discusses three types of case studies based on the intent of the research which are (1) intrinsic case study, (2) single or instrumental case study, and (3) multiple case studies. Among these three types, single instrumental case study is consistent with the objective of this study since the researcher studied one case which is “life experiences of female juvenile delinquents” and described the rehabilitation programs of remand home in bounded area which is Lideta Remand and Rehabilitation Center. In similar vein, Creswell (2006) stated that instrumental case studies are preferred to better understand and describe life experiences of study participants.

3.3. Descriptions of the Study Area

This study was conducted at remand and rehabilitation center, Addis Ababa which is located in Addis Ababa city administration at Lideta sub-city. The site is purposely selected as it is the setting where female juvenile delinquents could find. The Criminal Code of the FDRE

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(2004) underlined that the primary purpose of any action taken against children in conflict with the law should be rehabilitation and reintegration. It maintained that the primary aim of actions against juvenile delinquents should be to turn the juveniles into useful and productive citizens by educating and correcting them (Criminal Code, 2004 Art. 157-162). In similar vein, the goal of this remand and rehabilitation center is to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents who are proved of guilty by the court aged from 9-15 by providing counseling services, technical and vocational education, formal education and recreational services (Remand Home, 2016).

At the time of the study, there were a total of 114 juvenile delinquents and from this total number 13 were female. The remand home is supposed to receive children in conflict with law aged from nine and fifteen however 16-17 years of old are also incorporated because of some reasons. According to the data obtained from the remand home (2017) currently, there are 48 staff members working in the remand home who are assigned on different department of the remand home including counselors, nurses, care givers, guardians and human resource managements and administrative staffs.

3.4. Participants of the Study and Inclusion Criteria

The participants of the study were female juvenile delinquents, who are receiving rehabilitation services of the remand and rehabilitation center in the time of the study. Nixon and Wild (2012) state that eligibility or inclusion criteria should be set earlier to identify who the study participants are and who are not. Accordingly, specific inclusion criteria were set in order to select the right participants from which the data was collected. Participant who satisfied the inclusion criteria and who were willing to participate in the study was included. The respective inclusion criteria were separately used for two groups of participants.

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The first inclusion criterion was used to select female juvenile delinquents. These juveniles are the main cases of the study and the inclusion criteria was (1) Female juvenile delinquents who are at age range between 9-15 (2) female juvenile delinquents who are receiving the rehabilitation services of the remand home at the time of the study (3) stayed at least six months in the remand and rehabilitation center (4) those who are willing and give consent to participate in the study was included.

The second group of participant are key informants, the key informants are staff member of the remand and rehabilitation center and included as key informants based on the following inclusion criteria: (1) officers who are currently working in the center (2) Officers who are assigned specifically in female juvenile delinquency programs (3) have been working for at least two years (4) those who are willing and give consent to participate in the study was included.

3.5. Sampling Technique and Sample Size

According to the data obtained from the rehabilitation center (2017) female juvenile delinquents occupy little number 13 out of 114 juveniles however 2 of the female come for status offences and stayed for less than a month in the remand home and two female were above the specified age limit. Due to the difficulty of easily accessing female juvenile delinquents in the center through other sampling, non- probability sampling i.e. purposive sampling was used. Mack (2005) indicated that purposive sampling is used where participants are recruited based on the pre-selected criteria that are set by the researcher which are relevant to address the topic being studied. Thus, nine female juveniles who met the inclusion criteria, available at the time of the study and willing to participate were included in the study as research participants.

According to (Flick, 1998; Creswell, 2007; Kreuger & Neuman, 2006) the purpose of qualitative research is less to generalize to a larger population than it is to gain a deeper

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understanding of types. Likewise, the objective of this research is not to generalize the result for the larger population; it is rather to have detailed understanding of the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents.

The study included nine female juvenile delinquents who were aged from 9-15 years and were rehabilitating more than six months in the remand and rehabilitation center. The rationale for limiting the age range is the study depends on the age limit of juvenile delinquency according to the criminal code of the FDRE. Additionally three key informants were selected based on the aforementioned inclusion criteria. The selection of these officers was based on the relatedness of their positions to female delinquents and their working experiences on the remand and rehabilitation center. Therefore, a total of twelve participants were included in the study.

3.6. Method of Data Collection

Qualitative researchers typically rely on several methods for gathering information, such as interviewing, focus group discussion, observation, participating in the setting and document review (Marshall & Roseman, 2006). Considering the above criteria for this study, in-depth and key informant interview, observation, and document review were used as means of data collection. In order to have an in-depth understanding of the life experiences of the participants, this study used both primary and secondary data collection techniques. An intensive related literature on juvenile delinquency was reviewed as crucial source of secondary data to strengthen the study. The researcher collected data from female juvenile delinquents and key informants as source of primary data completion. Therefore, the study excludes male juvenile delinquents and adult delinquents.

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3.6.1. In-depth Interview

In-depth interview is appropriate to obtain detailed descriptive information and helps to gather information about an issue to be studied from the individual perspective using his/her personal expressions (Creswell, 2007). Based on the above assumption the researcher has formulated in-depth interview guide for female juvenile delinquents (See Annex D) as directed by the literature and research questions. Relying on social constructivist, the researcher interviewed participants several semi-structured questions which focus primarily on their life experiences with the objective of understanding the experiences that contributed to juvenile delinquency and their experiences during rehabilitation. The interview guide was semi-structured and contained open-ended questions that allowed for considerable probing (See Annex D).

During the data collection, tape recorder was used based on their consent. However, four of the participants were not willing to be recorded. In the case of the participants who did not agree to be tape recorded, the researcher wrote down notes during the interview and then more detailed notes immediately after the interview. Therefore, with the exception of four participants all the interviews were audio-taped.

All interviews were taken place in a setting that respondents agreed upon with in the remand home, to encourage openness and create an atmosphere of comfort and security for the respondent. The interview sessions were arranged in manner that yielded no negative significant results in terms of their feeding, educational, vocational, and sleeping time. The interviews lasted between one hour and one and half, although the average length of an interview was forty five minute. The interview was planned to be conducted one hour per each participant and conducted among one and a half hour to most participants except some participants who finishes it before the planned time.

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The second interview was conducted with the key informants. Interviews with key informants mainly answered one research questions; available rehabilitation programs and services for the juvenile delinquents. Thus, objective of the key informant interviews was to collect information from professionals and administration staffs of the remand home, those who have first-hand knowledge about female juvenile delinquency (Roseman, 2006). Thus, based on the aforementioned inclusion criteria three staffs of the center, those who have experience working with female juvenile delinquents were interviewed as key informant.

Using interview guide for key informant (See Annex E), the researcher collected data about how female juvenile delinquents are served with gender-responsive programs, which can meet their developmental and specific needs, how they attempt to reduce recidivism and resulting in successful transitioning of prior female offenders into the society. The interview session was arranged in manner that yielded no negative significant results in terms of their work and respite time. In all interviews, Amharic language was used as a medium of communication during the interviews to have a clear understanding between the researcher and the participants.

3.6.2. Observation

Observation is field work description of activities, behaviors, actions, conversations, interpersonal interactions, organizational or community process of any other aspect observable human and physical experiences (Patton, 2001). Relying in the observation check list (See Annex F) observation was used as an instrument and helped the researcher to easily figure out observable aspects of the participants and compound. An observation could be the best way to see things that are not described in the interview. Thus observation allowed the researcher to directly record the physical environment and human behavior. Alongside the interviews, the researcher wrote field notes that describing the settings; physical appearance, facial expressions

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and emotions of participants and reflections. The researcher closely observed the accommodation of facilities (housing, bathing, toilet, and space), sanitation and arrangements of the room particularly for female juvenile delinquents.

3.6.3. Document Review

Document review is written materials, such documents as organizational records and reports from the organization, or programmed records; memorandum and correspondence, official publications and reports, letters, photographs and written responses (Patton, 2001). The available documents were used as sources of data for the reason that they are the bases to get the program component of the remand home, the number offence types, rate and frequency of delinquencies. Accordingly, the researcher reviewed relevant documents which are found in the center such as program components, guidelines, pamphlets and reports of delinquency and criminal statistics.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

The data analysis of this research adhered to the qualitative case study analytical approach outlined by Creswell (2003). Influenced by the assumption of social constructivist, the data were analyzed and presented based on their subjective interpretation of the participants. The data analysis of this research began simultaneously alongside with the data gathering process through transcribing, translating, reviewing, observing important and emerging issues. Similarly, Creswell (2003) stated that basic principle of a qualitative research is that, it is an ongoing process involving continual reflection about the data, asking analytic questions and writing memos throughout the study.

Endorsing Creswell (2003) strategy on the analysis of a qualitative case study, the following steps were followed in the data analysis process of the study. Pre-coding: Creswell

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(2003) affirmed pre-coding implies the organization and preparation of the data for analysis. This involves transcribing interviews, typing up field notes or sorting and arranging the data into different types depending on the sources of information. Accordingly, the data analysis of this research started with transcribing the gathered data. During transcription, in order to maintain confidentiality, different pseudonyms were given for the respondents in each page of transcription. The interviews were all in Amharic but translated to English for report. Thus after the transcription of interviews, it was translated in to English for the analysis.

After this, pre-coding was done by circling, highlighting, bolding, underlining, or coloring rich or significant participant quotes or passages that strike the researcher. Consequently, the researcher highlighted substantial statements that are provided by the participants. Pen with different colors and the copy of the original interview transcript were used to highlight these statements; in order to avoid confusion and keep the original material untouched. These helped to maintain the possibility of reference whenever needed. Then the researcher created computer file folder for each participant's description and read through the transcripts repeatedly and tried to make sense of the data.

The pre-coding process was followed by coding, the purpose of which is "to get from unstructured and messy data to idea about what is going on in the data" (Creswell, 2003). In coding the researcher reduced the data into meaningful segments as constructed by the participants and assigned names for the segments (p. 165). This process allowed the researcher to simplify and focus on some specific characteristics of the data.

Once the coded data established, the next was categorization. Categorization in qualitative research means searching for patterns or grouping a like data or data which have something in common within coded data (Creswell, 2003). Thus, categorizing the coded data

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helps the researcher to sort out texts into various segments, which made the data to be manageable. In this study, the coded data was categorized depending on the similarity and relationship of codes. After assigning codes to the unit of analysis, and grouped the codes into categories, the researcher identified general theme to analyze the data.

A theme is an outcome of coding, categorization, and analytic reflection (Creswell, 2003). These themes are the ones that appear as major findings in qualitative studies and are stated under separate headings in the findings sections of studies. They should display multiple perspectives from individuals and be supported by diverse quotations and specific evidence. Themes are concepts that explain how ideas or categories are connected. For this study, once all the text coded, the abstract themes formed from the coded text segments. Thus, themes were derived from the categories by extracting common and significant linkages.

3.8. Procedure of the Study

This section discusses the processes that were used to conduct the study. First, a support letter that calls for cooperation was taken from the School of Social Work, Addis Ababa University. Then after, the researcher visited the remand and rehabilitation center which is found in Lideta, Addis Ababa to formally meet the Administrative staffs in charge concerning the data intend to collect. The manager of the remand home warmly welcomed the researcher and assigned one of the counselors from the counseling and guidance department to guide in recruiting participants. The researcher established initial rapport first during the research proposal thus the manager of the remand home has information about the objectives of study before the actual data collection.

After the administrative staffs had granted to access the female juvenile delinquents, the researcher had to gain their trust so that they would feel comfortable to share the details of their

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life experiences. In attempt to gain the trust of the girls, first the researcher introduced himself, the title of study, its objectives, and the reason why the researcher had chosen to interview them. The researcher also assured them of their anonymity, the confidentiality of their responses, their voluntary participation in the study and the fact that they were free to leave the study at any stage, although would appreciate it if they participated until the end. Thus, the data gathering phase of the study, which involved in-depth interviews with the female juvenile, had begun. The interviews were conducted by making discussion with participants to decide the appropriate place and time. All interviews were conducted at the Remand and Rehabilitation Center in secure room.

Upon the completion of the interviews, the recordings and interview notes were transcribed and translated to English. Then, the researcher re-read the raw data in order to eliminate transcription and translation errors. The researcher also analyzed the field notes obtained through direct observation and incorporated them into the data analysis. Relevant information obtained from in-depth interview, observation and document review were analyzed and interpreted thematically in to precise meaning from pre-coding, coding, categorizing and finally theme were built. These themes are the ones that emerged as major findings of the study. Accordingly, lists of the theme will be presented in the finding section of this study.

Finally, findings were discussed and interpreted by making references to existing literature and theories to get a better understanding of the phenomenon of female juvenile delinquency. These are the main process the researches pursued to conduct the study.

3.9. Data Quality Assurance

Trustworthiness of any research depends on choosing the right study design, selecting study participants, sources of data, respondents' ability or willingness to provide correct

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information, researcher professional expertise and keen interest to undertake the study (Creswell, 2006). In light of this, the trustworthiness of this research was first assured, by designing appropriate research design, sampling technique and data collection tools. To attain credibility of the study, the In-depth interview was conducted in Amharic in order to be understandable by all respondents. Therefore, the semi-structured interview guide translated from English to Amharic and from Amharic to English to increase credibility. Similarly the data collected was double translated. The transcribed data was reviewed by research advisor and peer review to ensure accuracy of transcription.

The trustworthiness of the data collection was also assured using one of the types of triangulation; the triangulation of sources. The triangulation of sources involves comparing the information gathered through different qualitative data collection instruments used in the particular research such as observations, interviews, and documented analysis (Ritchie & Lewis 2003). Using multiple data sources (direct observation, in-depth interview, and key informant interviews with staff member of the center) can raise the credibility of the data collected.

The other procedure used to assure the quality of the data was member checking. Member checking is a valid check process in which participants of a study verify the information that was obtained (Creswell, 2007). This procedure provides participants with an opportunity to correct errors of fact or interpretation that the researcher might have done in the study. Thus, in order to ensure that the information presented in the study is in accordance with participant's real life experience, the researcher provided participants and administration staffs of the center with a copy of the data presented.

Finally, the researcher engaged in building comfortable relationships with the respondents by having two or more contacts with them before handling the interview. This prior

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contact helped the researcher to establish a good rapport with the participants and get precise and adequate information. Getting feedback from the research advisor and peer review is another procedure employed to enhance the credibility of the study.

3.10. Ethical Considerations

When undertaking research it is crucial to adhere to ethical issues to protect participants. Particularly, working with juvenile delinquents requires being sensitive and it requires possessing specialized skills and knowledge associated with children in conflict with the law. Therefore, the researcher took all necessary steps to ensure that all processes during the research done in an ethical manner. The researcher has ensured the following procedures to deal with ethical considerations.

There are numerous ethical issues that arise when we conduct research on juvenile delinquents that are noteworthy of discussions. These include legal risks of disclosing criminal involvement, confidentiality, protecting the identity of participants. For all participants of the study, informed consent (See Annex C) was given that includes ;explain the purpose of the study, issues surrounding confidentiality and anonymity, the voluntary nature of participation, including the right to refuse participation, to refuse to answer any questions and to terminate the interview at any time. The researcher read the informed consent to the participants and then asked if they would like to participate. In all cases, the interviewees gave their written consent to be interviewed after going through the consent form (See Annex C).

A fundamental ethical principle of social work research is that one must never coerce anyone into participating; participation must be voluntary (Kruger & Neuwman, 2006). Accordingly, before beginning the process of interview, the researcher made at most care that participants are engaged in the research voluntarily and they have to confirm that by signing a

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consent form. The participants have the right to decline from participation at any time when they are uncomfortable.

Anonymity protects the identity of specific individuals from being known. Researchers protect privacy by not disclosing a participant's identity after information is gathered (Kreuger & Neuman, 2006). In light of this view, the identity of all participants was not disclosed, and participant privacy rights were protected. The researcher ensured that the information that the participants made available were not in a way that unveil their identity. Pseudonyms rather than real identities were employed in the study to obscure the true identity of the participants. Confidentiality means the information is not released in a way that permits linking specific individuals to responses and is publicly presented only in an aggregate form.

The ethical issues do not stopped with data collection and analysis; it also extended into the actual writing and dissemination of the final research report. The researcher also extended ethical considerations by giving credit by citing all necessary work, scholarly articles, research, and ideas. Fraudulent practices are not accepted in professional research communities, and they constitute scientific misconduct (Kreuger and Neuman, 2006). The researcher avoided personal value judgment and biasness in writing and reporting the information of the research. Finally, details findings of the research and the study design reported so that readers can determine for themselves the credibility of the study.

3.11. Limitations of the Study

This study adds new information to the research literature on juvenile delinquency however data presented in this study should be interpreted while considering the possible limitations of this study. Therefore, there are several limitations when we interpret the study findings. The findings of this study are only specific to female juvenile delinquents. It is not clear if the same or similar results would have been yielded if male juvenile delinquents were included in a

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comparative study. This indicates that, one must be cautious when interpreting the presented data to the other population of juvenile delinquents i.e. male juvenile delinquents who were totally excluded from the study.

The other limitation of this study is its lack of representativeness because of the nature of the research approach. It is not possible to generalize the findings of this study to all female juvenile delinquents. However, this is not a limitation by itself because the aim of this study was not to find a representative sample. Despite the limitations in the current study, this research does present significant data which have implications for future research as well as the practice of juvenile delinquency prevention.

3.12. Challenges of the Study

The researcher faced different challenges while conducting this study. The first challenge is the very long process in the remand and rehabilitation center to get permission to interview specifically female juvenile delinquents. Even if the researcher took a letter from social work department during the proposal time asking for collaboration, it took days to get permission to interview participants. However this challenge was managed through creating a good rapport with administration staffs and patiently explaining the purpose, use and significance of the study.

The other significant challenge faced during the data collection is the refusal of some participants to be recorded. Even though it has been mentioned in the informed consent that it is a choice for their voice to be recorded, the researcher explained that it will be more advantageous if the interview is supported by voice recorder. However, four of the participants were not willing to be recorded. In the case of the participants who was not agreed to use of a tape recorder, the researcher wrote down notes during the interview and then more detailed notes immediately after the interview.

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Chapter Four

4. Data Presentation

This chapter presents the data gathered through different data collection techniques (Direct observation, In-depth interviews, Key informant interviews and Document review) which are previously discussed in the method section. The finding describes the life experiences of female juvenile delinquent before their rehabilitation. With specific interest of finding out the experiences which made these adolescent's girls to become involved in delinquent behavior as well as the way how they are treated and rehabilitated in the remand and rehabilitation center.

The finding is divided into four main sections. The first part of this section deals with background information of the study participants. The second part deals with presenting the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents before rehabilitation and it specifically focuses on experiences that contribute to delinquent behavior. It has been found that some of the experiences of female juveniles before incarceration include histories of abuse, lack of parental support, family instabilities, deviant peer association and school problems.

The third part describes the available programs in the remand home to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents with specific interest of gender responsiveness of the programs. The data revealed that the remand and rehabilitation center has four basic responsive programs that are used to deal with different groups of juvenile delinquents, both male and female. The final section identifies the challenges of the remand and rehabilitation center. The study indicates that challenges of the center to rehabilitate the juveniles are multifaceted and interrelated. The main theme, categories comprise cases from the data in direct quote and mainly seen and interpreted from the point of view of the participants.

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4.1. Description of Study Participants

This section deals with description of the background information of study participants. The background information is believed to show the current status of study participants besides introducing who the study participants are. Some of selected background characteristics like (age, educational level, living conditions, length of stay in the remand and rehabilitation center and family structures) are discussed below. Detailed background descriptions of the study participants are presented in the Matrix Table in the Annex section. A brief description of each participant's profile is presented to share more about their background information. Case participants are presented by pseudo names whereas the key informants are referred as KII-1, KII-2, and KII-3 to identify the profile of the participants.

Three staff members of the remand home participated in the study as key informants. These participants were officers at Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center. KII-1 and KII-2 was male, while KII-3 was female. At the time of the study KII-1 was working as Manager of the remand and rehabilitation center while KII-3 and KII-2 were working in the Counseling and Guidance Department. KII-1 has three years of work experience as Manager of the remand home whereas KII-2 and KII-3 have two and three years of work experiences respectively.

Nine female juvenile delinquents participated in the study. As presented in the matrix table (Annex A) the adolescent girls were aged between nine and fifteen years. 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. Aster and Seble had been employed as housemaid while the remaining seven of the participants had never been formally employed. Helen and Mahilet had been lived in street for two years before they came to the remand and rehabilitation center.

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Sara and Hana had lived with their extended family while Kokeb, Selam and Shita had lived with their parents. Seven of the participants have been rehabilitating in the remand and rehabilitation center for more than a year's while Sara and Helen have been rehabilitating for 8 and 6 months respectively. Therefore, the research participants have been rehabilitating in the remand home more than six months means all participants have stayed in the remand home more than six months and above and all of the participants were first-time offenders. With regard to education, all girls were literate however Aster, Helen and Mahilet dropped out from education (mainly primary education). The findings of this study presented in detail in the next three sections. The participants' experiences before rehabilitation will be described first. This will be followed by the experiences of the participants during rehabilitation and describes the available rehabilitation programs and services in the remand home.

4.2. Pre-rehabilitation Experiences of Female Juvenile Delinquents

This section describes the experiences of female juvenile delinquents prior to incarceration to the remand and rehabilitation center with paramount interest of experiences contribute to delinquent behavior. The researcher identified lists of themes that were believed to have contributed to each participant's delinquent behavior and mainly seen and interpreted from the point of view of the participants. These themes emerged from the data and comprise cases from the data in direct quote. Thus, themes were derived from the categories by extracting common and significant linkages. These ways assisted the researcher in identifying several components of the participants' lives that are believed to have been precursors to their involvement in delinquent behavior. After extracting themes from interviews, the researcher clumped data into different categories. A list of the themes that emerged from this processes are presented below.

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4.2.1. History of Physical and Emotional Abuses

This study indicates that histories of abuse as a frequent problem facing female juvenile delinquents. Participants in this research said they were victims, or witnesses of past verbal, physical, or emotional abuse often in combination. The data revealed that female juveniles in the study experienced physical, psychological abuse as children, often perpetrated either by their close or extended family members. These abuses were also particularly common among the females who were employed as housemaid. Consequently, many of the female runaway to the street life or employed as domestic workers as a coping mechanism to ease the physical and psychological pain of abuse. Thus, a traumatic life experience adolescent girls in the study encountered was childhood abuse. Sara described her life experience in this way:

My parents died when I was eight....I had to be raised in a very emotional abusive home with my grandparents and my uncle live with us he frequently insult and beat me. I was so out of control and started running away from home to escape the abuses. I was not happy to stay in the home. And my grandmother was unable protects me and she's too old. At that time I didn't have someone to tell about the abuses thus I was like so scared about my uncle.

In response, Sara ran away from her grandmother's home numerous times to escape from the abuse. Running away was a resistance strategy that Sara employed to avoid abuses at home. Thus this research indicates that girls like Sara, who live in violent homes, are more likely to run away from the home to escape the abuses. Because these girls have few available options for escape from physical and verbal abuse they are forced to search job or are on the street. Running away provides an opportunity for those young abused females to have some form of control over their lives. This study demonstrated that childhood abuse is an important factor that facilitates

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young female's involvement in delinquency and criminality. Just as Sara experienced, the chain of events leading to criminalization often begins with child physical and emotional abuse, which produces a vicious cycle that include running away, street life, being domestic worker ultimately involving in delinquent behavior.

Kokeb, also detailed a similar life experience that entailed a childhood filled with physical, psychological, and verbal abuse. In the following account, Kokeb described the abuse she encountered from her parents as follow:

When I was growing up, my father was an alcoholic, very controlling and abusive not only to me but to my mom. And my elder sister can do nothing, he always beat me, telling me I'm never going to be nothing for the future. He always insults me that I am not important person. Insulting me out my name-I remember this one incident where he held me up by one leg and he beat me until my uncles came and got him off me. He was just always beating me.

Not all participants of the study experienced abuse by their families. Some of the female juveniles have experienced different forms of abuse by their employers too. Aster and Seble described that they were fired by their employers without prior notice and compensation and repeated accusations for being a thief by the employers. When asked about the reasons for being fired, the respondents indicated unproved alleged theft due to mistrust by their employers (for example, repeated accusations for being a thief). Aster described her experiences in this way:

Initially, I came to Addis Ababa, from countryside with my aunt to live with her. However after a few months she took me to my employers to work as housemaid. Then after, I served as domestic worker for few months until the time the owner of the house physically abused me and accused me for being a thief.

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Similarly, Seble also faced physical violence from her employer and she described a similar life experiences in this way:

My father died long years ago: since my mother is not able to work, she let me to be employed as nanny, treating the child, rather than sending me to school. My employer hit me every time. He goes out for drinking most of the nights and when he comes back home he start quarreling with his wife and starts insulting me. He begins by telling me that I am not important person and then he begins hitting me with meager reasons.

Experiencing different forms of abuse as a child, especially if perpetrated by a family member, can produce a great deal of trauma. The resulting disturbance can be further heightened when the survivor believes she does not have anyone to confide in or turn to for support and guidance. If not dealt with adequately, the trauma can continue even in adulthood and result in subsequent delinquent behavior. However, not all participants of the study turned to commit crime as a result of having experienced extreme forms of child abuse.

The current study also revealed that participants of the study experienced multiple family problems like divorce, neglect and family instabilities. Sara and Hana responded that they have stayed in more than one foster home after running away from their original home in response to family problems. Thus, another valuable experience came from the fact that the type of family from which female delinquents develop has usually been fragmented. Hana described that she has been placed in multiple foster homes and often came into the system from a more fragmented family in this way:

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My parents divorced when I was a child. My mother came to Addis Ababa with my little sister when I was very little and my father married another woman and had three children with her. Then after, I started to live with my father in Shahemene. My step mother was not good to me that she was so cruel and she treated me like a slave. Her children went to school and while I have asked my father to send me to school, she refused and ordered to work in the household chores. She was abusing me psychologically very much due to this I become angry and I went out to my friends.

Histories of abuse, in the life experiences of young girls in their homes at the hand of immediate family members or relatives are a common experience of the participants. Added with family instabilities and disorganization among the family of the adolescent girls is an important experience behind female's aggravating toward delinquent behavior. The home, ideally a place of love, care, nurture, and support, had become a place of hate, abuse, and neglect for most of the female in the present study. Such kind of family instabilities their removal from their home leads the girls to find out alternatives home like foster family, job as domestic worker and street life. Helen and Mahilet, who ran away from their homes as an escape from abuse, started living on the streets and were involved in delinquent behavior. Helan detailed her experiences as follow:

I was born in Welayta. My parents have divorced when I was little and my father married another woman. Then I started to live with my mother, she is still lives in Welayta. Repetively, I quarreled with my mother so I couldn't stay with her, she always nag and beat me with meager reasons, she always used to tell me to go out

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to my father. I just ran away with my friends from Welayta and came to Addis Ababa to search for a job.

From Helen life experiences one can understand that children leave home to escape the hostile home environment. Thus, family breakdown plays an important role in their decision to leave home. KII-3 confirmed the importance of family factors as predictors of delinquent behavior as follow.

We know that children who grow up in homes characterized by divorce, neglect and family instabilities, lack of warmth and support, whose parents lack behavioral management skills, and whose lives are characterized by conflict or maltreatment will more likely to develop delinquent behavior, whereas a supportive family can protect children.

To sum up, histories of physical, psychological abuse, unsettled family backgrounds and divorce were common experiences in the lives the participants. These experiences overlap in their lives. The accounts of these girls' experiences provide elaboration of gradual and relatively inescapable escalation of their involvement in delinquent behavior. The responses of the participants illustrate the broader patters of life experiences that make adolescent girls to develop delinquent behavior. Thus, the respondents reported having experienced some type of childhood abuse in their families of origin. They come from families in which serious problems such as violence, divorce and instability. These problems in general disallowed a stable and supportive family life, which in turn impaired the emotional and physical needs of the girls. Through gathering in their own words the views and experiences of the female juveniles, it can be argued that girls, involvement in delinquent behavior is the product of an interplay of abuse, divorce and family instabilities that collectively describe the limited options available in their personal lives.

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4.2.2. Lack of Parental Support

Lack of parental support also emerged as one of the circumstances that paved the way for the participants into juvenile delinquency. In relation to inadequate parental support, it was revealed that, unlike many adolescent girls that are supported by their parents to receive food, shelter, education, financial, health, emotional and moral support, some of the participants did not enjoy these benefits to the fullest from their parents. This is an expression that Mahilet made to describe her current place in life:

I will say it is lack of parental care. If my parents had taken good care of me, I wouldn't have gone out to engage in bad things. But I was determined to pursue my education and that was why I joined my friends and lives in rented house for several months until we finished what we have and started to live in the street.

This indicates that, her intention to succumb to the influence of her peers was the only option she saw to take care of the responsibilities her parents were not meeting. Seble also puts her experience in this way: “My father was dead and my mother too was not around to support me. So I had nobody to support me. I was not having my parents around to take care of me and my schooling”.

These quotes point out that the participants were cognitively mindful of the circumstance that pushed or pulled them into delinquent behavior and inadequate support from their parents played a vital role. The Ethiopian society is celebrated to be collectivistic and also composed of extended families which are known to buffer the shortcomings of the nuclear family. Hence one would expect that, when children are in need but which their nuclear family is not in the position to help, the extended family members will step in. However, Selam and Mahilet indicated that, even though they enjoyed some amount of support from their extended family, they were some

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points in time where these supports were insufficient. This made them to move out of the family home. This is also captured in the narratives of Selam “When I contacted my aunt to assistance me in getting the school uniform, she openly told me that she hasn’t got money for that”. This made her to lose faith in her extended family support to her: “I then thought in my mind that I have been neglected by the family so I should fight for myself”. Aster presented a similar uncomfortable life experience in the following way:

As I told you earlier, before I got employed as housemaid, I was with my aunt in ‘Enchine’ for two years they enforced me to go to farm to help and when I refuse sometime due to fatigue, they portray me as a bad and disobedient child, and refuse to feed me.

This also indicates that, the participant’s decision to move out of the house was as a result of the maltreatment and starvation that was faced her in her mother’s absence. This further support the point that their extended families fell short to provide the needed support that could have kept the participants home. It was these inadequacies which paved the way for the above participants to be at the street or domestic worker.

Parental maltreatment is another circumstance which surface in this study. This has to do with the unpleasant treatment Selam received from her father and this pushed her to go and live on with her elder sister. Some of the narratives which she provided to this end include:

My father was not kind to me at all. He sometimes drives me away from the house to go and sleep on tree he made me work for long hours on people’s farms and if I complain that I am tired, he denies me to eat that evening.

These and much other maltreatment made the home environment uninhabitable for Selam and informed her decision to move out of the house. Contrary to the experiences of parental

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maltreatment of the participants, another experience emerged as a description to some of the participants' problem behavior was parental negligence in supervisory roles. That is, some of the participants' parents were identified to be relaxed in outlook as far as their day to day supervision of their wards was concerned. They did not monitor in great length the sort of peers and activities that their children were engaging in. So whatever their wards were turning into was out of their sight. Typical of this can be deduced from the case of Shita's experience. As she narrated, she moved away from her parents in order to get close to her classmate for them to study together towards their impending exams. However, her parents were not monitoring her to see what kind of life she was actually living: "They never checked up on me at the new place. I was rather visiting them periodically and they felt everything was alright there".

This provided the necessary room for Shita to surrender and be vulnerable to all the negative influences that her peers were indulging in which included truancy, substance abuse and the likes. It can therefore be argued that, because Shita was not closely supervised by her parents, she got transformed by her peers and her parents were still not aware. Thus, parental negligence in supervisory roles was described by the participants as factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency. Shita's parents were identified to be relaxed in outlook as far as their day to day supervision of their wards was concerned. They did not monitor in great length the sort of peers and activities that their children were engaging in. So whatever their action was turning into was out of their sight.

4.2.3. Education/ School Problems

Another theme that emerged from the interviews with the participants was experiencing academic difficulties in school. A common experience of the female juveniles has been a history of academic failure and drop out due to their poor school performance and propensity for

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dropping out of school altogether. However, school is enjoyed more and performance is improved when the female juvenile are in the remand and rehabilitation center. Sara, Kokeb, and Shita said that their grades and esteem are much more improved in their academic life while in remand home as compared to their previous experiences. Although they loved school, those girls had histories of poor academic performance either because they didn't have academic aspiration, or they didn't have teacher understanding their learning difficulties. Truancy, low bonding to school, bad company in school context, and dropping out mainly from elementary education were also most notable experiences.

Unlike many adolescent girls that are supported by their parents to received school, some of the participants did not enjoy these benefits to the fullest from their parents. It is therefore not surprising that the participants' narratives sound more understanding for their parent's absence and not being around to support them to continue their education. But if we take a closer look at the situation of the parents, we can also infer why they had difficulty meeting their children's needs. Most of these parents were not gainfully employed which meant that they did not have access to regular income. Some of parents were also poverty stricken and as Hana narrates, "my mother made nothing out of the 'Gulit' she was selling so there was no way she could have helped me to buy uniform and educational materials". Aster also puts it in this way:

I was not having my parents around to take care of me and my schooling. It was very difficult for me to attain my class and I was absence much time to help support my family I actually wanted to quit.

However, in contrary to these experiences there was also adolescent girl who exhibits aggressive behavior in the school environment. Many of their school difficulties can be attributed

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to the low social economic condition of their families; however some blame can also be placed on their personal behavior. As Shita reported:

I used to get angry and aggressive easily in the school; I did not want to be touched. My teachers frequently told me that I disturbed the class and named me as 'betamaschegari', I was highly interested to do what are forbidden in school, and even enter in to fighting with children at school and in my living place. The teachers were punishing us whenever we get low marks so I lost interest in the subjects and started skipping school.

The above aggressive behavior and corporal punishment for Shita's misconducts and low performance created lack of interest on the school as far as her education is concerned. She conditioned her mind that, her school attendance will be followed with an unpleasant experience which is curative punishment. This informed the above participants' to have low academic performance.

In the present study, Aster, Helen and Mahilet dropped out and suspended from school at in their pre-teen years until they came to the remand and rehabilitation. One of the main reasons cited was their family's' low socioeconomic status, lack of interest and aggressive behaviors. After a deeper look at their experiences with school, it was revealed that respondents developed negative attitude towards school because they always got into trouble at school. Despite having articulated experiences strong disliking for and alienation from school and the education system in their childhood years, the participants has been successfully continued their education in the remand home through alternate school found in remand and rehabilitation center.

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4.2.4. Peer Association and Neighborhood Influence

Peer association was also emerged as one of the circumstances which describe participants' involvement in juvenile delinquency. Helen and Mahilet indicated that it was the peers which they came into contact with that got them involved in delinquent behavior. That is, in their personal life, their relationship with these peers persuaded them to resort to illegitimate means to end their trouble which eventually got them involved in delinquent activities. This was what Helen had to say concerning her peer influence on her. She indicated that:

Unlike my older friends who were in Wolaita who pulled me into church activities, here my friends got me into deviant activities. So they introduced me into many new things which I did not know previously.

Sara also added that:

In case of difficulties in my mother's absence and my friends suggested me I can work with them. You know, when things are very difficult and my friends always came up with solutions, we were all felt happy. After all I am not the one who was going to take it. It is sad though that in the end we all did not get good thing in our life.

For Helen, Shita and Sara, their decision to associate with crime seems to have emerged from their exposures to peer pressure and exposure to violence in their neighborhoods. The influence of peers within the neighborhood context provided an important gateway to violence and during respondents' childhood years. In the other hand, Mahilet who ran away from her home as an escape from abuse, started working on the streets then came in contact with gang members through friends who also live in the streets. Mahilet used to live on the street of 'Kazanchise' and describe her experiences in this way: "After I ran away from my home I

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started to live in the street, I had lot of friends in the street. I met them through my street friends”.

Similarly, Shita used to live in a place where a lot of peoples live in a very small plot of land and parents are using rented houses for a living. She stated her living condition as follow:

My living place is called 'Doro Manekya', a place where a lot of people live in small land, there are many kiosks, 'kchat' vendors and most of the people are living in rented houses. Like every places it is easy to say good place, but it is unsuitable to live specially for children. Most of the children are requested to buy substance like 'kchat', cigars. Therefore it is not proper place for children to grow because children living in the area are exposed to different kinds of substance abuse and films.

From the above descriptions, it becomes clear the role that peer pressure and neighborhood environment played in the participant's life course. That is, deviant peers capitalized on their challenging situations that the participants were facing to introduce them into delinquency as the solution.

4.3. Available Rehabilitation Programs in the Remand Home

The study revealed that the remand home has four basic responsive programs that are used to deal with different groups of juvenile delinquents, both male and female. Some of the programs mentioned in the findings included counseling both individual and group, formal education, medical and the vocational training. However, none of these programs were specifically designed to treat the female juvenile delinquent. Besides these basic program components, the remand home provides different services like health treatment, food and shelter, library, taking the children to courts, and parental visit twice a week and other day to day

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services. With this in mind, KII-1, KII-2 and KII-3 noted that there are no gender-specific programs for females juvenile delinquents. KII-1 acknowledges this by stating:

The same services that are offered for the males are offered for the females.

There's nothing specific, for both of them we have a lot of counseling that's offered to all juveniles, even on the group therapy where they're mixed. Males and females receive the same services. Now whether they're going to require more needs, I wouldn't even be able to answer you, because what I've seen over the years is that it's open to both males and females, whatever services we offer.

All KII participants noted that there are no gender-specific programs for females however there is strong support for gender specific programming. This support comes from KII-3; she said effective programming needs to acknowledge the differences between girls and boys and described it in the following way.

Gender specific programming is very important. There are different issues. For example, issues for females are different than issues for males. Girls have issues that are different than boys however most programs are based on male designed models. Girls have specific and different needs than boys, these differences need to be recognized, valued, and incorporated into the rehabilitation programs.

Therefore, I personally believe services must be gender specific.

The services provided by the remand and rehabilitation center are more focused on alternative correctional structures and rehabilitation. All programs of the remand home are initially focused only on rehabilitating children in conflict with the law, i.e. counseling, education, medical care, food, vocational training, family visit and recreational services. Lists of the services that are provided by the remand home and rehabilitation center are presented below.

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4.3.1. Individual and Group Counseling

Counseling is the most common service provided programs for all juvenile delinquents in the remand home. Counseling is done through individual sessions or group sessions. Groups and individual counseling programs deal with a wide variety of issues. They address family problems, behavior management, and surviving abuse, among others. Many of these female juvenile delinquents use the counseling to deal with abuse and victim issues. Individual counseling carried out by members of the Guidance and Counseling Department to an individual juvenile which is mostly for new comers and resistant or recidivist juvenile delinquents. The group counseling is when the juveniles are grouped based on age, sex or behavior. The counseling service in the remand and rehabilitation center is the main institutional rehabilitation program which involves the behavioral therapy of the juvenile aimed at rehabilitating them (Remand Home, 2017).

The counseling services that the department provides are for both genders. Both male and female, will refer mostly for the same counseling. KII-3 described the lack of gender-specific counseling services as follow:

Like I said earlier, the services that the department provides are for both genders.

There's nothing specific. I mean both of them –we have a lot of counseling that's offered to all juvenile delinquents here at our department, even on the outside where they're mixed males and females receive the same services.

The current study revealed that out of the two counselors in the counseling unit one was female who conduct counseling. However, the male juvenile delinquents have historically been higher in the remand home, and counselors rarely have a caseload comprised females juveniles. Indeed, there are currently 114 juvenile delinquents in the remand home and only 13 of these

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juveniles are a female. Though their number is small, KII-2 and KII-3 acknowledged that it is more challenging to work with girls, it requires additional effort to establish the necessary relationships needed to make real progress; however, this research also indicates that this challenge could be reduced through training that would acknowledge the differences between boys and girls. KII-2 described the challenge as follow:

In my experience I feel like the female population is the more difficult one to work with. It is very difficult to establish the necessary relationships needed to make real progress. I think it would be better to address depression. I've seen a lot of the girls suffering from depression and low self-esteem as a result of experienced history of abuse. That's what I've noticed a lot with the girls.

KII-1 confirmed that too often staffs are trying to deal with females using the male model they were trained under and running into brick walls. This would imply that new or additional training is needed not only to benefit the female juvenile delinquents, but to help out the staffs as well. At the time of the study, there were only two counselors, each counselor had about twenty juveniles under their care. They gave group and individual counseling but the counselors did not have files for each individual so that it wouldn't help them to see the progress and the counseling service was not individually tailored and reflected in a case plan. As it was observed counselors complained that they were under staffed. Since they were understaffed they gave the counseling service only to the convicted juvenile delinquents. Those who were on trial would not be given the services. The counseling service was also given to those who had addiction of drugs and alcohols. As the observation of the researcher the first session with the juvenile delinquents was mainly about the rules and regulations in the center.

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Female juvenile delinquents have mixed feelings about the counseling sessions provided by the remand home. Shita and Mahalit said they are getting a positive experience out of counseling but wish they could spend more time with their counselor. They say even once weekly sessions would be appreciated. In contrary Aster and Helen argued that they distrust their counselors. They say they feel unable to disagree with them for fear of being punished for disobedience, they too often feel the counselors are telling them what they feel rather than listening to how they feel and they are afraid to disagree.

4.3.2. Medical Health Services

The remand and rehabilitation center has one clinic for examinations and handling juvenile delinquents with special medical treatment. Medical and mental health records were kept separate from confinement records. Juvenile delinquents did not receive medical and mental health screenings at the time of admission. During the time of the study there were two nurses working in the Center. The nurses gave medical services for those juveniles who were in need of it and if the case was beyond their level they usually were taking the juveniles to the nearby health center or to a hospital and those juveniles who were screened for mental health problem also would be referred to the health center for treatment.

In the remand home female juvenile delinquents constitute small number as compared to male delinquents and their special health needs are frequently neglected. The current provision of health care to female delinquents fails to meet their needs and it did not fulfill the minimum criteria to be called a clinic. The evidence includes a lack of gender sensitivity, failure to accept that female delinquents have more and different health-care needs compared with male delinquents related to reproductive health issues and histories of violence and abuse. The health of female juvenile has often been compromised prior to their imprisonment as a result of

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different types of abuse as this study revealed some of the pathways of females into crime includes physical, sexual and psychological abuse contribute to the deterioration in the health of female juvenile before their incarceration.

The participants in this study complained about the absence of or inadequate medical care in the remand home in which they are rehabilitating. These complaints included the fact that there are no medical doctors to attend to the juveniles. Thus, if they need to consult a doctor, they have to be taken out of the remand home facilities to hospitals on scheduled visits. Seble indicated that:

You can only see one nurse at the clinic at some particular times, usually in the mornings. Female and male together sit on a bench in a long queue. Once the time to see the nurse is over, he closes his office door. Tomorrow it's the same thing. If you are not among one of the first people on the queue, you will not see the nurse for that day.

Female juvenile delinquents have specific health care needs and these are often neglected in the remand home. Prior to their rehabilitation in the remand home; many of the female juveniles have little or no access to health care services because they were socioeconomically disadvantaged and poor. This, in turn, exacerbates their poor health during rehabilitation. Female juveniles who suffered from specific illnesses before their incarceration sometimes experience great difficulty in accessing the much needed medical care in the remand home. This often results in their ailments worsening, thus, causing them more pain and suffering poor health during rehabilitation. KII-3 conformed that:

Many female juvenile delinquents enter the remand home with substance abuse dependencies, reproductive health issues, as well as histories of physical and

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sexual abuse. Yet, the remand home has not specific health care services for female to meet their distinct needs. Gender insensitivity and the failure to meet the basic and special needs of female juvenile are challenges of the remand home.

It could be argued that, medical care in the remand home for female juvenile is both poor and inadequate. This was the result of the lack of medical doctors, insufficient numbers of nurses as well as the unprofessional attitude of the nurses and staffs to the specific medical needs of female juveniles. Due to the absence of medical doctors in remand home, juvenile delinquents who need the attention of medical doctors are often taken to hospitals that are located outside the remand home. In addition, female juvenile who suffered from specific ailments before their incarceration experienced difficulty in accessing medical care in the remand home. However, the narratives of KII-1 also revealed that provisions are made to meet the medical needs of the juvenile delinquents, but that these are often inadequate.

4.3.3. Education and Reading Material

The remand and rehabilitation center has one primary school (grade 1-8) located inside the compound. The juvenile delinquents were being in school five days a week (Monday to Friday) from 8:30 Am-12:30 Am morning and from 2:30 Pm-3:00 Pm afternoon session. As KII-1 stated school is enjoyed more and performance is improved when female juveniles are in the remand home as compared with their previous academic history. Aster and Seble narrated that their academic performance and self-esteem are much improved in their academic life while in a remand home. They speak enthusiastically about classes and teachers. The one complaint they have is that more classes should be offered.

Similarly, KII-3 also confirmed the positive attitudes these girls have toward school. As it was observed there was a library inside the compound but there were very little materials and

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there were no appropriate variety of books to accommodate youth's interests, educational needs and languages by youth at the facility. There are no guiding textbooks or materials for the students in the library so the students are not benefited from it. The students are not even provided with sufficient learning materials like note book, pen, pencil etc. Taking all these challenges, all participants confirmed the availability of formal education. Sara spoke about the availability of formal education in the remand home:

There is a school inside the remand home; people that are studying are going to study. We have equal opportunity with the male to enroll in education. Those who want to continue his/ her education has the chance to continue.

It would appear that the opportunity to enroll school in remand home is sometimes problematic as Helen claimed that "despite the fact that I wanted to enroll for formal education courses in the center, they were not allowed to do so by the remand home manager".

KII-1 stated that the reasons for such refusal were the short length of their rehabilitation times and a waiting for the new calendar. He added that juvenile with lengthy sentences are allowed to enroll in the remand home school. Thus, Helen maintained that, even though she had indicated that she wanted to enroll for formal education during her rehabilitation time, she was not granted this opportunity because she were informed to wait for a new calendar.

This study indicates that female juvenile delinquents are enjoying school for several reasons. Prior to placement, school probably seemed restrictive to these girls' due to low socioeconomic problems, but now it is less restrictive than placement so it gives them a sense of freedom for part of the day. For Mahilet it means simply be an escape from a placement she don't like or she don't feel safe in. Aster, Hana and Seble, said they feel like they are learning more in

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remand home than school. Seble says this is the first time she has ever really done well in school and this newly found success is providing her with a sense of self-worth and achievement.

4.3.4. Visits from Families and Friends

The participant in this study receives irregular visits from their close family, relative and occasionally friends. On average, the participants indicated that they are allowed two visits per week. Participants of the study claimed that they get weekly visits from their family and friends, usually on Saturdays or Sundays. The average length of the visits was an hour. However, Hana received no visitors because her family lived far away from the remand home and could not visit her because they could not afford the transportation costs.

It is tough for me because I do not have anybody from home to come visit me. I stayed in this remand home for almost a year but rarely my mother visit me I don't have close relative here in Addis Ababa. My mother, she is poor. She doesn't work. She is only having that money for grant. So, it is financially difficult for her. She did not have money for transport. I am here in Addis Ababa but my family lives in 'Shashemene', which are about six hours' drives away.

The female juvenile delinquents far from their homes means that visits from their loved ones are difficult and sometimes impossible. This fact makes it imperative that the remand home authorities need to encourage visits from the families and friends of female juvenile, especially those juveniles whose homes are far from the remand home.

The number and duration of the visits that the participants received varied. The participants have regular visits from their families and friends while others have irregular visits and sometimes a few visits only during the entire period of rehabilitation. However, Hana receive no visitors because she was rehabilitated far away from her home, hence, her family

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could not visit her in the remand home, especially as they were poor. Overall, the participants indicated they would like to have more and longer visits from their families and friends.

The use of personal mobile (or cellular) telephones by juvenile delinquents is highly prohibited. Instead of using personal mobile telephones, juvenile delinquents are allowed to use the “public” telephones which are located inside the remand home. However, telephone calls to family and friends are often restricted and there are specific days and times on which telephone calls may be made. In general, communication via social media is severely restricted and mostly non-existent in the remand home.

Since juveniles were in the center, they had interaction among each other. Juveniles had a good relationship among themselves. However, this peaceful relationship worked between male juveniles in one side and female juveniles in other. The researcher observed that female and male juvenile delinquents met for educational, recreational and training purpose. When they met in these programs, there were some interactions among each other.

Besides, to the interaction among each other juvenile delinquents were also interacting with staffs, meal service providers, caregivers and gatekeepers. Juvenile interaction with all these service providers would influence their behavior in the rehabilitation process. Juveniles had good interaction with meal service providers, counselors, caregivers, and teachers. The researcher was observed that mostly counselors take their time with juvenile delinquents for the purpose of advice. This results in good interaction between juveniles and counselors.

4.3.5. Hygiene and Sanitation Conditions

As stated earlier, the remand home has three living units, two for male and one for female juvenile delinquents which were outside of the main compound. When we compare the size of female’s room with male’s room the female’s room is larger and has open space than those of

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males. All male and female juvenile delinquents were provided with bed linen, mattress and blanket when they entered into the center and they have the responsibility to keep it clean. The female juveniles are expected to make clean their bed every morning before they left their room.

The dirtiness of the room inhabited by the female is a source of major concern for the female juveniles and is exacerbated by the fact that they are helpless when it comes to improving the hygiene of their residents. The researcher observed that the proximity of the toilets to the sleeping area and the inadequate toilet and bathroom facilities contributed to the unhygienic conditions of the room. In addition, the design of the remand home buildings resulted in unsanitary conditions in the female room: Sara shared her experiences regarding the cleanliness (or lack thereof) of the remand home in which she is rehabilitating:

No tissues, no cleaning materials, they came after a long time. And you can get germs from the toilets. You can get sick. The bed we sleep is like a big hall, and thirteen of us inside, only two toilets, one shower. And when I looked at the place where we were sleeping it was not nice. Every time you are bathing, with soap all over your body, the water goes off.

The unsanitary conditions of some of the female's room are exacerbated by the presence of pests, such as rodents and bugs. As Selam said, some of these pests feasted on them while they were fast asleep during the night. The unhygienic and unsanitary conditions of the rooms of females may compromise the health status of these juveniles whose health was probably compromised before their rehabilitation. The failure to address the problem of unhygienic and unsanitary female juvenile may lead to the spread of diseases both inside the remand home and in society itself. The bedding in female rooms is reported to be insufficient and in a poor state.

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4.3.6. Meal Services

The meal service by the remand home is considered by the respondents as having low quality. The meal is served three times a day. Full '*Injera*' together with "*Shiro*" or with vegetables is served at breakfast and lunch. From the interview the researcher had with female juvenile delinquents in the center it has been learned that they don't feel comfortable with the food staffs they are provided with. Kokeb and Shita complained that they are always provided with what they call it '*Doke*' (stew made of pea powder). Having good quality nutritional food keeps female juveniles in good health and therefore reduces the amount of illness and other health problems that might arise; this is important because lower medical costs translate to savings for remand home administrators. However, the participants in this study grieved the poor quality of the food that they received in the remand home. They claimed that the food are terrible and, in some cases, not even properly cooked. Seble claimed that she has been fed a diet that was not ideal for her health state: "The food we eat is not good. They must find a person who can cook good food".

Similarly Hana found the remand home as poor because of certain factors, especially, the food. The food that she ate in the remand home has been so bad that, like Shita, the participant in the study who voiced tremendous dissatisfaction with the quality, quantity and availability of the remand home food. The low quality of the food was one of the major complaints of the participants. This, in turn, demonstrates how everyday food items triggered bad memories of the food that the participants are eaten during their rehabilitation. Nevertheless, Helen and Aster has no complaints about the quality of food that they are given by the remand home.

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4.3.7. Recreational Services

The researcher observed that female juvenile delinquents did not have regular access to exercise, recreation and other programming. There was a small ground located in the compound by which the male juvenile delinquents used for football. The female juvenile delinquents were not provided with variety of indoor and outdoor recreational activities. The participants of study claimed the lack of opportunities for recreation in the remand home. This, in turn, resulted in considerable idleness among the female juveniles.

Most of the recreational activities in which female juveniles engage are organized by the juvenile themselves and they take place inside their room with very few of such activities being performed outside of the rooms.

The researcher also observed that the juveniles complained a lot about the recreational service provided. They complained that there was no enough space and recreational materials for female juveniles. Most of all the needs of girls in recreation had been neglected. As it was observed while the youths played football the girls sat in the corner and talk. They were not participating in any exercise at all. Increasing recreational activities for female juvenile in the remand (where they already exist) and the introduction of similar activities in female compound which do not have them may help reduce the excessive idleness that currently pervades such institutions. In addition, the level of aggression between female juveniles may also be reduced and this would, in turn, ultimately lead to a reduction of the idleness and depression of the female juveniles in the remand home.

4.4. Challenges of the Remand Home to Rehabilitate the Juvenile Delinquents

Challenges of the center to rehabilitate the juvenile delinquents are multifaceted and interrelated. According to KII-1, the Rehabilitation Center is full of challenges than success. The

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researcher also observed that the remand home has no isolated room for those juvenile delinquents who were violent and non-violent. Violent and non-violent delinquents were living in the same room which causes a serious problem. When a delinquent who had committed petty offences is put together with those who had committed a serious crime, he/she would have a high chance to learn the serious crimes and this would challenge the role of the facility in the process of rehabilitating the juvenile. KII-3 confirmed that:

They share each other's different skills. If one knows only how to steal a mobile from pocket, he may learn here how to rob from a house... then they will be released from center learning more skills. Not to make this things happen, they have to be placed in different rooms according to their offense type or whatever to reduce the influence. But to do this we don't have the capacity.

The number of rooms was also mentioned by KII-2 as a challenge to rehabilitate the juvenile delinquents. There is only three rooms, the two are for the boys and one is for the girls. This is a challenge because the juveniles who were rehabilitating at the time of the study range between 114-115, so, it does not allow the remand home to divide them in their offence type, number of times incarcerated, and age group, as well as those who are convicted and those who are in court proceeding. Because of this the children are learning different experiences from their mates in the center. In similar vein, KII-1 confirmed that:

They are locked in same room, whether he/she is little or not. They have the probability of share each other's different life experiences. Then they will have the probability be released from the center learning others delinquent behavior.. Not to make this things happen, they have to be placed in different rooms according to their offence type or whatever to reduce the influence.

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When we observe building and the location of the rehabilitation center, there is a new construction building inside the compound of the center. The researcher observed that the Rehabilitation Center had three living units, two for male delinquents and one for female delinquents which were outside of the compound. Therefore the physical environment of the organization is not conducive for rehabilitating tasks in a proper manner.

The remand home has budget constraints which is the major problem. Lack of budget aggravates the level of other challenge that exists in the center. Because of budget constraint the vocational training machines and the building for the workshop are not repaired. At the time of the study all vocational training machines were not functional due to lack of repairmen. The food that the children eat according to the caregiver is always the same and with low quality. As the result there is complaint about the quality of the food by juveniles and make them to hate the place. This might make the juvenile not to be rehabilitated as expected since things are not favorable to them.

The remand home also lacks the basic program component like reintegration and reunification program after discharge of the juveniles because of different reasons including manpower problem, budget, vehicles, and other logistics. KII-1 summarized the gap in capacity as follows.

We do not have the resources for that. We know that some of the juvenile want to go back to their place of origin. Of course, there are some attempts made by the social unit of the court on this [reintegration], but this center is supposed to render the service---And we have the information that the service was available before some years, there was even follow ups after the children are released. But now, we do not have the resource needed for that. The counselors who are

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working in the center are not enough in terms of number to go out from here and help the children to reintegrate with their parents and families.

There is no formal practice of follow up system in reintegration and reunification process of juveniles in the remand home after their release. Occasionally, the staffs informally got in contact with the juvenile delinquents who were released from the remand home, since some of the juvenile are living around the center. But, it is difficult to reach juveniles released from the remand home because most of them live far from the remand home. KII-3 similarly confirmed that:

There is no follow up system after they gone out from the remand and rehabilitation center. We do not know their current status in a formal way and we do not have such system, it needs different things like professionals and budget. This is the center's big challenge in the current programs. Generally, it is fair to say that there is no formal follow up system in their reintegration after their release.

Lack of gender specific treatment options and the inability to appropriately treat and rehabilitate female delinquents were identified as challenging aspects. Interestingly, KII-2 stated that the sensitive nature of female juveniles and difficulty of building trusted relationship challenges the success of the treatment. He linked the two challenges of insufficient treatment options and the sensitive nature of female delinquents as other challenges of the remand home.

As a result of the absence of formal follow up system in reintegration process the researcher believe that the juvenile may have an increased vulnerability to similar risks. They might get back to where there were. They will start to spend too much time at their living place which would lead to delinquent behaviors again. Finally the research revealed that the remand

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home is faced lack of employees, due to high rate of employee out flow and relocation of employees. KII-1 said that, “the services are facilitated by few employees. The remand home has employee high rate outflow and failing to recruit other employees”.

Summary of the Data

This study described the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents before their rehabilitation. Of paramount interest was to find out the experiences which made these adolescent's girls to become involved in delinquent behavior as well as the way how they are treated and rehabilitated in the remand home. The results of this study indicated that in the circumstances surrounding the life experiences of the participants' involvement in delinquency are centered on four main themes.

The finding revealed that the female juvenile delinquents who participated on the study experienced physical, psychological abuse as children, often perpetrated by their family members. Histories of abuse and ill-treatment of young girls in their homes at the hand of immediate family members or relatives was a common experience of the female juveniles. They come from families in which serious problems such as violence, divorce and instability prevails.

Lack of familial support or inadequate support from the family members also emerged as the next circumstance which paved the way for the participants to become involved in delinquent behavior. Thus, this study finds that circumstances which contribute the participants into delinquency originated from lack of family support. That is, participants perceived that, since their parents were not around to take care of their basic need and monitor or supervise how they are coping in their day to day activities, life became unbearable. In the same vein, the maltreatment that was visited onto same of the participants made them move out onto the streets

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where deviance was the way to survive. This indicates the way in which functioning of the nuclear family was involved the life path of participants to delinquent behavior.

Being associated with peers was the other circumstance which paved the way for the participants to commence their delinquent behavior. Participants perceived that their parents and extended family members were not supportive enough. Hence, their peers were the available source they could rely on for support. However, some of these peers who were in a position to support them were already into some delinquent behavior.

Education/school problems were another experience which increases some of the participants' chances of engaging in delinquent behavior. Unlike many adolescent girls that are supported by their parents to received school, some of the participants did not enjoy these benefits to the fullest from their parents. As result, they experienced low bonding to school, bad company in school context, and finally dropping out mainly from elementary education.

Four basic programs were presented and identified as being used to respond to the needs of the juvenile delinquents; however, none of these programs were specifically designed to treat the female juvenile delinquents. This study finds that there are no gender-responsive programs for female juveniles in the remand and rehabilitation center. In addition, the current study found that female juvenile delinquents have specific and specialized needs that are not met by the current available rehabilitation programs. Some of the counselors in this study noted that they use creativity in matching female juveniles with services. This is admirable in light of the lack of services that are specifically focused on female juveniles.

Concerning the rehabilitation programs given to both male and female juvenile delinquents in the remand home, the research finding from respondents and document review shows that there are four basic rehabilitation programs: Counseling, vocational training, formal

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education and medical health services however only three of the programs are currently given in the remand home. According to both respondents the vocational training is not running for more than a year due to construction related problems. The researcher observed that the remand home is undertaking new construction inside the compound.

Besides these basic program components, the center provides different services like health treatment, food and shelter, library, taking the children to courts, and parental visit twice a week and other day to day services. Although the participants have good outlooks towards the services provided by the remand home, some of the participants have complained that they are not comfortable with the food they are provided with.

The remand home has designed, sufficient programs facilitating the realization of its aim of rehabilitating the juvenile delinquents. Despite the richness of the programs, as might inferred from the study the remand home is facing multiple challenges; inconvenience physical setting, small number of rooms, lack of gender specific treatment and lack of formal practice of follow up system. In addition to the above the remand home has a budget constraint which is the major problem.

In summary, the results of this study revealed several circumstances and life experiences come to play before adolescents girls get to put up a delinquency act. Some of these circumstance identified in the current study include history of physical, sexual and psychological abuse, lack or inadequate family support, family instabilities, school/education problems, and deviant peer influence. The researcher believes the present findings constitute a valuable contribution to the growing body of literature addressing female juvenile delinquency. In the next chapter, the results are discussed and interpreted in relation to the findings from the review of the existing literature that was presented in chapter two of this study.

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Chapter Five

5. Discussion

The major findings obtained in the study in the previous chapter are discussed with empirical studies conducted by previous researchers. In addition to that, important policies, legal instruments and documents related to juvenile delinquency are discussed. Three major themes presented in the previous chapter: life experiences of the female juvenile before rehabilitation, available rehabilitation programs, challenge of the remand home in rehabilitating the juveniles and unique finding of the current study are articulated with preexisting literatures as follows.

This study indicates that histories of abuse as a frequent problem facing female juvenile delinquents. The participants in this study were victims, or witnesses of past verbal, physical, or emotional abuse often in combination. In relation to histories of abuse, extensive literature exists to demonstrate that, past histories of abuse contribute for females to engage in delinquent behavior. Wendy (2003) confirmed that female juvenile delinquents are often times dealing with sexual and physical abuse, neglect, and other types of maltreatment contributing to their delinquent behavior.

Consistent with prior studies, the current finding revealed that the participants of the study experienced physical and psychological abuse as children, often perpetrated by family members. Other researches similarly indicates that child abuse is tied directly to subsequent delinquent behavior, addiction, and criminality (Banham, 1998). In similar vein, Chesney-Lind (2002) pointed out that most female juvenile delinquents have prior histories of physical and sexual abuse, and rates of family abuse are much higher than for female in the general population. Therefore, histories of different forms of abuse are related to female juvenile delinquency in other studies too.

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Unlike many adolescent girls that are supported by their parents to get food, shelter, education, financial, health, emotional and moral support, participants of the study did not enjoy these benefits to the fullest from their parents or extended families. Other similar researches also confirmed that lack of support systems has been shown to be a primary factor in the development of delinquent behavior among females. Especially when raised in abusive families, these females often feel as if they have no-one to turn to when they are in trouble, and with minimal self-preservation skills, they are more likely to turn to crime in order to solve their problems, whether emotional or financial (Wasserman, 2003).

This indicates that the family needs to give attentions and provide support, care, and promote children well-being. Again, the above finding also supports the views of Agnew (1992) General Strain Theory since, the inadequate support from the parents rendered for participants assert them to be vulnerable to other vices as a source of livelihood. In other words, it can be argued that, the participants' engagement in delinquency behavior was as a result of lack of support from their close family or extended family. Hence they became vulnerable to engage in delinquent behavior.

Taking such life experiences into account, the unique needs of the female juvenile delinquents can be met through vocational, career development, and life skills training in the remand home. However, the study revealed that the participants did not have opportunities for vocational training. It was reported that the vocational training has been stopped for more than one year. The researcher believes that, more female juvenile delinquents may participate in these vocational training sessions if the remand home provides such trainings. If skills that translate into gainful employment for female juvenile upon their release are taught in the remand home the juvenile delinquents may be encouraged to participate actively during such sessions. It is

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equally important that the items made in the vocational skills training center in female juvenile delinquents could be sold and that the people (female juvenile) making these items are given a portion of the money realized from the sale of these items as a token of their labor.

The researcher wants to remind the importance of participating in the vocational skills sessions and how these skills may be financially beneficial to the juvenile, both inside and outside of the remand home. In a similar vein, Worner (2010) noted that the unique needs of the female juvenile delinquents can be met through vocational, career development, and life skills training which addresses female's issues and teaches empowerment.

It was found that, peer association as one of the circumstances which describe some participants' involvement in juvenile delinquency. Some of the participants indicated that it was the peers which they came into contact with that got them involved in committing crime. Typical of this situation is embedded in the quotation in the finding parts. As indicated in the literature, Menard et al. (2001) reported in conclusive results on the order of initiation between delinquency and deviant peer association. The finding in presents study on deviant peer association use as a precursor to delinquency is uniform with the literature by presenting lived experiences where peer influence clearly plays a role as a precursor to delinquency. The above considerations can also be linked to Sutherland (1976) differential association theory as well as Cauffman and Gardener, (2005) findings capture d in the literature review. As the literature review indicated, the youth become delinquents through their interaction with peers that support delinquency rather than the ones that were against it.

The current study finds that school\education problem can increase some of the adolescent girl's chances of engaging in delinquent behavior. Because, of the corporal punishment that was faced out to them for poor performance and minor misconducts, there was

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no motivation to going to school and learn. In the end, the participants' were left idle and wandering about on the street and in neighborhoods and this made them vulnerable to deviant peers as a source of companionship. The above finding can be linked to the social bond theory (Hirschi, 1990) which posits that when adolescents are involved in school activities and other constructive conventions of their society, it reduces their chances of being vulnerable to delinquency. That is, since the study participants were apathetic towards their school activities, their time and energy were diverted to non-constructive pursuit in which got them arrested.

The current finding challenges the belief obtained in the literature about the association between female juvenile delinquency and substance use (Antonescu & Birau, 2014). As the present finding illustrated that the participants of the study has not history of substance abuse. Substance abuse was not one of the antecedent or experience which made the participants to become involved in delinquent behavior. In summary, prior research suggests that female juvenile delinquency is likely to be encouraged by various factors which link to each other, not only one factor would be responsible for its development (Meredith, 2006). For this reason, scholars have come up with several underlying factors that influence criminal behavior among the female juvenile delinquents.

In the current study four basic programs (counseling, formal education, vocational and medical health services) were presented and identified as being used to respond to the needs of the juvenile delinquents but none of these programs were designed to treat the female juvenile delinquents. Some discrepancy were observed in contrary to the study conducted by Wright (2014) who conducted research on the experiences of USA on handling female juvenile delinquents. Wright (2014) pointed out that the remand homes in the USA have specific designed program for female juveniles to respond to the specific need of adolescent girls.

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Similarly, the present study finds that the current provision of health care to female juvenile delinquents in the remand home fails to meet their needs evidenced with participants' complain about the absence of or inadequate medical care. John (2010) revealed that, in Kenya there is a discrepancy between the services that are provided for male and female juvenile delinquents with the female juveniles receiving poorer services as compared to the male juveniles. Agboola (2014) further point out that, prior to their imprisonment in South Africa; many female juveniles have little or no access to health care services because they may be socioeconomically disadvantaged and being poor. This, in turn, exacerbates their poor health during incarceration. However, contrary to the above literatures and the current study Bertrand (2001) pointed out that, in the USA the remand homes provide a better medical services for female as comparing to their counter male. This created inconsistency between the current study and some of the previous literatures.

The participants in the study voiced tremendous dissatisfaction with the quality, quantity and availability of the remand home food. The quality of remand home food was one of the major complaints of the participants. Darbouze (2008) maintains that the quality of remand home food should be as high as monetary considerations will allow because good food reduces the discontent felt by juvenile delinquents. Contented juvenile delinquents will be peaceful and this, in turn, will facilitate the smooth running of rehabilitation processes. Similarly, Jerome (2009) notes that having good quality nutritional food keeps juveniles in good health and therefore reduces the amount of illness and other health problems that might arise. However, participants in this study grieve over the poor quality of the food that they received during their rehabilitation. They claimed that the food was terrible and, in some cases, not even properly cooked.

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The study revealed that female juvenile delinquents are suffering from lack of recreation in the remand home. The researcher observed that there is no playing ground or recreational materials for the females, the remand home has only one volleyball ground for the male. In line with this, Paraschiv (2013) points out the rehabilitative function of recreational activities as rehabilitative recreational programs are therapeutic recreation. Physical activities among the juveniles are one of activities that are used in therapeutic recreation in most remand homes. The study by Simpson (2013) also found recreational activities will reduce crimes committed out of excitement games because engaging in sports and other activities will leave them with no time for destructive activities

Similarly, OJJDP (2013) reported that when considering anger management, stress management, and aggression control, juvenile delinquent required engaging in physical activities with other juveniles and, at the same time, cooperating with others in the group. The lack of recreational activities, especially those that involve physical exertion, may contribute to the depression and idleness in the remand home. However, participants in this study described the lack of opportunities for recreation in remand and rehabilitation center. This, in turn, resulted in considerable idleness among the female juvenile delinquents.

The finding revealed that the remand and rehabilitation center mainly focuses on rehabilitation programs for delinquents after they joined the center. Thus the center does not have community based prevention and treatment strategies which aim to halt driving factors from the source and to rehabilitate delinquents within the community to effect positive change. As depict by Leeman (1993) the most recommended ways regarding juvenile delinquency are working in prevention activities before youth commit crime. The Riyadh Guideline (1990) also stressed on the importance of community-based services and programs which respond to special

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needs, problems, interests and concern of youth in the effort of preventing delinquency. As stated in the literature, it is better for the remand home to have close ties with the community in order to facilitate preventive and community based rehabilitation programs.

The programs of the remand home are mainly focused on rehabilitation of juveniles after they joined the center. When we see other countries experience, many countries have instituted programs which, although not directly concerned with crime, may it is hoped, countries tendencies in that direction especially among young adult (UNICEF, 2005). As recommended in literature, it is better for the institution to have programs that are aimed at making the environment healthier, encouraging youth participation on productive roles. Even though such programs are not directly concern with delinquency they are believed to contribute in the prevention of crime.

As the study revealed that there is no partition of the dormitories depending on age, conduct, magnitude and frequency of delinquency etc. The absence of such arrangement exposes the juvenile to dangerous influence of their fellow inmates. This is also totally inconsistent with the different literatures which stated the placement of juvenile shall take place under conditions that take full account of the special requirement according to their age, personality, age and the type of offences which ensure their protection from harmful influences and risk situations (OJJPD, 2014). However, in the rehabilitation center the only consideration for actual classification is sex, no other special arrangement taking the age, type of offense etc. are taken into account. The reason for the absent of such arrangement, according to the coordinator of the institution, is underlined on the lack of budget.

There is no formal follow up system at the remand and rehabilitation center in reintegration and reunification process after their release. The remand home is only focusing on

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the rehabilitation services and activities. As a result of absence of follow up system in the reintegration of juvenile may be faced similar life situation and will increase their chance of repeating similar act. In similar vein, Flores (2008) stated that, children encountering resistance from institutions due to effects of labeling as criminals, which resulted in stress and psychological instabilities they may recidivate. Similarly, Windy (2014) underlined that remand homes need to develop effective reintegration and unification process to successfully reenter the juvenile delinquents into their family and community, to maintain the existing contacts and relationships.

The other finding of the current study is the age limits of juvenile delinquents, according to the Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia under Article 52-56 respectively do provided that the lower age limit of a delinquent is nine and the upper range limit of juveniles is fifteen. According to UNICEF (2005), the age of criminal responsibility which starts from the age nine years old in Ethiopia is among the lowest age in the world. In Africa a recent legislative reform has indicated a trend towards rising the age of criminal capacity (UNICEF, 2005). As stated in the literature, the age limits of juvenile delinquents in Ethiopia are not consistent with the age limits of other countries.

There are a number of ways in which the present study is unique and offers valuable insights to the field of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia. When there is little or no research study on female juvenile delinquency, it is difficult to understand the nature and extent of female delinquency. The researcher believes that this study is unique and detailed study of female juvenile undertaken in the remand home. However, the present study is just a beginning and much more research remains to be done.

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The data presented in current study consistent with the finding of other similar research conducted in other countries. However, some of the finding of the study are inconsistent and illustrated some discrepancy. Comparing to the level of research on similar issues, the following points can be claimed as new findings produced out of the current research.

Most of the existing researches (Jennifer, 2015; Elizabeth, 2007; Farrington, 2010) come up with the finding that stresses substance abuse as one factor that contributed young female to engage in delinquent behavior. Contrary to the previous research, the current study finds that none of the study participants has history of substance abuse. As discussed in the finding part, most of the participants have history of different forms of abuse, lack of parental support, school\education problems and alike. Therefore, the current finding challenges the belief obtained in the literature about the association between female delinquency and substance use. However, the researcher argues that, we cannot infer that there is no association between substances and juvenile delinquency.

Other scholars like (Augustine, 2012; John, 2010; Flores, 2003) have established that a large number of young female offenders are minorities who come from oppressed ethnic group or race, which typically provide little opportunities for employment. But the finding of the current study is different from the literature on the point that no oppression based on ethnic or race is exhibited in the findings.

A substantial body of literature reveals that the female juveniles are involved in serious act of crime like drug dealing, murder and weapons or gunshot (Estrada and Nilsson, 2012). But the present study is different from the literature on the point that drug dealing, physical violence like murder and use of weapons is not exhibited in the findings. Such acts of crime are not

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common pattern in the current study; the study found that theft and cheating was identified as a common type of delinquency committed by female juveniles.

According to the study conducted by Wright (2014) almost in all remand homes in the USA female-specific intervention approaches have been designed emphasizing differences between males and females. However, the current study revealed that there are no gender responsive rehabilitation programs in Addis Ababa remand and rehabilitation center. In the current study four programs were presented and identified as being used to respond to the needs of the juvenile delinquents but none of these programs were designed to treat the female juvenile delinquent. It was noted in the finding that, the participants claimed that there is a need for gender specific programs for female juvenile delinquents. Similarly, this need has been noted throughout the literature covered in this present study.

Chapter Six

6. Conclusion, Implications and Recommendations

6.1. Conclusion

The objective of the study was to describe the life experiences of female juvenile delinquents before their rehabilitation. With specific interest of finding out the experiences which made these adolescent's girls to become involved in delinquent behavior as well as the way how they are treated and rehabilitated in the remand and rehabilitation center. In order to address the research questions, the researcher interviewed three key informants and nine female juvenile delinquents who has been rehabilitating in the Remand and Rehabilitation Center. Participants of the study were included based on the stated inclusion criteria and who were willing to share their life experiences. To achieve the stated objectives, the study employed qualitative case study, which include the use of in-depth interviews, observation, and an examination of relevant documents and official records. Thematic analysis approach was the main data analysis method used for coding, categorizing and creating theme to fit to research objectives.

The key conclusions drawn from the two major research questions are summarized as follows. The results of this study revealed that, female juvenile delinquency cannot be narrowed down to just to a single theoretical or causative agent. Several circumstances and life experiences come to play before adolescent girls develop a delinquent behavior. Some of these circumstances identified in the current study include history of physical and psychological abuse, lack or inadequate family support, family instabilities, school/education problems, and deviant peer influence.

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The results of this finding indicates that, although they are small in a number, female juvenile delinquents do exist and need to be explored more their life experiences fully in future researches. Too often in the past, studies of juvenile delinquency have focused on males, to the exclusion of females. However, it is evident that life experiences may not produce the same results when applied to male and female children. Therefore, studies which hope to bring to light the most effective means of reducing juvenile delinquency need to assess their findings in terms of gender.

The study also revealed that the remand and rehabilitation center has four basic responsive programs that are used to deal with different groups of juvenile offenders, both male and female. Some of the programs mentioned in the findings include counseling, formal education, medical and the vocational trainings. However, none of these programs were specifically designed to treat the female juvenile delinquents. This study has also noted and confirmed that gender-responsive programs are lacking in remand and rehabilitation center to rehabilitate female juvenile delinquents and while the officers are doing their best creatively to rehabilitate these juvenile delinquents.

From the particular study, we can argue that the remand and rehabilitation center is providing different services for the purpose of rehabilitating the juvenile delinquents. In providing these services the remand home is experiencing some challenges that need response by the concerned body in order to sustain the work of the center and to provide the optimum services for the law breaking juveniles.

As a concluding remark, it is necessary for officers who works in the remand and rehabilitation center to recognize the differences in how male and female juveniles experiences the world, and how these experiences affects the way they approach. Only by tailoring

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rehabilitation services and programs to the needs of female juvenile delinquents can this segment of the incarcerated population be rehabilitated successfully.

6.2. Implications of the Study

The key findings of this study have three major implications. These are implication to social work practice, implication to future research, implication to policy and program. Based on the findings associated with this study, the following implications can be made.

6.2.1. Implication to Social Work

The following section presents how the findings of this research relate with social work profession. According to the NASW code of Ethics, social work promote social change, problem solving in human relationship and intervene at a point where people interact with their environment, and utilizes system theory (NASW, 2002). Taking this in our mind, prevention and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents is one of appropriate intervention areas where social workers can intervene by applying the principles of social work. Thus, findings of this research are important for the profession of social work because it will help to create more effective intervention in preventing and rehabilitating juvenile delinquents.

The finding of the study revealed that participants of the study experienced history of different physical and emotional abuses. In this regard, social workers can develop many intervention activities to improve the living conditions of children and to prevent such forms of abuse. In similar vein, the findings may influence the family and the community to question their role and the quality of support they provide to their children and to improve their well-being. The community-based organization and the government are the ideal and most influential forces to implement various child abuse prevention strategies. In relation to this, social workers can play a vital role in raising community awareness of child abuse (emphasizing causes, nature, and

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impacts); on the rights of children; roles of the family, community, and the role of caregivers in supporting children and prevention of child abuse.

The study found that there is no formal process of reintegration and reunification process after their release. In this regard, social workers can participate in design reintegration and reunification programs and projects. Designing successful reintegration and reunification process enable children to be ready for the reintegration process by providing individual as well as group counseling, life skill trainings aimed at developing skills on how to resist peer pressures, solve school problem, prevent abuse and managing the social life is considered valuable. Therefore, the study indicates potential intervention areas for social work practice to promote effective and successful reentry programs.

Mobilizing the community through effective ways in establishing community based prevention and correction programs to bring a change in prevention of juvenile delinquency can be also one of the ways that the aim of the social work profession can be achieved. In addition to this, the social work profession also aimed at addressing the person-environment transaction and lifetime development in the community. In this regard, several circumstances and life experiences come to play before adolescents girls get engaged in a delinquent behavior. Some of these circumstance identified in the current study include history of physical, sexual and psychological abuse, lack or inadequate family support, family instabilities, school/education problems, deviant peer influence, and environment exposed to juvenile delinquency. So, to address these challenges there is a great need of intensive social work intervention in the study areas and in the country as a whole.

The contexts of social work are often believed to be complex, demanding, and always challenging (IFSW, 2000). Social workers can assist efforts to address problems of vulnerable

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groups like juvenile delinquents. The phenomena of children's being in conflict with the law are one of these complexes and demanding situations that social workers in Ethiopia should deal with. Social workers are expected to have knowledge and skills to work with juvenile and provide effective services through research, practice and policy formulation.

Social workers can also take part in advocacy services and training programs pertaining to problems of children; and they can lead and co-ordinate child abuse prevention endeavors. The NASW (2002) gives attentions to the roles of social workers in providing support to family caregivers, promoting children well-being. As the study revealed, the remand home lacks appropriate due attention from government, nongovernmental organization as well as religious institutions since one of the social work skills is providing inter organizational liaison services, social workers participation in this remand home is very fundamental.

Social workers could also use their expertise knowledge in advocating for and formulating a compressive social policy to best tackle social problems like juvenile delinquency. Besides, most of the services given at Addis Ababa, remand and rehabilitation center are the practice, intervention and research areas of social work profession. Social work can give the counseling services, design the prevention programs and design advocate programs.

Furthermore, social worker could even run the remand home and could design projects concerning how to best serve the children in the remand home. Thus, social work deals with the vulnerable groups like juvenile delinquents. These children have multifaceted problems so the intervention should be holistic. This means that the interventions have to address their economic, psychological, emotional and social needs. Besides, the interventions should be at different levels (individual, family, community government) and must be interlinked.

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Social workers can act as counselors to those rehabilitating juveniles there by making the children to be self-confident, improve their social functioning as well as their educational stance. This approach can benefit the children helping them to cope with their situation better and be successful citizens in their future life. Most of the participants of the study have low familial support thus social workers can help them to get alternatives support, so children get the appropriate support from their family, in turn this will be one way of preventing juvenile delinquency.

As the finding of this research indicates, most of the female juveniles have histories of poor academic background. Low socioeconomic condition of their families has been stated as a reason for juvenile school dropout. Social workers can facilitate program for children who did not make it through the mainstream educational system. It will help them to have knowledge and skills necessary to participate in their communities, hold a job, or pursue higher education. In the process, social workers can possibly work to strengthening school-home-community partnership by teaching the family members and the community about the importance of education in halting or preventing delinquency.

Finally, as a researcher social workers could contribute to the scientific community through conducting further enquiries regarding female juvenile delinquency and its prevention further in to the awareness of the communities about the overall issue distinctively in order to provide a clear indication of intervention areas. Based on the results of the finding obtained from such empirical researches, social workers could also do advocacy services to push the government and key members of policy makers to provide appropriate juvenile delinquency prevention related policies and strive for the implementation of it.

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6.2.2. Implication for Future Researches

The current study brings to the forefront the various life experiences which have the propensity to increase adolescent girls' involvement in juvenile delinquency and these include the histories of different forms of abuse, lack or inadequate familial and family support, deviant peer influence, apathy in school a likes. It is worth noting that the above findings were based only on female participants. Hence, future research can improve on this study by incorporating male juvenile to see if same or similar results will maintain.

This study indicated the existing knowledge gaps in the area of female juvenile delinquency. It indicates potential thematic areas for future research. Conducting intensive study by involving the male juvenile as study participants to study and compare the experience of juvenile delinquents is another direction for future research. This may help to increase understanding of the experiences of juvenile delinquents in comprehensive and in-depth way. Therefore, the finding of this study could function as a footstep for further researches.

There is also a paucity of research on the attitudes and experiences of professionals who work with female juvenile in the remand home. In the data presentation part of the study, it was noted that many individuals who work in the remand home maintain that girls are more difficult to work with than boys. This indicates that there are untouched potential thematic areas for future research. Thus future studies can provide experiences, perceptions, and ideas of professional who works with the female juveniles.

As this study was limited by small number of participants and not provided quantitative results, it is recommended that future researches focus on replication of this study with larger samples and more variables allowing for the study population to be tracked over time. Moreover, future studies should focus more in-depth on prevention of juvenile delinquency, as well as those

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identified in the literature. In particular, the findings suggest that additional research be conducted to determine the underlying factors that motivate the delinquency of these female adolescents.

The opportunities and challenges of national and international laws, guidelines and principles regarding juvenile delinquency in general and female juvenile delinquency in particular needed to be studied. Therefore, the researcher believes that a new focus in juvenile delinquency needs to be developed which acknowledges the limitations of viewing juvenile violent behavior solely from a male-centered paradigm. The gap in knowledge about young female offenders, their involvement in crime and their violent behavior can be partially upgraded by conducting different researches on different dimensions of juvenile delinquency.

Finally, the participants of the present study were entirely rehabilitating female juvenile delinquents which indicate that, they were already convicted by the courts and sentenced to participate in the rehabilitation programming offered by the remand home. However, there are other status offences such as consumption of alcohol, cigarette smoking, truancy, which does not require the abuser to be brought to a remand and rehabilitation center. Future studies may benefit from exploration of symptoms in youth identified as 'at-risk' for delinquent behavior. Thus, future research can include participants with at-risk for delinquency in a study of this nature in order to holistically explore delinquency to its fullest and verify if different results are likely.

6.2.3. Implication for Policy and Programs

The findings from this study may encourage government and delinquency systems personnel to develop successful prevention and intervention programs by recognizing and responding more appropriately to the special needs of female juvenile offenders. As the study revealed, the current rehabilitation system has been designed to deal with the male juvenile

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delinquents and, in doing so, has neglected the gender-specific programming and treatment needs of female juvenile. The present study noted that there are no gender-specific programs in the remand home and it was noted by the participants that there is a need for gender specific programs for female juvenile delinquents.

Additionally government, practitioners and juvenile delinquency personnel hoping to implement individual, family and community programs which successfully reduce delinquent behaviors in youths need to consider the implications of research such as this. Relying in the finding, it is clear that the rehabilitation programs and other services of the remand home are not simply the same for males and females, and therefore specific program attributes may be more successful when designed to fit the needs of the specific participants' gender.

It is recommended, therefore, that the findings from these studies be used to motivate more comprehensive, collaborative community efforts to address individual and environmental risks faced by these female juveniles. Further, it is hoped this research will stimulate the need for developing earlier risk identification practices and appropriate rehabilitations programs as a means to prevent the ongoing cycle of delinquency. The study found that there are some specific needs that are not being met by the current rehabilitation programs. Thus, policy makers should consider improving the quality of the rehabilitation services in addition to the efforts underway to work in prevention of juvenile delinquency.

6.3. Recommendations

Drawing from the study findings, the researcher conclude by providing recommendations that is mainly revolve around two major notions. The recommendations mainly propose designing preventive programs for vulnerable children that are at risk of being delinquent and suggest the remand home to effectively rehabilitate the juvenile, to successfully reintegrate into

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society as responsible and productive citizens. As it was indicated in the previous chapters, even though, the study focused specifically on female juvenile delinquency, the recommendations shows a holistic approach to overall juvenile delinquency.

From the findings, it becomes clear that the remand and rehabilitation center is currently providing different rehabilitation programs for the law-breaking juveniles. In doing so, the remand home is also facing some problems that require attention in order to make it continue the services given to the juvenile. Although the development , protection and wellbeing of children is the mutual responsibilities of individual, group, communities and society as well as the government and non-government organizations, the researcher wants to extent very practical recommendations to the center in order to mitigate the challenges and ensure the best optimum services to the law-breaking juveniles.

The finding of the study revealed that, the remand home focus on rehabilitation programs for delinquents after they committed crime and after they joined the rehabilitation center. Thus, the ultimate goal of all interventions in the remand home is the rehabilitation and correction of juvenile. Therefore the center should have close ties with the community in order to facilitate preventing and community based rehabilitation. Systematic linkages should be created between the remand home and projects that offer preventive programs for vulnerable children that are at risk of being in conflict with the law. Such linkages result not only in the development of more comprehensive programs but create the involvement of more actors in juvenile justice projects.

Based on the finding of the current study, the circumstances which got the participants into delinquency can be trace to multiple experiences such as lack of familial support, histories of abuse, deviant peer influence, school\education problems, inadequate extended family support and the likes. This demands that, in an attempt to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency,

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equal attention must be paid to these factors. This means that, any intervention which designed to prevent juvenile delinquency must be multifaceted in approach. The researcher recommend for a holistic approach to be used in handling and preventing of juvenile delinquency.

As stated in the data presentation section, there is no formal practice of follow up system in reintegration and reunification process of juvenile in the remand home after their release. As revealed in the literature, the juvenile justice systems are recommended to design reintegration and reunification program. However, the services provided under the remand home in Ethiopia are more focused on alternative correctional structures and services provided during the formal rehabilitation process. If intervention activities are to result in the effective rehabilitation of juvenile who have passed through the formal rehabilitation system, there should be included reintegration and reunification program to follow up the juvenile when they rejoin their family, peer and communities after release.

The rehabilitation services of the remand home providing some points to be inconsistent with the best interest of the child principle as well as the international accepted roles with regard to the handling of children in conflict with the law such as, absent of classifications according to age, type of offense, magnitude and frequency of delinquency. Great emphasis should be given on appropriate separation of the juvenile based on violent and non-violent juveniles'. Thus, the remand home, and it also needs building of additional dormitories to place the juvenile according to age type of offense, magnitude and frequency of delinquency.

Government should encourage active participation of community based organizations, religious organizations, and private and government sectors to work with the Remand and Rehabilitation Center, so that the juvenile are rehabilitated and reintegrated into the society in general as well as with their family in particular. The government should also encourage

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voluntary organizations that provide services for juvenile delinquents by giving them different supports like formulating favorable legislations for the participation of such organizations.

The present study noted that there are no gender-specific programs in the remand home and it was noted by the participants that there is a need for gender specific programs for female juvenile delinquents. This need has been noted throughout the literature covered in this present study. Thus, the current study recommends launching gender-responsive programs to respond to the special needs of girls by offering appropriate counseling and guidance services.

By limiting our understanding of Juvenile delinquency solely as an act of male juvenile, we are covering the female. This interpretation prevent for the formation of intervention policy, practice and rehabilitation programs that are gender-responsive. However, as the present study revealed girls in the study had suffered extensive abuse in their families. Community mobilization efforts should address and educate families about family values. The importance of a health home environment and its impact on children and their futures should be part of the community- based programs. Similarly, in the literature it was stated that empowering parents on the risk and protective factors of adolescent problem behaviors has also been identified to be a gateway approach in curbing juvenile delinquency.

The narratives of the participants suggested that the existing medical care provided to female juvenile is poor and, in some cases, non-existent. There is, thus, a need to improve the quality of the medical care that is provided to female juveniles rehabilitated in the remand home and to introduce such care into center where it is lacking. Central to this improvement is the need to increase the current staff strength of the medical personnel in the remand home. It is anticipated that implementing these measures may encourage more female juvenile to speak up about their health problems and preventative measures may be taken to safeguard their health.

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Great emphasis should be given on appropriate separation of the youths based on violent and non-violent juveniles. There should be an appropriate separation of playing ground (recreational place) for male and female juveniles in the Remand and Rehabilitation Center.

To conclude, these are more specific recommendations for the rehabilitation center to design gender-responsive rehabilitation programs. With the results provided via this study, the researcher recommend the remand home consider the following in order to improve their treatment and rehabilitation services provided to the female delinquent: (a) review legislative relative to gender-responsive programs; (b) consider specialized training for officers and in approaches that are gender-responsive; (c) capitalize on current services that have some success with meeting the needs of female delinquents and identify their service gaps; (d) continue collaborative effort between community organizations and the juvenile justice agency; (e) consider public investment of a significant nature in the area of funding for preventing female juvenile from engaging in delinquency.

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Annexes**Annex A- Matrix Table 1-** Socio-Demographic Information of Juveniles Participated in the In-Depth Interviews.

No	Participant's Pseudo Names	Age	Sex	Educational Level	Years of Stay in the Remand Home	Living Place before Rehabilitation	No. of Recidivated
1	Aster	15	F	Drop out for one year before rehabilitation now she is 6 th	One year and two months	Employed as housemaid	First-time offender
2	Seble	14	F	5 th	One year	Employed as nanny	“ “
3	Sara	15	F	7 th	Eight months	Live with grandmother	“ “
4	Hana	13	F	6 th	Ten months	Live with step mother	“ “
5	Helen	14	F	Drop out for a year before rehabilitation yet not continued. She is 5 th	Six months	Live in the street	“ “
6	Mahilet	15	F	Drop out for two years before rehabilitation. now she 6 th	Two years	Live in the street	“ “
7	Kokeb	14	F	8 th	One year	Live with her parent	“ “
8	Selam	14	F	7 th	Nine months	Live with her single mother	“ “
9	Shita	15	F	7 th	One year and a half	Live with her parents	“ “

Annex B- Matrix Table 2- Demographic Information of Key Informants Interviewees.

No.	Assigned Code	Sex	Position	Work Experiences
1	KII-1	Male	Manager of the Remand and Rehabilitation Center	Three years as Manager of the Remand and rehabilitation center
2	KII-2	Male	Counselor	Two years
3	KII-3	Female	Counselor	Three years

FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY...**Annex C- Informed Consent Form**

I am a graduate student at Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work. I have contacted you today in order to carry out an interview for a study that aims to understand the factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency among female juvenile delinquents and the way they are treating and rehabilitating in the center. I am doing this study for the education purpose that I am attending in Addis Ababa University. This study will not be possible without the participation and partnership of you. Therefore, I kindly request your participation by providing genuine information, which is very imperative for the success of the study.

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

If you are willing to be recorded which is essential to correctly capture the conversations for later use, the recordings will be kept in a safe place and will not be exposed to another party. The notes that I will take and the record will be destroyed after six months. The final results of the study, which will not include any information that could identify you, will be submitted to the School of Social Work. The interview will take a half and an hour. If something is unclear or if you have any doubts what so ever, please inform me. I would like you to sign below if you agree to participate in the study. I thank you in advance for your participation.

FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY...**For the participant:**

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

Participant's code _____

Signature and Date: _____

For the Researcher:

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

The researcher name: Tesfamariam Mebratu

Date: _____

Contact number: 251912916200

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Annex D-In-depth Interview Guide for the Female Juvenile Delinquents

A. Socio Demographic Information

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

B. Life Experiences of Juvenile before Rehabilitation

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

Probing questions:

2.1. Can you describe the composition of your family and other members in your household? How would you describe your relationship with your parents?

2.2. Can you tell me how your typical day in school was like? Probe some of the challenges you confronted in your school?

2.3. Can you describe the neighborhood you were living in? (Kind of people, their occupation, some activities there, structures).

2.4. Do you have a friend who has been arrested by the police before? Do you feel that you had peer pressure to engage in criminality as a juvenile? If yes, explain

3. What do you think would be the possible factors that contribute for females to involve in delinquent behavior?

C. Prevention and Rehabilitation Services

1. What kind of rehabilitation services you have been receiving in the remand home?

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2. How do you think the current prevention and rehabilitation programs influence female juvenile delinquents?
3. Do you think the treatment and rehabilitation services are based on the special needs of girl's (Do they accommodate specific need of females?)
4. Do you think the treatment and rehabilitation services are equally effective for both male and female delinquents?

D. Available Social Services (Education, health, Sanitation and others)

1. Are there clinics, hospitals, emergency centers facilities inside the compound? Have you ever received services from this center if yes, how did you got?
2. Would you please tell me about the sanitary conditions, bathing, and toilet of the center? Are there separate bathing, sanitary and toilet for female juvenile delinquents?
3. Have you ever received sanitary services (soap, napkin and modest) from the remand home specifically given for female?
4. Is there counseling room in the compound? If yes, have you attained any counseling session?

E. Experience in the Rehabilitation Center

1. Can you tell me more about your normal routine in this remand and rehabilitation center?
I.e. From Monday-Sunday.
2. Can you describe your relationship with your family members ever since you were brought to this remand and rehabilitation center?
3. How is the remand and rehabilitation center helping you in the re-socialization process?
4. How can the remand home make your life profitable upon your release?

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5. Do you have any additional comments, including your experience of this interview that you would like to add at this time?

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

Annex E-Interview Guide for Key Informants

A. Socio Demographic Information

- a. Pseudo Name.....
 - b. Age
 - c. Sex
 - d. Work position in the remand and rehabilitation center?
 - e. For how long have you been working for remand and rehabilitation center?
1. Would you please tell me about how you understand juvenile delinquency? Probe: what are the age category and the types of act that are considered as crime by the juvenile?
 2. What types of offenses are mostly committed by the juvenile delinquents? Probe: if there are differences or similarities between male and female juvenile delinquents.
 3. Can you tell me about the major programs implemented, coordinated or referred by the remand home for rehabilitating the juvenile delinquents?
 4. How do you think the current prevention and rehabilitation programs influence female delinquents? Transition into the community? How does this transition differ from that of male delinquents?
 5. Does the remand home have a special treatment, services or programs separately for female juvenile delinquents? Probe (In terms of specific rehabilitation programs, specific services to accommodate the needs of females).

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6. Are there special behaviors or needs you observed among female juveniles in this remand home (such as Emotional, Physical; Sanitation, Bathing and Toilet) if yes probe: how the remand home accommodates these special needs of the females?
7. Are there gender- based vocational programs? If yes what are, if not, how the current programs could be improved to specifically meet the needs of female juvenile delinquents?
8. Are there female juveniles who reoffend (recidivist) after leaving the remand home? If yes, what efforts are made on the current treatment programs on recidivism among female delinquents?
9. Do you think the current prevention and rehabilitation programs for males and females juvenile delinquents are equally effective? Probe: if there are needs to develop gender-appropriate and specific interventions programs for juvenile delinquents.
10. Can you describe about the experiences that contribute to juvenile delinquency and do you think the causes of delinquency are the same for both male and female juveniles?
11. What are the opportunities and challenges, short and long term plans of the remand home in preventing and rehabilitating the juvenile delinquents?
12. Do you have any additional comments that you would like to add?

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

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Annex F-Observation Check List

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

1. Demography

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

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

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

3. Activities of the Juvenile Delinquents

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

4. Communication

- How often do the juvenile delinquents meet their family and friends? In what settings?
- What kind of interaction and communication do the juvenile have with staff members, among the juvenile? (Male to male female to female and vice versa).

5. Recreation

- Are there recreational centers within the compound?
- What types of recreational activities are there and what is the condition?

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የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ቤት

የተከበራችሁ የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች

ስሜ ተስፋሚያም መብራቱ ይባላል፡፡ በ አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በሶሻል ወርክ የትምህርት ክፍል 2ኛ ዓመት የሚከተር ደግሪ ተሜ ስሆን በአሁኑ ሰዓት የመሠረቱ ጽሁፌን በመከራት ላይ እገኛለሁ፡፡ የጥናቱ ዓላማ፡ ወጣት ሴት ታራማዎች ወንጀል ለመፈፀም የሚደርጋቸው የአኗኗር ሁኔታዎችና ልምዶቻቸው እና የሚደረግላቸው የማገገሚያ ነባራዊ ሁኔታ ለመረዳት ነው፡፡

የተሳትፎ ቅደመ - ተከተሎች፡

ይህ ቃለ መጠይቅ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ለሁለተኛ ደግሪ ማክናታይያ ጽሁፍ ለማዘጋጀት የሚደረግ ሲሆን መረጃው ከባለቤቱ ፍቃድ ወጪ ለ ሶስተኛ ወገን ተላልፎ የሚሰጥ መሆኑን ማረጋገጥት አወዳለሁ፡፡ ጥናቱ ትክክለኛ እና ችግር ፈቺ እንዲሆን የሚሰጠው መረጃዎች ጥራት ጉልህ ድርሻ ስላለው ትክክለኛ መረጃ እንዲሰጠኝ በአክብሮት እየጠየኩ ለቃለ ምልልሱ ፍቃደኛ ስለሆኑ ከልብ አመክግናለሁ፡፡

ጥናቱን ስኬታማ እንዲሆን የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች ማኔ ከፍተኛ በመሆኑ በቃለ - መጠይቁ ጊዜ ለጥያቄዎቹ ትክክለኛውን መልስ እንዲሰጡ እንዲያብራሩ ተደርጓል፡፡ እንዲሁም ከጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች የተገኘውን መረጃ በአግባቡ ለመያዝ እንዲቻል ቃለ - መጠይቁ በደምጽ መቅጃ መሰሪያ የተሳታፊዎች ፍቃደኝነት መከራከር ባደረገ መልኩ እንዲከናወን ተደርጓል፡፡

እኔ ከዚህ በታች ፊርማዬን ያስቀመጥኩት የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ ከዚህ በላይ ያለውን መረጃ በማንበብ እና በመረዳት በፍቃደኝነት በጥናቱ ወስጥ ለመስተፍ ተስማማቻለሁ፡፡ በዚህ ጥናት ላይ ስሳተፍም በፈቃደኝነት ሲሆን በቃለ-መጠይቁ ጊዜም ያልገቡኝን ነገሮች በመጠየቅ ትክክለኛ መረጃ ለ መስጠት ያለኝን ፈቃደኝነት በፊርማዬ አረጋግጣለሁ፡፡

ማረጋገጫ - በዚህ ጥናት ላይ ስሳተፍም በፈቃደኝነት ሲሆን በቃለ-መጠይቁ ጊዜም ያልገቡኝን ነገሮች በመጠየቅ ትክክለኛ መረጃ ለመስጠት ፈቃደኝነት በፊርማዬ አረጋግጣለሁ፡፡

FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY...

የተሳታፊው:.....

የአጥኚው ስም:.....

ፊርማ

ፊርማ..... .

ቀን

ቀን.....

ጥናቱን በተመለከተ ለማንኛውም ግልፅ ያልሆነ ጥያቄ፤ ማበራሪያ ወይም የጥናቱ ወጠት ማወቅ ከፈለጉ

የሚከተለውን አድራሻ መጠቀም ይችላሉ: :

የአጥኚው ስም: - ተስፋሚያም መብራቱ

ስልክ ቁጥር: 09 12 91 62 00

የጥናቱ አሜሪካ ስም: - ዶ/ር አሸናፊ ሀጎስ

FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY...

ቅፅ ለ

የቃለ-መጠይቅ መመሪያ ክፍል 1

በጥናቱ ላይ ለመሳተፍ ወጣት ሴት ታራማቾች የተዘጋጀ

ሀ. ክፍል አንድ ግላዊ መረጃ

- 1. ዕድሜ.....
- 2. የትውልድ ቦታ.....
- 3. የትምህርት ደረጃ.....
- 4. የመጠያ ኮድ.....

ለ. ለወጣት ጥፋተኝነት የሚደርጉ የአኗኗር ሁኔታዎችና መንስኤዎችን

- 1. ለምን ያህል ጊዜ አዘህ ሚሮም እና በማኅበራዊ ተቀማቻዎች?
- 2. ከሚሮም በፊት ያለሽ የሂወት ልምድ ምን ይመስላል?
 - 2.1. ከሚሮም በፊት ያለሽ ቤተሰባዊ ቅርርብና ግንኙነት የአኗኗር ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል?
 - 2.2 የትምህርት ቤት ሂወት ምን ይመስላል ወጠታማ ነበርሽ? በት/ቤት ህይወት ለጠጥ ያጋጠመሽ

ችግር?

2.3. ከአስር በፊት የነበሩት ጓደኞች የግንኙነት ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል?

3. ለወጣት ሴት ጥፋተኝነት የሚደርጉ የአኗኗር ሁኔታዎች ልምዶች መንስኤዎችን ምን ለሆኑ የችላሉ?

ሐ. በሚሮም እና በማኅበራዊ ተቀማቻ ስለሚጠጡ ፕሮግራሞች

- 1. በ ሚሮም እና በማኅበራዊ ተቀማቻ ውስጥ ምን አይነት ጥበቃና እንክብካቤ እየተደረገ ነው?
- 2. በሚሮም እና በማኅበራዊ ተቀማቻ ውስጥ ያለው (የመሞከረ፣ የማገፊት፣ የመገንጠል፣ የመዘናኛ አገልግሎት ምን ይመስላል?
- 3. አሁን ይተሰጡ ያሉት የሚሮም የመገንጠል አገልግሎቶች ለ ወጣት ሴት ታራማቾች ልዩ ፊላንት ያሞክራ ነው?
- 4. አሁን ይተሰጡ ያሉት የሚሮም የመገንጠል አገልግሎቶች ለወጣት ሴት ታራማቾች ምን አይነት ለውጥ ያመጣል?

መ በሚሮም እና በማኅበራዊ ተቀማቻ ስለሚጠጡ አገልግሎቶች

- 1. በሚሮም በማኅበራዊ ተቀማቻ ውስጥ የጠፍ አገልግሎት አለ አንች ተገልግለሽ ታወቅዋለሽ ወይ ከተገልግለሽ እንዴት አገኘሽ?

FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY...

2. በተቋሙ ላይ ስለሌላ የንፅህና አገልግሎቶች ልትነግረኝ ትችያለሽ (ሻዎሪ፣ ሽንት ቤት) ለሴት የተለዩ አለ ወይ?

3. ለሴት የምስጥ የንፅህና መጠበቂያ ቁሳቁስ ተቀብለሽ ታወቂለሽ (ሞደሰ፣ ሳሙኤል፣ ሶፍት) .?

4. አዚ ግቢ ወስጥ የምቀር አገልግሎት ይሰጣል ወይ አዎ ከሆኔ ተሰትራሽ ታወቂለሽ ወይ?

5. በተቋሙ ውስጥ መደበኛ የትምህርት አገልግሎት ይሰጣል?

ሠ በተቋሙ ውስጥ ግዜ ስለ ማለፍ

1. የእለት እለት ወላሻ በተቋሙ ውስጥ ልትነግረኝ ትችያለሽ?

2. ወደ ተቋሙ ከመጣሽ በዋለ ከቤተሰቦችሽ ጋር ያለሽ ግንኙነት ልትነግረኝ ትችያለሽ?

3. ከጠቆሞቻችሁ ጋር በስንት ጊዜና ለስንት ሠዕት ትገናኛላችሁ?

4. ተቋሙ ከጥፋጥሽ እንድትታረሚ ምን ያህል ጠቃሚ ድጋፍ ያደርግልሻል?

አመሰግናለሁ!!!

FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY...

ቅፅ ሐ

የቃለ-መጠይቅ መመሪያ ክፍል 2

በጥናቱ ላይ ለሚጠቀሱ ሚሊዮን አና ማህገም ተቃም ለሚከሩ ባለሙያዎች የተዘጋጀ ክፍል አንድ ግላዊ መረጃ

1) ፆታ

2) የትምህርት ደረጃ

3) የስራ አገልግሎት

4) የቢሮ ሀላፊነት

1. ወጣት አጥፊ ምን ማለት ነው ከስንት አመት እስከ ስንት አመት ያለትን ያጠቃልላል?

2. ለወጣት አጥፊነት የሚደርጉ መንስኤዎች ምንድን ናቸው?

3. ወጣት ታራሚዎች ምን አይነት ጥፋት ያጠፉሉ በወጣት ሴት እና ወንድ ማከል ልይነት አለ?

4. በተቋሙ ውስጥ ስለ አለ ሚሊዮን እና ማህገም ፕሮግራሞች ልትነግረኝ/ኚ ትችላለክ?

5. ሚሊዮን እና ማህገም ተቋሙ ወጣት አጥፊነትን ለመቀነስ እና ለመከላከል ያደረገው ጥረት ምን ይመስላል ?

6. ሚሊዮንና ማህገም ተቋሙ ለወጣት ሴት ታራሚዎች የተለየ አገልግሎት አለ?

(ከፕሮግራም አንፃር፣ ከአገልግሎት አንፃር) ?

7. ወጣት ሴት ታራሚዎች የተለዩ ፍላጎት አላቸው ወይ (ከስነ ልቦና አንፃር፣ ከቁሳቁስ፣ ከንፅና አንፃር) ? አዎ ከሆኑ ተቋሙ እንዴት የ ወጣት ሴት ታራሚዎች የተለዩ ፍላጎት እያሟላ ይገኛል?

8. የተግባር አደ ጥበብ አገልግሎት አለ ወይ አዎ ከሆኑ ለሴት የተለዩ የአደጥበብ ሥልጠና አለ ወይ?

9. ወጣት ሴት ታራሚዎች ከሚሊዮን ሴት ከወጡ በዋላ ወንጀል ሰረተው ተመልሰው ይገባሉ?

10. ወጣት አጥፊነትን በሚጥሉ ከሌሎች ባለድርሻ አካላት ማለትም ፍርድቤቶች

፣ ትምህርት ቤቶች ፣ ከሚሰሩበት ጋር የተደረጉ ወይደቶች አሉ ካለ ምን የተገኘ ወጠኛ አለ?

11. ተቋሙ የምንጋጥመው ተግዳራቶችና ምቹ ሁኔታ ምንድናቸው ? አመሰግናለሁ!!!

FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY...**Letter of Declaration**

I, the undersigned declare that, this is my original work and has not been presented for degree at other university and all the source of materials used for the research project have been dually acknowledged.

Researcher's Name: Tesfamariam Mebratu

Signature: _____

Date: 5/29/2017

Place: Adds Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Date of Submission: May 29, 2017

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as the thesis advisor.

Advisor's Name: Ashenafi Hagos (PhD)

Signature: _____

Date: _____