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Socio-Economic Causes of Juvenile Delinquency: The Case of Addis Ababa Remand Home

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Approval of Board of Examiners

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: THE
CASE OF REMAND HOME IN LIDETA SUB-CITY**

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Declaration

I Yemsrach Dessalegn, hereby declare that this thesis entitled "socio economic causes of juvenile delinquency " is my original work and has not been submitted in whole or in part for any degree or qualification to any other university or institution. Any sources of information used in this thesis have been duly acknowledged through proper citation.

I affirm that all contributions from others to this work, including ideas, data, and text, have been appropriately referenced and acknowledged. Any assistance received in the preparation of this thesis from individuals or organizations has been acknowledged in the acknowledgments section.

I further declare that this thesis represents my own independent work, except where explicitly stated otherwise. I take full responsibility for any errors or omissions contained herein.

Yemsrach Dessalegn

Date: June/2024

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Abstract

One of the major objectives of the study was to investigate the social causes of juvenile delinquency. Accordingly, this study revealed that peer influence is one of the social causes, followed by broken homes (divorce, death of one parent or both), and low family attachment with parents as the major social causes of juvenile delinquency. The other objective of this study was to investigate the economic causes of juvenile delinquency. Accordingly, this study demonstrated that poverty is one of the economic causes of juvenile delinquency, followed by unemployment as the main economic causes of juvenile delinquency.

The present study focused on identifying the socioeconomic causes of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa Remand Home. The subjects for this study were 13 juvenile delinquents (3 females) between 9 and 17 years of age who were undergoing rehabilitation in the Remand Home. Purposive sampling techniques were used to select the participants. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis by categorizing them into themes.

In this study, the researcher discovered that practically all of the delinquents entered the Lideta remand home facility through theft, selling, and using drugs.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, socioeconomic causes, peer influence, broken homes, family attachment, poverty, unemployment, Addis Ababa Remand Home, thematic analysis.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Juvenile delinquency refers to criminal behavior committed by children or young people, who are then referred to as juvenile delinquents. Additionally, it is the legal word for criminal activity committed by kids who have been identified as having troublesome conduct. The origins of juvenile delinquency actually date back to the early days when governments all over the world had shoddy laws that provided children a great deal of freedom, while some of them started out as youth rebellion. Juvenile delinquency is an issue that is brought on by a bad upbringing, a dysfunctional family, and peer pressure.(OJJDP, 2020).

Juveniles who live in unfavorable conditions are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior frequently. Among these challenging situations, poverty, family breakup, domestic violence, being an orphan or growing up in a family that struggles to meet basic requirements like food and shelter, parental drunkenness, and a crowded home are the factors that contribute to young people turning to crime. The other factor contributing to juvenile delinquency, which is also mentioned byViolaine (2011), is having a mental health issue. Given the various conditions present in those regions of a country, the most urbanized areas will also be those where adolescent delinquency is most prevalent.

It may be difficult to completely abolish poverty, which is thought to be the cause of all difficulties and issues in the nation. Juvenile offenders would still be running amok across the

nation if there was poverty. In many civilizations, juvenile delinquency is a serious issue since it harms victims, offenders, and society as a whole. (Nas et al., 2005, cited in Nayak, 2013).

The causes and conditions for juvenile crimes are usually found at each level of societal structure, such as social institutions, social groups, and organizations, interpersonal relations. The most important of which are described as, Economic and social factors, socio-economic instability is often linked to persistent unemployment and low incomes among the young, which can increase the possibility that they will engage in criminal activities, cultural aspects Delinquent behavior frequently happens in social contexts when expectations of appropriate behavior have collapsed. Urbanization: According to geographical study, nations with higher rates of urbanization also tend to have higher rates of reported crimes than do those with robust rural communities and lifestyles.(Loeber& Farrington, 1998).

Juvenile delinquency is strongly correlated with inadequate parental control, weak internal links and integration, and premature autonomy. The ongoing process of urbanization in developing countries is contributing to juvenile involvement in criminal behavior, family-dysfunctional, family settings-characterized by conflict, and these factors are all influenced by these factors(Mooney et al., 1997).

According to Andargachew (1992), One of the emerging nations where the majority of people are subsistence farmers is Ethiopia. The bulk of those who are poor are young. Millions of children in Ethiopia are also without care and protection due to widespread poverty, fast urbanization, drought and hunger, armed conflict, destabilization of family life, etc.Some of this is Ethiopia is a nation with deeply ingrained cultural beliefs that have endured for many years. Ethiopian children have been subjected to abuse, neglect, and/or maltreatment as a result of these and other related sociocultural factors.Although there isn't enough data to adequately describe

the juvenile delinquency issue in Ethiopia, what is known from the police indicates that the issue is occasionally frighteningly growing. Not only the rise in the number, but also the severity and proportion of juvenile offenses relative to adult charges, should raise concerns. Additionally, the proportion of kids who are at-risk for becoming delinquents has grown to an alarming level and needs to be addressed immediately to avoid becoming a major social issue.

In Ethiopia, juvenile delinquency was less of an issue than vagrancy. Many street boys, according to survey research conducted in urban areas, were migrants from nearby rural areas who came to the cities in search of employment and education. When they were unsuccessful in their efforts, they stayed on the streets and began begging or working odd jobs like working as partners in markets rather than going back to their villages where life was not much better. (Andargachew, 1992).

1.2.Statement of the Problem

Numerous studies on the various aspects of juvenile delinquency have been undertaken worldwide. The majority of studies on juvenile delinquency that have been done thus far have concentrated on its causes, prevention, programs, and juvenile justice system.

John (2010) and Augustine (2012) both conducted studies on the cause contributing to adolescent delinquency in Ghana and Kenya, respectively. According to the findings of their study, factors such as labeling by neighbors, deviant peer associations, drug use, poverty, divorce, and disinterest in the classroom are all causes for juvenile delinquency. Bertrand (2001) has studied intervention 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.

Researchers Vaishal and Kumbha (2017) examined the main socioeconomic and psychological causes of juvenile delinquency as well as the numerous government initiatives for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. Their study's findings indicate that there are a number of factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency, which may typically be categorized into three categories: social, psychological, and economic factors.

There is other research on juvenile delinquency completed in Ethiopia in addition to the studies described above that were done in other nations. SisayZegeye (2016) conducted study on the causes of juvenile delinquency, and the results show that peer pressure, broken homes (divorce, death of one parent or both parents, migration), and economic issues were the main contributors. Furthermore, the most severe offenses perpetrated by young people were theft, robbery, and murder. Almost all delinquents were rehabilitated by robbery and theft with at least one of their friends. Bethlehem Wondimu (2014), conducted a comparative study on juvenile delinquency between Addis Ababa and out of Addis Ababa, the study aimed at comparing and understanding juvenile delinquency between Addis Ababa raised juveniles and juveniles who raised out of Addis Ababa. The conclusion shows that both groups' delinquency rates are caused by dysfunctional families, peer pressure, and a lack of access to fundamental needs. Additionally, parental care is mentioned as a distinct cause for street life among Addis Ababa youth as well as for youth engagement in crime outside of Addis Ababa. Even if the sort of theft and its severity vary depending on the group, both groups are found to conduct theft as a typical form of delinquency.

Additionally, Abebe Yilma (2018) conducted research on the causes of juvenile delinquency and effective prevention strategies. The results show that economic issues, peer pressure, environmental influences, parental alcoholism and overcrowding families, inadequate family

support, family breakdown, a lack of proper child development and care skills, media influence, illegal child trafficking, and a lack of social institutions' involvement in delinquency prevention are the major causes.

Although there are studies on the socio-economic causes of juvenile delinquency, there is little information available on the primary steps that the government has taken to reintegrate the juveniles after they enter the center. Thus, one of the objectives of this study is to explore the main measures taken by the government for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquency. Therefore, my study will try to study not only the socio-economic causes of juvenile delinquency but also the measures taken by the government for rehabilitating juvenile delinquents.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

The research paper aims to investigate and analyze the socio-economic factors contributing to juvenile delinquency.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives include:

1. To examine the social factors influencing juvenile delinquency.
2. To investigate the economic factors contributing to juvenile delinquency.
3. To explore governmental interventions aimed at rehabilitating juvenile delinquents.

1.4. Major Research Questions

- What are the social factors influencing juvenile delinquency?
- What economic factors contribute to juvenile delinquency?

- What measures does the government implement for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents?

1.5. Significance of the Study

In emerging nations today, juveniles are committing serious and violent crimes at an alarming rate. Juveniles are increasingly engaging in alcohol- and drug-related felonies, in addition to violent crimes against people and property (Paylor, 2010). Delinquency was made worse by economic decline, poverty, and unplanned and unrestricted migration from rural to urban regions in quest of better working conditions (Sisay, 2015).

One nation where the problem of juvenile delinquency has received little attention is Ethiopia. The issue is periodically becoming worse at an alarming rate. Investigating the socio-economic causes of juvenile delinquency is the goal of this investigation.

By providing some light on the role of the family in enhancing juvenile delinquency, this study will assist in giving policy makers background knowledge that will guide them in developing and implementing policies concerning juvenile delinquency.

The study will be helpful, especially to social workers, sociologists, policy makers and psychologists who will be able to explain to juveniles and the possible areas which can cause an of stress in their lives and thereby gradually help in making them responsible citizens. The study focuses on the social and economic changes in our society that have led to the rise in delinquent acts.

1.6. Scope Of the Study

This study focuses on juvenile delinquents involved in delinquent behavior and currently receiving rehabilitation services in the remand and rehabilitation services in the remand and rehabilitation center of Lideta sub city. The study limits its scope to assessing the socio-economic causes of juvenile delinquency. For this study, data will be collected from juvenile delinquents and the remand home administration staff. Regarding geographical area, this study will be bound to the only remand and rehabilitation center for juvenile delinquents who are found in Addis Ababa Lideta sub-city administration.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

As a new researcher, I have faced several difficulties. The hardest one was while the data was being collected. Since the study participants were young people, building a rapport with them took longer. Even after building a rapport, they refused to divulge certain facts that could have improved the study's outcome.

1.8. Definition of Key Terms

- **Delinquency:** is generally thought to mean criminal behavior committed by juveniles under the legal age of adulthood. (Hirschi ,1969: 47)
- **Juvenile:** Any person with the age between 9 and 15 o Delinquent behavior: misconduct which is legally punishable or disapproved by the society.
- **Crime:** Italian positivist Rafael Garaffalo defines crime as "an act that offends the moral sentiment of piety and probity in society" (Andargachew,1998: 9).

- **Juvenile delinquency:** refers to crimes committed by young people who should not be treated like adult offenders.
- **Remand Home:** A detention home for juvenile offenders.
- **Rehabilitation:** Is the re-integration into society of a convicted person and the main objective of modern penal policy, to counter habitual offending, also known as criminal recidivism.
- **Socio economic:** relating to or concerned with the interaction social and economic factors.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

In our society, it is frequently believed that young people are incapable of committing significant crimes. This perspective leads us to neither expect youngsters to commit crimes nor predict that young offenders would conduct crimes (Sternberg, 2005). The juvenile justice system redefines young criminals as juvenile delinquents rather than classifying them in the same manner as adult offenders.

Young people are frequently thought to be incapable of committing serious crimes in our culture. From this vantage point, we can neither foretell nor anticipate that juvenile criminals will commit crimes. (2005) Sternberg Instead of classifying juvenile offenders in the same way as adult offenders, the juvenile justice system reclassifies them as juvenile delinquents.

2.2. Theoretical Explanations for the Socio -Economic Cause of Juvenile Delinquency

Many experts and academic areas have researched juvenile delinquency. These experts and diverse fields might be grouped under distinct sociological and psychological viewpoints. Four major theories have been chosen from sociological perspectives. The four primary theories have been chosen from the psychological views, and they are differential social organization theory, sub-cultural theory, anomie theory, and cultural deviance theory. Social learning theory, psychodynamic problem-solving theory, psychoanalytic theory, and social control theory are a few of them.

2.2.2. Psychological Perspective

Psychologists asserted that mental illness or personality disorders are the cause of crime. They place more emphasis on mental illness and guilt as the main causes of crime. Delinquent behavior may be related to uneven mental development, under or over development of mental processes, a lack of mental control, mental defects and disorders, or a combination of these variables. (Neumer, 1956, p. 100). According to psychologists, the severity of the issue could be diminished by properly treating mental patients, especially juvenile offenders.

2.2.3. Social Learning Theory

According to social learning theorists (Bandura, 1979, as cited in Ainsworth, 2000), delinquent behaviors are learned through direct experience and observation, bad role models, or a lack of reinforcement of normative actions. They emphasize the observable benefits of deviant behavior (particularly when attractive alternatives are not available and non-tangible rewards such as approval by social status among peers or attention from parents).

Both the promises of future rewards and the danger of future punishment present once a kid engages in delinquent activity. However, despite the youth's likelihood of being caught (arrested) and their potential to "get away with" delinquent behavior (an event that helps to reinforce the behavior), it is likely that their criminality or delinquency will continue (Garranshah, 1986, as cited in Adler, 1995).

2.2.4. Psycho-Analytical Theory

The pioneering work of Sigmund Freud has served as the foundation for a multitude of hypotheses that make up psychoanalytic theory, which has been developed by psychoanalysts since the turn of the twentieth century. These theories typically contend that delinquent behavior happens when the superego's restraining forces conscience one's and self-ideal and the ego the

intermediary between the super ego, the id, and reality are unable to restrain energy. According to psychoanalytic theory, the id instincts which are fundamentally anti-social and immoral in nature determine human nature to a considerable extent. (Zastrow, 1996)

Zastrow (1996) argues that early childhood experiences have a profound impact on one's current behavior. Suppressed painful memories, unconscious conflicts, and fixations are believed to lead to deviant behavior.

2.2.5. Psycho-Dynamic Problem-Solving Theory

Deviant behavior is seen by psychodynamic problem-solving theory as being manufactured by the personality as a means of resolving some adjustment issue. The issues are typically seen as a conflict between different elements of the personality, such as desires, drives, fears, strivings, loyalties, codes of ethics, etc. Since the issue is typically viewed as a personality conflict, situational elements are typically downplayed. (Zastrow, 1996)

Zastrow (1996) identifies a fundamental flaw in this theory: it is often very difficult or impossible to pinpoint the particular desires, impulses, anxieties, or moral principles that led someone to commit a crime. Unfulfilled sexual needs, a desire for aggression, and sentiments of inferiority, for instance, have all been put forth as reasons why people commit rape. It is believed that these motives are briefly satisfied during rape as the perpetrator experiences a sense of power and dominance.

2.2.6. Social Control Theory

According to the social control theory, a person's delinquent behavior depends on how strongly they are connected to traditional institutions, people, and ideals. According to Hirschi's Model (Hirschi, 1969), which was cited by Siegel, Welsh, and Senna et al. in (2003), an adolescent who has a strong commitment to and bond with society is less likely to engage in criminal behavior

because the bond is weakened by neglectful or rejecting parents, subpar academic performance, and deviant peers. Due to the fact that delinquency is by definition behavior that is contrary to accepted social standards, social control theory has been critiqued for having some circularity.

2.2.7. Sociological Perspective

The primary focus of criminologists has been sociology since they are aware that crime rates differ among social structure components, that societal changes have an impact on crime, and that social contact has a connection to criminality.

2.2.8. Cultural Deviance Theory

According to the cultural deviance theory, youth's desire to adhere to lower-class local cultural values that contradict with those of the larger community leads to delinquency. Being tough, never expressing fear, living in the present, and disobeying authority are examples of low-class ideals. It can be challenging for teenagers who have lower-class values and who look up to drug dealers, pimps, and criminals to win over teachers or employers. They encounter a type of cultural clash and lose the ability to succeed in a respectable way; as a result, they band together in gangs and indulge in criminal and pessimistic activity. (Siegal, Welsh and Senna, 2003).

2.3. Differential Social Organizational Theory

In the development of this idea, Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cressey (1996), referenced in Ainsworth (2000), stand out. Generally speaking, they were focused on the issue of why criminal behavior happens in the first place. They formed their theory by describing how crime and delinquency rates and distribution vary between urban and rural locations. They claim that "social influences are rather homogeneous, harmonious, and constant in non-literate and peasant communities." These societies have low rates of crime due to normatively competing social structures and social pluralism. The normative congruence that results from this social

heterogeneity. In contrast to those in peasant communities, social effects are frequently uncoordinated and harmonious. As a result, "the informal societies' resistance to nonconformity has diminished, allowing people to more readily veer towards breaking the law"(Ainsworth, 2000).

2.3.1. Anomie Theory

"People's aspiration, and therefore their definition of success and failure, are to a large extent determined by goals set for them by their culture," is the premise of Robert Merton's anomie theory. As mentioned in Alder (1995), Robert Merton and Robert Nesbit (1976). But not every person of the society is able to achieve their objectives because of the culture.

Anomie is the state that people enter when their desires cannot be satisfied by genuine pursuits. According to Merton, anomie emerges when there is a significant gap between institutionalized means for achieving cultural values and those goals themselves. People are thus obliged to use whatever means are available, and in places where anomie is more prevalent, crime and delinquency are more likely to be common.

The gap between culturally defined goals and socially accepted means of pursuing them was described by Robert Merton as anomie. According to him, the collapse of societal norms made it difficult to create long-lasting tools that could serve as behavioral guidelines for individuals. A disconnect between culturally mandated goal and socially regulated routes for attaining such aspirations might be seen as an indication of criminal and other aberrant conduct. Where anomie is more prevalent, people are compelled to use illegal or immoral means to get what they want, which inevitably raises the crime and delinquency rates(Johnson, 1978, pp. 126-127).

2.3.2. Sub-Cultural Theory

Diverse theories, like Albert Cohen (1960) and others cited in Alder, Muller, and Laufer et al., 2001, have different perspectives on crime and delinquency. They believed that these issues were a result of people trying to fit in with cultures or subcultures that were distinct from those of urban society.

In order to further his point, Cohen used the example of male lower-class offenders in the United States. He assumed that in American society, men of all social classes are held to the same standards, particularly when they leave home and compete with other young people in settings like school and the workplace. Children from lower socioeconomic classes are less likely to meet these criteria successfully in this regard. They can so discover that their respect for themselves has been compromised (Merton & Nisbet, 1976, as cited in Alder, 1995).

2.4. Causes Of Juvenile Delinquency

2.4.1. Social Causes

2.4.1.1. The Family

Of all the social institutions, the family is the most important. Early and crucial stages of a child's socialization take place in the family. Children's important moral and religious beliefs and their awareness of right and evil are mostly instilled by families. (Regoli and Hewitt, 2000). The family has undergone tremendous change as a social institution over the past century. Some of these changes have led to increased stress, anxiety, and even violence inside the family, which has contributed to delinquency in one way or another. These adjustments are explored in more detail below.

2.4.1.2. Broken Home

A family unit that has been broken up by a spouse's death, divorce, or separation is referred to as a "broken home." According to recent studies, delinquency may have been exacerbated by broken homes (Glueck, 1970; Bynum & Thompson, 1992; Regoli & Hewitt, 2000). Any disturbance to the family institution is likely to have a detrimental effect on the socialization process because the family is typically the main agent of socialization as a social institution. Put another way, both the structural reality of single parenting as a result of divorce and the actual divorce process has negative effects on the family's children.

Rutter (1971) asserted that the dissolution of a family caused by divorce or desertion is substantially more likely to have a negative impact on the children than the dissolution brought on by the death of the parents. Multiple divorces increase the likelihood that children will report higher levels of anxiety and despair. Sherman (1992) reaffirmed that in addition to the emotional strain brought on by the death of a parent, there is also stress brought on by the ensuing loss of income and the potential decline in childcare standards that could result from a parent being abruptly left to manage alone. When a relationship ends during the child's formative years, when dependency is at its most, the effects are likely to be more severe. If the separation is the result of hostility between parents and children, the emotional anguish is likely to endure for a long time.

In conclusion, Chelene (1991) argued that a large portion of the risk is probably caused by enduring family difficulties that occur before, during, and after divorce. These alterations do represent a sizable risk indication for criminal behavior. The resultant stress can present itself in a variety of ways, such as drug use, gang membership, and engagement in violent crime.

2.4.1.3. Parental Supervision

Parenting requires effective parental supervision, according to Patterson (1980), which includes establishing a set of "house rules" and making them known to children. The child's friends, areas that are off limits, curfews, and when they should arrive home from school should all be covered by house rules. Parents should be aware of their children's academic performance, attendance at school, any potential drug or alcohol usage, and their friends' activities. He comes to the conclusion that effective supervision indirectly reduces the contact of the youth with environments, behaviors, and peers that encourage criminality.

Sherman (1992) claims that parents who are lax in their supervision, such as when they let their kids roam the streets without a set time for return or knowledge of their whereabouts, are more likely to produce delinquents. This is especially true if the parents live in areas with a high delinquency rate. Criminal parents also set erroneous standards for supervision and exhibit erroneous attitudes about authority, which they pass on to their kids. To identify whether youngsters would be "non-fighters," Haapasalo and Temblay (1994) looked at aggressiveness in samples of more than 1000 boys in Montreal. They came to the conclusion that non-fighters appeared to receive the most supervision and that high levels of fighting were linked to low levels of supervision. While concurring with them, Baines and Farrel (1992) concluded that strong parental support was a significant factor in reducing delinquency after studying a sample of 699 adolescents and their families.

2.4.1.4. Parental Attachment and Family Interaction

Parents can also affect their children's conduct by being emotionally close to them. It is likely that kids who get along well with their parents would follow their instructions and behave properly. Open communication between parents and children is more common when there is a strong attachment. Attachment to parents is a critical component of the "social tie," according to

social control theorists, and is crucial in protecting a child from delinquency (Bynum and Thomson) (1992).Hirschi (1969) found that kids who had a close social connection to their parents were more likely to experience their family's "psychological presence" when they were out in the world. He believed that "love, respect, and affectional identity" were significant delinquency inhibitors. In their study of parental connection and delinquency, Clark and Shields (1997) discovered that children who have difficulty talking with their parents or who communicate less frequently are more likely to commit significant offenses. Therefore, a significant contributing element to delinquency is parental rejection (Simons, 1989).

According to Bynum and Thomson (1992), family interaction has an endless number of potential outcomes and unquestionably varies from family to family and even within families, depending on the individuals involved and the specifics of the scenario. It has been demonstrated that there is an even stronger correlation between family violence and troubled kids. According to Strus et al. (1980)violence has become a common component of social dynamics in an increasing number of American households. This violence can range from spanking and pushing to shooting and stabbing.

2.4.1.5. School Effect

Children and teenagers receive the majority of their direction and education at school. Young kids get knowledge as well as numerous personal and social experiences at school.Children's behaviors at school vary as they progress through their education. Evidence suggests that strong positive leadership, high expectations for students, systematic monitoring of students' progress, good opportunities for students to take charge and participate in school life, the use of rewards and incentives, appropriate parental involvement in school activities, an academic emphasis and focus learning, and highquality purposeful learning are characteristics of effective schooling

(Mortimore, 1995). However, through poor performance, vandalism, physical aggression, the school atmosphere, and the development of social cliques, schools and other educational institutions can raise the likelihood of criminal behavior among students inside and outside of their institutions.

More research shows a link between criminality and subpar academic performance (Hawkins and Lishner, 1987). Poor performance may have long-lasting effects on a student's social and psychological development. Schafer and Polk (1976) noted that professionals, including teachers, frequently believe a link exists between academic failure and behavioral issues and categorically label some children as "dumb" or "bad." These kids' estrangement deepens as they become aware of this unfavorable assessment, and they engage in more truancy and other delinquent behavior. As a result, it's fairly typical to overhear these students saying things like "teacher so and so hates me very much." A child who performs poorly in school finds it frustrating and develops a negative self-concept.

Youths who struggle in school and become discouraged frequently go to their friends for approval instead of their parents and professors. In this peer reference group, they typically look for and locate others that support delinquent ideals and behavior and share a similar level of school discontent. The formation of various social cliques among pupils in the context of the educational environment comes last. The "normal high school subcultures," according to Yinger (1982), "are significantly distinct in social meaning from organizations devoted to truancy, petty stealing, machismo, hyper aggressiveness, and gang combat," with their emphasis on sports, pleasure, and a modicum of leaning. Yinger claimed that one reason why young people joined rebellious groups was due to their fear. The status and social identity of young people are closely related to their academic success. There are several of these social cliques in our Ethiopian

educational system, some of which are academically focused while others engage in deviant behavior including drug usage and extramarital sex. By engaging in physical conflict with other students or defying the school's authority, they can also demonstrate their autonomy. Being aggressive and defiant is a risk factor for delinquency.

2.4.1.6. Peer Groups

The impact of peer groups on delinquent behavior is one area of particular concern. It has long been known that troubled people frequently hang around with other troubled people and engage in a variety of antisocial behaviors (Reiss,1988).

Sutherland and Cressey (1978), among others, made the claim that criminal behavior is mostly learnt through interpersonal contacts in the peer group. In adolescence, the peer group aspect is more important. This is the decade of life, roughly between the ages of 10 - 24. A sound personality, which in this sense also indicates a non-violent personality, is developing throughout this crucial era for socialization. According to Siegrist (1995), adolescence is a relatively susceptible stage of life that interacts significantly with self-concept, self-consciousness, and self-control and leaves young people more open to engaging in risky and criminal activity.

The idea of risk-taking conduct, which is frequently categorized as dangerous or unhealthy, includes smoking, risky driving, unsafe sexual activity, the use of illegal drugs, alcohol abuse problems, and violence. Adolescent risk-taking is a necessary aspect of growth and acts as a way to advance in society.

According to research, peer conduct and peer group attitudes are both used to mitigate the consequences of delinquent peers (Warrs and Staffors, 1991). When a group is indulging in illegal or antisocial acts like using drugs, damaging property, robbing stores, and the like, there may be both explicit modeling of behavior and implicit pressures brought on by being with

peers. As a result, deviant peer groups are more prone to congregate in settings with lucrative criminal prospects, and environmental factors may also be at work (Cohen and Felson, 1979).

Overall, peer impacts are larger when persons are close friends with or spend a lot of time with antisocial peers, when the group openly supports their behavior, and when peer group activities have been shown to increase pressure to engage in antisocial activity (Agnew,1991).

2.4.1.7. Neighborhood/Community Impacts

The phrase "community and neighborhood" refers to the social and physical surroundings that a group of people share on a daily basis. According to Shaw and McKay (1969), juvenile offenders are ordinary adolescents who adhere to a different set of ideals. They assert that places with low rates of delinquency are distinguished by the homogeneity and constancy of traditional attitudes and values. Social disarray is a hallmark of high-delinquency settings. There are also adult criminals in these locations, therefore there is a higher chance that young people will be exposed to a criminal lifestyle since successful criminals educate young people who teach even younger people.

Weakened social control makes people feel more isolated from others and lessens the power of values and role models to bind young people to non-violent behavior models. Finding strong role models with clear rules against aggressive behavior is challenging for young people in the slums because of the living conditions there.

2.4.1.8. Economic Factor

2.4.1.8.1. Poverty

In most cities, poverty is a risk factor for violence (Susanne 2001). According to West (1992), poor parental behavior, especially poor parental supervision, is correlated with poverty. The sense of injustice that the poor experience, along with frustration, sadness, and insecurity, leads to violent behavior. Poverty among young people can cause them to identify with a subculture

with poor social ideals that lacks uniformity and respectability. According to West (1982), low poverty is linked to and represents a wide range of interconnected circumstances, each of which may be logically expected to have some impact on how a child develops their attitudes and behaviors.

In relation to poverty, Miller (1958) argued that lower class values are distinctively different from those of the middle and upper class. He viewed the focal concerns of the lower class as involving trouble, toughness, smartness, excitement, fate and autonomy all of which, he contended, led to gang delinquency.

A reasonably strong indicator of an elevated risk for delinquency is poverty (Bolger 1995). According to research studies compiled by Conger (1994), economic pressure does have an impact on antisocial conduct, but the effect is indirect and is mediated by parental sadness, marital strife, and parental hostility, all of which interfere with family functioning.

2.4.1.8.2. Unemployment

In most urban areas, unemployment has a detrimental impact, particularly on young people, making them more likely to engage in criminal behavior. According to Rutter and Madge (1976), antisocial teens are considerably more likely to drop out of school without a diploma, which increases the possibility that they will land employment that require only a low level of expertise or no talent at all. Many low-skilled occupations (such as laborers and builders) are subject to repeated spells of unemployment and have limited job security. Delinquent behavior is highly correlated with unemployment (Rutter, Giller and Hagell,1998).

Due to a need for money, an increase in available time and opportunity for crime, and possibly peer pressure through interaction with other similarly unemployed people, experiencing unemployment may make it more likely for antisocial people to steal more frequently. Due to

their drive to get money and live the life they want, some unemployed teenagers in Ethiopia are persuaded to join robbery gangs.

2.4.1.9. Industrialization and Urbanization

The conditions for contemporary juvenile delinquency have been created by industrialization. People have transitioned from agriculture to machine-based, labor-intensive industries throughout the entire world (Susane,2001). Urbanization has resulted from people moving from rural areas to cities in search of employment.

Urban culture is distinguished by a "contemporary life style" that is gaining popularity. It involves, among other things, having a careless attitude regarding things like premarital sex and rebelling against any sort of authority, and is primarily and quickly communicated and internalized by young people in cities. Susane (2001) asserts that urban environments can be stressful for teenage identity development because they foster feelings of isolation, constrained self-interest, and dread.

Urbanization has resulted in the development of compact homes where people with minimal resources reside. The congestion of people and homes, as well as the scarcity of housing, define slums. They have also been noted for having a violent culture and delinquent behaviors that are continuously passed down to the next generation. contribute to the increase in juvenile delinquency.

Juveniles are considered as the future of the society. During early adolescence period, there is the search for identity and the erosion of traditional values that leave the juvenile vulnerable to influence from the neighborhood environment. The family too, the prime socialization has a big influence on the juveniles especially due to the varied child rearing practice practices and role modeling (Ezewu, 1993).

The school has influences that could originate from poor performance and therefore lack of interest in education, witnessing of physical violence in the school environment, vandalism and formation of social cliques that could act as social avenues through which juvenile acts are limited.

From the peers, juveniles learn a variety of delinquent acts or engage in delinquent acts to earn social approval. Within the wider community, it all depends on what the community perceives to be antisocial and also the loosening of social bonds in our community.

2.4.1.10. Personal Factor

Juvenile delinquency may also be influenced by individual variables such as mental/cognitive health and emotional disorders.

2.4.1.10.1. The Mental/Cognitive State of Offenders.

A person in this state has an underlying organic issue and struggles to maintain self-control as a result. For instance, delinquents with mental disabilities frequently commit minor offenses. Children with mental retardation are also included in this category. Numerous studies have shown that there are more mentally handicapped kids among the delinquent kids than there are among the normal kids.

Delinquency is frequently influenced by mental illness and emotional maladjustment. The emotional issues of inadequacy, jealousy, and being thwarted are especially prevalent in youngsters who engage in delinquent behavior. Psychoanalytic theory holds that a delinquent is a person who lives on the "pleasure principle." He seeks immediate fulfillment of his requirements as well as immediate enjoyment. He consequently succumbs to his own desires. He is unable to restrain his impulsive behavior or consider the effects of his actions. Delinquent breakdown is reportedly a way for some people and families to escape their stressful situations. Some

emotionally disturbed kids turn to crime to attract their parents' attention or to voice their displeasure with how they've been treated (Martin, 2005, pp.65-67).

2.5.The issue of Delinquency in the Ethiopian context

Nowadays, youth behaviors are homogenized and globalized almost everywhere in the globe, including Ethiopia, thanks to technology like the internet and films that reflect youth culture. This creates the ideal environment for children to learn criminal behavior with ease.

John and Andargachew (1994) claim that family discord, unemployment, and poverty are the main contributors to juvenile criminality in Ethiopia. The majority of offenses in Ethiopia are motivated by economic factors and manifest as non-violent stealing. The failure of families to understand the right methods of parenting children was mentioned by Radda (1996) as another factor that contributes to children committing crimes in Ethiopia.

2.6. Ethiopian Law and Juvenile Delinquency

The age of criminal responsibility in Ethiopia begins at 9 years old, according to the country's 2005 criminal code. Children between the ages of 9 and 15 are regarded minors, while those between the ages of 15 and 18 are punished as adults. However, there are requirements for mitigating circumstances, and the judge's decision is final. Although according to the code, children 15-18 years are considered as adults, they are not subject to life imprisonment and death penalty.

Additionally, all minors may use facilities for waiting and detention away from those used by adults. The juvenile justice management process includes several steps, including the examination of the case and the trial, which must be handled by the judiciary and not the police, according to the code, however the amount of time is not specified. According to the code,

juvenile delinquents will get a variety of therapies, including medical exams, education, counseling, training services, detention, remand homes, and others (Bethlehem, 2014).

2.7. Empirical Studies on Juvenile Delinquency

2.7.1. Previous International Studies on Juvenile Delinquency

In many countries, number of researchers have been conducted on different dimensions of juvenile delinquency. Most of the studies have been conducted so far on juvenile delinquency have focused on the cause of juvenile delinquency, prevention of juvenile delinquency, program and juvenile delinquency.

Matza (1964) is another scholar who studied juvenile delinquency; he observed that many delinquents engage in misconduct episodically, not because they are driven to it, but because their attachment to prosocial conduct norms is temporarily broken.

Empey (1972) studied the causes of juvenile delinquency and concluded that delinquent acts are typically a group phenomenon, never a solitary enterprise. The members share a subculture, which is the gang; it causes deviant norms, beliefs and rewards its members for these behaviors.

Augustine (2012) and John (2010) have researched the cause of juvenile delinquency in Ghana and Kenya respectively. Their studies results shows that deviant peer association, substance use, poverty, divorce, apathy in schooling and labeling by neighbors are considered as cause. The finding of these studies shows only the cause of juvenile delinquency. Bertrand (2001) has studied intervention 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.

Vaishal and Dr. Kumbha (2017) have researched the major socio economic and psychological factors that caused juvenile delinquency and various measures taken by government for the rehabilitation of child criminals. Their study result shows that there are several causes of juvenile delinquency which are generally divided into three segments social, psychological and economic causes.

2.7.2. Previous studies in Ethiopia

Many youngsters in Ethiopia must cope without the required care and protection. This is tied to the socioeconomic realities that currently exist in the nation, where many socioeconomic issues have an impact on children's wellness. Additionally, Ethiopia is a nation where conventional values and ideas have long prevailed. Children in Ethiopia are subjected to abuse, neglect, and maltreatment due to these and other related socioeconomic problems. Frustration, poverty, unemployment, urbanization, drunkenness, social streets, and other factors are frequently reasons and contributors to criminal activities for the cause of Juvenile delinquency. As an individual matter, there are many causes of crime and violence.

SisayZegeye (2016) carried out research on cause of juvenile delinquency and the finding indicates that the cause of juvenile delinquency were peer influence, broken families (divorce, death of one parent or both parents, migration) and economy problems. In addition to this, the most and serious crimes committed by juveniles were robbery, theft and murder. Almost all delinquents were rehabilitated by robbery and theft with at least one of their friends.

Bethlehem Wondimu (2014), conducted a comparative study on juvenile delinquency between Addis Ababa and out of Addis Ababa, the study aimed at comparing and understanding juvenile delinquency between Addis Ababa raised juveniles and juveniles who raised out of Addis Ababa. The finding indicates that dysfunctional families, peer pressures and inability to attain basic

needs are identified as the cause for both groups to become delinquents. In addition, while parental care referred as special cause for Addis Ababa juveniles' street life is identified as a separate cause for out of Addis Ababa raised juveniles' involvement in delinquency. Theft is also identified as a common type of delinquency committed by both groups though the type of theft and its level are different between each group.

Abebe Yilma (2018) conducted a research on the cause of juvenile delinquency and means of prevention and the finding indicates that economic problem, peer pressure, environmental influence, parental alcoholism and overcrowding family, inadequate family support, breakdown of families, lack of proper child development and care skills, influence of media, illegal child trafficking, less involvement of social institutions in preventing delinquency are the major causes of delinquency.

2.7.3. Prevalence Of Juvenile Delinquency

The growing number of juvenile delinquents is becoming worldwide problem. According to various statistical sources, Juvenile delinquency rates increased throughout the 1990s, with the exception of the United States of America. Arrests of juvenile delinquents and underage offenders increased on average by almost 50% between the mid-1980s and the late 1990s in the few Western European locations where data is available. Delinquency rates have also sharply increased in other transitioning nations. The delinquency rate has increased by more than 30% in certain Eastern European and Commonwealth nations since 1995: Drug abuse and excessive alcohol use are common among the offenses that delinquents in this area commit (David, n.d)

In Ethiopia on the other hand the number of juvenile's involved in delinquent activities is increasing. The 1994/1995 Ethiopian Federal police commission report shows that 3,286 children who are under the age of 15 were officially suspected of committing delinquent/

criminal activities and some of them use stealing commonly as a means of living (Bulti et al., 1996). In addition to this, the data obtained from FFIC showed that for the last four years children come in contact with the law as the result of committing different kinds of offences ranging from petty offences to serious offences.

According to Andargachew (1998), by the early 1960, the issue of the tethered children on the street kept becoming worse. A survey was conducted in three cities (Addis Ababa, DireDewa, and Nazerate) in 1963/64. Of the 300 youngsters who participated, 16% were between the ages of 9 and 12 and 34.7% were between the ages of 12 and 15. whereas those aged 15 to 18 made up 49.3% of the population. According to the survey, the majority of the street boys were immigrants from the nearby rural areas. They asserted that they moved in quest of job prospects, educational chances, and family who had already migrated to the cities. Some individuals followed their parents when they relocated to urban areas in quest of better job prospects.

2.7.4. Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable Social Factor

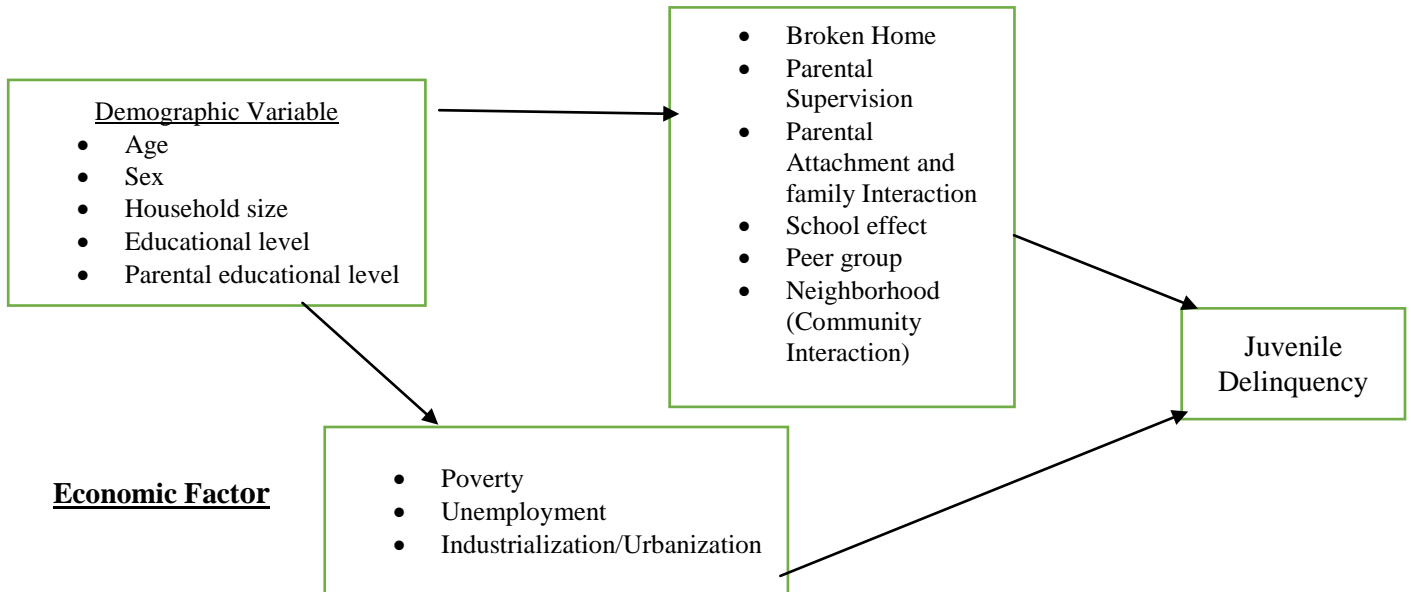


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

A conceptual framework outlines the theoretical foundation and relationship between variables in a study. In this case:

The independent variable, the demographic variable, is directly related to social factors, which encompass various aspects of social life that influence individuals' behaviors and interactions within a community or society. Examples include family dynamics, peer influence, educational opportunities, and community support systems. The economic factor represents the variable that is influenced or impacted by the independent variable (the demographic variable). In the context of juvenile delinquency, economic factors include poverty levels, unemployment rates, income disparities, and access to economic opportunities. These factors are dependent on the demographic variables and can be influenced by them.

In essence, the conceptual framework suggests that demographic variables affect the dependent variables, social factors such as family environment, peer relationships, societal norms, and economic conditions, which, in turn, may influence outcomes related to juvenile delinquency, such as crime rates or rehabilitation efforts.

2.7.5. Summary

The introduction discusses societal perceptions of juvenile delinquency, where young people are often not expected to commit serious offenses. This view contrasts with the classification of juvenile offenders in the justice system as delinquents rather than adult criminals. This perspective sets the stage for exploring various theoretical explanations from sociological and psychological viewpoints to understand the socio-economic causes of juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency can be attributed to various social factors. The family, as the primary socializing institution, plays a crucial role. Changes within families, such as increased stress, violence, or broken homes due to divorce or death of a parent, can disrupt a child's socialization process. Poor parental supervision and lack of attachment between parents and children also contribute significantly. When parents fail to set and enforce rules, or when family interactions are marked by violence, children are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviors.

School environments can either mitigate or exacerbate delinquency. Positive school climates with strong leadership and academic focus reduce delinquency risk, whereas negative environments characterized by low academic performance, peer pressure, and the formation of delinquent cliques increase it.

Peer influence is another critical factor. Adolescents often engage in delinquent behaviors to gain acceptance or approval from their peers. This influence is especially potent during adolescence, a developmental stage marked by identity exploration and susceptibility to peer pressure.

Neighborhood and community characteristics also play a role. High-crime neighborhoods with weak social controls and limited opportunities can expose youth to criminal behaviors. Economic factors such as poverty and unemployment increase delinquency risk by creating stress, limiting opportunities, and fostering subcultures with deviant norms.

Personal factors, including mental health issues and emotional disturbances, also contribute to delinquency. Children with cognitive or emotional challenges may struggle with impulse control or seek attention through disruptive behaviors.

In Ethiopia, similar social factors contribute to juvenile delinquency, exacerbated by economic challenges, dysfunctional families, peer pressures, and inadequate support from social institutions.

Overall, addressing juvenile delinquency requires comprehensive strategies that strengthen family bonds, improve parental supervision, create supportive school environments, mitigate neighborhood risks, alleviate economic disparities, and provide mental health support for vulnerable youth. These efforts aim to reduce the social influences that lead to delinquency and promote positive youth development.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research Design

For this research to primarily understand the perceptions and views of participants in a natural context, a qualitative research approach with a case study design was employed. As stated by Creswell (2007), a case study helps the inquiry to illustrate the issue and show different perspectives on the issue. Therefore, to study the lived experiences of the study participants in relation to their socio-economic causes, the researcher employed case study design.

3.2. Description of the Study Area

The study was conducted at the A.A. Women's Children Social Affairs Bureau Rehabilitation Center for the children in conflict with law, which is situated in the Lideta Sub-city of Addis Ababa City. It is situated one kilometer off the main road in the south-western region of Addis

Ababa, next to Lidta Church. It was founded in 1944 and is used to rehabilitate children who act out and have many behavioral issues, such as substance misuse.

The center accepts children between the ages of 9 and 17; this is the center's maximum age range. However, the center is only supposed to accept children up to the age of 16. Those over the age of 17 are also included. Usually, it contains 70 to 89 children who are between the ages of 9 - 17. Three counselors are working together at the center.

3.3. Participants of the Study

The participants for this study are youth delinquents who were receiving rehabilitation at the Reman Home in the year 2016 EC. In addition, the administration and staff of the remand home will participate in this study. In the remand home, there are a total of 89 juveniles currently residing at the center; out of the 89 juveniles, 26 are female and 63 are male.

3.4. Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

For this research aiming to explore socio-economic causes of juvenile delinquency purposive sampling was employed. This method allowed the researcher to specifically target individuals with direct experience or expertise relevant to the study's focus. By selecting participants such as juveniles themselves and key informants from relevant institutions, the study aimed to gather nuanced and contextually rich data on the topic.

Patton (2002) asserts that purposive sampling enables researchers to extract valuable information from collected data, facilitating a detailed exploration of its impact on the population. In qualitative inquiry, there are no fixed rules for sample size; rather, it depends on the research objectives, the significance of the inquiry, the credibility of findings, and the available time and resources. Therefore, for in-depth interviews, the researcher interviewed 13 juveniles (including

three females) and conducted key informant interviews with four staff members (including one female).

3.5. Data Collection Instruments

Data was collected through in-depth interviews, key informant interviews, and observation. The researcher used pseudo-names and codes in order to not use the real names of in-depth interview participants and key informants, respectively. The researcher developed an interview guide to collect data.

In-depth interview: Juveniles who participated in in-depth interviews were asked detailed questions in order to fully comprehend their viewpoints, experiences, and insights into the socioeconomic elements that influence delinquent behavior. Through these interviews, the researcher was able to delve into the subtleties of the participants' life and gather rich, qualitative data that can offer a comprehensive understanding of the underlying problems.

Key informant interview: Key informant interviews were carried out with staff members who possess direct knowledge and expertise about juvenile delinquency. These people offered insightful professional perspectives and important contextual information about the larger socioeconomic factors impacting delinquent delinquency.

Relevance of the key informant interview and in-depth interview: When researching juvenile delinquency, the combination of in-depth interviews and key informant interviews proves to be especially beneficial as it provides a comprehensive picture of the problem. Juveniles offer firsthand, lived experiences that shed insight on the immediate socioeconomic difficulties they encounter. Key informants, on the other hand, can provide a more thorough understanding of how these unique experiences connect into broader social and economic processes.

3.5.1. The Interview Guide

The questionnaire is divided into three parts and addresses specific objectives of the study. The first part of the questionnaire contained questions that asked for general information, educational information, socioeconomic information, the juveniles' opinion on the causes of juvenile delinquency, and their future plans regarding their behavior and the type of crime they committed. The second part of the questionnaire dealt with measures taken by the government for the rehabilitation of the juveniles. The third part of the questionnaire contains an observation check list. Particularly important areas for observation include juvenile rehabilitation centers, center facilities, and reintegration centers. The Amharic version of the questionnaire was available for those who preferred it.

3.6. Data Processing and Analysis

The collected data was coded and analyzed by categorizing it into themes that addressed the various objectives of the study. Themes were manually developed, and while developing themes, the following steps were used: Familiarization: The researcher thoroughly reviewed interview transcripts to gain a comprehensive understanding of the context and content of the data.

Initial Coding: The researcher scrutinizes coded data for patterns, connections, and recurring ideas, employed techniques of constant comparison to compare and contrast different data segments. The researcher scrutinizes coded data for patterns, connections, and recurring ideas, employing techniques of constant comparison to compare and contrast different data segments.

Theme Development: The researcher identified patterns and developed themes, which are overarching concepts that capture the essence of the data by identifying commonalities, differences, and relationships among codes.

Refinement and Review: The researcher refined and reviewed the identified themes, ensuring they accurately reflect the data and are coherent and meaningful. by revisiting the data.

3.7. Ethical Consideration

Informed Consent

Before initiating the study, all juvenile participants were thoroughly informed about the research's purpose, objectives, and procedures. They were made aware of the study's significance in understanding the factors contributing to juvenile.

Voluntary Participation: Juveniles were explicitly informed that their participation was entirely voluntary. They were assured that they can choose to participate or withdraw from the study at any time without any negative consequences.

Right to Refuse: Participants were informed of their right to refuse to answer any questions that made them uncomfortable or that they did not wish to respond to.

Avoidance of Harm: The researcher took all necessary precautions to avoid causing any harm or distress to the juvenile participants.

Ethical Interactions:The researcher Maintained ethical conduct in all interactions with the juveniles, ensuring that they felt safe and respected throughout the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from the study area. The unit analysis of the study are juvenile delinquents and the administration staffs of the remand home. The study participants are both male and female which are selected from the Lideta remand and rehabilitation center.

A total of 89 juvenile delinquents resides in the remand and rehabilitation centers, and three psychologists work at the remand home. A qualitative study was conducted for this study; in-depth interviews were conducted with 13 juveniles, and key informant interviews were conducted with four staff members, three counselors, and the correctional director.

Table 1: Background of in-depth interview participant (juvenile delinquent)

Pseudo Name	Gender	Age	Place of birth	Duration of stay in the center	Educational level	Family situation	Occupation of parents	Types of offence
Respondent 1	Male	12	Gojam	4 Month	6 th Grade	No family	Agriculture	Theft
Respondent 2	Male	12	A.A	4 Month	8 th Grade	Divorced	Cook	Theft
Respondent 3	Female	15	A.A	2Month	4 th Grade	Married	Daily labor	Theft
Respondent 4	Male	13	Bahirdar	6 months	Illiterate	Married	Unknown	Theft
Respondent 5	Male	14	Shasemene	9 months	8 th Grade	Married	Petty trade	Damage of property
Respondent 6	Male	11	Desse	6 months	5 th Grade	Divorced	Petty trade	Theft
Respondent 7	Male	10	A.A	6 months	5 th Grade	No family	Unknown	Theft
Respondent 8	Male	15	Jimma	2 years	8 th grade	Married	Mother cleaner and father public bus driver	Theft
Respondent 9	Female	13	A.A	1 year	Illiterate	Divorced	Cashier	Theft
Respondent 10	Male	16	Debrezeyt	4 month	4 th grade	Married	Unknown	Stabbing
Respondent 11	Male	15	A.A	7 month	7grade	Lives with mother father unknown	Petty trade	Theft
Respondent 12	Female	12	Mojo	3 month	6 th grade	Married	Unknown	Selling and using drugs
Respondent 13	Male	16	A.A	9 month	4 th grade dropout	Married	Mother cleaner father security guard	Theft

Source: Author's survey data, 2024

4.1. Background of In -Depth Study Participants

As clearly illustrated in the table 1 above, the in-depth interview participants' background is presented based on their gender, age, place of birth, duration of stay in the correctional center, education level, family situation, type of offence they committed. Besides, the background of key informants is presented below.

Table 2. Background of key informant participants (Administrative staffs)

Assigned Code	Gender	Educational Background	Year of work experience (in the center)	Job
KII-1	Female	BA in psychology	3 years	Counselor
KII-2	Male	BA in social work	2 years	Counselor
KII-3	Male	BA in sociology	5 years	Counselor
KII-4	Male	BA in Manegment	4 years	Correction directive

Source: Author's Survey data, 2024

4.2. Background Of Key Informant Interview Participant

As clearly illustrated in table 2 above, the key informant participants' background is presented based on their gender, educational background years of work experience in the correctional center and their occupation at the center.

4.3.Socio- Economic Determinants of juvenile delinquency

Under this section the contributing socio -economic factor for juvenile delinquency is presented based on participants' point of view. The finding revealed that there are different socio-economic factors for juvenile delinquency. Since there is no single factor for delinquent behavior, there are different socio -economic factors that are revealed by the participants for their delinquent act.

4.3.1. Social Factor

4.3.1.1.Peer pressure as a contributing factor

Peer pressure has been identified as a significant factor influencing juveniles to engage in criminal behavior. Data from in-depth interviews with juveniles support the notion that peer associations play a crucial role in shaping their decisions to commit crimes.

To support this, **Respondent6** stated how he gets involved in criminal act as follows:

After my parents got divorced, my mother moved to Addis to live with her mother, and I moved to Addis with my mother. After a while, my mother had to go to Kuwait for work, so I moved in with my grandmother. My grandmother doesn't have a lot of control over me, and in my neighborhood, there were some friends who were notorious for their addiction, fighting and theft. I started to hang out with these friends after a while. In order to be cool, I started to smoke cigarettes and chew chat with them. One day they told me and one of our friends to steal money from the mini supermarket, in order to be in the group, I decided to do what they told me. After we followed their instructions and entered the little grocery, the police apprehended both myself and my friend. Then we both went to jail. My companions initially suggested that we steal from the little grocery, and I became involved.

This story highlights how peer pressure can lead to delinquency, as he associates with peers known for addiction, fighting, and theft. To fit in, he smokes and chews chat, leading to his arrest and highlighting the dangers of peer pressure.

The following is the argument made by another in-depth interviewee, **Respondent 1** on the importance of peers in teaching criminal behaviors and presented as follows:

I was six years old when my mom passed away. My dad's identity escapes me. I moved in with my mother's sister when she passed away, but I was unable to live there peacefully, so I left and began to live on the streets and start cheating. In addition, I was good at my academics, but my friend told me to drop out of school, so I quit school, left my house, and started to live with him on the streets. I enjoyed this sort of lifestyle because I did not feel at ease living with my aunt, so I decided to be with my street friend. One day, me and my friend tried to steal a mobile phone from a stranger. I got caught and brought to this center, but my friend got away.

This story further exemplifies the influence of peers on juvenile delinquency. After his mother's death and an uneasy stay with his aunt, he chose to live on the streets with a friend. Despite being academically capable, he dropped out of school under his friend's influence and began engaging in petty crimes, such as stealing a mobile phone. His arrest and subsequent detention underscore how peer pressure can override personal aspirations and push juveniles toward delinquent behavior.

The in-depth interviewee **Respondent 7** explanation of his visual difference, of course, underscored the importance of peers in pressuring young people into criminal behavior. Participant 7 provided the following explanation of how he engages in criminal activity.

I was 4 years old when my mum passed away. I don't remember anything about my mother, and I'm not sure who my father is. I started residing with my grandmother after the death of my

mother. My grandmother left quickly. After residing with my grandma for three years, she passed away. I started living on the streets since I have no living family. In Piyassa, my friend used to sleep on the streets. My companion and I initially worked as daily laborers. After that, we began to socialize with neighbors and local friends. These friends once instructed me to take money from a total stranger. And I agree to do so because I thought theft was the only possible way to get extra money. I tried to rob a man waiting for a taxi of his money, but I was discovered and taken to this facility.

The above story demonstrates how peer influence can lead to vulnerability and criminal behavior in juveniles, as he initially lived on the streets and robbed others, ultimately leading to his arrest.

Key informants from the Lideta Sub-City Remand and Rehabilitation Center corroborate these findings. The director and counselors note that peer interactions significantly impact juveniles, both before and after entering the center. Juveniles often adopt criminal behaviors from their peers, exacerbated by the lack of segregation among different offender categories within the center. This environment allows minors who committed minor offenses to learn more serious criminal behaviors from others. Observations within the center confirm that inadequate supervision and insufficient separation of offenders contribute to harmful peer pressure and the reinforcement of delinquent behaviors.

The findings highlight peer pressure as a major contributing factor to juvenile delinquency. Personal accounts from respondents 1, 6 and 7 demonstrate how peers can introduce and reinforce criminal behavior, leading juveniles to engage in activities they might otherwise avoid. This aligns with existing literature on juvenile delinquency. Studies by Thornberry et al. (2003) and Hawkins et al. (1998) emphasize that delinquent peers significantly influence juveniles by

providing models of criminal behavior, reinforcement, and opportunities for crime, especially in the absence of strong parental guidance and supervision.

Despite the significant role of peer pressure, it is important to recognize other contributing factors to juvenile delinquency, such as lack of parental supervision and emotional attachment. Future research should explore these variables in greater detail to develop a comprehensive understanding of the causes of juvenile delinquency and inform effective intervention strategies.

In spite of the fact that peer pressure is one of the causes of juvenile delinquency, other potential causes include lack of parental supervision, lack of closeness or attachment between parents and children. The intricacies of how a lack of or inadequate level of intimacy between parents and children led to the development of children's criminal behavior are described in the paragraphs that follow.

4.3.2. Lack of Closeness or Attachment Between Parents and Children

The lack of closeness or attachment between parents and children has been identified as a significant contributing factor to juvenile delinquency. Children deprived of a supportive and nurturing home environment may seek acceptance and validation from negative influences outside the home, such as peers engaged in delinquent behaviors. This absence of parental attachment often results in a lack of guidance, making children more susceptible to poor decision-making and risky behaviors. The detailed interviewee, **Respondant 5** provided the following description that firmly supports this claim:

I was born in Shashemene. At the age of 4, I moved to Addis Ababa with my father. I was a year old when my mother died. The relationship I had with my father was not good, and this is because my father and I were always fighting. My father is a very arrogant person. Whenever we sit together, we always fight; he does not care whether I go to school or not. He didn't care

where and with whom I spent my time. As a father, he does not follow up on me. I used to smoke and chew chat, and I even sometimes sleep outside with friends. One day, me and my friends wanted to chew chat, but we didn't have money, I initiated the idea to still from my father's house. They agreed with my idea and went to my house. My father caught us red-handed, called the police, and got arrested.

The above story highlights the impact of a weak parent-child relationship on delinquency. Born in Shashemene, he moved to Addis Ababa with his father, leading to constant conflict and vulnerability. He eventually suggested stealing money from his father's house, leading to his arrest.

Another in-depth interview with **Respondant 12** revealed how a lack of family attachment and follow-up led her to commit criminal activity.

My childhood was marked by a lack of affection, stability, and support at home. My parents were too busy abusing drugs and alcohol to be involved in my life. I consequently had a severe loss of parental bond, which made me open to assault from the outside world. In the absence of nurturing parents or mentors, I sought comfort and company from other individuals. I waited to fill the vacuum left by my family and craved for a sense of belonging. Regretfully, I found myself pulled to a circle of acquaintances who were going through comparable degrees of desertion and maltreatment. In this group, I discovered a twisted sense of friendship. We started engaging in risky behaviors, such as theft and substance abuse, as a means to find temporary relief from emotional pain. The thrill of breaking the rules gave me a fleeting sense of power and control in an otherwise chaotic and uncertain world. As I drove deeper into the world of delinquency, my life started spiraling out of control. The absence of a stable family foundation had left me ill-equipped to navigate the complexities of life, leading me down a dangerous path.

Me and my groups were known for selling drugs on the street; not only do we sell drugs, but we also use drugs. We don't know why we told the police that we were selling drugs. The police came and arrested us for selling drugs. We were brought to this center.

The above story highlights the negative effects of inadequate parental attachment, as she grew up in a drug-abuse household. This led her to engage in risky behaviors like theft and substance abuse, ultimately leading to her arrest for selling drugs.

Another in-depth interview with **Respondant 3** highlighted how a lack of family bonding and follow-up drove her to engage in criminal behavior.

I grew up in a household where my parents were absent and preoccupied with their own struggles, leaving me without the emotional support and guidance I needed. They were constantly working long hours and rarely had time for me, which made me feel neglected and invisible. Yearning for attention, love, and a sense of belonging, I sought solace in the wrong places as I grew older.

My loneliness and desire to be noticed led me to join a group of delinquent peers who offered a sense of camaraderie and acceptance that I had never experienced before. Drawn to their rebellious behavior, I found a sense of power and identity I had been lacking. I became involved in petty crimes such as theft, as the thrill of breaking rules provided a temporary escape from my emotional turmoil. As the only female in the group, I was often encouraged to steal money and valuables from strangers because they believed I wouldn't be suspected. One day, out of hunger, my friends urged me to steal from a man sitting in a café. I was caught red-handed when I tried to steal his mobile phone. Despite begging him not to take me to the police, he did, and I was brought to this center. My parents didn't support me, and my friends abandoned me.

The above story highlights the impact of family neglect on juvenile behavior. Feeling neglected, she joined a group of delinquent peers, causing her to become involved to theft. Her experience highlights the need for recognition and acceptance.

Key informants from the Lideta Sub-City Remand Home support these findings. The center's Staffs noted that many juveniles in their care come from dysfunctional homes where parental neglect is common. This lack of a stable family foundation leaves young people ill-equipped to handle life's challenges, increasing their propensity to engage in criminal activities. The observations within the center indicate that systemic shortcomings, such as insufficient counseling resources and inadequate housing, exacerbate the issue. These structural problems hinder the center's ability to provide adequate support and rehabilitation, perpetuating the cycle of juvenile delinquency.

The findings highlight the critical role of parental closeness and attachment in preventing juvenile delinquency. Personal accounts from **Respondant 5,12 and 3** illustrate how the absence of a supportive family environment can lead to involvement in criminal behavior. These stories are consistent with existing literature on juvenile delinquency. Studies by Hawkins, Catalano, and Miller (1992) and Thornberry, Krohn, Lizotte, Smith, and Tobin (2003) emphasize that family dynamics significantly influence youth behavior. The lack of parental supervision and bonding is a well-established risk factor for delinquency.

In addition to addressing individual family dynamics, broader systemic issues need to be tackled to mitigate juvenile delinquency effectively. Improving social services, implementing successful family intervention programs, and enhancing institutional support within rehabilitation centers are essential steps. Addressing these structural problems can help break the cycle of delinquency and provide juveniles with the necessary support to lead productive lives.

4.3.3. Broken Home

A broken home, characterized by the separation or divorce of parents, has been identified as a potential contributing factor to juvenile delinquency. Children from such families often face emotional and psychological challenges that can manifest in various ways, including an increased likelihood of engaging in delinquent behaviors.

Several factors associated with broken homes can contribute to this risk. First, the absence of one parent or significant disruptions in family dynamics can lead to feelings of instability and insecurity for children. This lack of stability and emotional support can make them more vulnerable to negative peer influences and potential involvement in delinquency. The detailed interviewee with **Respondant 9** provided the following description that firmly supports this claim:

I used to reside with my parents. One day my parents had a massive argument that led to a separation. My father moved out, and I was left confused and abandoned. I miss my father terribly and feel like my world has been turned upside down. As my mother struggles to adjust to the changes and make ends meet as a single parent, I spend much of my time alone, feeling neglected and isolated. I struggled in school and began to act out, engaging in risky behaviors to seek attention and cope with my emotions. As time goes by, I become increasingly involved in delinquent activities such as theft, drug use, and running away from home. I become affiliated with a group of kids who engage in similar behaviors, and they form a makeshift family of sorts. I start skipping school to spend time with this group of friends, and my grades continue to plummet. Eventually, I was caught stealing from a local store, and I got arrested and brought to this correctional center.

The above story highlights the impact of a broken home on delinquency. After her father's move and mother's struggle, she felt abandoned and isolated. She turned to risky behaviors like theft and drug use, forming a group with delinquent peers. Her arrest led to her placement in a correctional center.

Another in-depth interview with **Respondant2** stated how a broken home led to juvenile delinquency.

I grew up in a broken home, where my parents constantly fought and eventually separated. The absence of a stable and loving environment took a toll on my emotional well-being. As I grew older, I found it difficult to cope with the challenges that life threw at me. I felt neglected and misunderstood, which led me down a path of rebellion. Without proper guidance and support, I turned to the wrong path and started engaging in delinquent activities. The broken home had left a void in my life, and I sought solace in the company of my newfound friends. Together, we would engage in petty crimes, skip school, and even experiment with drugs. The absence of a positive role model and a stable family made it easier for me to succumb to these negative influences. As time went on, my destructive behavior escalated, and I became involved in more crimes, such as theft and vandalism. The broken home had not only affected my emotional well-being but also my moral compass. I no longer have a sense of right or wrong, as I have never experienced the love and guidance that a stable home provides. Eventually my actions caught up with me, and I found myself in trouble with the law. I was arrested and sent to this detention center.

The above story shows how broken home led to emotional instability, neglect, and misunderstanding, leading to delinquent behaviors. Without guidance, he found solace in

delinquent peers, leading to petty crimes, drug use, and school truancy. This deterioration led to legal troubles and detention.

Key informants from the Lideta Sub-City Remand Center provided insights that reinforce these findings. The center's personnel emphasized that many juveniles in their care come from broken homes, where emotional instability and lack of parental support are common. This instability often leads to delinquent behavior as children seek alternative forms of support and validation. Observations within the center reveal that juveniles from broken homes face additional challenges such as inadequate educational resources, poor housing situations, and a lack of psychosocial assistance. These factors make rehabilitation efforts more difficult and perpetuate cycles of delinquency.

The finding in this area highlights how a broken home can contribute to juvenile delinquency. Children who experience family disruptions may feel abandoned, neglected, or isolated, impacting their emotional and psychological wellbeing. This can potentially lead to negative behaviors that can become entrenched if left unchecked.

Broken homes, where parents are separated or divorced, can lead to emotional and psychological challenges for children. This instability and lack of emotional support can contribute to delinquent behavior. Interviews with **Respondant 9 and 2** illustrate how parental separation affected their emotional well-being, leading to involvement in delinquency as a coping mechanism.

4.3.4. Economic Factor

4.3.4.1. Poverty as a contributing factor

Poverty is identified as a major factor contributing to juvenile delinquency. Juveniles living in poverty face limited access to resources and opportunities, increasing the likelihood of engaging

in criminal behaviors. Interviews with juveniles provide a vivid illustration of how Poverty can lead to juvenile delinquency.

Respondent 9 story illustrates the impact of poverty on juvenile delinquency

I was born into a family living in poverty, struggling to make ends meet. My parents struggled to provide for my basic needs, such as food, education, and healthcare. Due to my family's financial constraints, I grew up in a deprived and disadvantaged environment. As I entered my teenage years, the impact of poverty on my life became more apparent. I have limited opportunities for personal and academic growth, but I found comfort on the streets of my town. I became friends with a group of peers who were also facing similar challenges. Me and my friends spent our time wandering aimlessly, seeking excitement and escape from our difficult circumstances. In this vulnerable state, me and my friends gradually got involved in various criminal activities. The lack of guidance and positive role models in our lives, combined with the allure of quick money and status, led us into the world of juvenile delinquency. We began committing petty crimes and fighting with other groups. Me and my friends were always fighting with other groups; for us, fighting is seen as being brave. One day, me and my friends were fighting with other groups, and I stabbed one of the group members. We were caught by police and brought to this correctional center. For me, the consequences of poverty and my involvement in delinquent activities have become increasingly severe.

The Above story highlights the link between poverty and juvenile delinquency. Growing up in a disadvantaged environment, he found solace on the streets, leading to criminal activities and a violent confrontation. This highlights the interconnectedness of poverty and delinquency, as economic deprivation can push individuals towards criminal behavior for survival and identity. The story highlights the importance of understanding and addressing poverty in society.

An in-depth interview with **Respondant 8** supports this idea.

I grew up in a family blighted by poverty; both of my parents are illiterate; they don't do professional work; my mother is a cleaner in government organizations; and my father is a security guard at the bank. Both of my parents don't have enough income to support me and my three younger brothers. When I entered my teenage years, the financial struggles of my family became more acute. With little guidance or support, I found myself involved in minor criminal activities,

I began with petty theft and escalated as I became more immersed in a community where such behavior was not only common but also often seen as necessary for survival. This path eventually led me to juvenile delinquency and in the end, I got myself into this correctional center.

Participant 8 experience further supports the idea that poverty contributes to juvenile delinquency. Growing up in a family where both parents had low-paying, non-professional jobs, he faced acute financial struggles. With minimal guidance and support, he initially engaged in petty theft, which escalated over time. His immersion in a community where such behavior was common and often seen as necessary for survival led him deeper into delinquency, ultimately resulting in his detention. His story highlights how limited access to education and opportunities, coupled with economic hardship, can drive young individuals towards criminal activities.

Another interview with **Respondant 11** supports this idea.

I came from a broken and impoverished family. I used to live with my mother and little brother. My mother's income is very low; she works as a cashier in a small café. Growing up in a disadvantageous environment, I was surrounded by negative influences such as drugs, gangs, and

violence. My mother was unable to afford appropriate clothing, good food, and education for me and my brother. We often went hungry and did not attend school regularly due to a lack of resources. Through time, I became friends with a group of boys who were delinquent and indulged in criminal activities as a way to survive. This group saw stealing from strangers and drug use as just a way of life. I eventually got caught up in that lifestyle as well, as I saw it as a way to provide for myself and my family, stilling becoming my daily work. I got caught stilling money from a stranger, and eventually I ended up in this juvenile detention.

The above story adds another dimension to the understanding of poverty's role in juvenile delinquency. Coming from a broken and impoverished family, he was exposed to negative influences such as drugs, gangs, and violence. His mother's low income meant that basic needs like food, clothing, and education were often unmet. This environment pushed him towards a delinquent lifestyle as a means of providing for himself and his family. His involvement in criminal activities led to his eventual arrest and detention. The above narrative demonstrates how poverty can expose young individuals to harmful environments, making them more susceptible to engaging in criminal behavior.

The testimonies of **Respondant10, 4 and 8** are consistent with observations and key informant interviews at the rehabilitation center. Staff and observational data highlight how inadequate educational, recreational, and rehabilitative resources at the center contribute to ongoing delinquency among juveniles. The lack of financial resources and opportunities in the juveniles' backgrounds often leads to a range of detrimental effects, such as limited access to education and exposure to negative influences like gangs and substance abuse.

The findings in this area highlight that poverty can indeed play a significant role in contributing to juvenile delinquency. The lack of financial resources and opportunities can lead to a range of

detrimental effects on young individuals, increasing their vulnerability to engaging in criminal activities. All three interviewees, emphasize the role of poverty in their involvement in delinquent activities. They cite economic deprivation, lack of basic needs (food, education), and the allure of quick money as significant factors driving them towards criminal behavior. Poverty limits opportunities and exposes juveniles to negative influences like gangs and substance abuse.

4.3.4.2. Unemployment

Unemployment, particularly among parents, can significantly contribute to juvenile delinquency. Financial instability within a household due to unemployment often results in limited access to resources and opportunities for children, making them more vulnerable to engaging in delinquent behaviors. In-depth interviews with juveniles provide compelling evidence of how unemployment leads to delinquency.

The below in-depth interview with **Respondant4** supports this idea.

My family was once content and prosperous, but everything changed when my father lost his job unexpectedly. The news of my father's unemployment hit the family hard. We struggled to pay bills, put food on the table, and keep up our financial obligations. The once jovial atmosphere at home turned into one filled with worry and stress. As the month passed, my family's financial situation worsened. My mom took on extra jobs, but it was not enough to bridge the gap. The burden fell on my shoulders as I witnessed my parents struggle every day. Feeling the weight of responsibility and seeing my parents despair, I decided to take matters into my own hands. I began skipping school and spending my time on the streets, where I fell in with the wrong crowd. These friends introduced me to illegal activities and a life of delinquency. Driven by desperation and a desire to provide for my family, I started engaging in petty crimes I stole to get money for asebeza and other essentials, rationalizing my actions as necessary for survival. But

with each theft, my moral compass weakened, and I became more entangled in a life crime. One day, I tried to steal money from a person who was waiting for a taxi. I got caught and brought to this correctional center.

The above story highlights the impact of parental unemployment on juvenile delinquency. His family faced financial hardship, leading to a tense home environment. feeling a burden, skipped school and spent time on the streets, engaging in petty crimes to support his family. His arrest and detention highlight the dangers of unemployment-induced financial strain.

Another in-depth interview with **Respondant13** reveals how unemployment led him to juvenile delinquency.

I grew up witnessing the hardships my parents faced due to their inability to secure stable employment. They constantly struggled to make basic necessities. This environment deeply impacted me, as I craved a life different from the one I was living. I have two young sisters; I am the oldest. Since I am the oldest child in my family, I felt a sense of duty to support my family financially. I began to skip classes and pick up odd jobs like daily labor to support my family; however, it was not enough to cover expenses, and me and my family still struggled to pay rent and put food on the table. I became frustrated and angry, feeling like I had no control over my life. I turned to selling drugs and stilling mobile phones and money from strangers to make more money; these delinquent acts have become my routine.

I became frustrated and angry, feeling like I had no control over my life. I turned to selling drugs and stilling mobile phones and money from strangers to make more money; these delinquent acts became my everyday job, but one day I got caught red-handed stilling a wallet from a stranger and was brought to this center.

The above narrative further supports the link between unemployment and juvenile delinquency. Growing up in a financially struggling household, He felt a duty to support his family, leading to illegal activities like drug sales and theft. His delinquency became a routine until he was caught and detained.

The experiences of **Respondant 4 and 13** align with observations and key informant interviews at the Lideta Sub-City Remand and Center. Staff and observational data indicate that many juveniles at the center have committed crimes such as drug-related offenses and theft, often motivated by financial difficulties stemming from unemployment and a lack of stable income. The center's director notes that juveniles often learn new criminal behaviors while incarcerated, suggesting that economic incentives continue to sustain delinquent cycles even in institutional settings.

The results show that a major risk factor for juvenile delinquency is parental unemployment. Unemployment-related financial difficulty raises family stress levels, which has an impact on parents' involvement, supervision, and guiding of their children. Furthermore, unemployment restricts access to opportunities and solid resources including extracurricular activities, healthcare, education, and positive role models. Juveniles who lack these resources have less options and less hope for the future, which can cause them to feel gloomy and make them more likely to resort to criminal activity in an effort to find approval, excitement, or money. The Lideta Sub-City Remand and Rehabilitation Center's observations and interviews with Participant 4 and 13 consistently highlight the role that unemployment plays in pushing young people toward criminal activity. These results highlight the necessity of targeted interventions that focus on family financial stability and provide sufficient resources and support to prevent young people from resorting to delinquency as a coping mechanism.

4.4. Juvenile's opinions on the causes of juvenile delinquency

Juveniles have different opinions about the causes of juvenile delinquency based on their individual experiences and perspectives. Here are a few common viewpoints that juveniles express during their interviews regarding the causes of juvenile delinquency:

Lack of parental guidance: The juveniles believe that a lack of proper parental guidance and involvement contributes to delinquency. They feel that parents who are absent, uninvolved, or neglectful fail to set boundaries or provide support, which leads to risky behavior. Observations and staff interviews corroborate these findings, with staff noting a high incidence of juveniles coming from broken or neglectful homes. The counselors at the center also emphasize the role of family background in influencing juvenile behavior, noting that many juveniles lack role models and adequate supervision at home.

Peer influence: Juveniles acknowledged the strong influence their peers have on their decisions and actions. They believe that associating with delinquent peers or succumbing to peer pressure leads them to engage in criminal activities. Observations within the center highlight how juveniles often form cliques and influence each other, sometimes learning new criminal skills from one another, as noted by the director of the center.

Socioeconomic factors: Some juveniles attribute delinquency to socioeconomic factors such as poverty and limited opportunities. According to them, they believe that living in disadvantaged communities with limited resources and exposed to high crime rates can push individuals towards delinquent behavior as they see limited alternatives. The staff and observations point to a similar conclusion, noting that many juveniles come from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, which limits their access to education and legitimate means of income.

Emotional and mental health issues: Juveniles recognize that emotional and mental health challenges, such as trauma, substance abuse, and anger management issues, can contribute to delinquency. They feel that these underlying issues are not adequately addressed, leading individuals to engage in criminal behavior. Observations and staff interviews support this, as many juveniles in the center exhibit signs of mental health issues, and the limited availability of mental health services exacerbates the problem.

Systemic failures: Some juveniles express frustration with the social systems, such as the education system or the criminal justice system, which they perceive as failing to provide adequate support, intervention, or rehabilitation. They believe that these failures contribute to a cycle of delinquency and hinder opportunities for positive change. Staff highlight similar issues, noting the center's limited resources, inadequate facilities, and the lack of individualized care plans as significant barriers to effective rehabilitation.

The finding in this area highlights Juveniles often engage in criminal activities due to factors such as lack of parental guidance, peer influence, socioeconomic factors, emotional and mental health issues, and systemic failures. Lack of parental guidance, peer influence, poverty, and limited opportunities contribute to risky behavior. Systemic failures in the education and criminal justice systems hinder positive change and perpetuate a cycle of delinquency.

Key informant interviews shed light on the center's initiatives to modify negative behavior through rewards and planned activities. However, observational data reveals obstacles that could jeopardize these efforts, like congested living quarters, a lack of resources for education, and unsystematic counseling techniques. In terms of education and counseling, due to resource limitations, there are notable gaps in the quality of education and counseling, according to both observational and key informant data. This involves a lack of specialized treatment approaches,

limited staffing, and inadequate supplies. The observation results emphasize how the physical environment and program limitations affect juvenile behavior and rehabilitation outcomes. For instance, mixing violent and non-violent offenders can lead to negative behavioral influences, despite efforts to incentivize positive conduct.

4.5. Key Informant Interview Analysis

4.5.1. Institutional Services and Programs

The Lideta Sub-City Remand and Rehabilitation Center. The institution's goal is to rehabilitate children's who are brought in by a court order after committing various crimes, such as various property offenses, sexual offenses, abuse, murder, and so on.

The center's corrective director claims that the organization employs four fundamental program components. These consist of the formal education system, career training, counseling, and entertainment offerings. In addition to these fundamental program elements, the facility offers many services like medical care, food and housing, a library, court transportation for the kids, twice-weekly parent visits, and other daily necessities. According to the director the center offers both group and individual counseling sessions.

For formal education at the primary level, there is an elementary school. The woodworking, metalworking, carpet-making and embroidery are among the occupational trainings. Typically, the entertainment events are scheduled around holidays.

The facility faces complex and interconnected challenges in its efforts to rehabilitate the kids. According to the director the Remand and Rehabilitation Center presents more obstacles than achievements.

To begin with, the rehabilitation center is housed in a structure called African Union School, which is constructed inside its grounds. Due to the school's location directly in front of the

center's campus, juveniles have easy access to various narcotics, including marijuana (ganja) and cigarettes, as they attend the school situated in close proximity to the center. The center's buildings are also excellent for escaping, as the counselor there mentioned. The director also brought up the quantity of rooms as a barrier to children's rehabilitation. There are just three roomstwo designated for boys and one for girls.

The director said:

Whether they are small or not, they are both imprisoned in the same room. What, then, do you anticipate? They will exchange their diverse skill sets. If someone only knows how to steal a cell phone out of their pocket, they will learn how to rob a house here. After that, they will be allowed to leave the center and pick up other skills. They must be put in different rooms based on the type of offense they committed or for other reasons to lessen their effect, in order to prevent these things from happening. But we lack the capacity to achieve this.

Counseling is one of the offered treatments at the Remand and Rehabilitation Center. Group and individual counseling are the two types of counseling that the children get, according to the institution's counselor. According to him, the resources at hand prevent providing these services in a proper manner. There are currently only four counselors, but that number will rise to six when the management assists as well.

The main issue is that the institution is limited by its finances. A lack of budget adds to the center's existing challenges. Due to funding constraints, low-quality food is provided to the juveniles on a consistent basis. As a result, juveniles complain about the meal quality, leading to negative feelings towards the establishment. This may prevent youngsters from undergoing rehabilitation due to unfavorable circumstances.

Findings from Observations confirm the presence of these programs but highlight significant shortcomings. The formal education system is under-resourced, with teachers often teaching outside their expertise and classrooms poorly equipped. Career training in woodworking, metalworking, carpet-making, and embroidery is available, but participation and resource quality vary. The director noted that the center faces numerous challenges, including easy access to narcotics due to the center's location Infront of African Union School compound, overcrowding, and insufficient room allocation based on offense types. Financial constraints further exacerbate these issues, leading to poor quality food and limited resources for effective counseling. Direct observations corroborate these challenges. Overcrowded living conditions were noted, with juveniles of different ages and offense types housed together, leading to potential negative influence exchanges. The counseling services are stretched thin, with only four counselors handling numerous cases, resulting in non-systematic and generalized support.

4.5.2. Behavioral Changes of Juvenile Delinquents

Because juveniles in the Remand and Rehabilitation Center were under the age of eighteen, there was a significant likelihood of behavioral change during their early years. The behavior of kids in the facility was influenced both favorably and adversely. According to the caregiver, there are numerous favorable scenarios in the facility that result in beneficial behavioral changes among the juveniles. Simultaneously, the center's bad circumstance causes the juveniles negative behavioral changes.

Rehabilitating juveniles for a few months or years can lead to good behavioral improvements. The center is designed to have a positive impact on juvenile behavior. The facility's services and staff had a significant positive impact on the juvenile population. Furthermore, minors are

rehabilitated and do not have the option to return to their previous settings, which resulted in misbehavior. As a result, the center depicts their previous situation and what options they have for positive behavior.

Second, the institution provides incentives to juveniles who have demonstrated positive behavior. The facility gives three types of incentives. According to the caregiver: One option is to encourage positive behavior among adolescents by reducing their rehabilitation time. After counseling, good-behaved youths were freed from the Remand and Rehabilitation Center before serving their whole sentence. Two, well-behaved children would be handled differently from other juveniles. They will have authority over other juveniles and can issue commands in their dormitories.

Three, if the delinquent demonstrated excellent behavior, he or she would be allowed to leave and return to the facility freely. They would leave the center to buy materials, then return to the center. These young people are known as "Honest" In general, children are encouraged to behave positively throughout their stay at the institution. The facility acknowledges well-behaved youngsters across multiple dimensions. This incentive motivates misbehaving juveniles to demonstrate positive conduct. Counselors identify well-behaved adolescents by active involvement in services, advancement in education, and positive interactions with peers and staff.

However, other causes can lead to juvenile misbehavior. There are no separate areas for violent and non-violent juveniles. There are behavioral distinctions amongst juveniles. Juveniles who make mistakes but exhibit positive conduct may be accidentally rehabilitated. Others exhibit terrible behavior and are repeatedly rehabilitated. When both individuals were rehabilitated in the same center and dormitory, they were more likely to influence each other's behavior

Juveniles who have been rehabilitated for misbehavior are more likely to inspire good-behaved peers. The caregiver said that "junior juveniles are more likely to learn bad insults from their seniors".

Counselors can find no good behavioral change among juveniles in a variety of methods. Juvenile's Action.

4.6.Observation Guide Analysis

4.6.1. Counseling/Psycho-Social Support

In the remand home each counselor is responsible for approximately ten children. The counselors provided group and individual counseling. Additionally, the counseling service was not suited to each individual's needs and did not include a case plan. They handled their job in a non-systematic manner, without using a behavior management system with levels, rewards, and consequences. They also behaved as parents for them at school. The researcher observed that the initial session with the juveniles focused on the center's rules and regulations.

Counselors evaluated their work using input from several staff members, including vocational trainers, teachers, caretakers, and guards. They would monitor the actions of the kids within the compound. Before a juvenile enters the program, their background, family, and past history are assessed. If a juvenile is seen misbehaving, they will be cautioned and urged to improve their behavior. Counseling services were also provided to those who were addicted to drugs and alcohol.

4.6.2. Formal Education

The researcher found a primary school (grades 1-8) inside the center. The juveniles attended school five days a week (Monday through Friday) from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Classrooms were divided by timber, allowing for easy transmission of voices,

disrupting teaching and learning. some not all of the classroom windows were damaged, posing a risk to the children. There was no light in some class room, many broken chairs and desks, and no proper shelf, which caused the teachers to be dissatisfied with their work in the facility.

As observed, there is a library within the compound, but there are relatively few materials and no appropriate diversity of books to accommodate young interests, educational needs, and languages. There are some guiding textbooks or materials for students in the library.

4.6.3. Living Unit of The Delinquent

The Remand and Rehabilitation Center had three residential units: two for male and one for female, located outside the compound. Older and younger male teenagers appeared to be separated from each other. The younger participants were aged 9-12, while the older ones were above 12 years old.

The institution provided adolescent with bed line, mattresses, and blankets, and they were responsible for keeping them clean. Juveniles were expected to clean their beds every morning before leaving their room.

The rooms appeared congested, with insufficient lockers for the juvenile workers. The juvenile delinquents were housed in a small room with only two caregivers. However, the rooms appeared neat and well-kept. Females have larger rooms compared to guys.

4.6.4. Health Service

The Center offered individual examination rooms as well as places for dealing with children who required special medical care. Medical and mental health data were preserved apart from detention records. A registered nurse completed the health assessments. There were two nurses working at the Center. The nurses provided medical services to juveniles in need, and if the case was beyond their level, they usually transported the delinquents to a nearby health center or a

hospital, and juveniles who were screened for mental health issues were also referred to the health center for treatment.

4.6.5. Recreational Services

The researcher discovered that youths did To some extent have consistent access to exercise, recreation, and other programs. There was a field in the compound that the youths utilized for football. Delinquents did not have access to a diverse range of indoor and outdoor recreation activities.

The researcher observed that due to limited space, the group took turns playing. Most of the demands of girls in recreation had undoubtedly been overlooked. While the youths played football, the girls sat in corner to converse, they weren't participating.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION

The primary purpose of this study is to identify and discuss the social and economic causes of juvenile delinquency and the measures implemented by the government for the rehabilitation of juveniles. It explores the perspectives of juveniles on factors such as lack of parental guidance,

peer influence, socioeconomic challenges, emotional and mental health issues, and systemic failures that contribute to delinquent behavior. Additionally, the study examines the institutional efforts at the Lideta Sub-City Remand and Rehabilitation Center, assessing the effectiveness of educational, vocational, counseling, and recreational programs, while highlighting the infrastructural and resource limitations that hinder successful rehabilitation.

5.1. Social factor

5.1.1. Peer Pressure's Role in The Rise of Juvenile Delinquency

The findings in this area demonstrated that social interaction, the social environment, and the neighborhood/community environment all expose young people to criminal activity. Young people will be quickly and directly exposed to these activities since it will be easy for them to pick up these skills from classmates who have a criminal history. The finding from the in-depth interview also revealed that Juveniles have a strong need to fit in and be accepted by their peers to gain acceptance, they adopt behaviors and attitudes that are prevalent in their peer group, even if those behaviors include delinquency. Engaging in delinquent acts can be seen as a way to gain status or approval within a peer group that values such behaviors. According to (Sutherland's 1974), theory, learning is the source of deviant and antisocial conduct. He clarified that criminal behavior is not inherited or the result of genetic mutation. Like a person cannot build a machine without sufficient training, a criminal behavior always requires proper learning and training to commit crime. Similarly The in-depth interview result showed that juveniles are more likely to engage in criminal activities when they associate with delinquent peers. This influence can be attributed to several factors, including the desire for acceptance, the modeling of delinquent behavior, and the normalization of criminal activities within the peer group. The finding supported by prior to this research Peer pressure is one of the best indicators of juvenile

misbehavior, according to research by (Warr, 2002). Adolescents who hang out with criminal peers are more inclined to act in a similar way because they want their peers' praise and reinforcement.

This research findings reflect that peer groups can significantly influence youths, especially when familial support is lacking. youths desire to "be cool" and their decision to follow their peers' instructions illustrate how peer pressure can override personal judgment and lead to criminal behavior.

5.1.2. A Lack of Family Attachment Led to Juvenile Delinquency.

The result in this area finds out that Juveniles have more possibilities to participate in dangerous behaviors in homes with inconsistent or absent parental monitoring. A lack of self-control and impulse control can be attributed to the absence of explicit guidelines, limits, and drawbacks. Adequate parental supervision plays a crucial role in discouraging juvenile misbehavior. Children who have parents who keep a close eye on their locations, activities, and peer relationships are less likely to participate in risky behaviors. The finding supported by other research Demuth and Brown, (2004) also concluded that due to the Juveniles who experience a lack of parental supervision and strained relationships with their parents are more likely to join criminal organizations and develop into proficient lawbreakers. According to the World Youth Report from 2003, there is a negative correlation between juvenile delinquency and parenting styles. Conversely, children who receive adequate parental supervision are less likely to participate in criminal activities. Juvenile delinquency is directly linked to dysfunctional families marked by conflict, inadequate parental authority, insufficient internal literacy, and a mix of early autonomy.

Findings from the in-depth interview revealed that Parental oversight and supervision are based on family relationships. Parents are more likely to be aware of their children's activities, set firm boundaries, and offer direction when they are emotionally invested in and interested in their lives. On the other hand, a lack of familial bonds may result in less parental supervision, which increases the risk of dangerous behaviors and peer pressure to engage in delinquent behavior.

Related study done by Manaru, Blum and Juefel-shone (2010), suggested that lack of parental presence in the neglectful parenting setting is the key cause why juveniles get involved in delinquency. Similarly finding from the in-depth interview indicated that Delinquent behaviors are largely influenced by dysfunctional family dynamics, such as those that are marked by abuse, neglect, or conflict. Children who are raised in unsupportive and emotionally cold households are more likely to look for acceptance and a sense of belonging in criminal peer groups. Children need the emotional and social support of their parents and other caregivers to develop normally. Children who lack this support may feel rejected, have low self-esteem, and feel unworthy, which may lead them to engage in criminal activity as a way to feel validated and to define who they are.

Furthermore, according to Bowlby(1958), attachment theory a child's early ties with caregivers have a significant impact on their emotional and social development. While insecure attachments can cause a variety of behavioral issues, including delinquency, safe attachments usually result in healthier emotional development. Children who grow up with attachment disorders which can lead to delinquency and antisocial behavior are more likely to be neglected or have inconsistent parenting.

5.1.3. Broken Home Led to Juvenile Delinquency

According to the findings of this research, family disruptions like divorce or separation raise the likelihood of adolescent misbehavior. A child's growth and conduct can be greatly impacted by the emotional and psychological instability that results from a broken household, as several studies have demonstrated.

Studies regularly show that children from dysfunctional families frequently experience more emotional and psychological difficulties. Demuth and Brown's (2004) study, for example, discovered that children from single-parent households are more likely than those from two-parent households to experience emotional distress and participate in delinquent behaviors. Similar to what this study indicated, the absence of one parent can cause emotions of abandonment and uncertainty, which increases susceptibility to harmful influences and risky behaviors.

Several studies demonstrate how important parental monitoring and guidance are in keeping young people out of trouble. Children from dysfunctional families are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior because they frequently lack proper supervision and suitable role models. A meta-analysis conducted in 2009 by Hoeve et al. found a robust correlation between greater rates of delinquency and inadequate parental supervision. According to this study narrative, this is the case because juveniles turned to their delinquent classmates for comfort because they didn't have a stable or caring environment, which encouraged their bad habits.

Single-parent households frequently have financial hardships, which can increase stress and instability and raise the likelihood of delinquency. Economic difficulties that arise after parental separation can have a detrimental effect on children's wellbeing and raise their risk of participating in criminal activity (McLanahan & Sandefur, 1994). The finding of this study

underscores this point, as families found it difficult to adjust and make ends meet leaving the juveniles abandoned and alone.

Children pick up behaviors by watching and copying people around them, claims the social learning theory. When a family is dysfunctional, kids could be more exposed to bad attitudes and behaviors from their classmates or from other family members. In support of this, Bandura's (1977) research on social learning theory argues that the existence of negative peer influences and a deficiency of positive role models may contribute to an increase in delinquent behavior. As they looked to their fellow delinquents for approval and support, the findings from this research illustrates this process, as juveniles turned to delinquent peers for support and validation.

According to research, behavioral issues can arise from the combined stressors of a broken household, such as emotional discomfort, financial struggle, and a lack of supervision. Childrens from broken households are much more prone to commit crimes, according to a Juby and Farrington (2001) study, underscoring the complex effects of family disturbance. This is consistent with this study finding as the juveniles' behavioral issues escalated in the absence of a stable family environment.

5.2. Economic Factor

5.2.1. How Poverty Led to Juvenile Delinquency

In any society, one of the main reasons of delinquency is poverty. This is also supported by Robert Merton's (1968) strain theory, which postulated that when lower class individuals lack access to legal ways of achieving conventional goals, they experience strain and adverse conditions. The impoverished are pushed to use illegal means to accomplish conventional aims because of the extreme discrepancy between legally sanctioned means and culturally defined goals. According to the results of the in-depth interview, young people often grow up in

disadvantaged environments with little access to economic and educational prospects; as a result, they may resort to criminal activities as a substitute way of meeting their wants and achieving their goals.

Family dynamics can be strained by poverty, which makes supervision and parenting less successful. Research by McLoyd (1998) and Conger et al. (2002) demonstrates that financial difficulties might cause parents to become more stressed, which has a detrimental impact on parenting styles and kids' emotional health. The finding from the in-depth interview reveals that lack of guidance and support from financially struggling parents illustrate how economic strain can contribute to juvenile delinquency by weakening family bonds and reducing parental oversight.

Juveniles from low-income homes frequently lack access to constructive leisure activities, educational resources, and job prospects, which raises their risk of participating in delinquent conduct, according to research by (Elliott & Menard, 1996). This is shown in the findings of this study of juveniles who fled their harsh surroundings and turned to the streets and their peers who were involved in criminal activity because they had no other positive options.

Poverty can have a negative impact on a child's mental health, causing them to feel frustrated and despondent. Expanding on Merton's theory, Agnew's General Strain Theory (1992) includes the function of unpleasant emotions in contributing to delinquency. The findings from the in-depth interview reveal that juveniles who grew up in improved environments may experience increased stress and emotional turmoil, making them more susceptible to engaging in criminal activities as coping mechanisms.

Chester (1976) also concluded that there is a strong correlation between poverty and criminality, citing poverty as a contributing factor to criminality. It is more likely for the impoverished to

commit crimes. Typically, they continued to commit non-violent crimes and property offenses on the streets.

5.2.2. How Unemployment Led to Juveniles Delinquency

The results of this study show that juvenile delinquency can have a major contributing component in the form of unemployment. Unemployment-related financial difficulty can result in strained relationships within the family, less parental supervision, and restricted access to opportunities and resources. Due to these factors, juveniles are more inclined to resort to delinquent behavior in order to cope with their situation and pursue financial gain. This is also supported by research by Conger et al. (1992) that has shown that economic hardship, such as unemployment, can lead to increased family stress, which negatively impacts parenting practices and family relationships. This is shown in the in-depth interview results, which show the tension and anxiety that families experience as a result of unemployment. This illustrates how financial strain can lead to an environment where children receive less guidance and support, which increases their susceptibility to criminal tendencies.

Research suggests that parental monitoring and participation may decrease when a parent is unemployed. According to a study by Patterson et al. (1989), parental job loss and financial stress were linked to less successful parenting techniques, such as increased harshness and less supervision.

The finding from the in-depth interview shows how parents need to work multiple jobs as a result of their financial poverty that is caused by unemployment, which reduces parental supervision and allows the juveniles to spend more time alone and eventually associate with criminal groups.

Children's access to opportunities and necessary resources can be severely restricted by unemployment. Economic instability might limit children's access to extracurricular and educational activities, which are critical for their socialization and development, according to research by (Duncan et al., 1997). The result from the in-depth interview demonstrates how parents unemployment caused the juveniles to lack access to solid resources and opportunities, which in turn caused them to miss school and partake in criminal activity in order to provide for their families.

According to Merton's (1938), and its expansions, people who are under financial strain are more prone to turn to criminal activity as a way to get what they want and deal with their frustrations. Strain hypothesis is consistent with this research finds youths engaging in stealing and drug selling as ways for them to support their families and deal with financial hardship.

Parents and children alike may experience serious psychological consequences from unemployment. Parental job loss has been linked to elevated levels of anxiety and sadness, which can have a cascading effect on children and raise the risk of delinquent conduct, according to research by (Elder et al., 1985). Similarly, this study reveals a sense of duty and youth depression to support their struggling families, and that unemployment can have psychological effects on young people and push them towards criminality.

5.3. Juveniles' Opinion on The Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

The ideas expressed by young people in their interviews about the reasons for delinquency closely match the results of numerous studies on juvenile delinquency. These points of view highlight important elements that contribute to juvenile delinquency and offer a thorough knowledge of the complex nature of this societal problem.

5.3.1. Lack Of Parental Guidance

Empirical evidence continually demonstrates the crucial role that parental supervision and involvement play in mitigating adolescent criminality. Baumrind's (1991), research highlights the value of authoritative parenting, which combines structure and warmth, in helping children develop desirable behaviors. In a similar vein, Wright and Cullen (2001) discovered that a strong predictor of delinquent behavior is the absence of parental supervision. The in-depth interview results reported juveniles not receiving enough parental guidance, which led them to participate in harmful behaviors since there were no boundaries or forms of support.

5.3.2. Peer Influence

Peer influence on young people's behavior has a long history of being studied. According to Bandura's (1977) social learning theory, people pick up new behaviors by seeing and imitating others, especially their peers. According to Warr (2002), there is a considerable rise in the chance of juvenile delinquency when one is associated with delinquent classmates. The young people who participated in the interviews acknowledged the significant influence of peer pressure and said that their affiliation with other juveniles who shared similar habits was frequently the reason behind their involvement in delinquent activities.

5.3.3. Socioeconomic Factors

Limited chances and financial hardship are often mentioned as contributing causes to juvenile misbehavior. Theories like the strain hypothesis, put forth by Merton in 1938, contend that people turn to delinquent activity as a result of social pressures and their incapacity to accomplish culturally acceptable goals through legal means. This is corroborated by research by Sampson and Laub (1993), which demonstrates that young people from low-income families are more prone to commit crimes because they have fewer options and resources available to them.

These results are consistent with the juvenile's perception of poverty and underprivileged neighborhoods as causes of delinquency, emphasizing the influence of socioeconomic variables on conduct.

5.3.4. Emotional and Mental Health Issues

Emotional and mental health problems are significant contributors to juvenile delinquency. Studies by Loeber and Farrington (2000), highlight those issues such as trauma, substance abuse, and untreated mental health conditions are prevalent among delinquent youth. Research by Teplin et al. (2002) found high rates of psychiatric disorders among detained juveniles, underscoring the link between mental health issues and delinquent behavior. Juveniles' recognition of the impact of emotional and mental health challenges on their behavior is consistent with these findings, suggesting a need for better mental health support and interventions.

5.3.5. System Failure

Systemic flaws, mainly in the criminal justice and education systems, fuel the cycle of criminality. Exclusionary disciplinary procedures and punishing school rules can drive adolescents toward delinquency, according to studies by (Skiba et al. 2014). According to research by Mallett (2017), there is a school-to-prison pipeline, whereby marginalized adolescents have more interactions with the criminal justice system as a result of structural problems in the education system. These findings are reflected in juveniles' displeasure with these systems' lack of assistance and intervention, suggesting that systemic improvements are required to end the cycle of delinquency.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1. Conclusion

This study sought to identify the primary social and economic causes of juvenile delinquency the socioeconomic conditions of juveniles prior to their admission to the Remand and Rehabilitation Center. The investigation revealed that the social causes of juvenile delinquency predominantly include peer influence, broken homes due to divorce or the death of one or both parents, and low family attachment with parents. Economic causes were found to be primarily driven by poverty and unemployment, highlighting the lack of resources and opportunities as significant contributors to delinquent behavior.

The study also analyzed the types of crimes committed by juveniles and their socioeconomic conditions before their admission to the rehabilitation center. It was discovered that most delinquents entered the Lideta Sub-City Remand and Rehabilitation Center through offenses such as petty theft, theft, and drug-related activities.

Furthermore, the research explored the measures taken by the government to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents. The Lideta Sub-City Remand and Center offers various programs including formal education, vocational training, counseling, and recreational activities. Despite these efforts, the facility faces significant challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited resources, and insufficient staffing, which impact the effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts. The study underscores the need for comprehensive strategies to address the root causes of juvenile delinquency and improve the rehabilitation process, ensuring better outcomes for juvenile delinquents and reducing recidivism rates.

6.2. Recommendations

Certain actions should be done not only by the government, but also by all members of society, to avert the problem in its early stages. The researcher makes several recommendations for the government and society as a whole.

- To effectively address and raise awareness about the impacts of juvenile delinquency, it is essential to establish a comprehensive networking system involving social workers, psychologists, sociologists, lawyers, and policymakers. This collaborative effort should be coordinated with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the judiciary, and educational institutions. By actively participating, these stakeholders can provide orientation and promote awareness, ensuring a multifaceted approach to tackling juvenile delinquency and its associated challenges.
- To address the needs of juveniles comprehensively, it is imperative to collaborate with various service providers, including mental health facilities, vocational training institutions, and formal educational institutions. Adequate medical and psychological support is essential for young incarcerated individuals grappling with substance misuse.

This holistic approach ensures that their physical, emotional, and educational needs are met, facilitating their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

- Further research is needed to identify the root reasons of youth criminal behavior.
- Required to improve educational and health care services by employing appropriate human resources/educational staff and supplying the most helpful educational materials in the library and for students themselves. Teachers should receive training on effective interactions with delinquents and special education. Additionally, the health service should have more skilled professionals available 24/7 to ensure youths receive timely services. And materials must be fulfilled in order to achieve its objectives.
- All service providers at the facility should get pre-service training on how to treat and care for juvenile delinquents. An enough money should be granted to address the food service problem, as well as other fundamental requirements such as clothes and shelter.

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Appendices: Research Questionnaire

ANNEX1: In- Depth Questionnaires for The Juveniles

Hello, my name is Yemsrach Dessalegn, who is a graduate student at Addis Ababa University School of social psychology. The reason I am here is to collect data for my thesis.

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

1. Socio demographic characteristics of the study participant

1. Full name?
2. Age
3. Sex
4. Place of birth?

Current residential area

5. Education

- a) Unable to read and write
- b) Read and write
- c) Elementary school completed (Grade 1-6)
- d) Junior high school completed (Grade 7 and 8)
- e) High school completed

6. At what age did you join this institution?

7. Describe the first time that you remember committing a crime

- 7.1. How old were you?
- 7.2. What was the crime?
- 7.3. Were you with another person?

8. Describe your first run in with the law?

- 8.1. What happened?
- 8.2. Where you taken into custody?

9. Describe the first time you were arrested?

10. For how long have you been in this institution?

3. Socio Economic Information of juvenile delinquent

- 1. Are your parents alive?
- 2. who is alive?
- 3. If your parents are alive do they live together?
- 4. How would you rate the economic status of your family? Very poor , Poor, low income
- 5. What is the monthly income of your parents in Birr

6. Do parents fulfill your basic needs?
7. Who pay school fee for you

4.Parents/caregiver background

1. What is your parents/ caregivers educational background?
2. Describe your household growing up
 - 2.1. Did you grow up with both parents in the home?
 - 2.2.Do you have siblings?
 - 2.3.Describe your relationship with your parents and siblings?
3. How do your parents treat you at home?
4. What is your family housing condition? Discipline style

5.Juvrniles opinion on the causes of delinquency

1. In your opinion what do you think is the cause of delinquency in your locality?
2. With whom do you spend your free time?
3. Do you feel that you had peer pressure to engage in criminality as a juvenile? If yes explain
4. Have you ever tried to use substance /drugs?
5. if yes, what kind of drugs?
6. Do people in your community accept your delinquent behavior?
7. Do you want to change your behavior in the future? In what way?

ANNEX 2

Key Informant Interview with The Administration And The Staffs Of The Remand Home

1. Can you introduce me your name, educational background, work experience and position in the center?
2. Tell me the challenges you faced while working in the remand home?
3. What are the major crimes committed by the children?
4. What do you think are the main factors that lead children to become delinquents?
5. Tell me about the different program components and services that are available for the purpose of rehabilitating the children.
6. Tell me the effectiveness the rehab program to bring permanent change in the children.
7. What programs do you have that meet the needs of the inmates?
8. Tell me the challenges the institution has in working towards the rehabilitation of the children?
9. Are youths being rewarded for positive behavior?
10. What disciplinary measures do teachers take in class monitor the behavior of the inmates?

ANNEX 3

Observation Guide Check List

Particular areas of observation

- Juveniles
- Rehabilitation center
- Center facilities

- Reintegration center
 1. Observe the living unit of the delinquents
 2. Observe the psycho social support service
 3. Observe the formal education of the center
 4. Observe the Juveniles interaction among themselves and service providers
 5. Observe the recreational services