

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLE AND CRIME  
AMONG YOUTHS IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN HANANASIF  
(DAR-ES-SALAAM-TANZANIA)**

**YVONNE MUTIO MUSYOKI**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED FOR THE FACULTY OF ARTS IN  
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF MASTER OF  
PSYCHOLOGY (FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY) IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

**NOVEMBER, 2017**

## DECLARATION

This project paper is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or other award in any university.

Signature ..... Date .....

Name: Yvonne Mutio Musyoki

Registration number: C50/78088/2015

This project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

Signature ..... Date .....

Dr. Luke Odiemo

Department of Psychology

University of Nairobi

## **DEDICATION**

To God who is my strength. This project is also dedicated to my late daughter Blessing Mwelu G. Mongi.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I am grateful to my supervisor Dr. Luke Odiemo and the Department of Psychology for their commitment, support, and guidance during this study. I also thank the residents of Hananasif slums for the support they gave me while undertaking this study. I am grateful to the interpreters especially Faraja Siyani who assisted me pass the information to the residents of Hananasif slums during data collection exercise. I am indebted to the members of my family my mum Joyce Kamene and dad Simon Kevati for their support and prayers. My husband Goodluck Mongi for his love and kindness. My kids Sally, Joseph, Ceasar, Deo and Inno. Special thanks to my brother Mumo Matemu and his continued support in my studies. Above all I thank my personal friend and mentor Musthapher Siyani for his encouragement, endurance and understanding during the period of study. Finally Obadiah M. Mongi and his wife for their emotional support they gave me when I needed them most.

All the Glory is to God.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION .....	ii
DEDICATION .....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	iv
LIST OF TABLES .....	viii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	x
ABSTRACT.....	xii
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background Information .....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem .....	4
1.3 Purpose of the Study .....	5
1.4 Objectives.....	5
1.5 Research Questions .....	5
1.6 Hypothesis.....	6
1.7 Justification of the study .....	6
1.8 Assumptions.....	7
1.9 Scope.....	7
1.10 Limitations and Delimitations.....	8
<b>CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 Youths living in Hananasif .....	9
2.2.1 Hananasif slums.....	9
2.2.2 Challenges faced by the youth in Hananasif .....	10
2.2.3 Problems Youth face vis-à-vis their Parents.....	11
2.2.4 The relationship between parents and youths in Hananasif slums .....	14
2.2.5 Crime among the youth .....	15
2.3 Relationship between Parenting Style and Crime.....	16
2.3.1 Parenting styles/child- rearing methods .....	17

2.3.2 Parental criminality.....	18
2.3.3 Large family sizes.....	19
2.3.4 Child abuse and neglect.....	19
2.3.5 Parental conflict and disrupted families .....	20
2.4 Theoretical Framework.....	20
2.5 Conceptual Framework.....	21
<b>CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>24</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	24
3.2 Research Design.....	24
3.3 Study Area and Population .....	24
3.4 Sampling Procedures and Sample size .....	26
3.5 Sampling Technique .....	26
3.6 Instruments.....	26
3.7 Data Collection Procedure .....	26
3.8 Data Analysis Procedure.....	27
3.9 Ethical Considerations .....	27
3.10 Piloting.....	27
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS.....</b>	<b>28</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	28
4.2 Demographic Information.....	28
4.2.1 Respondents Age .....	28
4.2.2 Marital status of the parents to the Respondents .....	29
4.2.3 Education Level of Respondents .....	30
4.2.4 Employment Status of Respondents .....	30
4.2.5 Respondents Family Status .....	31
4.3 Aspects of Parenting Styles against Criminal Activities .....	32
4.3.1 The Relationship between Parenting Styles and Petty Crimes among the youth.....	33
4.3.2 The Relationship between Parenting Styles and Violent Crimes .....	40
4.3.3 The Relationship between Parenting Styles and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse .....	50

4.4 Regression Analysis between Parenting Styles and Crimes .....62

**CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....66**

5.1 Introduction.....66

5.2 Summary of the Study .....67

5.4 Limitation of the study.....70

5.5 Conclusions.....71

5.6 Recommendations.....72

5.7 Areas for Further Studies .....73

**REFERENCES.....75**

**APPENDICES .....79**

**APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESPONDENTS .....79**

**APPENDIX II: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION .....86**

**APPENDIX III: RESEARCH PERMIT .....88**

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: The Representation Below Shows the Prevalent Crimes of Youth (2001 & 2013) ...	8
Table 2: Family Status of Respondents.....	22
Table 3: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Age.....	46
Table 4: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Marital Status.....	47
Table 5: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Education Level.....	48
Table 6: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Employment Status.....	49
Table 7: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Age .....	50
Table 8: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Marital Status .....	51
Table 9: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Education Level.....	52
Table 10: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Employment Status .....	53
Table 11: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Age .....	54
Table 12: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Marital Status .....	55
Table 13: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Education Level .....	56
Table 14: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Employment Status .....	57
Table 15: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Age .....	58
Table 16: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Marital Status .....	59
Table 17: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Education Level .....	60



Table 18: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Employment Status .....	61
Table 19: Regression Analysis between Parenting Styles and Petty Crimes .....	62
Table 20: Regression Analysis between Parenting Styles and Violent Crimes .....	63
Table 21: Regression Analysis between Parenting Styles and Drugs Trafficking/ Abuse .....	64

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Map of Hananasif Area in Dar es Salaam.....	25
Figure 2: Age Group of Respondents .....	29
Figure 3: Marital status of the parents of Respondents .....	29
Figure 4: Education Level of Respondents.....	30
Figure 5: Employment Status of Respondents .....	31
Figure 6: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Age.....	33
Figure 7: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Marital Status .....	34
Figure 8: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Education Levels .....	34
Figure 9: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Employment Status.....	35
Figure 10: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Age .....	36
Figure 11: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Marital Status.....	36
Figure 12: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Education Level.....	37
Figure 13: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Employment Status.....	38
Figure 14: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Age.....	38
Figure 15: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Marital Status.....	39
Figure 16: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Education Status .....	39
Figure 17: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Employment Status.....	40
Figure 18: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Age.....	41
Figure 19: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Marital Status.....	41

Figure 20: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Employment Status ..... 43

Figure 21: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Education Status ..... 42

Figure 22: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Age .....43

Figure 23: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Marital Status .....44

Figure 24: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Education Status.....45

Figure 25: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Employment Status .....45

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study was to find out the relationship between parenting style and crime among the youths living in Hananasif slum in Dar-es-Salaam. Crime is one of the major social encounters affecting most nations of the world today. Majority of the criminal incidents have been documented mainly in the urban areas as compared to the rural areas. (UN Habitat, 2009). In Tanzania, criminal and violent acts are reported and viewed as ‘normal’ occurrences in the slum communities. This is due to the fact that slum dwellers experience major challenges that prompt them to get involved in illegal businesses and crime related cases. Youth living in the slum areas face challenging situations that lead them to get involved in crime. Largely due to the kind of lifestyle they find themselves entrapped in, hence having no option or choice but to continue indulging in criminal activities, for example, initiation into criminal gangs through threats or coercion. Parents and families are the single most important influence in the lives of young people. Since most families in the slum areas are single-headed or child-headed, parenting style is drastically affected and it leads to lack of proper upbringing in many families involved in such categories. The youth stage, which is a critical stage between childhood and adulthood, demands proper and adequate guidance and a surrounding full of role models to influence the youth positively for their benefit in the future. The research involved qualitative data collection methods using the in-depth interviewing that involves semi-structured techniques. The interviews sought to cover both a factual and a meaning level of the study and was useful in getting the story behind participants’ experiences. It gave participants’ the opportunity to respond more elaborately and in greater detail while the researcher had the opportunity to respond straightaway to what participants reported by tailoring subsequent questions to information the participant has provided. The findings revealed that parenting styles have negative relationship to involvement to crime among youths in Hananasif slums. It was also established that aspects of communication, regulations and decision making are not well adhered to among the youths. However, most of them denied being involved in crimes such as damaging properties, stealing and acts of misconduct. It was also established that peer pressure has the highest probability of influencing the youths to engage in crimes within the slums. Thus, it was recommended that parents to enhance their engagement with their children while the youths on the other hand to open and share more and form self-help groups to assist each other socially and economically.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background Information

A survey conducted by UN Habitat in 2009 found that youth delinquency and criminal activities are a key challenge in Africa. The high rate of unemployment and shortage of opportunities for employment among the youth in the slums is a major cause of crime. For example in Douala, Cameroon, the rate of criminal activity, insecurity and physical violence has increased in recent years, especially in difficult neighborhoods popularly referred to as slums and settlements that are regarded as informal. The major catalyst of the rise in crime has been attributed to influential and corrupt officials who are able to get away with white collar crimes without prosecution and are looked up to as source of role model and inspiration. They are popularly referred to as *Feyman* (Nwankwo, 2006).

In the city of Dakar in Senegal, there have been reports of increase in petty theft, burglary, the implementation of violent acts, intimidation and threats by young people. More generally, attacks on citizens in the streets while conducting their activities have led to homicide as a result of robberies with violence. The rise of insecurity has largely contributed to the more use of private security firms and protection among the African cities including some of the poorest and overcrowded urban centers. The major effect is that crime in urban setup has increased drastically in the last decade and the youth are the perpetrators ((Nwankwo, 2006).

The rate of criminal activities has been on the increase also in East Africa ranging with armed robbery, homicide, drug trafficking, illicit substance use, rape and most recently terrorism. Most of the criminal activities are mostly conducted by the youth who report that their main driving factor is economic reasons since they don't have employment to sustain themselves (Sifuna,

1980). Additionally the youth are reported to coming from poor households and have low to no educational qualifications making their chances of securing an employment almost none (Muraya, 2000; UNICEF, 2005).

According to various surveys conducted, crime and violence are reported to be 'normal' a occurrences in slum communities in Tanzania hence the children and the youth get exposed and are gullible to these acts. Most of these studies have been conducted in the developed countries and other places such as South Africa and Kenya. But similar research is yet to be conducted systematically in Tanzania. This study therefore, aims at determining the relationship between parenting styles and crime among the youth.

The UN Habitat since 1998 has been helping the city of Dar es Salaam to implement the Safer Cities Programmes which was developed in 1996. The governments of developing countries through the Millennium Declaration that was adopted in September 2000 vowed to improve the lives of people living in the slum especially the youth by 2020. UN Habitat has been very instrumental in supporting Dar es Salaam to implement the urban crime prevention strategy as outlined in the programme (UN-HABITAT, 1996).

The program helped in establishment of *sungusungu* which is citizen crime prevention patrols, the ward tribunal system, and the establishment of the Auxiliary Police to bring harmony between the city residents and the police in order to tame crime. Additionally they have also implemented safety audit tools and supported income generating projects for groups at risk especially the youths, substance users and women (Klingebiel, S. 2006; Duffield and Waddell, 2004).

It is becoming common for parents of youth to be blamed for the crimes of their children (Caro, McGinley, Hayes, Betnhorst, & Wilkinson, 2007). Parenting style, being the mode of parent-

child interaction influences levels of crime among the youth (Roche, Ensminger, Cherlin, 2007). There are different styles of parents. Authoritative parenting is where a parent sets standards for how a child should behave. The parent is responsive to the needs of a child, but at the same time demands some level of responsibility in the behavior (Baumrind, 1997; Baumrind, 1991). On the other hand, a parenting style is described as authoritarian when a parent demands a lot from a child in terms of behavior but responds less to the child's need (Carlo, Mestre, Samper, Tur, Armenta, 2010). Finally, permissive parenting style is where a parent neither makes demands or responds to the child's needs (Schroeder, Bulanda, Giordano, Cernkovich, 2010).

According to Johnson (2016), authoritarian parenting is not good for children's upbringing because when it comes to shaping a child's behavior, physical punishment is not as effective as social interaction between a child and parents. Such parenting style lacks warmth and does not give a child the degree of freedom required for them to develop independence (Johnson, 2016).

A child who grows up in a home with a strict supervision coupled with some degree of emotional support tends to have a better psychological adjustment to the demands of the society as they grow up (Steinberg, 2010; Darling & Steinberg, 1993). Authoritative parenting has both positive and negatives. Even though it brings about children who are fairly well adjusted, if a parent is overly strict, the child will grow up frustrated and withdrawn. Thus children may develop self-esteem, but also rigidity in their coping styles (Simons, Simons, Chen, Brody, Lin, 2007).

As for the permissive parenting style, children tend to grow up quite disoriented. They have poor coping style and generally exhibit poor psychological well being than the other three styles (Rothrauff, Cooney, An 2009). Parental warmth and demandingness have been established as two of the most important processes when it comes to child upbringing. Parental warmth is the

degree to which a parent and child are able to bond emotionally while demandingness is the degree to which the parent is able to control the behavior of the child (Caro, McGinley, Hayes, Betnhorst, & Wilkinson, 2007).

It can therefore be argued that a style of parenting involving harsh punishments and violence has been strongly associated with aggressive and violent behavior in adolescents (Hapsaalo and Poleka, 1999). On the other hand, discussion about pro-social behavior with a child has been associated with children's acquisition of pro-social behavior (Dunn, Cutting, Demetriou, 2000). This has been explained by Moral disengagement theory whereby if children get exposed to social unfit attitudes and behavior, they will end up acquiring similar manners. Harshness and disengagement attitude in the neighborhood teaches children similar behavior will (Bandura, Capara, Barbaranelli, Pastorelli, 1996).

Evidence of research has shown that the influence of parenting style on crime among the youth is moderated by a number of factors such as parents' criminal history, the size of the family and parental occupation (Dinkemeyer, Mackay, Mackay & Dinkmayer Jr, 1998).

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Despite the programme winning international awards the people of Dar es Salaam especially the poor are still grappling with insecurity and high levels of crimes especially in the informal settlements such as Hananasif (UN-HABITAT, 1996). Research studies have pointed out that found that most criminal activities are carried out by young men aged between 15-30 years who form criminal gangs especially in slums (Nwankwo, 2006; Roberts, 1981). The young men are the ones who form a large percentage in the gangs although there is also the presence of girls among the groups who play peripheral roles. One of the factors that influence the tendency for



youths to participate in crime is the family background (Dinkemeyer, Mackay, Mackay & Dinkmayer Jr, 1998). Despite the difference economic challenges and family structures, parenting plays a very important role in shaping the behavior of youths (Roche, Ensminger, Cherlin, 2007). Even though effect of parenting styles on crime among youths has been extensively studied, research is yet to be conducted on this matter with regard to Hannanasif informal settlement of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. In this study, parenting style was be examined with regard to the extent to which it influenced of crime among the youths living in the slum areas of Hananasif in particular.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between parenting style and crime among youth living in Hananasif slums.

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives are to;

- i. Determine whether parenting style has a relationship to the youths' tendency to participate in petty crimes in Hananasif slums in Dar es Salaam
- ii. Investigate the extent to which parenting style influences the youths' tendency to participate in violent crime crimes in Hananasif slums in Dar es Salaam
- iii. Establish whether parenting style has some interaction with the youths' tendency to participate in drug trafficking and abuse in Hananasif slums in Dar es Salaam

### **1.5 Research Questions**

- i. What is the interaction between parenting style and the youths' tendency to participate in petty crimes in Hananasif slums in Dar es Salaam?

- ii. In what way does parenting style relate with the youths' tendency to participate in violent crime crimes in Hananasif slums in Dar es Salaam?
- iii. In what way does parenting style influence the youths' tendency to participate in drug trafficking and abuse in Hananasif slums in Dar es Salaam?

## **1.6 Hypothesis of the Study**

H<sub>1</sub> Parenting style will have a significant influence on youths living in Hananasif slums leading them into crime activities.

H<sub>0</sub> Parenting style will have no significant influence on youth living in Hananasif slums leading them into crime activities.

## **1.7 Justification of the study**

Youth delinquency is a major social problem in informal settlement. This was situated in the area of social cognitive development of children (Bandura, 1986). This study gets its justification that there is need to deepen our understanding on the causes of youth delinquency and how it can be prevented and controlled thereby enriching the broad area of criminology and crime control. It will make further contribution to family psychology with regard to parenting and childrearing in general.

## **1.8 Significance of the Study**

- i. The study will help the law enforcement sector with knowledge in how to forecast and manage crime among the youth.
- ii. It will equip social workers with necessary knowledge to assist parents and the youth on how to avoid crime.

- iii. Parents will be helped to understand the relationship between parenting and crime and their role in averting this problem.
- iv. The school system will understand some of the causes of delinquency amongst the youth.

### **1.8 Assumptions of the Study**

- i. Each parent adopts a particular style of parenting.
- ii. Youth are at a crucial stage in their lives where important physical, mental, personality, moral and emotional development occurs highly influenced by the social and family relationships.
- iii. Slum areas of Hananasif are available to the researchers.
- iv. Parents have a high influence on whether the youths will be involved in crime activities or not.
- v. Parenting style can have a control on some of the risk factors that may lead to crime behavior among the youths.
- vi. Youths are engaging in crime.

### **1.9 Scope**

The study aims at assessing parenting styles and their significant influence on crime among youths living in Hananasif slums in Hananasif, Dar es Salaam. Respondents incorporated youths who are in corrective facilities within Hananasif area. This is justified in that, youths who are within corrective facilities indicates that they have been involved in a number law breaking activities that the research seeks to assess whether it is as a result of parenting styles. The study will be conducted in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

### **1.10 Limitations and Delimitations**

The major limitation will be obtaining bias feedback from respondents. While the study seeks to assess personal behavior patterns and actions, respondents may tend to hold back and provide response that does not reflect the truth of the matter. To overcome this, the researcher will first create a rapport with the selected sample and request for their honesty in providing feedback to the study. Afterwards, the researcher will clarify to respondents that the feedback they provide for the study will not be used against them but for the purpose of this study only.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

All over the world governments are facing problems of organizing national programmes that will provide solutions to the needs of the young people and involve them in the country's development. In addition to this when unemployment or idleness stretches over for long period of time, there follows a threat of consequent insecurities. For instance juvenile delinquency, crime, prostitution, mental disturbances and sometimes results in to drugs.

This section reviews literature on the youths in Hananasif, before presenting the theoretical background to the relationship between parenting style and crime on the increase of crime among the youths.

#### **2.2 Youths living in Hananasif**

According to the United Nations definition, youth are those individuals aged between 15 and 24 years without bias to other descriptions by member states in the world.

The youth population with persons between 15-24 years account for 7.9 million of who 2.6 million live in urban areas (32.3%). Of the latter group some 900,000 (34.4%) lived in resource scarcity in urban areas (UN- Habitat 2009). Majority of the youth in this group live in slum areas.

##### **2.2.1 Hananasif slums**

Tanzania has a population of 44 million people. Out of these 6.2 million live in the slums making the urban population percentage in slums 66%. Tanzania has been shown to have the 3rd highest favela progression rate in Africa, over 6% per year, and the 6th largest slum populace in the

world. The rapid growth is as a result of urban migration in search of employment opportunities and better living conditions (Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics, 2009).

The slum environment is characterized by abject poverty, corruption, periodic violence/ crime and contagious diseases due to environmental pollution. With the low quality of housing and general lack of basic infrastructure especially sanitation, drainage, access to energy and clean water supply result in poor social and environmental conditions, high levels of unemployment and low income gives rise to conflicts. (Beatley, 2000; Smith&Hanson, 2003; Pamoja Trust)

### **2.2.2 Challenges faced by the youth in Hananasif**

The youth face abundant challenges as they progress from adolescents into adulthood, which pose a hostile environment. This is explained by the fact that most youth have finished or dropped out of school and have no economically sane employment, they retreat to activities that criminal in nature so as to make a living. Most individuals in shanties live in extreme poverty, earning about one American dollar per day. Individuals that are impoverished tend to look at criminal activities as the only means to an end. Hence they will tend to commit crimes in order to meet their needs (Bowlby, 1988).

Poverty affects the acquisition/access to education by the youths. Most residents survive on \$1 a day, which is barely enough to sustain the family let alone cater for a child's education. As a result dropping out of school is rampant due to lack of school fees and early pregnancies (Kigochie, 2001). The academic institutions are characterized by inadequate number of staff, lack of good learning facilities and materials and overcrowded classrooms. Therefore the quality of teaching becomes below standard. A large number of the youth come from families that are single-parented because of the high cases of divorce and separation of parents living in the slums

(Lizarralde, & Massyn, 2008). Often the families are headed by women who play both the mother and the father roles for their children's sake. This is largely due to unemployed youth and the big income difference between populace of the more affluent parts of the community and some of the informal settlements creating an opportunity for crime to thrive (Otiso, 2003). In the cases of orphaned children, the older siblings take up the role of a parent to the younger ones. This is a challenge because the older siblings still need parental care especially if they are not old enough to take care of their siblings.

Most of the youth in the slum areas are victims/witness to violence such as robbery with violence and to the extreme, murder. Exposure to such a violent environment may traumatize them. In this situation youths in the slum areas are forced to join cliques so as to avoid stigmatization in the society, resulting in them getting involved in delinquent behaviors.

Hygiene in the slum areas is very poor and up to 90% of the populations as well as youth reportedly don't have piped water. Water borne diseases are often a common feature in the slum. Under-aged girls are forced into prostitution for money. This exposes them to high risks of early unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (Republic of Kenya, 2006).

### **2.2.3 Problems Youth face vis-à-vis their Parents**

Across the globe, youths face a number of problems which is a major source of concern to parents, educators, youth leaders as well as policy makers. In urban settings for instance, the youth face a future of unprecedented challenges. First, the problem of the self or the ego i.e., the constellation of such attitudes, which become intimately related to one another within the person and which, accordingly, define his personal experiences of psychological stability or instability is a concern. Among the youths, this problem is manifested as the process of forming (and

changing) conceptions about one's self relative to the many persons, objects, groups, institutions and values that constitute one's social environment (Sherif and Sherif, 1965).

In addition, socio-cultural ties held high by the peer and reference groups of youths may be problematic to youths. The values cherished by these reference and peer groups, for instance, their customs and fads, cannot be divorced from the cultural and organizational context in which their groups function, including the mass media of communication. According to Muzafer Sherif and Carolyn W. Sherif, the desires and aspirations of the individual members, as well as the ramifications of their personal dilemmas, are referable to the physical and social arrangements in their ken. The two scholars further argue that the kind of leadership a group requires for its activities, the definition of what constitutes the behavior of a "good" member, as well as routines and techniques for carrying out activities, are decisively affected by relationships with other groups of age-mates, with established figures in their setting, and even by the discrepancies between what they have in their setting and what they see proffered in others (Sherif and Sherif, 1965).

For youths living in slums in African cities and urban areas, the pressures facing them are multipronged. To begin with, the youths in these settings experience discomfiting confusion, disquieting irritations and perplexities, and adjustment problems as a result of rapid social change. According to Muriuki (1981), there is rise in substance use among the young adults that has led to destruction of property and living contrary to the social norms thereby offending the authority and the elders. In addition, teenage pregnancies and high school dropout rates characterize youth life in these settings. Furthermore, illegal termination of pregnancy is a norm practiced by many adolescents which sometime lead to untimely death. Suburbanization similarly has heightened various kinds of evils and crimes. Muriuki (1981) further laments that



modernization and western influences have helped to erode traditional Africa values (Muriuki, 1981).

On the parental side of slum life in Africa, Muriuki (1981) is of the view that the family system has lost ground rapidly, and the indigenous systems of education have largely disappeared. The passing away of old Africa has contributed to laxity in morals. Early marriages also complicate matters for youth and increase the burdens of youth. Ignorance, illiteracy, and insufficient knowledge about fertility regulation methods all have helped to increase early childbearing (Muriuki, 1981).

In Hananasif, this has forced families into poor housing conditions leading to tension within the households in terms of who should be in-charge of the family duties and responsibilities between parents and adolescents.

The majority of children face basic needs problems such as food, a significant number reported suffering from parental neglect and abuse, overcrowding in households, child labor and no good role models and guidance. High incidences of sexual abuse of slum communities have been reported and the perpetrators of sexual abuse have been identified as non-family members that is: neighbors (25%), youth (one fifth), family members (16%), older siblings (9%), teachers (4%), and religious leaders (3%).

The major point to be noted is that majority of the children who suffer sexual abuse are victims at the hands of persons who know them and are ideally supposed to protect them. Majority of the girls live alone and work as domestic workers in hairdressing, tailoring, washing clothes and hospitality (bars and restaurants). This exposes them to exploitation and sexual abuse leading to unwanted pregnancies and abortion at a very early age in their lives. These economic activities

are low-paying in nature leading others to result to prostitution to earn an income to support their children or families.

#### **2.2.4 The relationship between parents and youths in Hananasif slums**

In slum settings, parental-youth relationship is largely determined by a number of factors. To begin, parental-youth relationships take the shape of parental monitoring i.e., the deliberate effort by parents to control whom their children are with and where they spend their free time. However, to the slum youths, this is often defined as adolescents' perception of their parents' knowledge about whom they are with and where they are spending their free time. High levels of parental-youth relationships are shown to be associated with a delay in sexual debut and low involvement in sexual risk behaviors. Age and sex of the adolescent have also been found to modify parental-youth relationships. In general, parents tend to adjust their relationships as the adolescents get older to allow for more independent decision-making. Consequently, older adolescents report lower levels of parental-youth relationships compared to younger adolescents (Okigbo, 2015).

In addition, female adolescents have been shown to perceive more parental monitoring and discipline compared to their males counterparts. This can be attributed to the existence of a "double standard" in the sexual expectations of the adolescents based on their sexual activity is tolerated for males but frowned at for females as found in many African communities. School enrollment also affects the level of parental-youth relationships as parents tend to monitor students who are enrolled in school more than those who are not. Higher parental-youth relationships of in-school adolescents may be attributed to the high opportunity cost of having a child drop out of school or perform poorly in their academics (Okigbo, 2015).

The little resources that a family commands is shared, the parents find it difficult to put food on the table forcing them to send their children away to help in family duties and responsibilities (Muriuki, 1981).

The failure of parents to provide for their children makes many parents lose control of guiding their children and being a role model to them too. Many youths consider their parents as poor and failing to guide them. For the parents who abuse alcohol or drugs most children find them incapable of looking after them. Parenting is characterized mostly by single parenthood most especially their mothers and a majority of others are taken care of by their grandmothers (Muriuki, 1981).

### **2.2.5 Crime among the youth**

The youths are both victims and perpetrators of crime. According to the Global Report on Human Settlements 2009, the largest proportion of crime in Tanzania is committed by the youth aged between 13-30 years. This is due to the fact that there is an increase in the rate of unemployment and shortage of opportunities for gainful employment. Hence the youth have a lot of time on their hands and nothing to do, so they result to a life of crime.

The ever rising insecurity incidences in Hananasif are alarming. Youths as young as 12 years engage themselves in crimes such as robbery with violence. This is attributed to the fact that they are orphans who lack employment or sources of income or an adult to fend for them. The crime hotspot report by the National Police service lists Hananasif as the second most dangerous place in Dar-es-Salaam. This is due to the fact that Hananasif has the highest concentration of criminal gangs in the city. These gangs have taken over leaving residents at their mercy.

The number of armed cases where people are robbed at gun point among other crude weapons has become rampant with the emergence of multiple criminal gangs. Due to the rampant criminal cases, a number of demonstrations have been staged by residents in the local administration that has been accused for laxity.

**Table 1: The Representation Below Shows the Prevalent Crimes of Youth (2001 & 2013)**

ACTIVITY	YEAR	
	2001	2013
Excessive alcohol use	98.5%	97.5%
Sexual Abuse	87.9%	71.5%
Prostitution	96.7%	80.3%
Abortion	95.2%	84.3%
Stealing and mugging	96.2%	98.8%
Robbery	96.0%	93.0%
Trafficking drugs/Alcohol	95.5%	89.5%
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>n=396</b>	<b>n=400</b>

*Source:*

### **2.3 Relationship between Parenting Style and Crime**

There are three main areas in an adolescent's life that a parent influences. These are: the family and home life, a child's community, and their peers. Parents also play an important role in the functioning and well-being of their children in terms of the children's development of identity, positive self-image, social competence, emotional and behavioral structure.

The family background feature such as poverty, large family size, parental disharmony, poor child-rearing and parental criminality leads to a constellation of antisocial features when children grow up, among which criminality is one element. (Farrington et al., 2009)

### **2.3.1 Parenting styles/child- rearing methods**

The four broad parenting styles distinguished by (Diana Baumrind, 1991) are:

- Authoritative parents- set strong rules but are warm and supportive and allow the child some authority
- Authoritarian parents- are controlling, punitive, demanding and rather cold
- Permissive parents- are lax, non-punitive and warm
- Uninvolved-neglectful

Authoritative and permissive parents have good communication with their children, negotiating, explaining and being sensitive to their child(ren)'s needs; whereas the uninvolved parents predicts delinquency. A study by (Farrington 1994) reveals that having authoritarian parents increased the likelihood of childhood risk factor of convictions for violence.

Social learning/attachment theories indicate that children's behavior depends on parental reinforcements and punishments and on the models of behavior that parents represent (Patterson, 1995). Children will tend to become delinquent if parents do not respond consistently and contingently to their antisocial behavior and if parents behave in an antisocial manner.

The main fundamentals in parenting styles are: parental responsiveness, parental demands, thus the extent to which the parents intentionally foster individuality, self-regulation and affirmation by being attentive, supportive and compliant to the children's needs and demands. Children who are not emotionally involved to warm, loving and law abiding parents will tend to engage in criminal activities.

In methods of raising a child, the most important dimensions include: supervision/monitoring of children, discipline/parental reinforcement, warmth or coldness of emotional relationships, and parental involvement with children.

The most replicable predictor of criminal behavior is poor parental supervision which involves monitoring and being vigilant of child's activities (Farrington and Loeber 1999). Some studies show that parents who do not know their child(ren)'s whereabouts and allow them to roam the streets unsupervised from an early age have a tendency to have delinquent children. For example, in Hananasif most parents leave their children unsupervised at home as they go to look for work. This can result in children engaging in criminal activities.

Another factor is parental discipline. Harsh discipline involving corporal punishment predicts a child's delinquency (Haapasalo and Pokela 1999). In Hananasif children are more likely to be physically punished. Physical punishment especially if severe is likely to be associated with a cold and rejecting parental attitude by the youths, which in turn makes them bitter and more likely to become violent/engage in crime.

### **2.3.2 Parental criminality**

Studies indicate that parents who engage in criminal and antisocial activities tend to have delinquent and antisocial children (Farrington et al., 2006). In his study having a convicted parent or an older sibling with delinquent behavior was a predictor of the child's later offending and antisocial behavior. Children imitate antisocial behavior/criminal tendencies through mutual influences of family members or child-rearing methods that did not develop a strong conscience in their children. In other words crime runs in the family, hence the increase of crime among the youth.

### **2.3.3 Large family sizes**

Families in Hananasif are often characterized by large number of siblings increasing the risk of a child's delinquency (Farrington et al., 2006). This is because the amount of parental attention that can be given to each child decreases. This means that the children may lack proper modeling and easily deviate to criminal ways. Another reason is that, as the number of children increases, the household tends to become more overcrowded, leading to increases in frustration, irritation and conflict. According to social learning theory youths who engage in criminal activities may have been exposed to delinquent siblings in large families. These large families contain more antisocial models.

### **2.3.4 Child abuse and neglect**

Children who are physically abused or neglected tend to become offenders later in life. (Malinosky-Rummell and Hansen, 1993). Siegel and Senna (1991) noted that abuse "encourages (the victims) to use aggression as a means of solving problems, prevents them from feeling empathy for others, and reduces their ability to constructively deal with stress."

Theories that have been put forth to demonstrate the association between child abuse and criminal behavior include: Social learning theory, which suggests that children learn to adopt abusive behavior patterns of their parents through imitation, modeling and reinforcement. Attachment/social bonding theory proposes that child mistreatment results in low attachment to parents and hence low self-control.

Childhood victimization and violence are common phenomenon in families in the slum areas. As a result the dire consequences are, bodily changes such as desensitization to pain that encourage

later violence, impulsive/dissociative coping styles that lead to poor problem solving skills and changes in self-esteem/social information processing patterns that encourage later violence.

### **2.3.5 Parental conflict and disrupted families**

The theory that broken homes cause delinquency, as popularized by John Bowlby 1951, explains that a child should experience a warm, loving and continuous relationship with a mother figure. If the child is deprived of this, especially during the first five years of life, they would have irreversible negative effects such as becoming a cold “affectionless character” and a delinquent.

Broken Homes are more strongly related to delinquency when they are caused by parental separation/divorce rather than death (Wells and Rankin, 1991). This is because divorces are a large transition and they cause adolescents to experience a low level of parental attachment and supervision, thus leading toward deviant behaviors. Once a divorce is finalized, a child will then move to living in a single-parent home. Single-parent living environments reduce social control and lead to an increase in delinquency.

### **2.4 Theoretical Framework**

The theory of parenting styles by Diana Baumrind (1991) is useful in this study as it gives a basic foundation to the four dimensions of parent-child interactions based on how a parent responds to a child and the demands made to the children. The four main dimensions of the theory that underpins this study are: Authoritative parenting styles; Authoritarian parenting styles; Passive parenting styles; and Uninvolved parenting styles.

Authoritative parents are characterized by strictness, inflexibility, with sets of high expectations and who pushes the children instead of discipline. Drawing from the word ‘authoritative,’ these parents are said to set strict rules that followers are required to abide with. Tis assumption



underpins this study in that, the persuasiveness nature for parents to their children may push them towards indulging in criminal activities.

Secondly, authoritarian parent are characterized affectionate to all of his children and usually set boundaries, disciplines measures through guidance, open to communication and who natures his children well. Although they set rules and regulations, they take time to guide their children on how to articulate them in their day-to-day life. This assumption however underpins this study to assess whether there are extreme instances which the children indulge in criminal activities despite being guided.

The other assumption is based on passive parents whom natures, is affectionate, sets a few inconsistent boundaries, and takes the role of a friend rather than a parent. In most cases, these parents are free with their children and leave them to learn from external environment of what is right and what is wrong. Finally, there are uninvolved parents whom are emotionally detached, self-absorbed, inconsistent or have no boundaries and with very little or no interaction at all with the children. These parenting styles; passive and uninvolved, features lazier-fair styles which ainly lets the children to decide for themselves with minimum or no control from their parents. To that effect, the assumption underpins this study in determining how lazier-fair parenting styles leads children to involve themselves in criminal activities.

## **2.5 Conceptual Framework**

It is clear that parents affect their adolescent's behaviors through their parenting techniques and the family organization. Close and efficient monitoring and support, as well as consistent discipline are vital to nurturing a child. When these areas are inadequate a teenager is more likely to turn to deviant behavior. This study seeks to examine the relationship of the two variables

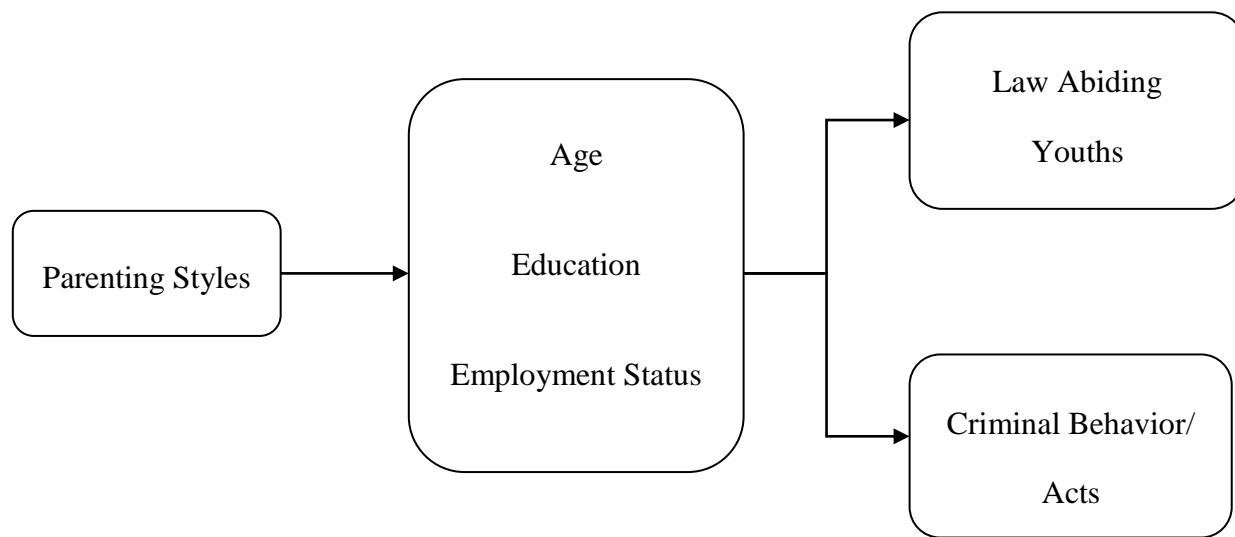
which are: parenting style (Independent variable) and crime among the youths (Dependent variable) as well as other confounding variables.

In this case it is well noted that the independent variables which is parenting style in our case has influence on the dependent variable which is youth behavior where by the two are interlocked by the confounding variables which are the set of family, education, age, gender and income. It is clearly noted that, parenting styles can lead the youth into becoming law abiding citizens or criminals.

**Independent Variable**

**Confounding Variables**

**Dependent Variable**



**Author:** Yvonne Musyoki

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The study aims at establishing the relationship between parenting style and crime among the youth living in slum areas, the case study drawn from Hananasif slums. In this section, the research methodology for this study is presented below.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

Descriptive research design was used that majorly involved the use of quantitative data. The design was used as it involves actively describing and giving the participants' the opportunity to respond more elaborately. Similarly, the researchers have the opportunity to respond immediately to what participants say by tailoring subsequent questions to information the participant has provided.

#### **3.3 Study Area and Population**

The study conducted targeted youths both male and female aged 15-24 years in Hananasif slums. According to Tanzania bureau of statistics census of 2012, Hananasif area has a total population of 17, 000 youths. The map below shows where Hananasif slum is located in Dar-salaam in Tanzania. Hananasif is further divided into six villages where by the village with the highest population is Mkwajuni village which has a population of 2500 and in this case out of that population, 1500 are the youth.

**Figure 1: Map of Hananasif Area in Dar es Salaam**



Source:

[https://www.google.com/search?q=map+of+hananasif,+dar+es+salaam&tbm=isch&source=iu&pf=m&ictx=1&fir=9hfIOfwNaSGqAM%253A%252CXLHoRrM9WwNdyM%252C\\_&usg=\\_\\_sKCCj3jjGYAo0Xy\\_scO39h5QEbl%3D&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj6g-b6ucDXAhWBsxQKHYgDB4sQ9QEIRjAI#imgrc=tPuJTplxU\\_j2PM:](https://www.google.com/search?q=map+of+hananasif,+dar+es+salaam&tbm=isch&source=iu&pf=m&ictx=1&fir=9hfIOfwNaSGqAM%253A%252CXLHoRrM9WwNdyM%252C_&usg=__sKCCj3jjGYAo0Xy_scO39h5QEbl%3D&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj6g-b6ucDXAhWBsxQKHYgDB4sQ9QEIRjAI#imgrc=tPuJTplxU_j2PM:)

### **3.4 Sampling Procedures and Sample size**

The sample was obtained from 120 respondents in Hananasif slums, 30 from each sample stratum.

### **3.5 Sampling Technique**

Being quantitative method design, the quantitative data sample was selected by way of stratified random sampling. The strata for sampling will target to sample youths within correction facilities such as prisons, juvenile correction centers, approved schools and behavioral rehabilitation centers. From each stratum, the researcher applied snowballing technique to select respondents. This technique was significant in helping the researcher obtain response from participants who reflect the study variable (crime).

### **3.6 Instruments**

Quantitative data was obtained from a structured questionnaire (see Appendix 1). The questionnaire had closed-ended questions.

### **3.7 Data Collection Procedure**

To obtain the information, the researcher conducted face-to-face interviews with sampled participants. A translator was used to reflect the questions into *Swahili* language which is commonly used as a means of communication among residents in Hananasif, Tanzania.

The interviewer was required to build rapport with the participants so as to create a conducive environment for open discussions. The participants were also required to answer the questions to their level of understanding and knowledge.

### **3.8 Data Analysis Procedure**

Data collected was analyzed through the using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Ms. Excel to compute descriptive analysis such as sum, mean, standard deviation, percentages, ANOVA, and correlations. The ANOVA was used to tests the significance of the means while the correlation was used to establish the relationship between independent variable and dependent variable. The findings were presented in tables, figures and pie charts.

On the other hand, qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis that determines coherence in words and phrases and group them together in prose. This information was significant to support the quantitative data and provided more insight to the study variables.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

Formal informed consent (that is both oral and written) and confidentiality was applied in data collection obtained from the participant groups. Confidentiality is important because honest responses are likely to be given if their identity is not disclosed. Generally, all the necessary ethical considerations were highly observed.

### **3.10 Piloting**

The data collection instruments were piloted to establish their reliability. A sample of eight respondents was used for piloting, two from the four correction centers. However, the piloted responses were not incorporated in the findings.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **FINDINGS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The aim of the study was to assess the relationship between parenting styles and crime among youths in informal settlements in Hananasif (Dar-es-Salaam). In particular, the study sought to determine whether parenting style has a relationship to the youths' tendency to participate in petty crimes, to investigate the extent to which parenting style influences the youths' tendency to participate in violent crime crimes and to establish whether parenting style has some interaction with the youths' tendency to participate in drug trafficking and abuse in Hananasif slums in Dar es Salaam. The findings are presented hereby.

#### **4.2 Demographic Information**

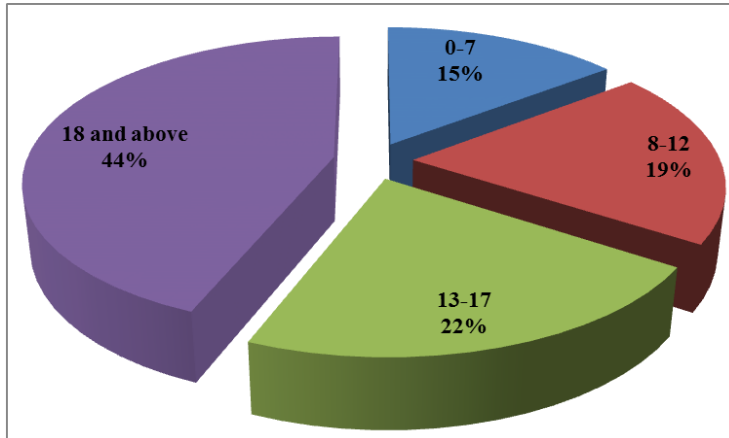
The study anticipated to sample 120 respondents. Based on the acquired questionnaires, the response rate was 68.3% (82 filled questionnaires). The findings are therefore reliable based on the fact that the response rate was above fifty percent. The demographic information was obtained from the age group of respondents, marital status, highest education level and employment status. On the other hand, family status was also illustrated. The outcomes are as presented below.

##### **4.2.1 Respondents Age**

The figure below shows the percentage of the respondents according to their age groups



**Figure 2: Age Group of Respondents**

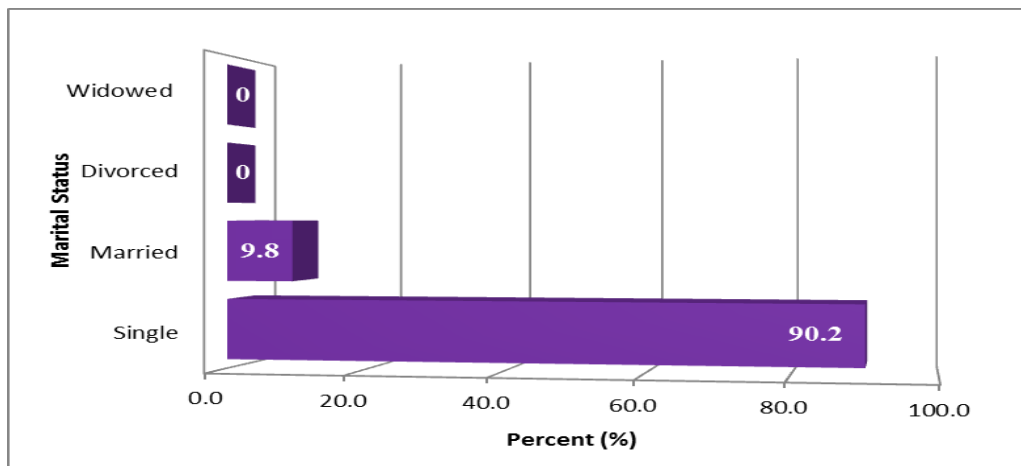


The findings in Figure 2 reveals that majority of the respondents who participated in the study, 44%, were 18 years and above. 22% were in the age group of 13-17 years while 19% and 15% were in the ages of 8-12 and 0-7 years respectively. This is an indication that the respondents were obtained at different stages of growth and development which are characterized by diverse biological, physical, mental and behavioral factors.

#### **4.2.2 Marital status of the parents to the Respondents**

The table below shows the number of respondents according to the marital status.

**Figure 3: Marital status of the parents to the Respondents**

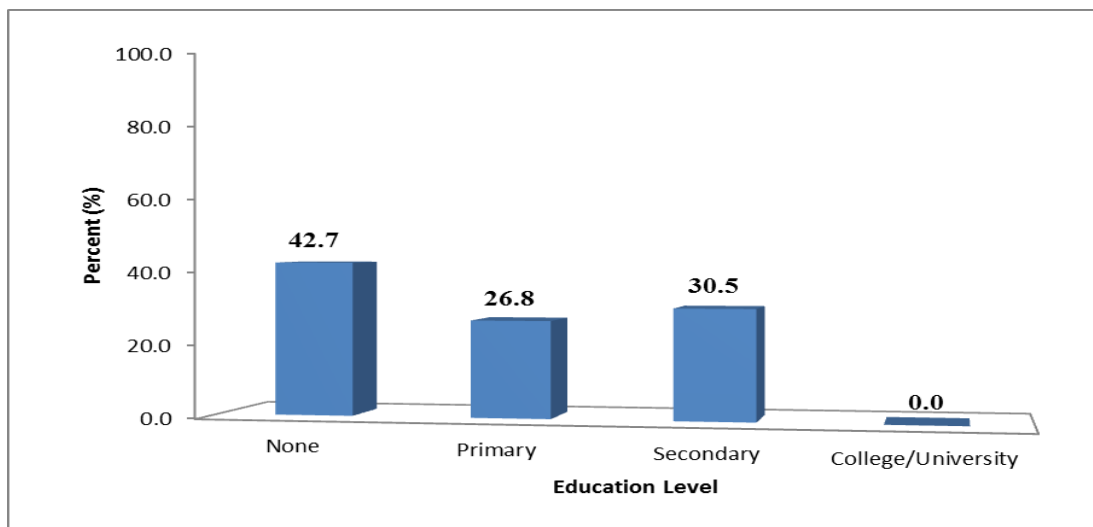


The finding in Figure 3 reveals that 90.2% of the respondents are single while only 9.8% are married. On the other hand, none of the respondents who participated in this study were divorced nor widowed. This is an indication that respondents, majority of them do not have family or relationship commitments or they are living with their parents.

#### 4.2.3 Education Level of Respondents

The figure below shows the percentage of respondents according to their education level.

**Figure 4: Education Level of Respondents**

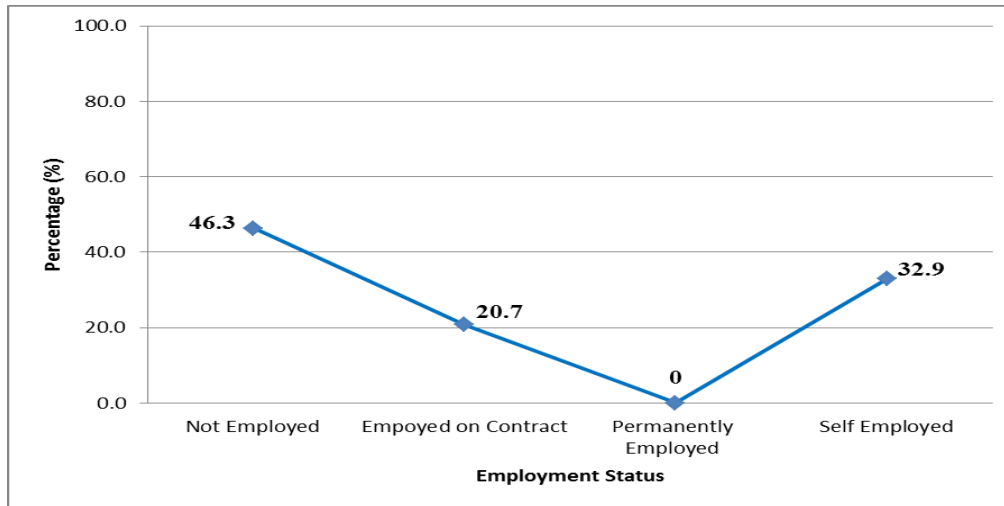


The study revealed that majority of the respondents from Hananasif slums have no education qualifications; 42.7%. Those who have attended formal education, 30.5% have attained secondary education while 26.8% primary education. None of the respondents sampled had attained college or university education. This is an indication that residents of Hananasif area have low literacy levels and lack basic education qualifications.

#### 4.2.4 Employment Status of Respondents

The figure below shows the employment status of the respondents

**Figure 5: Employment Status of Respondents**



As revealed above, majority of the respondents in Hanansif area, 46.3% are not employed. Those who are employed, 32.9% are self-employed while 20.7% are employed on contract. Contrary, none of the respondents were employed on permanent basis. Although a number of respondents were below the age of 18 which legally permits one for employment, there still remains a high rate of unemployment among the slum residents.

#### **4.2.5 Respondents Family Status**

The study sought to determine the family background of respondents. Being a slum area, the researcher sought to assess whether respondents parents, that is father and mother are still alive, whom they live with if parents are not there, and to describe the family type they come from. The findings are illustrated below.

**Table 2: Family Status of Respondents**

<b>Whether both Parents are Alive</b>			
		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Valid</b>	No	14	17.1
	Yes	68	82.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>If 'No' Which Member is Alive</b>			
<b>Valid</b>	Father	1	7.1
	Mother	11	78.6
	None	2	14.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>If 'None' Whom do you Live With</b>			
<b>Valid</b>	Friends	1	50
	Neighbors	0	0
	Orphanage	0	0
	Relatives	1	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>If 'Yes' Which Description fits your Family Structure</b>			
<b>Valid</b>	Nuclear	68	100
	Single-Parent	0	0
	Guardian	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>

Findings in Table 2 shows that majority of the respondents' parents (83%) are alive. Those who said no (17%), majority revealed that the mother is still alive (79%). However, of those whose none of their parents are still alive (14%), they live with either friends or relatives. Neither of them lives with their neighbors nor in an orphanage. Respondents whose parents are alive described their family organization as a nuclear family. This can be interpreted that the respondents, despite living within the slums area of Hananasif, their family organization is complete.

#### **4.3 Aspects of Parenting Styles against Criminal Activities**

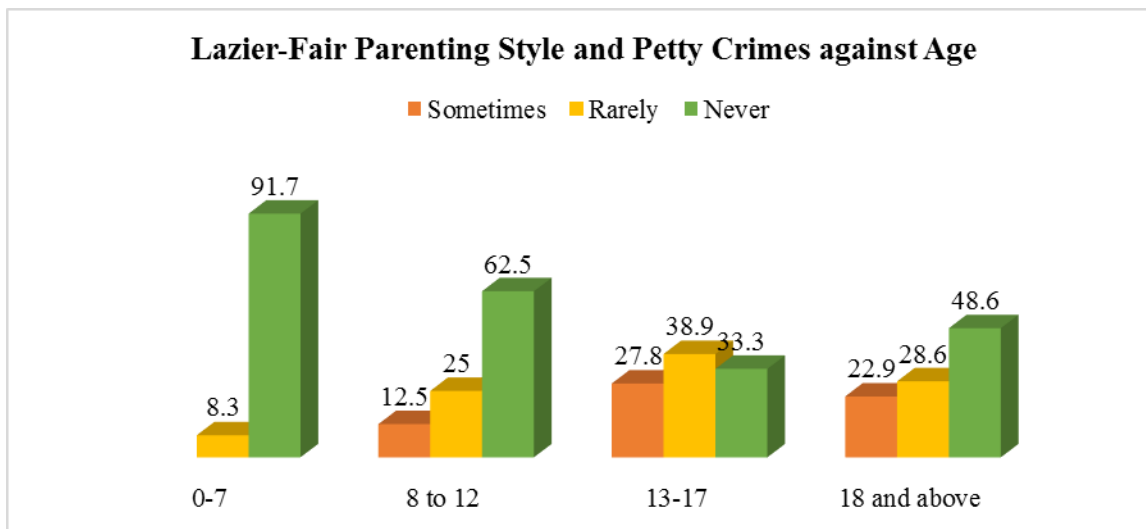
The study aimed at assessing parenting styles and whether they influence crime among youths in slums. Three main indicators of parenting styles identified were; lazier-fair, authoritarian and

authoritative while criminal activities were assessed in terms of petty crimes, violent crimes and drug trafficking/ abuse. The outcomes are as follows.

#### 4.3.1 The Relationship between Parenting Styles and Petty Crimes among the youth

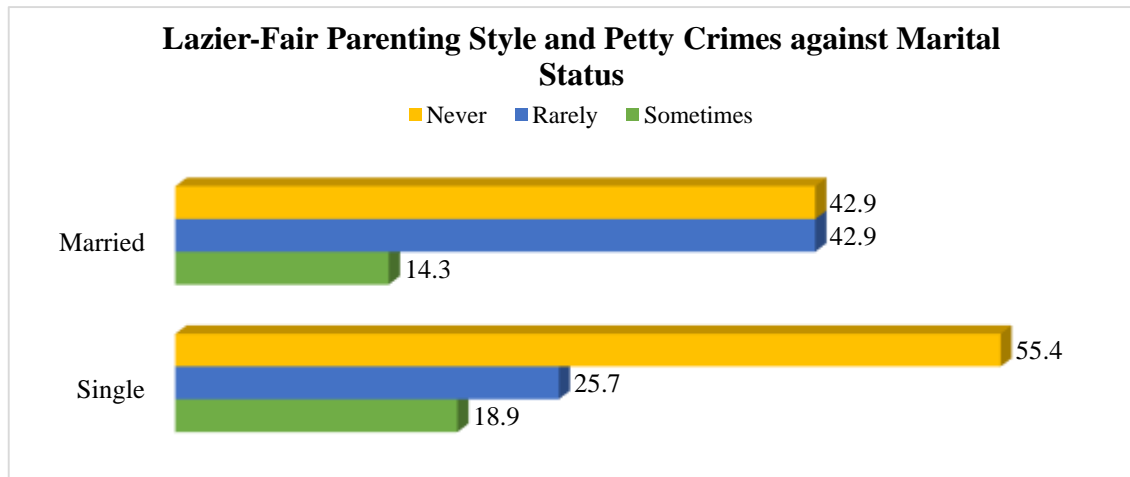
The table below shows the relationship between parenting styles and petty crimes among the youth.

**Figure 6: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Age among the youth**



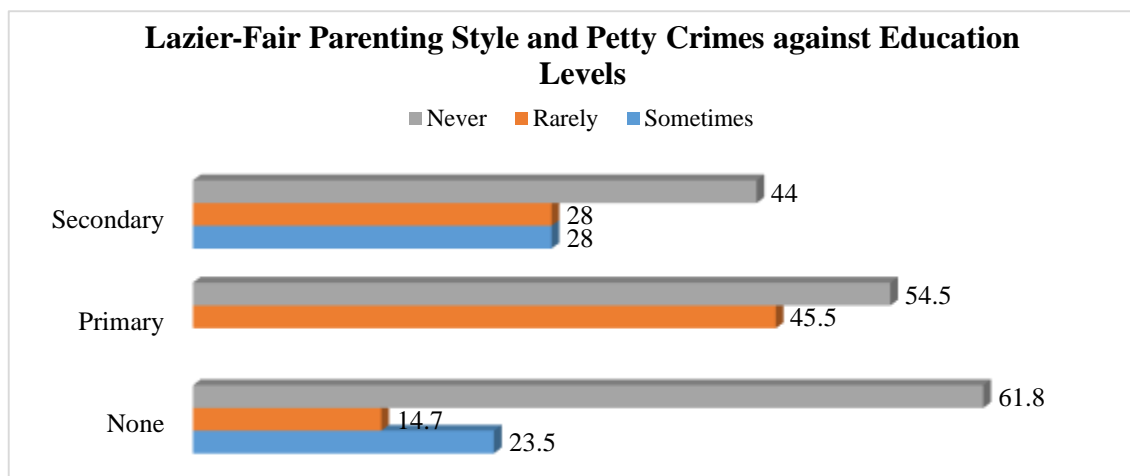
Finding in Figure 6 reveals the youths in Hananasif slums parented through lazier-fair and if they are involved in petty crimes. There were no cases (91.7%) of petty crimes with the youths below 7 years. However, cases of petty crimes are observed between the ages of 8 and above. With increase in age, respondents demonstrated the ability to involve in petty crimes. 27.8% of the respondents within the ages of 13-17 and 22.9% who are 18 years and above status that they sometimes indulge in petty crimes out of lazier-fair parenting styles. This is an indication that, lazier-fair parenting styles and the age factor could predict involvement of youth to petty crimes within the slums area.

**Figure 7: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Marital status of the parents**



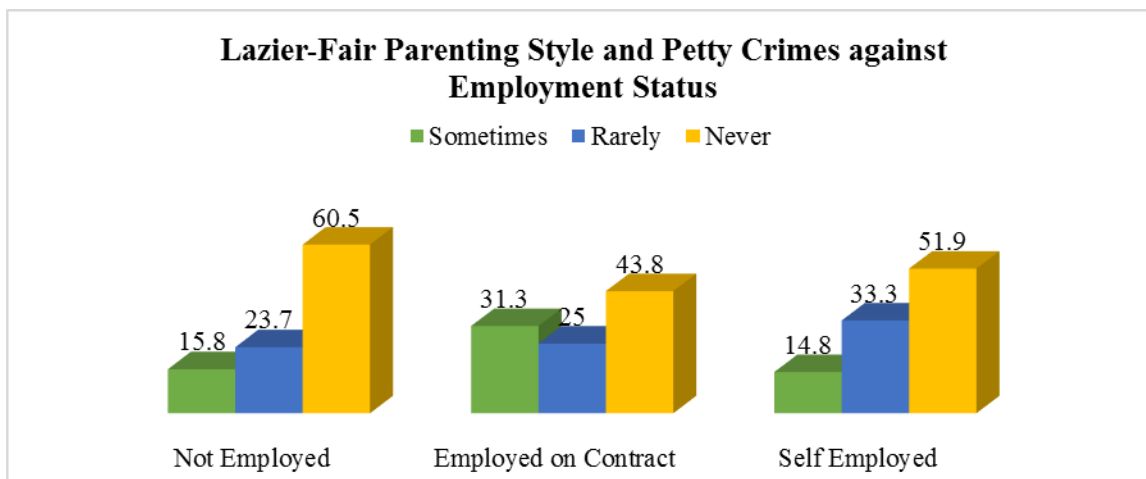
Study finding in figure 7 illustrates that 32.2% and 16.9% of the respondents whom are parented through lazier-fair rarely and sometimes indulge themselves in petty crimes. A comparison between marital statuses, majority (17%) who indulge in petty crimes are single, however, 16.5% of the married also get involve. However, a majority of the single (54.3%) than those married (42.9%) are not likely to involve in petty crimes. This is an indication that marital status of the parents not necessarily predicts involvement to petty crimes among residents of Hananasif slum.

**Figure 8: A figure on Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Education level of youths**



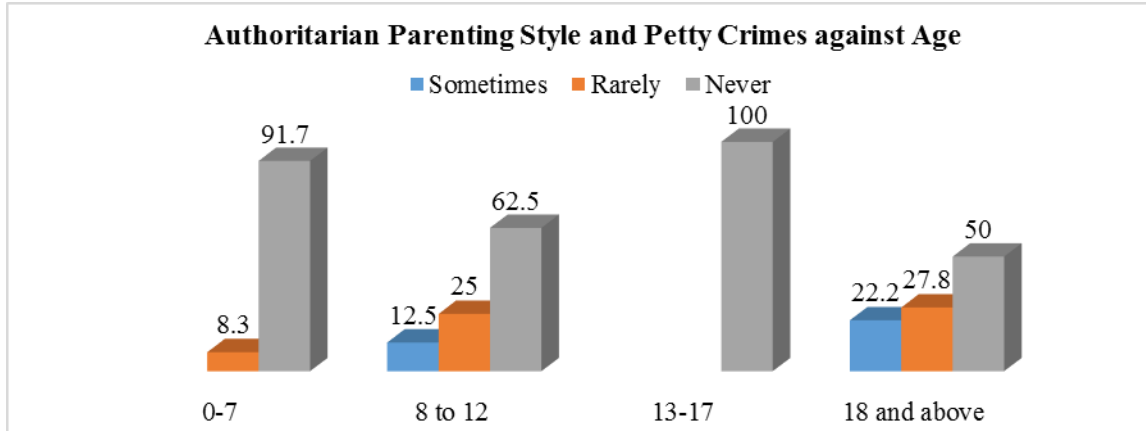
Finding in Figure 8 reveals that majority of respondents with no education qualifications (61.8%) are not likely to engage in petty crimes compared to 54.5% and 44% of those with primary and secondary education qualifications respectively. Of those with secondary education, 33.3% involve in petty crimes. 20.8% and 16.7% with no education qualification indicated that they sometimes and rarely involve in petty crimes. 50% of the respondents with primary education stated that they rarely involve in petty crimes. This is an indication that education does not necessarily predict involvement to petty crimes with lazier-fair parenting styles.

**Figure 9: A figure on the Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Employment Status of the respondents**



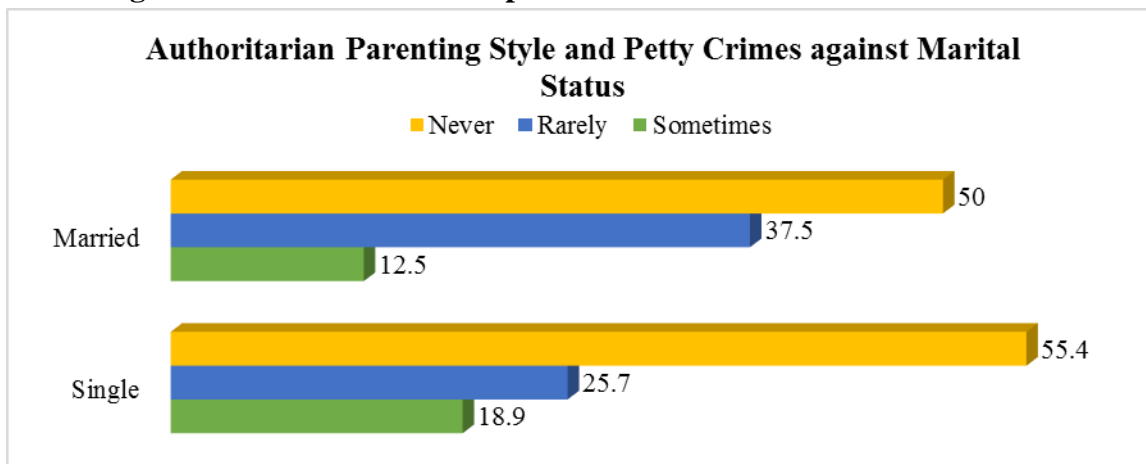
The study finding in Figure 9 reveals that those who are employed on contract (28.6%) have the tendency to involve themselves in petty crimes. 14.8% and 11.1% of those who are not employed and self-employed also involve in petty crimes sometimes. This is an indication that lack of employment could significantly contribute to involvement to petty crimes among children who are brought up with lazier-fair parenting styles.

**Figure 10: A figure on cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Age**



As revealed in Figure 10, respondents within the age group of 13-17 whom have been brought up within authoritarian parenting styles have never been involved in petty crimes. On the other hand, 12.5% of respondents in ages of 8-12 years and 22.2% in 18 years and above also demonstrated abilities to involve in petty crimes. However, the overall observation of the findings on authoritarian parenting styles, age necessarily does not predict involvement in petty crimes.

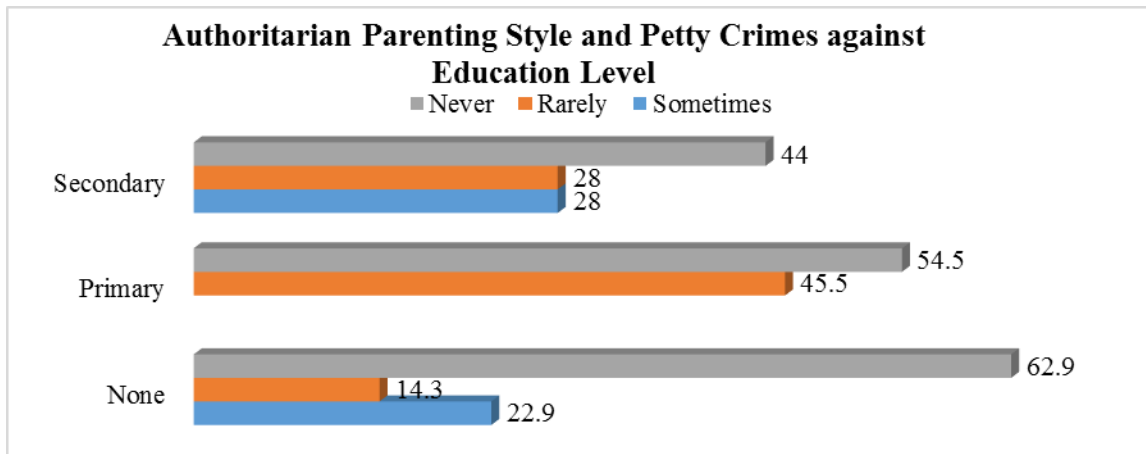
**Figure 11: A figure on Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Marital status of the parents**





As indicated in Figure 11, 37.5% and 25.7% of respondents from authoritarian single parents either rarely involve themselves in petty crimes or never. For the authoritarian parents and who are married, the respondents indicated that the percentage of the respondents being involved in crime is low. Meaning that respondents from authoritarian parents don't indulge themselves in crimes often. However, it's clearly noted that in overall authoritarian parenting style nurtures the respondents well thereby becoming good citizens.

**Figure 12: A figure on Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Education Level**



As revealed in Figure 12, the respondents from authoritarian parents and who have education knowledge sometimes involve themselves in petty crime activities of which the percentage of the petty crime level is on the lower side as compared to the other parenting styles. For the authoritarian parenting style, it's clearly observed to be one of the best parenting style with the minimal number of the respondents getting themselves in criminal activities.

**Figure 13: A figure on Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Employment Status**

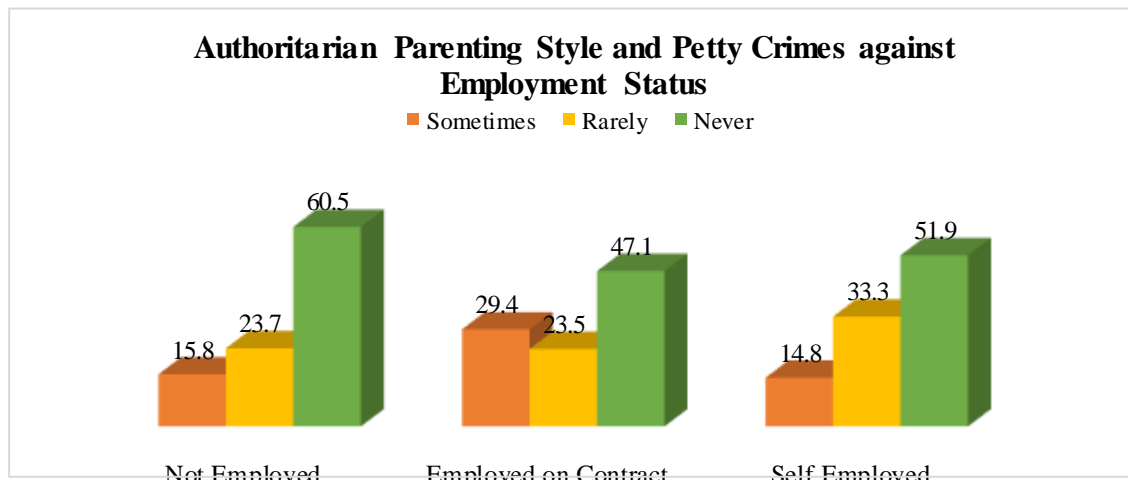


Figure 13 above measures authoritarian parenting style and petty crimes against employment where its crimes clearly indicated that 29.4% of the respondents from this type of parents indulge themselves in petty sometimes still the percentage is noted to be low than other parenting styles.

**Figure 14: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Age**

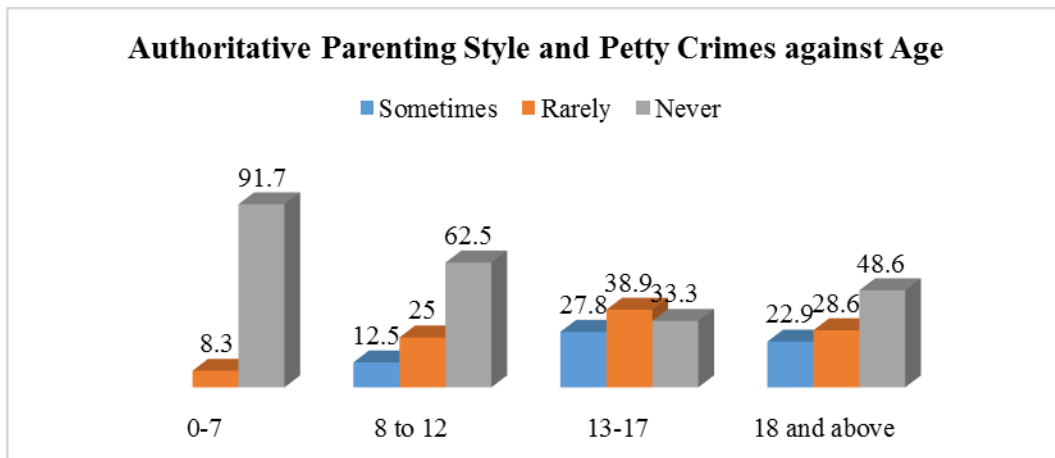
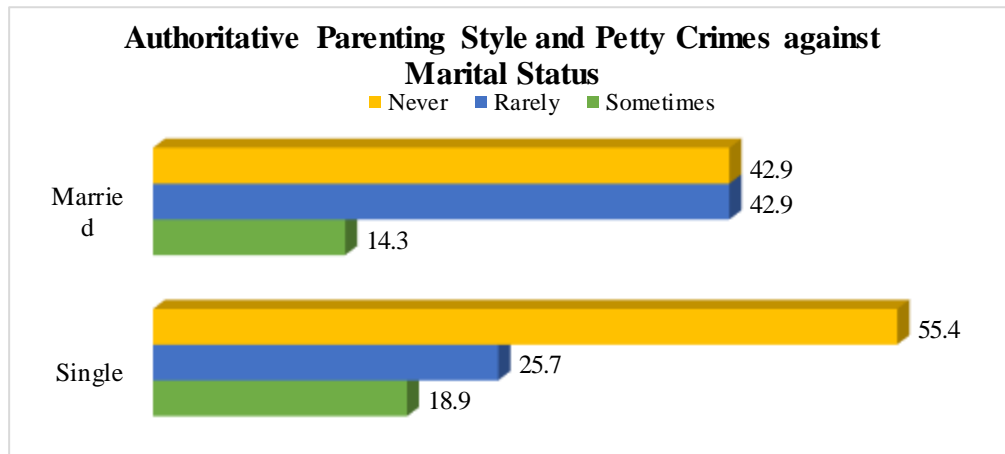


Figure 14 shows 12.5% are respondents from authoritative parents between the ages between 8 to 12 whereby it's clearly indicated that they sometimes involve themselves in petty crimes. However 27.8% of the respondents at the age of 13 to 17 and above demonstrate higher abilities

of getting themselves in petty crimes .Age in authoritarian parenting style matters a lot when it comes in petty crime involvement.

**Figure 15: A figure on Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Marital Status**



As revealed in figure 15, 18.9% of the respondents from authoritative parenting style and who are single involve themselves in petty crimes .However 14.3% respondents from the same parenting style and who are married get involved in petty crimes. It is clearly indicated that the level of petty crime is much higher from parents who are single.

**Figure 16: A figure on Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Education Status**

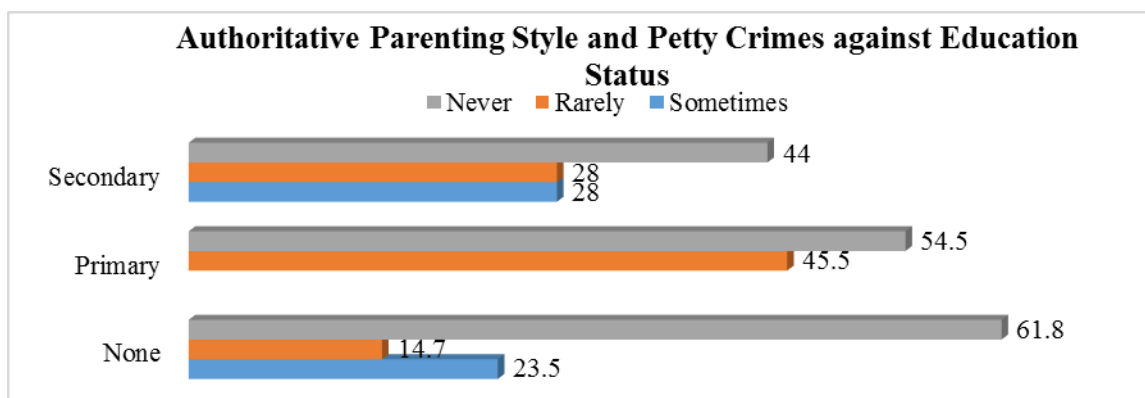


Figure 16 indicate that, 45.5% of the respondent from authoritative parents and who are in primary school indulge themselves more on petty crimes. On the other hand secondary school students who are still from the authoritative parents 28% of them involve themselves in petty crime. On this it is clearly noted that the level of education help in reducing petty crime.

**Figure 17: A figure on Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Petty Crimes against Employment Status**

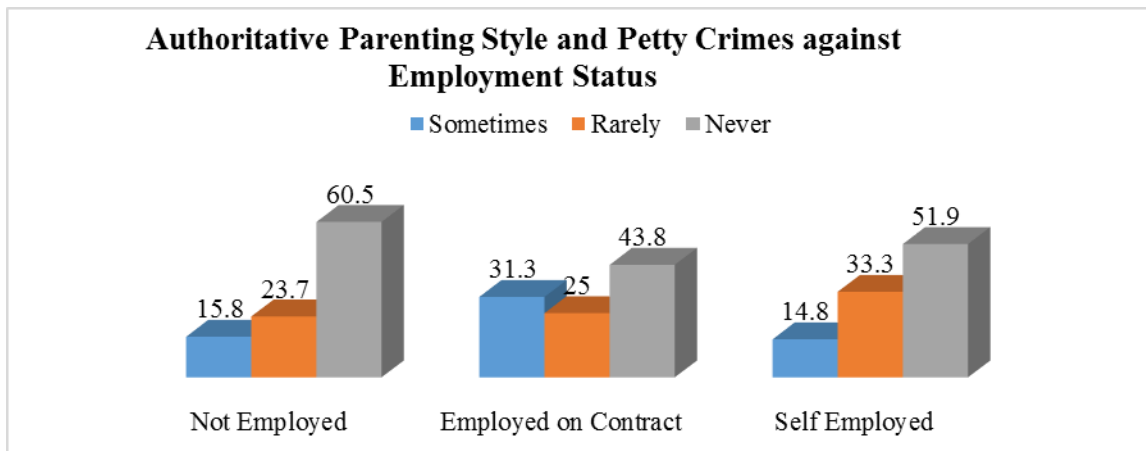


Figure 17 shows the percentage of petty crime committed by respondents from authoritative parents who are either unemployed, employed on contract or self-employed whereby, 15.8% of those who are not employed get involved in crime and 31.3% on contract basis still get involved in petty crimes though the respondents who are self-employed rarely get involved in petty crimes this is demonstrated by 14.8% which is on the lower side.

#### **4.3.2 The Relationship between Parenting Styles and Violent Crimes**

The table below shows the relationship between parenting styles and violent crimes

**Figure 18: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Age**

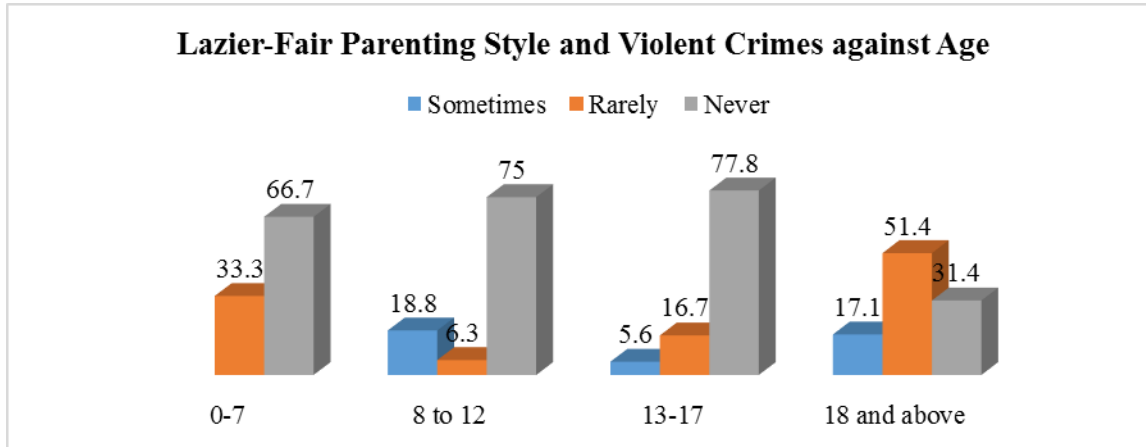
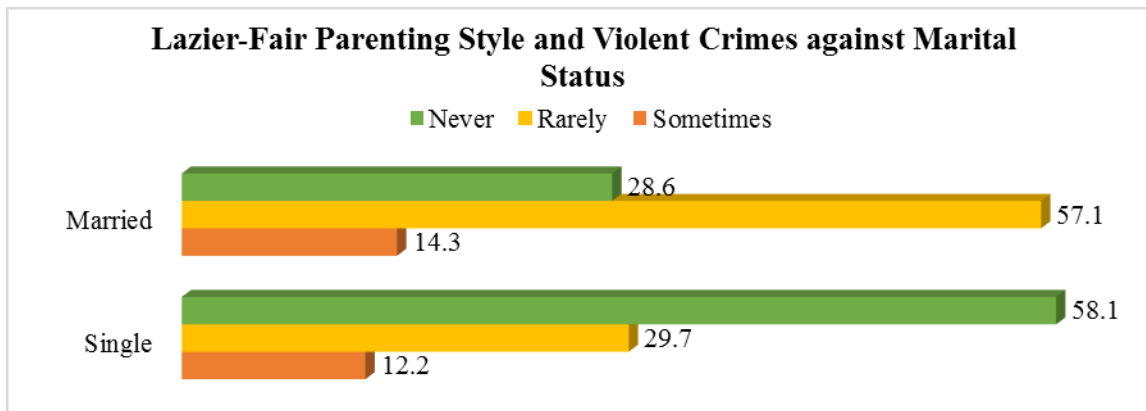


Figure 18 indicates that, respondent from lazier-fair parenting style from the age between 0-7, 33.3% of them involve themselves in petty crimes. Respondents from age between 8-12, 18.8% get involved in violent crime whereby respondents between age 13 to 17 only 5.6% who get involved in violent crimes .although its noted that at the age of 18 and above violent crime percentage growth is high meaning that respondents from lazier fair parenting style crime growth is affected by age.

**Figure 19: A figure on the Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Marital status of the parents**



14.3% of respondents from lazier fair parents and who are married involve themselves in crimes. This clearly indicate that respondents who are from married parents involve figure 19 indicate that,12.2% of the respondents from lazier- fair parenting style and who are single more in violent crimes.

**Figure 20: A figure on the Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Education Status**

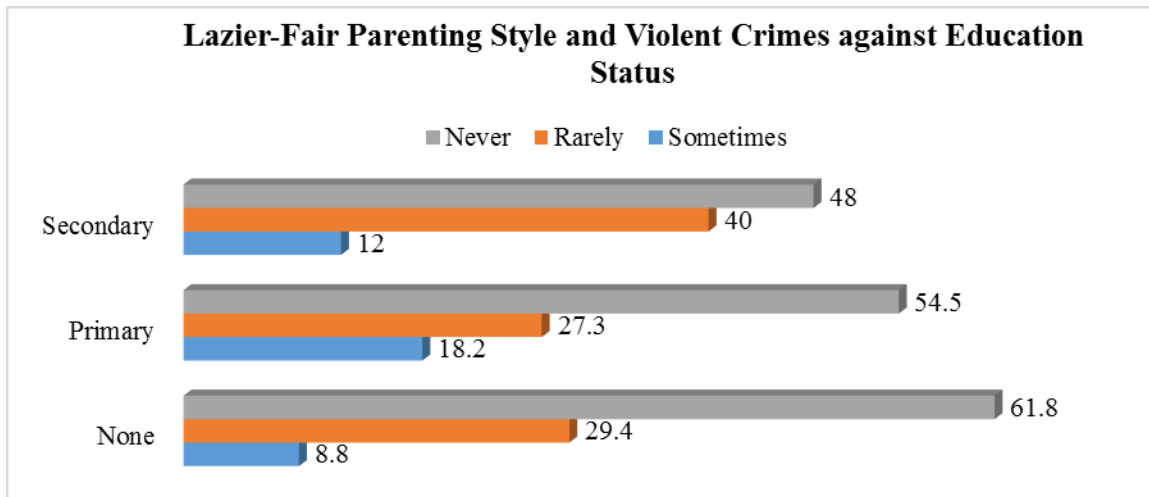
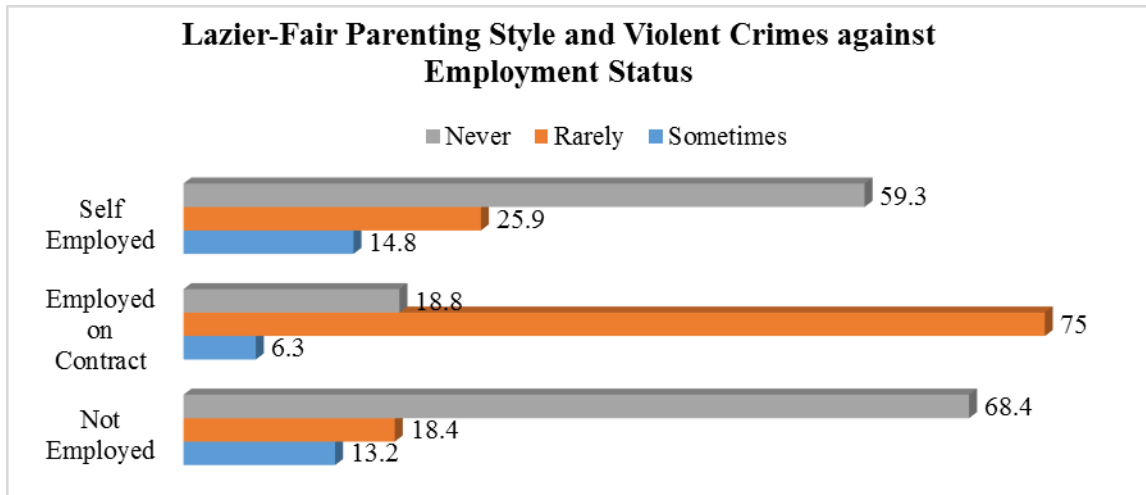


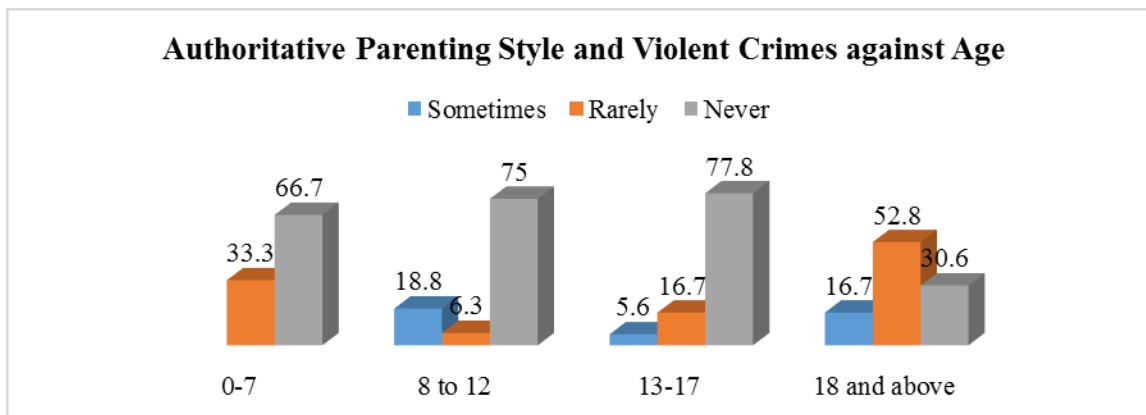
Figure 20 indicate that, respondents from lazier- fair parenting styles and who are in primary school 18.2% of them get involved in violent crime whereby, respondents who are in high school less involve themselves in violent crime clearly shown by the percentage which is 12% which is on the lower side.

**Figure 21: A figure on the Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Employment Status**



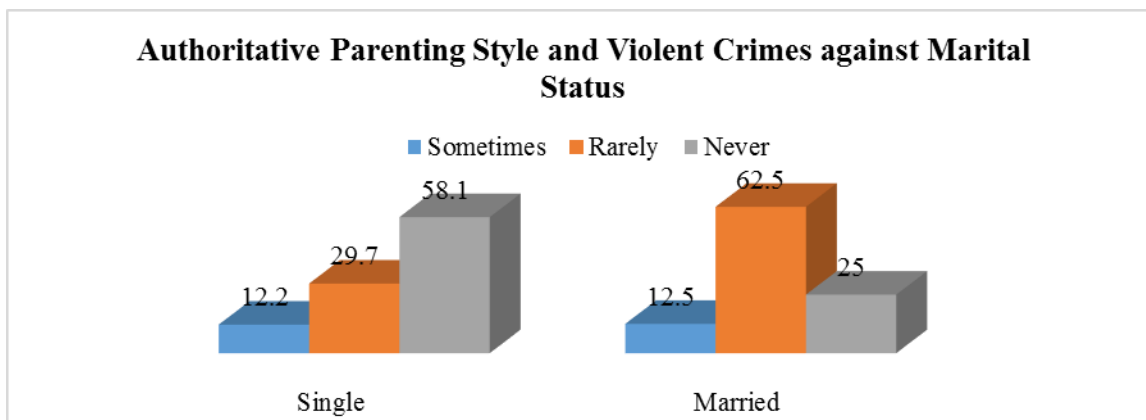
In figure 21 it is clearly indicated that, 13.2% of the respondents from lazier fair parenting style and who are not employed indulge themselves in violent crimes whereas, 6.3% of respondents who are on employment contract involve themselves in violent crime.14.8% of them who are self- employed get involved in violent crimes. It can be noted that respondents from lazier fair parents and who are not employed or self -employed tend to get involved more on violent crimes.

**Figure 22: A figure on Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Age**



As it is indicated in the figure 22 above, respondents from authoritarian parenting style between the age of 8 to 12, 18.8% of them get involved in violent crime although from 0 to 7 years of age respondents don't at all involve in crime. 18 and above of age 16.7% get involved in violent crime which is clear indication that age is a factor in violent crime growth in authoritarian parenting style.

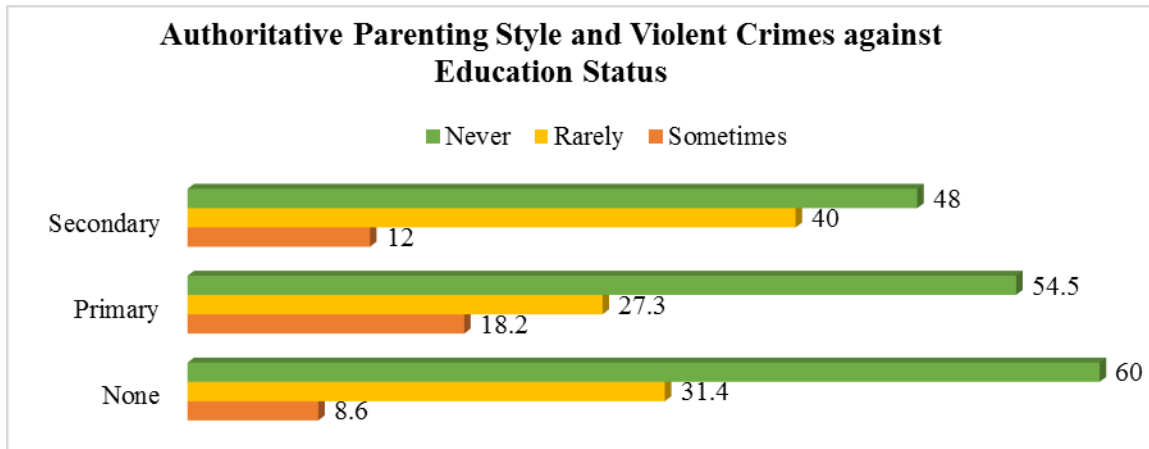
**Figure 23: A figure on Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Marital status of the parents**



It is well indicated in the figure 23 above that respondents from single authoritarian parenting style 12.2% get involved in violent crime whereby the same parenting style respondents but from married family 12.5% get involved in violent crimes. It is clearly noted that there is minimal involvement in violent crimes from authoritarian parenting style.



**Figure 24: A figure on Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Education Status**



In the figure 24 above, respondents from authoritarian parenting style and who have no education, 8.6% of them get involved in violent crimes whereby who has primary school education 18.2% get involved in violent crimes .Respondents with secondary school education,12% of them indulge in violent crime. It is noted that violent crime growth here is affected by the level of education which can be due to peer pressure.

**Figure 25: A figure on Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Employment Status**

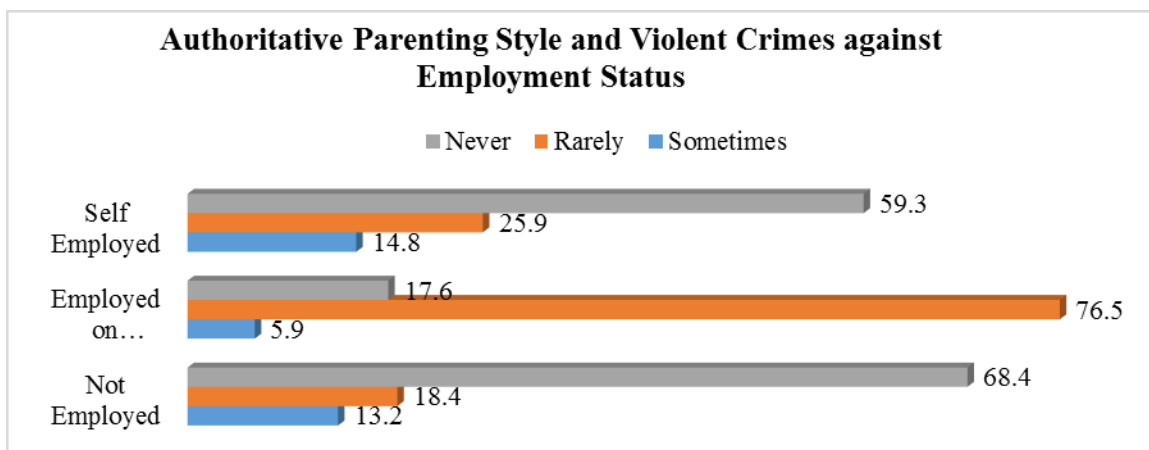


Figure 25 indicates respondents from authoritarian parenting styles and violent crimes against employment whereby 13.2% of the respondents from this parenting styles and who are not

employed get involved in violent crimes.14.8% of those who are self-employed also involve in violent crimes and 5.9% those on contract employment get involved in violent crimes. In other words it clearly shows that employment or source of the income of parents influence level of violent crimes.

**Table 3: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Age**

Age				VIOLENT CRIME			Total
				Sometimes	Rarely	Never	
0-7	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N		4	8	12
			%		33.3	66.7	100
	Total		N		4	8	12
			%		33.3	66.7	100
8-12	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	1	0	8	9
			%	11.1	0	88.9	100
		Sometimes	N	2	1	4	7
			%	28.6	14.3	57.1	100
	Total		N	3	1	12	16
			%	18.8	6.3	75	100
13-17	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	1	1	4	6
			%	16.7	16.7	66.7	100
		Sometimes	N	0	1	3	4
			%	0	25	75	100
		Rarely	N	0	1	6	7
			%	0	14.3	85.7	100
		Never	N	0	0	1	1
			%	0	0	100	100
Total		N	1	3	14	18	
		%	5.6	16.7	77.8	100	
18 and above	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	2	3	3	8
			%	25	37.5	37.5	100
		Sometimes	N	2	5	3	10
			%	20	50	30	100
		Rarely	N	2	10	5	17
			%	11.8	58.8	29.4	100
Total		N	6	18	11	35	
		%	17.1	51.4	31.4	100	
Total	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	4	8	23	35
			%	11.4	22.9	65.7	100
		Sometimes	N	4	7	10	21
			%	19	33.3	47.6	100
		Rarely	N	2	11	11	24
			%	8.3	45.8	45.8	100
	Never	N	0	0	1	1	
		%	0	0	100	100	
Total		N	10	26	45	81	
		%	12.3	32.1	55.6	100	

The findings in table 3 revealed that 33.3% respondents within the age group of 0-7 whom have been brought up within authoritative Parenting Style were rarely involved in violent crimes. 11.1% respondents within the age group of 8-12 were sometime times involved in violent crimes while 16.7% of the respondents in age group 13-17 demonstrated abilities to involve in violent crimes. The study noted that 25% of the respondents who were 18 years sometimes were involved in violent crimes.

**Table 4: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Marital status of the parents**

Marital Status				VIOLENT CRIME			Total	
				Sometimes	Rarely	Never		
Single	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	4	6	22	32	
			%	12.5	18.8	68.8	100	
		Sometimes	N	4	6	10	20	
			%	20	30	50	100	
		Rarely	N	1	10	10	21	
			%	4.8	47.6	47.6	100	
		Never	N	0	0	1	1	
			%	0	0	100	100	
		<b>Total</b>		N	9	22	43	74
			%	12.2	29.7	58.1	100	
Married	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	0	2	1	3	
			%	0	66.7	33.3	100	
		Sometimes	N	0	1	0	1	
			%	0	100	0	100	
		Rarely	N	1	1	1	3	
			%	33.3	33.3	33.3	100	
		<b>Total</b>		N	1	4	2	7
			%	14.3	57.1	28.6	100	
	Total	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	4	8	23	35
			%	11.4	22.9	65.7	100	
Sometimes			N	4	7	10	21	
			%	19	33.3	47.6	100	
		Rarely	N	2	11	11	24	
			%	8.3	45.8	45.8	100	
		Never	N	0	0	1	1	
			%	0	0	100	100	
		<b>Total</b>		N	10	26	45	81
		%	12.3	32.1	55.6	100		

As illustrated in table 4 above 12.5 % and 18.8% of the single respondents in Hananasif slum whom are parented through authoritative sometimes and rarely indulge themselves in violent crimes respectively. 33.3% of the married respondents sometimes get involved in violent crimes. This implied that marital status of the parents do not necessarily predicts involvement to violent crimes among residents of Hananasif slum.

**Table 5: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Education Level**

Education Level				VIOLENT CRIME			Total
				Sometimes	Rarely	Never	
None	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	2	5	13	20
			%	10	25	65	100
		Sometimes	N	1	3	7	11
			%	9.1	27.3	63.6	100
		Rarely	N	0	2	1	3
			%	0	66.7	33.3	100
		<b>Total</b>	N	3	10	21	34
		%	8.8	29.4	61.8	100	
Primary	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	1	2	6	9
			%	11.1	22.2	66.7	100
		Sometimes	N	3	2	3	8
			%	37.5	25	37.5	100
		Rarely	N	0	2	3	5
			%	0	40	60	100
		<b>Total</b>	N	4	6	12	22
		%	18.2	27.3	54.5	100	
Secondary	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	1	1	4	6
			%	16.7	16.7	66.7	100
		Sometimes	N	0	2	0	2
			%	0	100	0	100
		Rarely	N	2	7	7	16
			%	12.5	43.8	43.8	100
		<b>Never</b>	N	0	0	1	1
		%	0	0	100	100	
	<b>Total</b>	N	3	10	12	25	
		%	12	40	48	100	
Total	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	4	8	23	35
			%	11.4	22.9	65.7	100
		Sometimes	N	4	7	10	21
			%	19	33.3	47.6	100
		Rarely	N	2	11	11	24
			%	8.3	45.8	45.8	100
		<b>Never</b>	N	0	0	1	1
		%	0	0	100	100	
	<b>Total</b>	N	10	26	45	81	
		%	12.3	32.1	55.6	100	

Table 5 above established that 37.5 % of respondents with primary education parented through authoritative style were sometimes engaged with violent crimes. 16.7% with secondary education were sometimes involved violent crimes while 9.1% and 27.3% with no education qualification and brought up with authoritative parenting style indicated that they sometimes and rarely involve in violent crimes. The findings implied that education does not necessarily predict involvement to violent crimes with authoritative parenting styles.

**Table 6: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Violent Crimes against Employment Status**

Employment Status				VIOLENT CRIME			Total
				Sometimes	Rarely	Never	
Not Employed	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	2	4	19	25
			%	8	16	76	100
		Sometimes	N	3	3	7	13
			%	23.1	23.1	53.8	100
	Total		N	5	7	26	38
			%	13.2	18.4	68.4	100
Employed on Contract	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	0	1	0	1
			%	0	100	0	100
		Sometimes	N	0	2	0	2
			%	0	100	0	100
		Rarely	N	1	9	3	13
			%	7.7	69.2	23.1	100
Total		N	1	12	3	16	
		%	6.3	75	18.8	100	
Self Employed	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	2	3	4	9
			%	22.2	33.3	44.4	100
		Sometimes	N	1	2	3	6
			%	16.7	33.3	50	100
		Rarely	N	1	2	8	11
			%	9.1	18.2	72.7	100
	Never	N	0	0	1	1	
		%	0	0	100	100	
Total		N	4	7	16	27	
		%	14.8	25.9	59.3	100	
Total	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	4	8	23	35
			%	11.4	22.9	65.7	100
		Sometimes	N	4	7	10	21
			%	19	33.3	47.6	100
		Rarely	N	2	11	11	24
			%	8.3	45.8	45.8	100
Total		N	0	0	1	1	
		%	0	0	100	100	
Total		N	10	26	45	81	
		%	12.3	32.1	55.6	100	

Table 6 above shows that 23.1% of the unemployed respondents whom were brought up with authoritative parenting styles were sometimes involved in violent crimes. 69.2% of the respondents whom are employed on contract basis and have been brought up within authoritative Parenting Style were rarely involved in violent crimes. 16.7% and 33.3% of self-employed respondents sometimes and rarely involved in violent crimes respectively.

#### 4.3.3 The Relationship between Parenting Styles and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse

The table below shows the relationship between parenting styles and drug trafficking / abuse

**Table 7: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Age**

Age				DRUG TRAFFICKING/ABUSE	Total
				Never	
0-7	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	5	5
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	7	7
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	12	12
			%	100	100
8-12	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	13	13
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	3	3
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	16	16
			%	100	100
13-17	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	14	14
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	4	4
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	18	18
			%	100	100
18 and above	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	27	27
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	8	8
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	35	35
			%	100	100
Total	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	59	59
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	22	22
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	81	81
			%	100	100

Table 7 above indicates that 35% respondents who were 18 years and above whom have been brought up within Lazier-Fair Parenting Style were involved in drug trafficking/ abuse. 18 % respondents within the age group of 13-17, 16 % in ages of 8-12 years and 12% in ages of 0-7 also demonstrated abilities to drug trafficking/abuse. This implied that age necessarily does not predict involvement in drug trafficking/abuse.

**Table 8: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Marital status of the parents**

Marital Status				DRUG TRAFFICKING/ABUSE	
				Never	Total
Single	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	53	53
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	21	21
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	74	74
			%	100	100
Married	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	6	6
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	1	1
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	7	7
			%	100	100
Total	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	59	59
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	22	22
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	81	81
			%	100	100

Analysis of the findings presented in Table 8 above shows that 74% of single respondents who were brought up through Lazier-Fair Parenting Style were involved in drug trafficking/abuse. On the other hand 7% of the respondents who were married and brought up through Lazier-Fair Parenting Style engaged in drug trafficking/ Abuse. This was an implication that marital status of the parents plays a key role in determining engagement in drug trafficking/abuse.

**Table 9: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Education Level**

Education Level				DRUG TRAFFICKING/ABUSE	
				Never	Total
None	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	24	24
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	10	10
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	34	34
			%	100	100
Primary	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	20	20
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	2	2
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	22	22
			%	100	100
Secondary	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	15	15
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	10	10
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	25	25
			%	100	100
Total	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	59	59
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	22	22
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	81	81
			%	100	100

As revealed in Table 9, 100% respondents within all the age groups whom have been brought up within Lazier-Fair parenting styles involve in drug trafficking and abuse. The overall observation of the findings on Lazier-Fair parenting styles, education level necessarily predicts involvement in drug trafficking and abuse.



**Table 10: Cross-Tabulation between Lazier-Fair Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Employment Status**

Employment Status				DRUG TRAFFICKING/ABUSE	
				Never	Total
Not Employed	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	27	27
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	11	11
			%	100	100
		<b>Total</b>	N	38	38
			%	100	100
Employed on Contract	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	14	14
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	2	2
			%	100	100
		<b>Total</b>	N	16	16
			%	100	100
Self Employed	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	18	18
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	9	9
			%	100	100
		<b>Total</b>	N	27	27
			%	100	100
Total	<b>LAZIER-FAIR</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	N	59	59
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	22	22
			%	100	100
		<b>Total</b>	N	81	81
			%	100	100

Finding in Table 10 reveals that all the respondents, 100% involve in drug trafficking and abuse due to employment status involving those who are not employed, those employed on contract basis and those who are self-employed. This is an indication that employment status does not predicts involvement in drug trafficking and abuse with Lazier-Fair parenting styles.

**Table 11: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Age**

Age				DRUG TRAFFICKING/ABUSE	Total
				Never	
0-7	AUTHORITARIAN	Always	N	8	8
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	4	4
			%	100	100
		Total	N	12	12
8-12	AUTHORITARIAN	Always	N	9	9
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	4	4
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	3	3
13-17	AUTHORITARIAN	Always	N	2	2
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	10	10
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	5	5
18 and above	AUTHORITARIAN	Always	N	5	5
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	18	18
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	10	10
Total	AUTHORITARIAN	Always	N	24	24
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	36	36
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	18	18
Total	AUTHORITARIAN	Always	N	4	4
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	36	36
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	4	4
Total	AUTHORITARIAN	Always	N	82	82
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	36	36
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	4	4

As revealed in Table 11, 100% respondents within the all age groups whom have been brought up within authoritarian parenting styles do not involve in drug trafficking and abuse regardless of

the age. The overall observation of the findings on authoritarian parenting styles, age necessarily does not predict involvement in drug trafficking and abuse.

**Table 12: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Marital Status**

Marital Status				DRUG TRAFFICKING/ABUSE	
				Never	Total
Single	<b>AUTHORITARIAN</b>	<b>Always</b>	N	23	23
			%	100	100
		<b>Sometimes</b>	N	31	31
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	17	17
			%	100	100
		<b>Never</b>	N	3	3
			%	100	100
		<b>Total</b>	N	74	74
			%	100	100
Married	<b>AUTHORITARIAN</b>	<b>Always</b>	N	1	1
			%	100	100
		<b>Sometimes</b>	N	5	5
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	1	1
			%	100	100
		<b>Never</b>	N	1	1
			%	100	100
		<b>Total</b>	N	8	8
			%	100	100
Total	<b>AUTHORITARIAN</b>	<b>Always</b>	N	24	24
			%	100	100
		<b>Sometimes</b>	N	36	36
			%	100	100
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	18	18
			%	100	100
		<b>Never</b>	N	4	4
			%	100	100
		<b>Total</b>	N	82	82
			%	100	100

As revealed in Table 12, 100% respondents whom have been brought up within authoritarian parenting styles either single or married do not involve in drug trafficking and abuse. The overall observation of the findings on authoritarian parenting styles, marital status of the parents necessarily does not predict involvement in drug trafficking and abuse.

**Table 13: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Education Level**

Education Level		DRUG TRAFFICKING/ABUSE			Total
				Never	
None	<b>AUTHORITARIAN</b>	Always	N	14	14
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	13	13
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	7	7
			%	100	100
		Never	N	1	1
			%	100	100
		Total	N	35	35
			%	100	100
Primary	<b>AUTHORITARIAN</b>	Always	N	8	8
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	8	8
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	4	4
			%	100	100
		Never	N	2	2
			%	100	100
		Total	N	22	22
			%	100	100
Secondary	<b>AUTHORITARIAN</b>	Always	N	2	2
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	15	15
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	7	7
			%	100	100
		Never	N	1	1
			%	100	100
		Total	N	25	25
			%	100	100
Total	<b>AUTHORITARIAN</b>	Always	N	24	24
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	36	36
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	18	18
			%	100	100
		Never	N	4	4
			%	100	100
		Total	N	82	82
			%	100	100

As revealed in Table 13, 100% respondents within all the age groups whom have been brought up within authoritarian parenting styles don't involve in drug trafficking and abuse. The overall observation of the findings on authoritarian parenting styles, education level does not necessarily predict involvement in drug trafficking and abuse.

**Table 14: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Employment Status**

Employment Status				DRUG TRAFFICKING/ABUSE	Total
				Never	
Not Employed	AUTHORITARIAN	Always	N	19	19
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	12	12
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	6	6
			%	100	100
		Never	N	1	1
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	38	38
			%	100	100
Employed on Contract	AUTHORITARIAN	Always	N	3	3
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	9	9
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	4	4
			%	100	100
		Never	N	1	1
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	17	17
			%	100	100
Self Employed	AUTHORITARIAN	Always	N	2	2
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	15	15
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	8	8
			%	100	100
		Never	N	2	2
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	27	27
			%	100	100
Total	AUTHORITARIAN	Always	N	24	24
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	36	36
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	18	18
			%	100	100
		Never	N	4	4
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	82	82
			%	100	100

As revealed in Table 14, 100% respondents within the all age groups whom have been brought up within authoritarian parenting styles do not involve in drug trafficking and abuse regardless of the parents employment status either those employed, non-employed and those employed in

contract basis. The overall observation of the findings on authoritarian parenting styles, employment status necessarily does not predict involvement in drug trafficking and abuse.

**Table 15: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Age**

Age				DRUG TRAFFICKING/ABUSE	Total
				Never	
0-7	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	12	12
			%	100	100
	Total		N	12	12
			%	100	100
8-12	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	9	9
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	7	7
			%	100	100
	Total		N	16	16
			%	100	100
13-17	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	6	6
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	4	4
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	7	7
			%	100	100
		Never	N	1	1
			%	100	100
Total		N	18	18	
		%	100	100	
18 and above	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	8	8
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	10	10
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	17	17
			%	100	100
Total		N	35	35	
		%	100	100	
Total	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	35	35
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	21	21
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	24	24
			%	100	100
Total		N	81	81	
		%	100	100	

Finding in Table 15 reveals that all the respondents with both single and married, involve in drug trafficking and abuse regardless of their marital status. This is an indication that marital status of

the parents does not necessarily hinder the involvement in drug trafficking and abuse with authoritative parenting styles.

**Table 16: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/Abuse against Marital Status**

Marital Status				DRUG TRAFFICKING/ABUSE		
				Never	Total	
Single	<b>AUTHORITATIVE</b>	<b>Always</b>	N	32	32	
			%	100	100	
		<b>Sometimes</b>	N	20	20	
			%	100	100	
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	21	21	
			%	100	100	
		<b>Never</b>	N	1	1	
			%	100	100	
	<b>Total</b>		N	74	74	
			%	100	100	
Married	<b>AUTHORITATIVE</b>	<b>Always</b>	N	3	3	
			%	100	100	
		<b>Sometimes</b>	N	1	1	
			%	100	100	
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	3	3	
			%	100	100	
		<b>Total</b>		N	7	7
				%	100	100
Total	<b>AUTHORITATIVE</b>	<b>Always</b>	N	35	35	
			%	100	100	
		<b>Sometimes</b>	N	21	21	
			%	100	100	
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	24	24	
			%	100	100	
		<b>Never</b>	N	1	1	
			%	100	100	
	<b>Total</b>		N	81	81	
			%	100	100	

Finding in Table 16 reveals that all the respondents with both single and married, involve in drug trafficking and abuse regardless of their marital status. This is an indication that marital status of the parents does not necessarily hinder the involvement in drug trafficking and abuse with authoritative parenting styles.

**Table 17: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Education Level**

Education Level				DRUG TRAFFICKING/ABUSE	
				Never	Total
None	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	20	20
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	11	11
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	3	3
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	34	34
			%	100	100
Primary	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	9	9
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	8	8
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	5	5
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	22	22
			%	100	100
Secondary	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	6	6
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	2	2
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	16	16
			%	100	100
		Never	N	1	1
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	25	25
			%	100	100
Total	AUTHORITATIVE	Always	N	35	35
			%	100	100
		Sometimes	N	21	21
			%	100	100
		Rarely	N	24	24
			%	100	100
		Never	N	1	1
			%	100	100
	<b>Total</b>		N	81	81
			%	100	100

Finding in Table 17 reveals that all the respondents with no education, primary and secondary education, involve in drug trafficking and abuse. This is an indication that education necessarily predicts involvement drug trafficking and abuse with authoritative parenting styles



**Table 18: Cross-Tabulation between Authoritative Parenting Style and Drug Trafficking/ Abuse against Employment Status**

Employment Status				DRUG TRAFFICKING/ABUSE	Total
				<b>Never</b>	
Not Employed	<b>AUTHORITATIVE</b>	<b>Always</b>	N	25	25
			%	100.0%	100.0%
		<b>Sometimes</b>	N	13	13
			%	100.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>		N	38	38
			%	100.0%	100.0%
Employed on Contract	<b>AUTHORITATIVE</b>	<b>Always</b>	N	1	1
			%	100.0%	100.0%
		<b>Sometimes</b>	N	2	2
			%	100.0%	100.0%
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	13	13
			%	100.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>		N	16	16
			%	100.0%	100.0%
Self Employed	<b>AUTHORITATIVE</b>	<b>Always</b>	N	9	9
			%	100.0%	100.0%
		<b>Sometimes</b>	N	6	6
			%	100.0%	100.0%
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	11	11
			%	100.0%	100.0%
		<b>Never</b>	N	1	1
			%	100.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>		N	27	27
			%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	<b>AUTHORITATIVE</b>	<b>Always</b>	N	35	35
			%	100.0%	100.0%
		<b>Sometimes</b>	N	21	21
			%	100.0%	100.0%
		<b>Rarely</b>	N	24	24
			%	100.0%	100.0%
		<b>Never</b>	N	1	1
			%	100.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>		N	81	81
			%	100.0%	100.0%

Finding in Table 18 reveals that all the respondents, 100% involve in drug trafficking and abuse due to employment status involving those who are not employed, those employed on contract basis and those who are self-employed. This is an indication that employment status predicts involvement in drug trafficking and abuse with authoritative parenting styles.

#### 4.4 Regression Analysis between Parenting Styles and Crimes

Regression analyses were computed to assess the significance levels on the extent the dependent variables are explained by the independent variable. The regression analyses compared lazier-fair parenting styles, authoritarian parenting styles and authoritative parenting styles on youth's involvement to petty crimes, violent crimes and drugs trafficking/abuse. The correlations are as follows.

**Table 19: Regression Analysis between Parenting Styles and Petty Crimes**

##### Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.040 <sup>a</sup>	.002	-.011	.78384
2	.070 <sup>b</sup>	.005	-.008	.78090
3	.087 <sup>c</sup>	.008	-.005	.78150

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Lazier-Fair Parenting Styles
- b. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritarian Parenting Styles
- c. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritative Parenting Styles

##### ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.079	1	.079	.128	.721 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	48.539	79	.614		
	<b>Total</b>	48.617	80			
2	Regression	.240	1	.240	.394	.532 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	48.784	80	.610		
	<b>Total</b>	49.024	81			
3	Regression	.368	1	.368	.603	.440 <sup>c</sup>
	Residual	48.249	79	.611		
	<b>Total</b>	48.617	80			

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Lazier-Fair Parenting Styles
- b. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritarian Parenting Styles
- c. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritative Parenting Styles

The regression analyses in Table 19 reveal that R values of lazier-fair, authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles as 0.40<sup>a</sup>, 0.70<sup>b</sup> and 0.87<sup>c</sup> respectively on youth's involvement to petty crimes. The outcomes are indications of a low degree of correlation between the three indicators for parenting styles and the tendency of youths to engage in petty crimes. The R<sup>2</sup> on the other hand were revealed to be 0.002, 0.005 and 0.008 respectively, meaning that only 0.2% of lazier-fair parenting styles, 0.5% of authoritarian parenting styles and 0.8% of authoritative parenting styles explain involvement of youths in Hananasif slums in petty crimes. Based on the ANOVA analysis, the significance levels of the regression,  $p = .721^a$ ,  $p = .532^b$  and  $p = .440^c$ , which are greater than 0.05, is an indication that there is no statistical significance of the regression model.

**Table 20: Regression Analysis between Parenting Styles and Violent Crimes**

**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	<b>.059<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>.003</b>	-.009	.70923
2	<b>.184<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>.034</b>	.022	.69560
3	<b>.083<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>.007</b>	-.006	.70804

a. Predictors: (Constant), Lazier-Fair Parenting Styles

b. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritarian Parenting Styles

c. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritative Parenting Styles

**ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.139	1	.139	.277	<b>.600<sup>a</sup></b>
	Residual	39.737	79	.503		
	<b>Total</b>	39.877	80			
2	Regression	1.353	1	1.353	2.796	<b>.098<sup>b</sup></b>
	Residual	38.708	80	.484		
	<b>Total</b>	40.061	81			
3	Regression	.273	1	.273	.544	<b>.463<sup>c</sup></b>
	Residual	39.604	79	.501		
	<b>Total</b>	39.877	80			

The regression analyses in Table 20 reveal that R values of lazier-fair, authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles as 0.059<sup>a</sup>, 0.184<sup>b</sup> and 0.083<sup>c</sup> respectively on youth's involvement to violent crimes. The outcomes are indications of a low degree of correlation between the three indicators for parenting styles and the tendency of youths to engage in violent crimes. The R<sup>2</sup> on the other hand were revealed to be 0.003, 0.034 and 0.007 respectively, meaning that only 0.3% of lazier-fair parenting styles, 3.4% of authoritarian parenting styles and 0.7% of authoritative parenting styles explain involvement of youths in Hananasif slums in petty crimes. Based on the ANOVA analysis, the significance levels of the regression,  $p = .600^a$ ,  $p = .098^b$  and  $p = .463^c$ , which are greater than 0.05, is an indication that there is no statistical significance of the regression model.

**Table 21: Regression Analysis between Parenting Styles and Drugs Trafficking/ Abuse**

**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	<b>.173<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>.030</b>	.018	.26120
2	<b>.008<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>.000</b>	-.012	.26364
3	<b>.090<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>.008</b>	-.004	.26411

a. Predictors: (Constant), Lazier-Fair Parenting Styles

b. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritarian Parenting Styles

c. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritative Parenting Styles

**ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.166	1	.166	2.429	<b>.123<sup>a</sup></b>
	Residual	5.390	79	.068		
	<b>Total</b>	5.556	80			
2	Regression	.000	1	.000	.005	<b>.942<sup>b</sup></b>
	Residual	5.561	80	.070		
	<b>Total</b>	5.561	81			
3	Regression	.045	1	.045	.642	<b>.425<sup>c</sup></b>
	Residual	5.511	79	.070		
	<b>Total</b>	5.556	80			

The regression analyses in Table 21 reveal that R values of lazier-fair, authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles as 0.173<sup>a</sup>, 0.008<sup>b</sup> and 0.090<sup>c</sup> respectively on youth's involvement to drugs trafficking/abuse. The outcomes are indications of a low degree of correlation between the three indicators for parenting styles and the tendency of youths to engage in drugs trafficking/abuse. The R<sup>2</sup> on the other hand were revealed to be 0.030, 0.000 and 0.008 respectively, meaning that only 3% of lazier-fair parenting styles, 0% of authoritarian parenting styles and 0.8% of authoritative parenting styles explain involvement of youths in Hananasif slums in drugs trafficking/abuse. Based on the ANOVA analysis, the significance levels of the regression,  $p = .123^a$ ,  $p = .942^b$  and  $p = .425^c$ , which are greater than 0.05, is an indication that there is no statistical significance of the regression model.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

In exploring the relationship between the relationship between the youth and crime among the youths informal settlement, a theory from Diane Baumrind from the school of thought is used to examine the phenomenon. Diane Baumrind is a psychologist who basically categorizes parents according to the parenting styles in order to examine the relationship between parenting style and crime.

This study aimed at assessing whether parenting style influence involvement to crime among Hananasif slum residents. In particular, the study sought to determine the relationship between parenting styles and the tendency to participate in petty crimes, to investigate the extent to which parenting style influences the youths' tendency to participate in violent crime crimes and to establish whether parenting style has some interaction with the youths' tendency to participate in drug trafficking and abuse in Hananasif slums in Dar - es Salaam. The chapter presents the summary of the study, conclusions, recommendations and areas for future research studies.

#### Validity and reliability

The validity and reliability of a study critics and tends to approve that if the study was to be conducted again would it conform to the study. There in our study, it is indicated that the target population was only restricted to youths between 15-24 years old found in Hananasif slums which could breed some level of biasness as it only involved the correctional facilities found within the slum who might be influenced by the same characteristics or those from other parts of the country. On the data collection procedure, the youth had a low education level translating to a low literacy level urging the need to translate the questionnaire while administering it from

English to Swahili which to a little extent might be seen to distort the intended meaning and thus compromise the objectives projected, however, care was taken to ensure this didn't engulf to a hindrance. Finally, accessing the slums was quite a challenge due to the rampant insecurity urging the need to collect the data from the correctional facilities leaving out the youth who are not confined within the correctional facilities who might have a different view on the crimes.

However the design and the sampling techniques were as intended and the findings from the study conforms to various researches previously done by various researchers like a study by Farrington and Loeber (1999) indicating that most replicable predictor of criminal behavior is poor parental supervision (which involves monitoring and being vigilant of child's activities which is in agreement to our study. Similarly another study by Haapasalo and Pokela (1999) that conforms to our study is a study stating that factors that predict the child's delinquency are parental discipline (refers to how parents react to a child's behavior) and punitive discipline involving physical retribution

## **5.2 Summary of the Study**

The findings indicate that, parenting style has been described as a factor that influences levels of crime among the youth including; juvenile delinquency, petty crime and other serious criminal acts such as robbery, rape and murder. On the other hand, studies have associated high rate of unemployment and shortage of opportunities for economic empowerment and development among the youth in the slums as major causes of crime. In relation to gender, most criminal activities are said to be carried out by young men aged between 15-30 years who form criminal gangs especially in slums. The young men are the ones who form a large percentage in the gangs although there is also the presence of girls among the groups who play peripheral roles. In this study, parenting style is analyzed as to what extent it has affected the increase of crime among

the youths living in the slum areas of Hananasif in particular. The purpose of this study therefore was to investigate the relationship between parenting style and crime among youth living in Hananasif slums.

Based on the findings in this study, it is revealed that parenting styles does not necessarily influence engagement to criminal activities among residents in Hananasif slums. The demographic information obtained, majority of the respondents neither were youths who were married, divorced nor widow, but in a single relationship status. On education status, majority had no formal education and lacked employment, however, those who had primary and secondary education were either employed on contract or self-employed. Lastly, on family structure, majority of the respondents came from nuclear families with both of their parents, father and mother being alive.

The study findings revealed that parenting styles in general has low contribution in influencing youths of Hananasif slum area from indulging in criminal acts. On the specific crimes; petty crimes, violent crimes and drugs trafficking/abuse, majority of the respondents who had experienced lazier-fair, authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles said that they had never indulged themselves in any form of petty crimes.

However, instances of involvement in criminal activities were observed in violent crimes;  $R = 0.184$ ,  $R^2 = 3.4\%$  and drugs trafficking/ abuse;  $R = .173$ ,  $R^2 = 3\%$ . The interpretation is that 3.4% of the cases of parenting styles; authoritarian parenting style, explains instances of youths in Hananasif slums to indulge in violent crimes. On the other hand, 3% of parenting styles; lazier-fair parenting style, explains instances of youths in Hananasif slums to indulge in drugs trafficking/ abuse. Albeit, the ANOVA analysis on the significance levels of how parenting



styles predicts involvement of youths in Hananasif slums were above  $P < 0.05$ , indicating that the regression analysis were statistically insignificant. This is to mean that, parenting styles, whether lazier-fair, authoritarian, or authoritative, always predict youth's involvement in criminal activities (petty crimes, violent crimes and drugs trafficking/ abuse) among residence of Hananasif area.

### **5.3 Relating findings to other studies**

In our study, most of the populations were above 18 years of age which conforms to a study by the (UN- Habitat 2009) where it had most of the youth population as between 15-24 years who account for 7.9 million of who 2.6 million live in urban areas (32.3%). Of the latter group some 900,000 (34.4%) lived in poverty in urban areas. Therefore majority of the youth in this group live in slum areas.

Most criminal activities are said to be carried out by young men aged between 15-30 years who form criminal gangs especially in slums which is also similar to a study that indicates that the youths are both victims and perpetrators of crime. According to the Global Report on Human Settlements 2009, the largest proportion of crime in Tanzania is committed by the youth aged between 13-30 years. This is due to the fact that there is an increase in the rate of unemployment and shortage of opportunities for gainful employment. Hence the youth have a lot of time on their hands and nothing to do, so they result to a life of crime.

A study by (Farrington 1994) reveals that having authoritarian parents increased the likelihood of childhood risk factor of convictions for violence and a study on Social learning/attachment theories suggest that children's behavior depends on parental rewards and punishments and on the models of behavior that parents represent (Patterson, 1995). This is in contradiction with this

research that says that parenting styles does not necessarily influence engagement to criminal activities among residents in Hananasif slums.

Parenting styles, whether lazier-fair, authoritarian, or authoritative, always predict youth's involvement in criminal activities (petty crimes, violent crimes and drugs trafficking/ abuse) among residence of Hananasif area is in agreement with a most replicable predictor of criminal behavior is poor parental supervision (which involves monitoring and being vigilant of child's activities, Farrington and Loeber 1999). Similarly another study that conforms to our study is a study stating that another factor is parental discipline (refers to how parents react to a child's behavior). Harsh discipline involving physical punishment predicts a child's delinquency (Haapasalo and Pokela 1999).

Similarly the family background in relation to juvenile delinquency in our study conforms to this study saying that broken Homes are more strongly related to delinquency when they are caused by parental separation/divorce rather than death (Wells and Rankin, 1991). This is because divorces are a large transition and they cause adolescents to experience a low level of parental attachment and supervision, thus leading toward deviant behaviors. Once a divorce is finalized, a child will then move to living in a single-parent home. Single-parent living environments reduce social control and lead to an increase in delinquency.

#### **5.4 Limitation of the study**

However, I noted some limitations in the course of the research which should be addressed in the nearby future. For instance, my sample was convenient and not much more of representativeness since it wasn't safe to get the informal settlement for security reasons so i had to get our sample from the correctional facilities in Hannanasif.

Another limitation I encountered was bias feedback which was clearly noted on the questionnaires. Since the study seeks to assess personal behavior patterns and actions which involves crime, the respondents may tend to hold back and provide response that does not reflect the truth of the matter.

To overcome this in future, the researcher should create a rapport with selected sample and request for their honesty in providing feedback to the study. However, the researcher should also clarify to the respondents that the feedback they provide for the study will not be used against them but for the purpose of the study only.

## **5.5 Conclusions**

Based on the findings on parenting styles, and focusing on the aspects of lazier-fair, authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles, it can be concluded that they do not necessarily contribute to youth's involvement to criminal activities such as petty crimes, violent crimes or drugs trafficking/ abuse. However, in-depth assessment of how these variables relate among the intervening variables of age, marital status, education level of youths and employment status, it was concluded that involvement to criminal acts, although relates to the four aspects to some degree, can be explained more by the age, employment status, education level of youths and marital status of the parents in that sequence.

It was hypothesized that  $H_1$ ; parenting style will have a significant influence on youths living in Hananasif slums leading them into crime activities and the  $H_0$ ; parenting style will have no significant influence on youth living in Hananasif slums leading them into crime activities. Based on the revelations in this study, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) was adopted. The conceptual framework could also not be adopted since the study established insignificant and low

relationship between parenting styles and involvement to criminal acts among the youths in Hananasif slums.

Based on the theoretical framework for this study, it was established that indeed parents apply lazier-fair, authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles in nurturing their children. However, in relation to the outcomes of the parenting styles, that is involvement to criminal activities among the youths, it can be concluded that to some extent, they have a negative influence towards their involvement to crimes however, majority of the youths proclaimed never have they involve in criminal acts despite the parenting style at hand.

## **5.6 Recommendations**

It was established that parenting styles have no significant influence to involvement to crime among youths in Hananasif slums, Dar- es Salaam. However, based on the findings of the study, they following are my recommendations;

- i. Based on the revealed gaps in parenting styles among residents of Hananasif slums, it is recommended that parents/ guardians to facilitate communication structures and channels among family members to enable ease reach and concurrence to information to all members thus grow in unity.
- ii. It is also recommended that parents/ guardians to obtain alternative means of coming up with family regulations that bind each member to certain behavior patterns that match from the head to the tail. This will help reduce the absenteeism of parents/ guardians when conversations are brought about.
- iii. It is recommended that parents/ guardians to provide equal opportunities to all members of the family in deliberating for decisions that touches directly to each one life. Whereas it is

allowed that parents have the final say when it comes to certain decisions, however, it would be rather wise to listen to the opinion of each member of the family and deliberate on the agreed course of action to avoid scenario of dictating to members on what is expected of them. This will increase sharing of challenges and tribulations that children go through especially within the slums environment.

- iv. It is also recommended that parents/guardians should take up the lead to counsel their children on the right company and friends to engage with. Although studies have established existence of gang groupings among slums dwellers, within them there also exist people with the right morals and ethics that one can relate to. Despite the fact that parents are at a distance when their children move round and about, not knowing the friends they interact with, engaging them on the impact and negative outcomes of involving with the wrong groups.
- v. Finally it is recommended that children, and especially youths, should come up with self-help groups to encourage and support each other on ways of overcoming challenges and tribulations that come with the lifestyles of slum environments. Through self-help groups, the youths will be able to come up with ideas that will help them grow both socially and economically based on the fact that most of them in Hananasif slums have low education qualification and are unemployed.

### **5.7 Areas for Further Studies**

Based on the outcomes of this study, I suggest further research can be conducted on the influence of interpersonal conflicts between parents on involvement to crimes among the youth. Whereby the research should bring onboard both the parent and the youth to establish their relationship at

a personal level and the influence of the parents to the youth and how they relate at each age group. This will help the researcher to understand at what age does youth involve themselves more on crime and how this can be prevented.

A longitudinal study to assess the onset of crime among youths in informal settlements. This cohort study should be thoroughly done repeatedly over a period of time frame to establish when and at what age does crime become so evident among the youths more. With this cross-sectional type of research, since it's so observational the researcher do not interfere with their subjects but observe over a period of time which will enable the researcher to establish which age are the youths more likely to get involved in crime

## REFERENCES

- African Population and Health Center (APHRC) 2014. Population and Health Dynamics in Nairobi Informal Settlements. Report of Nairobi Cross-Sectional Survey (NCCS) 2012, Nairobi APHRC
- Awuondo, C. O. (1993). *Introduction to Sociology*. Nairobi: Basic Books limited.
- Bandura A, Capara GV, Barbaranelli C, Pastorelli C (1996) Mechanisms of moral disengagement in the exercise of moral agency. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 71, 2: 364-374.
- Bandura, A. (1936). *Social foundations of thought and action: A social cognitive theory*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall
- Barber BK, Stolz HE, Olsen JA (2005) Parental support, psychological control, and behavioral control: Assessing relevance across time, culture, and method. *Monogr Soc Res Child Dev* 70: 1-137.
- Baumrind D (1991) The influence of parenting style on adolescent competence and substance abuse. *Journal of Early Adolescence* 11, 1: 56-95.
- Baumrind D (1997) The disciplinary encounter: Contemporary issues. *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 2, 4: 321-335.
- Bowlby, J. (1951). Mental care and child health. *World Health Organization Monograph Series*, 2.

- Carlo G, McGinley M, Hayes R, Batenhorst C, Wilkinson J (2007) Parenting styles or practices? Parenting, sympathy, and prosocial behaviors among adolescents. *J Genet Psychol* 168, 2: 147-176.
- Darling N, Steinberg L (1993) Parenting style as context: An integrative model. *Psychological Bulletin* 113, 3: 487-496.
- Dunn J, Cutting A, Demetriou H (2000) Moral sensibility, understanding others, and children's friendship interactions in the preschool period. *British Journal of Developmental Psychology* 18, 2: 159-177.
- Farrington, D.P. (1994). Childhood, adolescent and adult features of violent males. In L. R. Huesmann (ED.), *Aggressive behavior: Current perspectives* (pp. 215-240). New York: Plenum.
- Farrington, D.P., and Loeber, R. (1991). Transatlantic replicability of risk factors in the development of delinquency. In P. Cohen, C. Slomkowski, & L. N. Robins (Eds.), *Historical and geographical influences on psychopathology* (pp. 299-329). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Farrington, D.P., Coid, J. W., Harnett, L., Jolliffe, D., Soteriou, N., Turner, R., & West, D. J. (2006) *Criminal careers up to age 50 and life success up to age 48: New findings from the Cambridge study in Delinquent Development*. London, UK: Home Office (Research study No.299)
- Haapasalo, J., & Pokela, E. (1999). Child rearing and child abuse antecedents of criminality. *Aggression and violent behavior*, 1, 107-127.
- International Household Survey Network (2009). *Tanzania Population and Housing Census* Retrieved on 15 of December 2016 from: <http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog/4618>



- Kigochie, P. W. (2001). Squatter Rehabilitation Projects that Support Home-Based Enterprises, Create Jobs and Housing: The Case of Mathare4A, Nairobi. *Cities*,18(4), pp. 223-233.
- Lizarralde,G. & Massyn, M. (2008). Unexpected Negative Outcomes of Community Participation in Low-Cost Housing Projects in South Africa.*Habitat International* 32, 1, 1-14.
- Lomroso, C. (1968). *Crime: Its Causes and Remedies*. Montclair
- Malinosky- Rummell, R. & Hansen, D. J. (1993). Long-term consequences of childhood physical abuse. *Psychological Bulletin*, 114, 68-79.
- Muriuki, P. (1981). Problems of youth in Africa. *Afr Link*, Vol. 6, No. 2
- Nyongesa, V. (May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013). *Insecurity in Kibera*. Retrieved at: [Http//www.uwezakenya.org](http://www.uwezakenya.org)
- Okigbo, Chinelo C., Kabiru, Caroline W., Mumah, Joyce N., Mojola, Sanyu A., Beguy, Donatien (2015). Influence of parental factors on adolescents' transition to first sexual intercourse in Nairobi, Kenya: a longitudinal study. *Reproductive Health*, Volume 12, Number 1,
- Otiso, K. (2003). State, Voluntary and Private Sector Partnerships for Slum Upgrading and Basic Service Delivery in Nairobi City, Kenya. *Cities* 20, 4, 221-229.
- Patterson, G.R. (1995). Coercion as a basis for early age of onset for arrest. In J. McCord (Ed.), *Coercion and punishment in long –term perspectives* (pp.81-105). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Philistia Onyango and Arne Tostensen (2015). The situation of Youth and Children in Kibera, ChrMichelsen Institute Nairobi, Kenya
- Renzetti, C. (2001). *Women, Crime, and Criminal Justice*, Los Angeles: Roxbury
- Republic of Kenya. (2006). Ministry of Planning and Vision 2030:

- Roche, K.M.; Ensminger, M.E.; Cherlin, A.J. (2007) Variations in parenting and adolescent outcomes among African American and Latin families living in low-income, urban areas. *Journal of Family Issues* 2007, 28, 882–909.
- Rothrauff TC, Cooney TM, An JS (2009). Remembered parenting styles and adjustment in middle and late adulthood. *J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci* 64 (1): 137-146.
- Schroeder RD, Bulanda RE, Giordano PC, Cernkovich SA (2010) Parenting and Adult Criminality: An Examination of Direct and Indirect Effects by Race. *Journal of Adolescent Research* 25(1): 64 -98.
- Sherif, Muzafer; Sherif, Carolyn W., (1965). *Problems of Youth in Transition*. In Muzafer Sherif and Carolyn W. Sherif (Eds.). *Problems of Youth: Transition to Adulthood in a Changing World*. Chicago: Aldine; Pp. 1-12
- Siegel, L. (1995). *Criminology, Theories, Patterns and Typology*. New York: West Publishing Company
- Siegel, Larry J., and Joseph J. Senna. 1991. *Juvenile Delinquency*, 4th ed. St Paul: West Publishing
- Status of Informal Settlements in Kenya. Government Printer. Nairobi.
- Tanzania Central Bureau of Statistics (2009). *Statistics for Development*. Retrieved on 15 of December 2016 from: <http://www.nbs.go.tz/>
- Wells, L.E and Rankin, J.H. (1991). Families and delinquency: *A meta-analysis of the impact of broken homes*. *Social Problems*, 38, 71

**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESPONDENTS  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLE AND CRIME AMONG**

**YOUTHS IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN HANANASIF (DAR-ES-SALLAM)  
SURVEY**

**Consent Form**

Hello Sir/Madam,

My name is Yvonne Mutio Musyoki, a student at the University of Nairobi, Psychology Department. I am conducting a Research Project on the relationship between parenting style and crime among youths in informal settlements in Hananasif and you have been selected for the study. I kindly request you to fill the attached questionnaire to generate data required for this study. The information obtained will be treated with confidentiality and will be purely used for academic purposes only.

May I have your permission to undertake this interview? Yes..... No.....

Name and signature of the interviewer that a verbal consent was obtained:

\_\_\_\_\_

**Code of interviewer**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/2016

**Signature of the interviewer**

**Date (dd/mm/yyyy)**

**SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION** (*Tick as appropriate*)

1. Age

0-7 years    8-12 years    13-17 years    18 years and above

2. Marital status of the parents

Single    Married    Divorced    Widowed

3. What is your highest achieved education?

None    Primary    Secondary    College/University

4. What is your employment status?

Not Employed    Employed on Contract    Permanently Employed    Self Employed

5. a) Are both of your parents alive?

No..... Yes.....

b) If 'No', who is alive?

Father..... Mother..... None .....

c) If 'None' of your parents is alive, whom do you stay with?

Friends    Neighbors    Orphanage    Relative

d) If 'Yes' in 5 (a) above, which best describes your family structure do you come from?

Nuclear family    Single parent family    Guardian

Other (Specify) .....

**SECTION B: COMMUNICATION (Tick as appropriate)**

6) We normally hold discussions in my family

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

7. a) I think I am free with my parents/guardian

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

b) I am not free with them because they are,

Harsh  Authoritative  Ignorant  Absent

8. a) There are times i hold talks with my parent/guardian

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

b) Who starts this conversation?

Father  Mother  Guardian  Myself

9. When do you usually hold such discussions?

When am in need  Before something has happens

Whenever I have a problem  After doing something wrong or questionable

10. Please provide a brief explanation of how these talks are conducted? .....

.....  
.....

11. Based on your understanding of communication between parents and children, how can you rate the status of parent-child communication in your area?

Poor  Bad  Good  Excellent

12. a) I always conform to what my parents/guardian thinks is right

Always     Sometimes     Rarely     Never

13. a) Once family policy is established, my parents/guardian expects me to conform without questioning

Always     Sometimes     Rarely     Never

b) Once the family policy is established, my parents/guardian discuss the reason behind the policy with you

Always     Sometimes     Rarely     Never

c) My parents/guardian encourage verbal give-and-take whenever I feel that family rules and restrictions are unreasonable

Always     Sometimes     Rarely     Never

14. a) My parents/guardian allows me to question any decision they have made

Always     Sometimes     Rarely     Never

15. a) My parents/guardian use force in order to get me to behave the way I am supposed to?

Always     Sometimes     Rarely     Never

b) If they use force, what kind of force do they use?

Canning     Punishment     Others; describe .....

c) My parents/guardian use reasoning in order to get me to behave the way I am supposed to

Always     Sometimes     Rarely     Never

16. My parents/guardian seldom gives me expectations and guidelines for my behavior

Always     Sometimes     Rarely     Never

17. a) My parents/guardians do what i want when making family decisions?

Always     Sometimes     Rarely     Never

b) My parent/guardian gets upset if i try to disagree with him/her?

Always     Sometimes     Rarely     Never

c) My parents/guardian restricts my activities, decisions and desires

Always     Sometimes     Rarely     Never

d) My parents/guardian allow me to decide most things for myself without a lot of direction from them

Always     Sometimes     Rarely     Never

**SECTION C: SELF-REPORT CRIME SURVEY (State whether you have committed the following acts before)**

4= Always, 3= Sometimes 2= Rarely 1= Never

18. a) I purposefully damage property belonging to your parents or other family members?

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

19. I purposefully damage property belonging to a school

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

20. (a) I normally damage peoples cars

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

(b) I normally break windows on people's houses

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

21. I sometimes steal from my family members and relatives

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

22. I normally buy stolen goods from my friends

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

23. I normally throw stones at people, houses and cars

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

24. I sometimes disappear from home

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

25. I normally walk around carrying a hidden weapon

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never



26. I sometimes attack people with extreme violence

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

27. I normally get paid after sex with other people

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

28. I get involved in gang fights

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

29. I sell drugs such as heroine to people

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

30. I use force to get money or things from other people?

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

31. I normally get drunk in a public place

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

**SECTION D: PEER PRESSURE (Tick as appropriate)**

4= Always, 3= Sometimes 2= Rarely 1= Never

32. I give into peer pressure easily

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

33. I have done dangerous or foolish things because others dare me to

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

34. I feel pressured to do things I normally wouldn't do

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

35. I can't resist drinking whenever I see my friends doing it

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

36. I at times feel pressured to do drugs or commit crime because others have urged me to

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

THE END

**APPENDIX II: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION**



**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

FACULTY OF ARTS  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY



Telegrams: Varsity Nairobi  
Telephone: 3318262 ext.28439  
Telex: 22095

P.O. BOX 30197  
NAIROBI  
KENYA

November 02, 2016

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

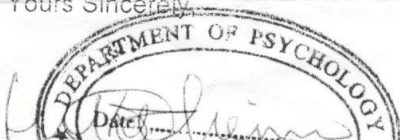
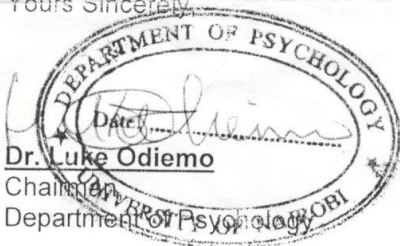
RE: YVONNE MUTIO MUSYOKI – C50/78088/2015

Yvonne Mutio Musyoki is a student in the Department of Psychology studying Forensic Psychology Masters programme at the University of Nairobi. She is doing a project on "*The Relationship between Parenting style and Crime among youths informal settlements in Hananasif (Dar-es-salam)*". The requirement of this course is that the student must conduct research project in the field and write a thesis.

In order to fulfill this requirement, I am introducing to you the above named student for you to kindly grant her permission to collect data for her Masters Degree project.

Thank you very much for accepting our student in your setting. If you have any questions, you may address them to Dr. Luke Odiemo, Chair, Department of Psychology, UoN. He may be contacted on Tel.020-3318262 Ext.28439.

Yours Sincerely,

  
Date: .....  
Dr. Luke Odiemo  
Chairman  
Department of Psychology  


## APPENDIX III: RESEARCH PERMIT

### KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

ALL CORRESPONDENCES TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR

Tel: 2170173  
Fax: 2172606



MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR  
KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
P. O. BOX 31902  
3 MOROGORO ROAD  
14883 DAR ES SALAAM

In reply please quote:

Ref. KMC/R.18/1

Date 11/11/2016

Yvonne Mutio Musyoki,  
University of Nairobi,  
S.L.P. 30197,  
**NAIROBI**

RE: **RESEARCH PERMIT**

Refer to the above heading.

I am pleased to inform you that your above request has been considered by the Municipal Director, and has offered you a place to research.

Upon receipt of this letter, please report to **Municipal Education Officer - Primary** for commencement of your research.

During the period of Situational Analysis you are required to obey the rules and regulations of the Institution as they will be defined by the supervisor of the research.

Hoping to see you soon.

  
L. Almas

For: **THE MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR**  
**KINONDONI**

For: MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR  
KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
DAR-ES-SALAAM

Copy: Department of Psychology,  
University of Nairobi,  
S.L.P. 30197,  
**NAIROBI**