

**OUTCOMES OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES USED IN BEHAVIOUR
TRANSFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS BY PUBLIC
REHABILITATION CENTRES IN NAIROBI COUNTY**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any award at any University or other institution of higher learning for examination.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to the Almighty God, for giving me strength, motivation and encouragement throughout this work.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBD	Central Business District
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
GOK	Government of Kenya
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNCSDAHA	United Nations, Centre of Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the outcomes of corrective measures used in behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents by public rehabilitation institutions in Nairobi. The objectives that guided the study included exploring how youthful delinquents cope with life in the public recuperation institutions, determining institutional ability in the provision of efficient corrective measures in behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents, and by investigating the effectiveness of corrective measures used for behaviour transformation. This was a descriptive study that targeted two public rehabilitation institutions, namely Dagoretti Girls Rehabilitation Centre and Kabete Boys Rehabilitation Centre. Primary data was collected both quantitatively and qualitatively. A designed questionnaire was applied to gather data from the juveniles as well as from focus groups. Key informant interviews with the relevant staff at the institutions were also performed. The data captured electronically was cleaned and then uploaded on the data analysis software SPSS. The data was presented in charts, tables and frequency tables. The qualitative data was analysed using the software NVIVO and content analysis. The findings were that the existing programmes in both the public rehabilitation Centres were effective, since most respondents claimed they had reformed from their old ways. However, the implementation had been hindered by lack of adequate staffing. This study recommends that the government should device modern ways of running rehabilitative institutions. It should also give adequate financial support and with adequate food to ensure a balanced diet for the children's wellbeing. The Government should also work towards adequate provision for enough learning materials and sanitary requirements in the institutions. There is also a need to improve institution-community relationships and in order to sensitize parents and the wider community on the need for a change in attitude towards the juveniles. Rehabilitation programmes should be constantly evaluated to ensure effectiveness and relevance. Finally, there is need for the introduction of after-care services for former juveniles from public rehabilitation centres for their smooth reintegration into society.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Back ground of the study

A child who exhibits deviant behaviour to the extent of it being a criminal, risks being tried in a court of law. This makes the child to be referred to as a juvenile delinquent if their age legally falls within the limit of a minor as set by the state laws Article 260 of the Kenyan constitution which states that an adult implies an a mature person who has reached the age of eighteen years and a child means an individual who has not attained the age of eighteen years. In such circumstances the state has the duty to help in the rehabilitation of the child's behaviour. However, there is a possibility that defective ways towards the correction of juvenile delinquency may be damaging or unfriendly to the child, hence interfering with their rights. It is therefore important that we influence the society in general, and the public and private organizations in particular, to get involved in funding so as to avail resources from professionals and other necessary requirements to deal with youth criminal behaviour and re-offending. Lack of proper nurturance to the young juvenile offenders, eventually graduates them into hard-core criminals (Hess & Drowns, 2010; Austin, Johnson & Gregoriou, 2000).

Youthful delinquency is the involvement in an outlawed or antisocial conduct by minors (Siegel & Welsh, 2011). This minor or young individual is somebody who, according to the Kenyan law, is below the age of 18 years. According to Simões, Matos and Batista-Foguet (2008), moral degeneration as a factor of delinquency can be very costly to the state and leads to a rise in health and economic costs that are ultimately borne by the nation. For this reason, youth crime has been regarded as a community concern that every country is trying to seek a solution to.

According to the World Youth Report (2003), essentially everywhere in the world, excluding the United States, youth crime was rated high in 1990s. In some countries in Western Europe, among the few countries with available data, arrests of young criminals and minor lawbreakers rose by fifty per cent between the 1980s and the 1990s. Developing nations have experienced a high rise in minor crimes since 1995. Youth

crime in several nations in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States have been noted to increase by a further 30 per cent. Many minor offenses are interrelated to substance abuse and extreme alcohol use (Thomas, 2014).

Antisocial behaviour could result in long-term patterns of deviance and aggression. The United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines) declared that juvenile conduct that does not observe the overall societal norms and morals is often part of a maturing and growing-up progression that latter disappear impulsively with the changeover to adulthood in most individuals. However, some young people form effective criminal groups, with a conforming subgroup, which develop into lifelong delinquency careers.

The United Nations Centre for Societal Development and Humanitarian Affairs (UNCSDAHA)'s report on the global situation of youth states that delinquency is largely a group spectacle. This is widely supported by the fact the most crimes involve more than one individual youth and are generally committed by a group. A research conducted in the Russian Federation found that the frequency of crime involvement among juveniles in groups is almost three to four times greater than that of mature offenders. The crimes are most widespread among 14 year olds and least widespread among 17 year olds. The statistics are advanced for robbery, rape and theft, and lesser for planned killing and serious physical harm.

There are resemblances in the day-to-day elementary characteristics of mob conduct that are traceable majorly to mob cluster and social context. Youthful groups are identified for high stages of cohesiveness, classified association, and unique behavioural codes that do not obey to society. The cultural feature of juvenile group actions is barely accorded the consideration it warrants. Acceptance by diverging adolescent groups amounts to a varied mix, or fusion of prime class based values, spread by the trending industry, and mixed races group based standards, deemed to be innate to the community at large.

The fact that juvenile groups always exist in indigenous societies must be factored in. A communal set up is defined by comparison of the societal traits of inhabitants e.g. social or ethnic group and community involvement in a class (Sickmund, 2010). The concentration and cruelty of juvenile crimes in a country is attributed to by the financial, societal and social status predominant in the country. There is a clear rise in youthful crimes where the economic situation is in decline, especially in areas which are poor particularly in big towns. Further, street children in several situations became juvenile delinquents due to violence tendencies within the community (McGuire, 2001).

Whitman and Lowrojee, (1997) avers that misconduct and crime have a tight co-relationship. Police department records portray worryingly high crime rates among male juveniles and young male adult offenders, more than twice those of young females, the conviction rate being six or seven times higher. Some studies show that for every 100,000-male juveniles in a selected age bracket, the number of suspected offenders is more than six times that of female juvenile offenders in a similar group (Loeber, 2013). There are a number of explanations why more teenage males than teenage females are involved in violent or unlawful acts. Numerous limiting factors encourage women to conform to societal rules that do not apply to the boys. An example is sexual harassment trauma or possibility of getting pregnant. Violent behaviour plays a significant role in the creation of male egoism and sexuality in male-controlled societies, with masculinity being the key impartiality cause to strengthen and maintain the position and commanding status of men (Griffin, 2010). In Africa, crime can be attributed to poverty, and unemployment which are linked to the disregarding of already underprivileged youth in the community.

The adolescence group in African will soon constitute two thirds of the continent's population. Poor programmes and services in e public rehabilitation facilities may lead to re-offending. (getting arrested and convicted after short period of time).

There are numerous theories on the causes of juvenile delinquency. The experts, mainstream media and social media platforms point to several causes. Poor parenting, a declining economy, absence of social support, insufficient financial resources, weak

programmes in public rehabilitation establishments and unemployment among others are singled out as having contributed to this vice.

The family is a key socialization agent for the young in a community. It is in the community that children are taught about basic concepts like what is good or what is bad. These teachings help to improve their morals and recognize the set standards and established rules of the community. Families can make or destroy the personality traits of the child. In family upbringing, the key role is played by parents and family members (Kierkus, Johnson & Hewitt, 2010). The general presumption is that most of the teenagers who portray delinquent behaviour belong to family setups that may not have given stable foundations to the children. Dysfunctional families, separated families, single-parent families, absence of trust and self-confidence among the parents, and many others may be contributing factors to delinquency. Another reason can be siblings' rivalry or favouritism by parents.

Parents and older siblings have the duty to jointly mould the character and personality of younger siblings. When parents and guardians fail to demonstrate moral behaviour, or indulge in crime, the children also get motivated to learn that bad behaviour hence leading to delinquent behaviour. Psychological disorders or mental illnesses like deviant behaviour, stress, aggression and depression that affect the guardians can make the child feel deprived and inferior among friends. Occasionally such children are similarly affected by depression and anger as a result of equivalent behaviour modelled by parents or elder siblings.

According to Adebayo (2013), social problems within a community may cause stress that could eventually lead to negative attitudes in teenagers that could in turn drive them to violence and crime. Immorality among teens today is the most highlighted concern by society. Recently, through social media, the youth posted very immoral messages and nude photos depicting suggestive moments taken within the Nairobi CBD and apparently addressed to the parents. Experts view this as the worst form of immorality that could develop into dangerous indulgence if not addressed in good time. Teens should be

encouraged to respect family members, their peers and the general public. They should demonstrate due respect to everyone they interact with. In the old African tradition, parenting was the responsibility of every adult. In the rural set up, a child could be disciplined by any adult who witnessed them misbehave. That togetherness in parenting contributed to good morals within a community. This has however changed due to modern socialization practices and protective laws favouring the child. Parenting styles also determine a lot what the child turns out to be, and experts report that it is the major reason why teenagers indulge in criminal activities. Sometimes parents are overly strict to the children leading to high headedness and indiscipline. Children start disrespecting their parentages and older community members and become deviant.

Sometimes society becomes harsh, creating a difficult environment for the youth. By imposing strict rules in schools and learning institutions, the youth are directly impacted upon and may be led to anger and overreaction. A good example is Kenyan where public universities lecturers were on strike for a long stretch of time. The youth were at home wasting time and being exposed to immorality and other forms of unruliness, with increased engagement in deviant acts. Unfortunately, such youth end up developing negative feelings about society on matters that the government could resolve and eventualities that could be avoided. At all levels of learning this can become a reason for engaging in juvenile delinquency.

Labelling can also negatively impact on the personality of the youth and lead them to criminal tendencies due to anger. Labelling means that the society considers, describes and refers to teenagers as criminals once one of them commits a crime. Even if the wrong act was committed only once, the unfortunate classification will see the child believe themselves to be criminal. (Shover, Neal, James, Jennifer; Thornton & Williams, 2011). The child is likely to re-offend or commit similar crimes in future and no longer feel guilty. Psychologists, sociologists and criminologists suggest that criminal acts are innately immoral actions. They have studied its relationship to learning through observation and concluded that most children pick what is wrong or right from parents, guardians, siblings and the public who have great influence through observation.

According to A.E Sadler, who devised the phrase “moral poverty”, the absence of parental guidance is to a child a great concern that can progress into adulthood. Sadler points out two developmental defects that determine a child’s behaviour. Initially they are fundamentally present oriented, meaning they live entirely in the present moment. Secondly, the hardened ones are drastically egocentric. They accord little worth on the lives of their victims, whom they dehumanise as insignificant. If a child is not raised well during the developmental years of childhood to be of good behaviour, they may end up turning to crime.

A dysfunctional family environment can indirectly be the cause of delinquency. The stressful experiences that such an environment generate can impact on the minor’s child’s cognitive and growth, eventually affecting his intellectual and physical abilities which eventually could outline his future conduct (Wallman,2010). Children may behave differently despite being raised from the same home background; one may convert to a criminal and his sibling becomes a person of good character, depending on their different adaptations of their upbringing. The economic benefits, social life and physical situations may be similar but the psychological transformation differ. A child may get praises and inspiration from the parents for having outshone others in class, thus gaining recognition from friends and siblings. Another may have been successful in sports and hence receive praises from playmates or siblings. Another may be weak in both class and sports though sharing the same home environment. This may affect the one who does not excel in class or sports leading to frustration (Ojo, 2012). Further there could be school differences and neighbourhood restrictions that also determine the juveniles’ behaviour.

Common problems while trying to implement quality academic programmes within our juvenile correctional facilities may be due to the behaviour of imprisoned juveniles or the manner in which the facilities are ran. Juvenile are confined in the correctional institutions within insufficient skills, and other related problems which lead to difficulties in educational structuring (Kirk, David, Sampson & Robert, 2012). At the same time, juvenile correctional facilities may have limited resources or expertise to provide

appropriate interventions for the delinquents under their care. Due to lack of construction of new facilities and improvement of existing ones in the county, juvenile delinquency may be an evasive problem. The main concerns include the growing population, poor structure of governance, insufficient resources and insufficient financial resources (Kirk, et al., 2012).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Available evidence suggests that global efforts to correct juvenile delinquency are affected by lack of proper programmes and policies and the absence of task-oriented programmes with both the offending youths and the affected public in focus. The situation is made more complex by a lack of universal data for comparison. (Bradshaw & Roseborough, 2005). According to available information, juvenile delinquency can be countered by applying laws that lead to compulsory education for the children and the teaching of relevant technical courses. In the rehabilitation institutions themselves there is need to teach technical skills to help the juveniles integrate well in the society upon release (U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, n.d). Juvenile delinquents come into the juvenile judicial system with multiple complications which contribute to their committing criminal acts. (Mincey, Maldonado, Lacey & Thompson, 2008). Upon completing their rehabilitation, they must go back to society. Therefore, correctional institutions that supervise the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents must handle them in a manner that fully rehabilitates them so that they are less likely to re-offend; make sure that they have realistic and accessible resources to make it in society; and that the juvenile delinquent is fully aware and ready for integration into society (Mince et al., 2008).

A research carried out by Erasto Muga at the Department of Sociology, University of Nairobi, shows an increase in the number of juvenile delinquents in Nairobi County as compared to other counties in Kenya (Muga, 1971). Given a steady population growth in Kenya between 1971 and 2018, the number of juvenile delinquents has generally increased in recent years, but it has been more pronounced in urban areas led by Nairobi. Such an increase in both the general population and the number of delinquents makes

Nairobi one of the interesting areas for this particular research. Information from police records, juvenile courts and approved schools show that Nairobi County has been leading in the number of juvenile delinquents as compared to other areas of Kenya (Muga, 1974). The figures show types of criminal acts committed by youthful criminals and distribution by race within the study area (Nairobi). Juvenile vagrancy in Nairobi was also caused by the colonial experience (Ocobock, 2006).

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the outcomes of the corrective programmes put in place for juvenile delinquents by public rehabilitation centres in Nairobi County.

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study was to evaluate the outcomes of the corrective measures used in public rehabilitation centres in Nairobi County. The objectives of the study were:

1. To explore how juvenile delinquents cope with life in the public Rehabilitation Centres in Nairobi.
2. To determine institutional ability in the provision of efficient corrective measures in the behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents in public Rehabilitation Centres in Nairobi.
3. To investigate the efficiency of corrective measures used for behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents in public rehabilitation institutions in Nairobi.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The study findings may be used to provide input into projects and programmes that seek to address juvenile delinquency cases in the country. This study helps in providing information that could be useful to the government, children's institutions, rehabilitation Centres, Children's Department, policy makers and individual families in evaluating the ability of these institutions in rehabilitating and integrating affected children back in to the society.

1.6. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research was only focussed on two public specific institutions in Nairobi County and therefore no information was captured on the status of existing private rehabilitation institutions. The respondents were current students, and no former student was interviewed as forwarding addresses and contacts were not available. These two could be substantial limitations. A bigger sample comprising more institutions as well as past students would have produced more concrete data. The researcher was limited by time and resources, and the hope is that further research will be conducted in future.

1.7. Delimitation of the Study

The study was focused on Nairobi County, which had been picked as the research site due to available evidence of the ever-increasing number of juvenile delinquents in the area (Nairobi Provincial Children’s Department, 2016). The researcher was able to visit the data collection institutions with ease due to advantaged proximity.

1.8. Definitions of Terms

Correctional System	The rehabilitation institutions, including the policies and programmes.
Counselling	The services offered to clients undergoing difficulties or problems by qualified counsellors to help them to cope with their situations and/or circumstances.
County Government	The government of the administrative units that were created by the Constitution of Kenya of 2010.
Institutional capacity	The availability of tools, competent staff and training materials for successful rehabilitation of delinquents in an institution.
Juvenile delinquency	Crimes committed by minors as defined by Kenyan laws.
Juvenile justice system	The laws that guide the prosecution of delinquent minors.
Public rehabilitation Institutions	Institutions run by the county governments to help reform delinquent minors.
Recidivism	Is the action of an individual repeating a criminal activity after experiencing corrective penalty for that conduct or being taught

to keep off from the bad behaviour. It is also applied to refer to the proportion of previous inmates who relapsed for a related crime.

Recidivist

Refers to convicted criminals who re-offends after release from corrective institutions.

Rehabilitation

A process of restoring good ways in someone after imprisonment through training and therapy.

Vocational Training

Refers to technical training courses such as tailoring, carpentry, plumbing, electrical wiring, building, carpentry etc.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

This chapter presents a detailed analysis of research that has been conducted on the outcomes of corrective measures used in behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents by public rehabilitation institutions in the past. The literature reviewed is deemed to have a bearing on the current research into corrective measures used in public rehabilitation centres in Nairobi to achieve behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents domiciled in them. It also reviews the theoretical framework upon which the research and its findings were anchored.

2.2. Context of the Study

Juvenile delinquents encompass aggressive tendencies like stealing, truancy, robbery, sneaking out of learning facilities or home, defying authorities and other anti-social behaviours. Deviant behaviour can be stopped if delinquents were efficiently and effectively rehabilitated in professionally-ran correction facilities. This statement is supported by the Child Care Act of 2011. The major objective of juvenile delinquency correction facilities should be to provide the right learning programmes in a suitable environment. The Kenyan law requires juveniles to be provided with proper welfare needs, good healthcare, safety and emotional and psychological support. (Children Act, 2001).

Properly handled, juvenile delinquents will get encouraged and be easily reintegrated into society. Such handling prepares them to effectively handle their roles within society as citizens who obey laws and are ready to efficiently contribute to society (Kikuvi, 2011). Lauer and Prescott (1998) disagree, highlighting that the best restoration process involves concentrating on changing behaviours and beliefs that seem to encourage crime. According to Siegel (2002) if rehabilitation was no longer deemed the efficient goal to delinquent correction, then the home, like the institutions, might be a costly exercise in futility. Best efforts have to be put in to make the rehabilitation juvenile delinquents a

result-oriented process. Data available from various studies recommending better ways in which rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents can be undertaken has been shared widely during the last two decades. There has been considerable proof that better interventions lead to minimal re-offending as observed when reintegrated groups were compared to non-reintegrated groups.

Oluoch (1993) analysed Nairobi-based teenagers with serious and violent juvenile crime cases and the intervention methods applied by juvenile courts. He observed that good rehabilitation interventions resulted in the lowering of recidivism by an encouraging 40 percent, a figure he said was a considerable success in respect of the expenses and societal harm related to the negative behaviour of these teenagers

In their research, Stephanie and Corinne (2011) sought to examine the effectiveness of the juvenile judicial trials in Ghana and exactly how it worked for the juveniles. They further sought to appraise Ghana's compliance, in law and in practice, to the applicable international and regional human rights instruments it had sanctioned. The study outcomes showed that remand homes in Ghana had been built 1964 and that the buildings, and the infrastructure, were in a bad state. In one correctional centre very, little repairs had been carried out over the forty-seven years to 2011, leaving the space inadequate to house the juveniles appropriately. According to the sampled staff, there were only three social workers for boys and another three for the girls. These were grossly insufficient in view of the high number of juveniles at the facility, resulting in inadequate. The caretaker of the boy's institution stated that the juveniles had tendencies of fighting each other in the absence of adequate staff to control and supervise them. Similarly, social workers did each and every work including being the managers, counsellors and trainers. Only one security guard was available at the compound to guard the four facilities during the night.

It was noted that during the day, only one guard was available for duty to supervise and make sure the juveniles stayed inside the facility. The juveniles would stroll within the facilities without problems while the gates remained open particularly if the social

workers were held up in another task. The corrective organization was a provisional site for the teenagers of only three months maximum. However, nil finances were availed for training the boys in suitable skills. The research also established that the boys overstayed at the facilities beyond the recommended period of three months, hence wasting time during which they would have acquired skills. The researchers also established that funds for the juvenile justice system in Ghana was a challenge and was highly dependent on UNICEF for financial support, with various NGOs tracing the main reason for failure to the government's unwillingness to commit funds for the acquisition of skills.

A policy paper authored by the United Nations (2009) revealed worldwide concerns for teenagers in urban environments, with a emphasis on the volume and nature of stresses experienced by African youth in Nairobi, Kenya, and expressed the urgent need for intervention. In addition, the paper emphasized on the critical position the national and local governments acquired in facing these challenges, including supporting, protecting, and reworking on new structures to sensitise and enable the constitutional rights of children. The paper also addressed the need to develop youth policies and make participatory mechanisms available to the children. It recommended and called for administrators from the government, city authorities and others who worked at the grassroot community offices homegrown sectors to assist in service provision. It also supported need for authorities to put in place laws that protect human rights as they relate with the youth juveniles, together with guidelines on social crime prevention and programmes. It advocated for the allocation of economic resources for the prevention, safety, restoration and reintegration into society of deprived youth and those facing threats. A lot of precedence was given to the marginalized, susceptible young people who had separated from their families and those operating in the streets. It advocated for a criminal justice system focussed on averting teenage crime and reintegration youthful criminals with law-abiding public.

Kikvi (2011), carried out a review of the challenges and implications of counselling done towards the rehabilitation of anti-social youth in Kenya. The researcher sought to establish the availability of qualified counselling personnel and the perception of

rehabilitees on the rehabilitation schools. Further, it sought to observe programmes of rehabilitation in institutions, examine parent's participation in recuperation and determine if the environment in rehabilitative facilities was favourable for recuperation. The verdicts showed that no procedures were in place in the institutions leading to lack of continuity in the counselling system and a poor rehabilitation process. There were numerous absences of awareness as to why youth were in the corrective institutions. Teaching and counselling procedures were poor in most vocational, non-secular and formal educational programmes. At the same time staff handlers reported a low communal involvement in the rehabilitation of the teenagers. This meant that the atmosphere in the facilities ended up being not favourable enough for rehabilitation to occur.

Kikivi's review also tested the efficiency of available rehabilitation programmes, the general arrangement and settings under which the processes were performed and staff competence levels. It centred on the advantages of the rehabilitation programmes to the youth, as well as guidelines management and guidelines dispensation of the rehabilitation programmes. It concluded that the juvenile's perception of the institutions was largely negative and parental involvement was lacking. The current study was carried in two rehabilitation facilities, Kabete, and Dagoretti. It sought to examine the impact of rehabilitation programmes amongst the institutions alongside the study objectives.

Wategi (2008) conducted a study on adolescence and delinquency in the Eastlands region of the City of Nairobi using focused group discussions and unstructured interviews that stimulated the adolescences to disclose freely about the matter of criminality. The study established that killing of youth by police was a desperate attempt to halt teenage criminals in some of the slums. Each teen examined knew of at least three teenagers who were either shot by police officers or killed through mob justice for being suspects of criminal activity. Survivors had formed groups to help them cope with and survive the harsh environment of the slums through garbage collection and other survival activities.

Another study by Ndegwa (2014) on factors influencing rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents in the juvenile justice system with a focus on the Dagoretti Girls Rehabilitation School found that factors influencing rehabilitation included the environmental setting of the rehabilitation institution. The study attempted to answer one of the concerns of this research, but failed to bring out other factors related with effective rehabilitation of young offenders.

Another related study was conducted by Ojweke (2009). The researcher sought to assess factors related to the efficiency of rehabilitation at public correctional facilities. The study compared the effectiveness of juvenile rehabilitation in Nairobi with the same in Western countries. It found social phenomenon was a factor affecting the society and that family settings had some relevance to some of the intervening variables. Family thus emerged as a vital factor in rehabilitative processes.

Related to Ojweke (2009) was Mucemi's study in 2010. Mucemi was concerned with educational outcomes of the re-integration of child offenders in Othaya, Kenya. In the study, the outcome of the corrective measures was considered a dependent variable. The present study investigated other related indicators and provided a holistic understanding of the educational factors related to skills development.

A related study was conducted in 2016 by James Muthomi and concerned itself with change of behaviour in children in juvenile rehabilitation centres in Nairobi, particularly the characteristics of any behavioural change. It found out that behavioural change is a long-term process that went beyond the rehabilitation institutions and that an enabling social environment prepared to receive the trained delinquents was enough to bring about the much-needed change among rehabilitated persons. The present study built on this especially by determining the entry and exit behaviour.

The study that bears semblance with the present one in approach was conducted by Nyawira (2014) and examined the aspects rooted in juvenile rehabilitation programmes in Kenya and the ensuing recuperation outcomes. It provided an in-depth discussion on the

measures, systems and programmes Kenya has adopted for corrective processes for youthful delinquents.

Ndaita (2017) studied girls' crimes to understand the psycho-social factors influencing youthful delinquency. The study found that all young females whether living with two or one parent were probable to commit crimes, although their rates were less than those of boys. It also established that psychological and social factors do stimulate juvenile delinquency. The research is relevant to psycho-social support which is the independent variable in the present study.

Ngotho (2017) investigated the methods of counselling used in the promotion of discipline in high schools. The study explored disciplinary measures using counselling methods available. The findings of this study were considered to analyse some of the variables in the present study. Related to Ngotho (2017) is a study conducted Roberts (2015) titled "How Ninth Graders Tackle Juvenile Delinquency" that addressed some of the social factors influencing juvenile delinquency as well as corrective and coping measures. The study is relevant in discerning the intervening variable in social factors such as war or conflicts, and their role in helping juveniles cope during rehabilitation process.

Another study reviewed for this research was Campbell (1939) which provided a historical background to juvenile rehabilitation in colonial Kenya. Conducted between 1900 and 1939, it brings to light some influencing factors that this research found to be important. This work noted the corrective measures that Kenya adopted, mainly from the British, during the colonial and post-colonial era. Borrowing from the review of the colonial practice, Muga (n.d) paints a picture of the pre-colonial practice finding relevance in current rehabilitation practice in much the same way the colonies of the British outside Kenya did, as documented by Laurent F. Chard (n.d) who studied juvenile delinquency in Lagos in Nigeria between 1920 and the 1960s. The study gives interesting insights into the colonial past in Lagos terming juvenile delinquency an invention. This study is relevant in the sense that it investigates the causative factors leading to juvenile

crimes in a major city such as Lagos. Nairobi has much in common with Lagos and this research was used to evaluate some of its findings. Related also is another by Ocoboc (2006) that considered the intervening variables related to Kenya's colonial past as a cause of juvenile delinquency. The study set the background to the juvenile delinquency solutions which answered some of the stated intervening variables.

A study by Paul Parks in 2013 on juvenile delinquency in Nairobi and the trap of poverty lends credence to the reality of juvenile rehabilitation in Kenya. The socio-economic scenario in Nairobi is one of the variables that this research looked at as a causative factor of juvenile delinquency. Violence towards juvenile delinquents, victimization and mob justice practices in the urban settings are linked to societal highhandedness and eventually leads delinquents to theft and robbery. It is a sign of the poverty or situations of dire needs for survival that force some juveniles to engage in criminal behaviour. Such violent victimization anchored on poverty explained some of the coping mechanisms and challenges that this research was interested in.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

There are theories that are used to interpret community behaviour. In reference these theories facts emerged about juvenile delinquents and their day-to-day experiences inside the rehabilitation centres. This section, will discuss the three referenced theories which describe the efficiency of rehabilitation experiences and programmes for juvenile delinquents.

These models have been analysed in order to demonstration and describe the impact of recuperation programmes on needy teenagers. In addition, the study gives findings which support why juveniles require workable recuperation programmes to enable them to lead a meaningful life during and after integration back to society. These theories include the Social Disorganization Theory said to have been was originated by the Chicago Ecological School) in 1920's and 1930's, (Fine, 1995), the Social Learning Theory authored by Bandura (1977), and Rehabilitative model by Cressy and Ward (1969).

2.3.1. Social Disorganization Theory

A notable pointing belief of the Social Disorganization Theory is the way it links crimes to a neighbourhood hence one's residing environment counts as distinctively or more than one's individual features (gender, age, or race) in determining the possibility of that person getting involved in unlawful activities (Cavan, 1983). Thomas and Znaniecki (1918–1920) advanced the concept that a human being's thinking patterns and insolences are constructed through the interplay between that person's scenario and their behaviour. Insolences are not inborn, but rather branch from a procedure of being cultured over time. Some suggested action may have societal implications for a character both in terms of how it relates to their goal, or the state of affairs within which the person has to behave, or how it has been formed with the aid of endless societal and cultural experiences (Thomas & Znaniecki, 1920).

That is factored totally on the '4 wishes' of the Thomas proposition: if people express circumstances as real, they are real to their outcomes. The four needs are the craving for brand new reviews, the preference for reputation, the preference for control, and the preference for safety. Coupled with the societal ideals of a prior situation, the four needs deliver an upward push to sure attitudes that subjectively define denotations and shared revel in strongly highlighted and personified, precise establishments. The social disorganization idea kind of vanished after being in Chicago through Shaw and McKay (1942).

Using three-dimensional plans to re-examine the resident homes of youngsters cited in Chicago courts, Shaw and McKay discovered that rates of crime was not dizzily spread across time and area within the city. Instead, crime inclined in specific regions of the metropolis while others remained extraordinarily stable, notwithstanding persistent modifications within the populations living in each vicinity. They resolved that lawlessness probably became a characteristic of zonal dynamics following loss of behavioural regulation where socially disorganized neighbourhoods tended to encourage criminal belief that would be passed to sequential generations of teenagers .

The system of monitoring improved criminal attitudes may be discovered without difficulty by teenagers through every day association with older youths. Neighbourhoods characterised via social disorganization give abundant reason for lawlessness and crime in two ways, through lack of behaviour competence mechanisms and through communal transmission of offending ideals.

2.3.2. Social Cognitive Theory (formerly Social Learning Theory)

Bandura (1977) formulated the Social Cognitive Theory which proposed that behaviour could be learned from observation. Observational learning consists of three models: the live model, wherein an actual character is indicating the preferred behaviour; the verbal practice model where an individual describes the favourite behaviour and directs the participant on interaction in the behaviour, and the symbolic model that is created and dispersed through media such as movies, television, the net, literature and radio. This method of modelling involves demonstration learning behaviour. The theory is based on how people conform to accepted rules and regulations, laws, morals and values of society. When the best models function within the residence and society the human being studies and finally assumes good character. On the other hand, if the family or home environment models conflict, the individual learns violence and managing with obstructions. This reveals that the more suitable the surroundings that the child finds itself in, the likely they are to become non-delinquent (Champion, 2014). On the reverse, the more negative the environment the more the likelihood of the child turning out delinquent.

Like Conflict Criminology and Labelling theories, this theory sought to explain the raising of a superior fundamental community environment that would protect children from delinquency and other forms of criminality. If individuals considered and observed the procedure of social learning e.g. parents watching out for their influence on their own children, and that of other children, they would understand how they were affecting what their children became i.e. the processes of differential association and reinforcement. For a long time punishment had been advocated as the means to deterring crime. With the emergence of the Social Cognitive Theory, however, the social environment assumed

new significance and researchers exploring ways of addressing it as a means of fighting deviance and crime. The theory emphasizes on the meaning of cognitive and motivational fundamentals that appear to present free will as the push factor in behaviour. However, we need to be recognised that a person's inspiration is the product of learning which occurred at an earlier stage in life hence our 'choices' are not free.

2.3.3. Rehabilitative Model

Rehabilitation is a complex intervention aimed at re-integrating criminals or offenders back to the society through changing their behaviour to fit societal expectations. It means helping the convict become a law-abiding citizen through training programmes and therapies that arm them with the social and productive skills they will need after release. Through restoration criminals can reintegrate and fit in the society again. Vocational training programmes such as educational training, counselling and treatments for drugs are crucial in behavioural change among juvenile criminals.

The rehabilitative model differentiates between conventional prisons and rehabilitation schools. Conventional prisons were conceived on the philosophy that once inmates are slapped with a penalty for their criminal behaviour and their jail life was made unattractive, upon the discharge would hesitate to indulge in crime. In contrast, modern rehabilitative models' core principle is treatment to heal the prisoner off his illegal doings to restore them into states of abiding with the law.

The programmes offered to inmates help them to gain skills, change behaviour and replace hopelessness, which reduces the probability of re-offending after release. Vanstone (2004) summed rehabilitation thus: "*the decisive goal and reasoning was their divine welfare; that correctly assisted culprits change into 'saved' in preference to 'lost'*". Shockingly, evaluations of the rehabilitative approach seem to suggest that the array of correctional remedies has had no significant impact on re-offending. Likewise, the rehabilitative efforts reported up to now have had no significant impact on recidivism.

2.4. The Conceptual Framework

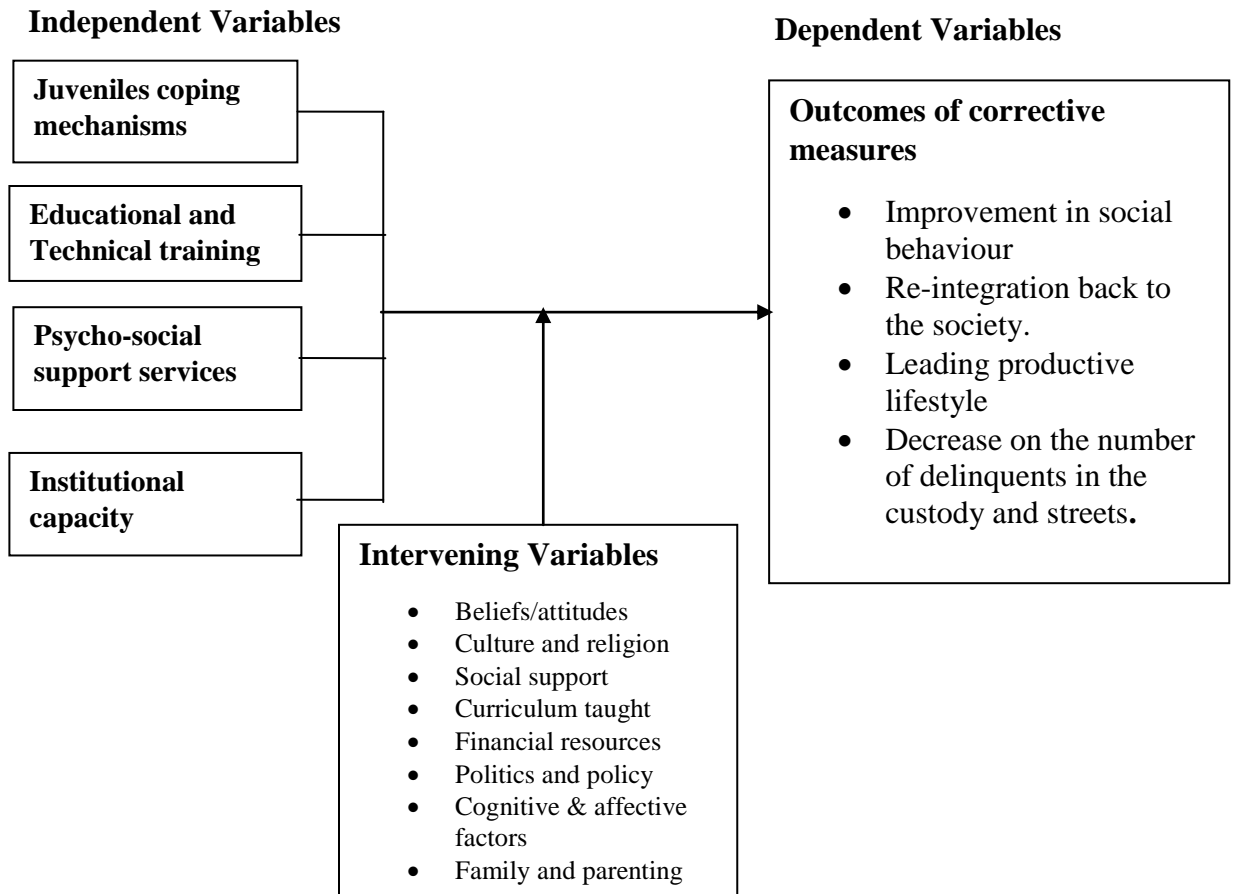


Figure 2.1: The Conceptual Framework

The outcomes of corrective measures used in the behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents by public rehabilitation centres have been conceptualized by the researcher as affected by the programmes offered by these institutions. Effective outcomes are in turn affected by the environment prevailing at the rehabilitation institutions, the staffing level, programmes offered, and proper management of the institutions. On the other hand, positive outcomes will not be manifested in juvenile delinquents who do not change their beliefs during the process. On the contrary, their behaviour might as well worsen.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the methods applied in conducting the research. The sub-sections in this chapter will be: The research design, target population, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection instruments, data collection procedure, pilot testing and reliability and finally data analysis and presentation. The study will also consider the necessary ethical consideration.

3.2. Study Area

The researcher collected data from two rehabilitation institutions namely Kabete Boys Rehabilitation Centre and Dagoretti Girls Rehabilitation Centre, both located within Nairobi County.

The researcher established that Dagoretti Girls Rehabilitation Centre could hold 160 girls, but at the time of the study, it had only 81 girls. The institution is government-owned and is currently under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection State Department of Social Protection, Pensions and Senior Citizens Affairs, Department of Children's Services. The institution is located 19.6 Km from Nairobi's central business district.

On the other hand, Kabete Boys Rehabilitation Centre could hold 250 boys but at the time the researcher visited, the institution had only 86 boys undergoing different rehabilitative programmes. This institution is also government-owned and was established around 1910-1912 during the colonial era when it was known as the Kabete Approved School. Currently the institution is also under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection State Department of Social Protection, Pensions and Senior Citizens Affairs, Department of Children's Services. It is located 12 km from Nairobi's central business district along Lower Kabete road.

Both institutions offer rehabilitative programmes ranging from academic work, vocational training, psychological counselling, religious programmes and life skills. They have trained academic teachers and welfare officers who interact with the juveniles on a daily basis.

3.3. Research Design

The study applied a descriptive survey method in collecting and analysing primary and secondary data, while exploring living experiences of juvenile delinquents. Data collection included the use of face-to-face interviews and questionnaires. Focus Group Discussion and key informant interviews were also employed. This research design was used to explore the outcomes of the rehabilitation methods in rehabilitation institutions in this study. The researcher aimed at gathering data from many respondents at the same time as stated by Mugenda & Mugenda (2008) that 10 % as a sample size is adequate for analysis.

3.4. Target Population and Sampling Frame

The two rehabilitation institutions i.e. Kabete Boys Rehabilitation Centre and Dagoretti Girls Rehabilitation Centre formed the sampling frame of this research. The target population was mainly those in their final year. The staff in the rehabilitation institutions was also included to give supplementary data on the outcomes of the rehabilitative methods adopted by the institutions.

Table 3.1: Population of Children, Teachers and House-Parents in the two Rehabilitation Centres

Institution	County	Boys	Girls	Total	Teachers	Support staff	Total
Kabete	Nairobi	81	-	81	10	8	18
Dagoretti	Nairobi	-	86	86	7	11	18
		81	86	167	17	19	

3.5. Sample Size

This term defines the number of respondents taken from the entire sample. A sample is a group of individuals who were selected from the entire population that was considered representative of the general population for this study. This study used Slovin's formula to calculate the sample size as shown below:

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

Where: **n**=Sample size, **N**=Total Population **e**=Significance (alpha) Level

Table 3.2: Sampling Table

Institution	Population for Children	Sample Size for Children	Population for Teachers & House-Keepers		Sample Size for Teachers & House-Keepers		
Dagoretti Girls School	86	61	7	8	6	8	
Kabete Boys	81	57	10	11			
Total	167	118		19	14		
Grand Sample Size	Total	118					

In this study, the researcher used a 95 percent confidence level (giving you an *alpha* level of 0.05) with a population size of 167.

Therefore, sample size in this study was: $167 / (1 + 167 * 0.05^2) = 118$

3.6. Sampling Technique

The study employed two sampling techniques to be able to come up with both the sample of the rehabilitation institutions and the respondents to take part in the study. Convenience sampling was employed to select the public rehabilitation institutions where the sample of the respondents was drawn from. In this case the institutions selected were Kabete Boys Rehabilitation Centre and Dagoretti Girls Rehabilitation Centre located in Nairobi County, making it easier for the researcher to locate the institutions and carry out the interviews.

The second technique employed was the stratified sampling technique that enabled the researcher to classify respondents in various categories for interviews. The juveniles that participated in this study comprised mainly the final year students who the researcher believed had an in-depth knowledge of the rehabilitative methods they had been undergoing while at the institutions. The staff in these institutions were also selected to participate in the study as key informants who interact with the juveniles on a daily basis. The staff members interviewed included the manager, vocational training instructors, welfare officers and class teachers.

3.7. Data Collection Instruments

Both quantitative and qualitative data was sampled for this study. A structured questionnaire was designed used to collect quantitative data. This questionnaire was administered through verbal interviews to the respondents and the data was captured electronically using mobile phones via an app. On the other hand, qualitative data was collected through focus group discussion and key informant interviews where data was captured using voice recorders. There was also practical note-taking throughout the two qualitative approaches.

3.8. Data Collection Procedure

Data for this study was collected using a survey, focus group discussion and key informant interviews. This implied that to be able to fulfil the main aims of the study, both qualitative and quantitative data was to be obtained. To begin with, an introductory letter was obtained from The University of Nairobi, which enabled the application for a research licence from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). For a researcher to undertake a study in public rehabilitation institutions, one is required to obtain an authorization letter from the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, State Department of Social Protection, Pensions and Senior Citizens Affairs, Department of Children's Services. With all the documentations in place, the researcher visited the rehabilitation institutions two weeks before the data collection date to locate the institutions and book appointments. Three research assistants were coached on how to

capture the data electronically, how to interact with the juveniles and staff and how to use the voice recorders during the focus group discussions.

3.9. Pilot Testing

A pilot study was conducted using the selected instruments, which were administered to a random sample of respondents within two institutions in Nairobi County. The responses from the reliability test, including any issues raised during the pilot were reviewed, discussed and amended to ensure that the final instrument was effective for data collection. A sample size of 32 juveniles from Kayole Children's Home and Huruma Children Centre was derived in the same way as the sample of the main study. This was 20% of the actual sample which is within the range of 10% to 20% recommended in many studies (Baker, 1994). A debriefing with the research assistants was carried out to review any concerns that emerged. A test data analysis was done on the pilot data. The data collection tools were adjusted appropriately for the research.

3.10. Reliability of the Research Instruments

Reliability of the instrument was measured using Cronbach's alpha and was deemed reliable because it was found to have a reliability coefficient of 0.81. Before the final administration of the instrument, the questionnaire was piloted on 32 juveniles who were not part of the sample. This helped gauge validity of the instrument. Further, validity was checked by the supervisors who went through the research instruments and gave comments.

3.11. Data Analysis and Presentation

The data for this study was collected electronically, downloaded then cleaned on Excel Microsoft before being exported to the data analysis software SPSS version 25. The quantitative data was summarised in frequencies then presented in charts, table's and figures. The qualitative data was transcribed from the audio files to text then coded according to relevant responses and then arranged and analysed according to the applicable theoretical themes in the study. The qualitative data was analysed by the use on software called NVIVO.

3.12. Ethical Considerations

All the student respondents in the two institutions were under the age of eighteen 18 years, which is the legal consent age in Kenya. The researcher therefore had to seek the consent of the management from the two institutions in order to conduct the interviews. All respondents were assured of confidentiality on information shared. The researcher also informed the participants that the participation was voluntary and non-participation was an individual's choice.

Before the interviews and data collection processes, the respondents both staff and students were assured of privacy and confidentiality. The research work was conducted after obtaining a scholarly license from the National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) and authorization from the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, State Department of Social Protection, Department of Children Services.

No bio-data particulars of the respondents were recorded during the data collection exercise and no photography was undertaken to the respondents or the institutions and their surroundings.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA RESULTS AND PRESENTATION

4.1. Introduction

This study set out to present the outcomes of corrective measures used in behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents by public rehabilitation centres in Nairobi County. This chapter focuses on the data collected and it presents the findings and interpretation of the results. This subsequently was presented in tables, figures and charts. This data was generated from questionnaires administered to 67 juvenile delinquents from both the Dagoretti Girls Rehabilitation Centre and the Kabete Boys Rehabilitation Centre. In addition, two focus group discussions were administered to eight girls and the same number of boys from the two institutions alongside 15 Key Informant interviews with the management and the staff.

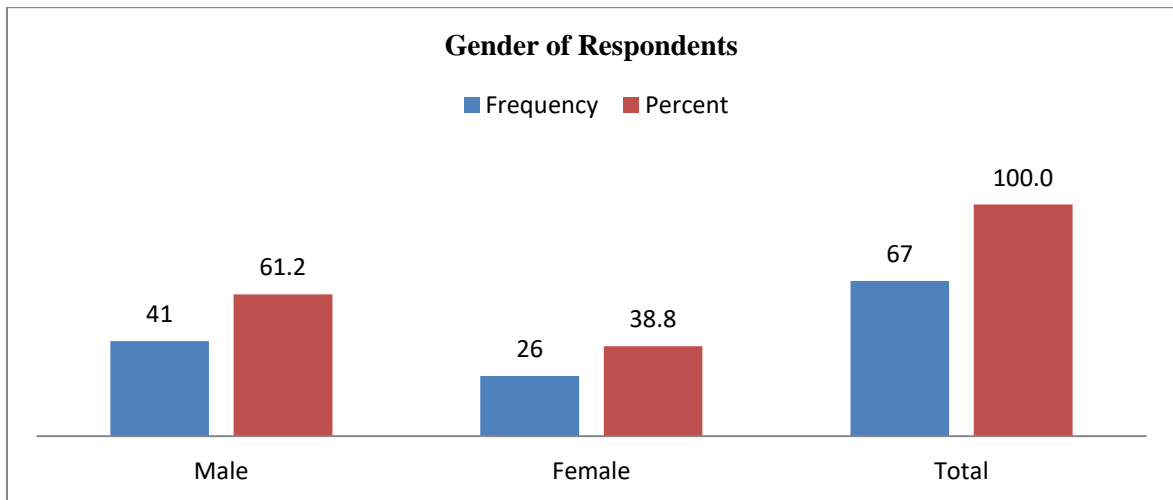
The results were analysed in relation to the research objectives, which were:

1. To explore how juvenile delinquents cope with life in the public rehabilitation centres in Nairobi.
2. To determine institutional ability in the provision of efficient corrective measures in behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents in public rehabilitation Centres in Nairobi.
3. To investigate the efficiency of the corrective measures used for behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents in public rehabilitation institutions in Nairobi.

4.2. Response Rate

The two institutions recorded 67 interviews out of a possible sample size of 118 students which was 57% responses rate. 60% (41 students) were male students and 40% (26 students) were female students.

Figure 4.1: Response Rate



From Figure 4.1, 61.2% of the juveniles interviewed were male (from Kabete Boys Rehabilitation Centre) while 38.8% were females (from Dagoretti Girls Rehabilitation Centre). This implies that more boys are involved in deviant behaviour than girls. A survey done by Rhodes and Fischer (1993) looked at the relationship between gender and delinquency among adolescents involved in court diversion programmes. They found a gender difference in both the rehabilitation institutions and behavioural patterns of the juveniles involved. Interestingly, “males were more likely to be committed to rehabilitation for juvenile offending, to have been arrested, and to have engaged in aggressive offences and selling drugs” (Rhodes, & Fischer, 1991:879). In contrast females were more likely to be referred for status crimes. According to the authors, gang members had a large effect on the delinquent behaviours of all juveniles. Male young offenders were more likely to be arrested, but female members were more likely to carry weapons (Rhodes & Fischer). Males were significantly more likely than females to be arrested for delinquent acts. This result is similar to this study’s as more males with delinquent behaviour were interviewed compared with their female counterparts.

4.2.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Participants

Table 4.1: Age of the Respondents

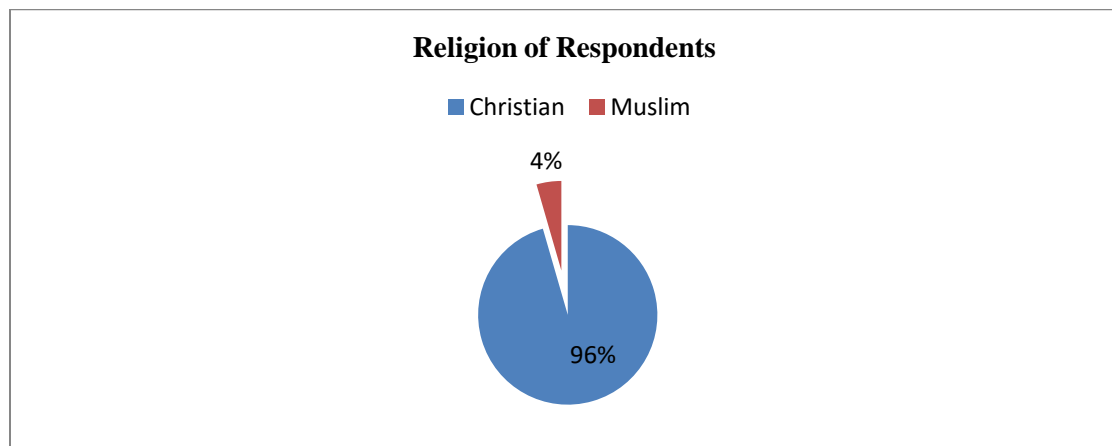
	Frequency	Percent
10-12 Years	2	3.0
13-15 Years	34	50.7
16-18 Years	31	46.3
Total	67	100.0

The researcher found out that juveniles aged between 10-12 years comprised 3% of the student population in the two rehabilitative centres, while those between ages 16-18 years made up 46.3% of the same. The largest percentage of the juveniles was found between the age of 13 – 15 years which was represented by 50.7%. These findings concur with the findings of Suda (1995) that there is a higher concentration of juvenile delinquency between ages 13 years and 15 years which falls within the prescribed child’s age in many countries. The minimum age diverges by state, starting from 6 years and ending at 16 years, whereas the extreme age is often sealed at 18 years, after which all persons are subjected to decrees that are subjected to adults.

4.3. Religion of the Respondents

The researcher sought to find out the religion of the youth inmates in the two rehabilitation centres. The findings are presented in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Religion of Respondents

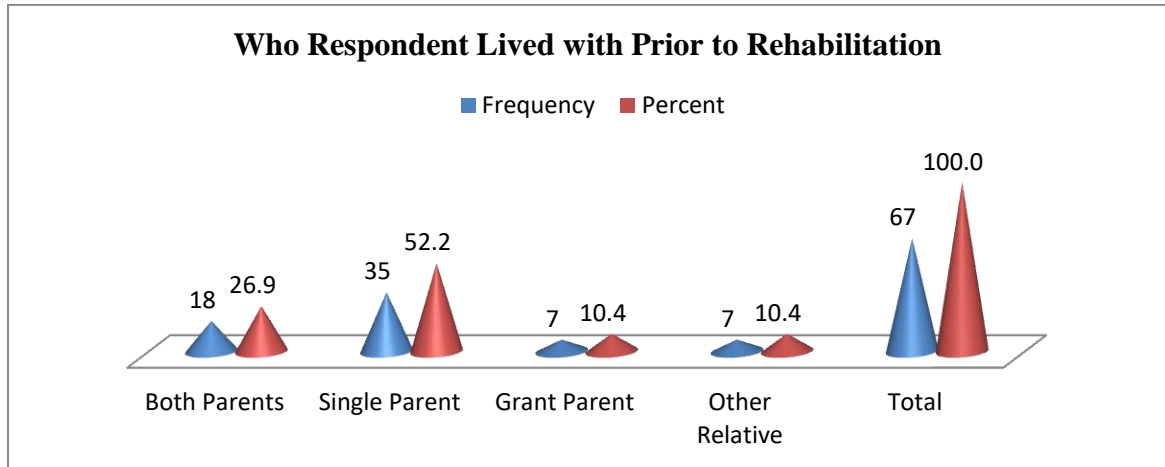


From the figure above it is evident that all the juveniles are at least affiliated to a religion. 96% of them belong to the Christian faith while 4% belongs to the Muslim faith.

4.4. Respondent Lived with Prior to Rehabilitation

The researcher also sought to establish with whom the juveniles lived with before getting committed to the rehabilitation Centres. The findings are presented in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3: Who Respondent Lived with Prior to Rehabilitation



Findings from Figure 4.3 showed that those who lived with single parents accounted for 52.2 %, while those living with both parents accounted for 26.9%. Those living with grandparents accounted for 10.4 % while those who lived with other relatives were also represented by 10.4 %. Majority of those who indicated they lived with a single parent cited that it was their biological mothers. From the data, only three juveniles indicated to be living with their father, and were always being tortured by their stepmothers. The caring and commitment of mothers to stay with their children despite difficult circumstances was given credence. This statistic was suggestive of that most of the interviewees came from broken homes or from single parent backgrounds which made them more prone to juvenile offending. The findings simply imply that most of these children are in the rehabilitation Centres mainly due to the absence of either parent. This also means that a teenager living with one parent is prone to juvenile offending as compared to a child living with both parents.

In a study by Matherne & Thomas (2001) confirmed that family involvement is a key element in the deterrence of juvenile delinquency and supported the view that adolescents without family supervision are most likely to be engaged in criminal acts. It has been observed that children from old-style households are less likely to be involved in school problems than those from non-traditional homes. However, it is still unclear as to how family structure affects delinquent behaviour.

4.5. Reasons for Committing Offences

The researcher was interested to know the offences that let the juveniles to be committed to the rehabilitation Centres. Table 4.2 presents the findings.

Table 4.2: Reasons for Committing Offences

Reason that made Respondent be committed to the Rehabilitation institution		
	Frequency	Percent
School Drop out	24	35.8
Drug Abuse	7	10.4
Misunderstanding with Parents/Guardian	8	11.9
Stealing	9	13.4
Child Abuse	4	6.0
Violent Behaviour	1	1.5
Bad Company	4	6.0
Truancy	5	7.5
Rudeness to Parents/Guardians	3	4.5
Running away to the streets	2	3.0
Total	67	100.0

From the analysis, a majority (represented by 35.8 %) of the respondents came to the rehabilitation Centres because of dropping out of school. 13.4% of the respondents indicated that they were committed to the institutions because of stealing money and other valuables from their guardians. Drug abuse contributed to 10.4% of the respondents who were committed to the institution. During the study one boy said:

My mother is the one who introduced me to selling and taking chang'aa. She used to leave me in the house where we stocked the illicit brew then sell to clients when they came."

Most of the respondents who dropped out of school ended up in the streets following peer influence. Some reported that they had been lured by colleagues who had quit school before them and gone to the streets and seemed to be getting money easily. Upon joining street life, they learnt the survival tricks and living culture of the streets.

This means that most juveniles have networks that help them to consciously decide to join deviant life. This concurs with a study done by Oino, et al. (2012) which argues that juveniles get into deviancy through peer groups.

Some of the respondents indicated that they came into deviancy because of parental neglect and abuse. Some of those neglected mentioned of being left at home without food the whole day, not schooling, and walking around with tattered clothes. Other claimed they were beaten and harassed by their step mothers. The same accusation was levelled against step fathers, the victims invariably being the male child.

Based on this finding, it is recommended that the State should provide protection to children who are discriminated against to ensure that they receive care and that they are protected against those likely to violate their rights. Parents who perpetrate such should be held accountable.

4.6. Study Objectives

Objective One: To explore how juvenile delinquents cope with life in the public rehabilitation centres in Nairobi.

The respondents were asked if they practiced any coping mechanisms at the rehabilitation centres, including doing any work on behalf of other students, self-reading, or if allowed visitors, having prayer days and finally having academic trips. The results are captured in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Coping Mechanisms Adopted in the Centres

If respondent is involved in any work on behalf of the students			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	34	50.7
	No	33	49.3
	Total	67	100.0

If respondent is involved in self-reading during free time			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	58	86.6
	No	9	13.4
	Total	67	100.0

If respondent is allowed any visitors on special days			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	62	92.5
	No	5	7.5
	Total	67	100.0

If respondent have any prayer days set aside			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	65	97.0
	No	2	3.0
	Total	67	100.0

If respondent goes for field/academic trips			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	49	73.1
	No	18	26.9
	Total	67	100.0

Majority of the students confirmed that they had embraced the environment of the institutions and were coping well. Some even seemed to suggest the institutions environment was far much better than their homes. From the data above you will notice that over 50% of the students involve themselves with tasks on behalf of other students.

These tasks include farming in the school shambas, cooking for other students, games among other activities. These activities express positivity and boosts the students coping mechanisms.

The students also confirmed positive results on coping mechanisms which included 87% who were involved in personal development by self reading, 97% involved themselves in spiritual nourishment while majority of the students at 92% confirmed being allowed visitors on special days.

Objective two: To determine institutional ability in the provision of efficient corrective measures in behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents in public rehabilitation centres in Nairobi.

The study sought views from the juveniles regarding the rehabilitation programmes they were going through during their stay in the rehabilitation institutions. The responses are presented in Table 4.5 below:

Table 4.4: Education Training Programmes Administered and Behaviour Reformation in the Rehabilitation Institutions

If education programmes offered are well-structured to facilitate behaviour reformation					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	1	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Undecided	6	9.0	9.0	10.4
	Agree	25	37.3	37.3	47.8
	Strongly Agree	35	52.2	52.2	100.0
	Total	67	100.0	100.0	

If education programmes and vocational training programmes have qualified personnel to facilitate provision of training and behaviour reformation.					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	3	4.5	4.5	4.5
	Disagree	3	4.5	4.5	9.0
	Undecided	33	49.3	49.3	58.2
	Agree	28	41.8	41.8	100.0
	Total	67	100.0	100.0	

If the facilities, materials and equipment used in provision of education programmes and vocational training programmes are enough to facilitate behaviour reformation.					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	2	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Disagree	9	13.4	13.4	16.4
	Undecided	20	29.9	29.9	46.3
	Agree	13	19.4	19.4	65.7
	Strongly Agree	23	34.3	34.3	100.0
	Total	67	100.0	100.0	

The researcher asked the juveniles to indicate if the education programmes had qualified personnel to facilitate provision of training and behaviour reformation. The findings illustrate that 41.8% agreed to the statement that the personnel handling them was qualified. On the other hand, 49.3% were undecided on this, indicating that the handful of teachers who handled the education programmes were not enough to adequately respond to their educational needs.

41.8% of the respondents agreed that the education programmes had qualified personnel to facilitate provision of training and behaviour reformation. The only issue raised was the number of personnel deployed, which respondents felt was a bit low. In some circumstances there were vocational courses that did not have instructors even though the respondents were interested in pursuing them. For example, at Dagoretti Rehabilitation Centre the girls lacked a hairdressing instructor yet it was indicated as a key vocational training program.

Evidence from the data indicates that 34.3% of the interviewed respondents strongly agreed that the materials and equipment used in provision of education programmes were enough to facilitate behaviour reformation. From the infrastructure, libraries and the vocational courses workshops were well equipped to help them gain skills that could help them after rehabilitation.

The academic program aided them to know how to write and read, an opportunity they would have missed had they not joined the institutions. From the group discussions most respondents exhibited big ambitions, indicating intentions to pursue further education so that they could have a better life. When asked what they aspired to be when they completed schooling, lucrative careers such as engineering, medicine, news anchoring to mention but a few cropped up.

Objective three: To investigate the efficiency of corrective measures used for behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents in public rehabilitation institutions in Nairobi.

Over 80% of the respondents informed the researcher that the Vocational Skills Training Programmes were well structured to facilitate behaviour reformation. In the focus group discussions, most respondents were of the view that after gaining vocational training they would gain skills that could enable them start businesses after leaving the rehabilitation centres. Most of the juveniles had training in skill areas like masonry, automobile mechanics, bakery, bead and mat making, and hairdressing among other trainings conducted in the rehabilitation institutions. The results are captured in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: General Status of Vocational Skills Training Programmes Administered and Behaviour Reformation in Public Rehabilitation Institutions

If there are well -structured vocational skills training and behaviour programmes that facilitate behaviour reformation			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	6	9.0
	Disagree	4	6.0
	Undecided	1	1.5
	Agree	29	43.3
	Strongly Agree	27	40.3
	Total		67

If vocational skills training and education training offered contributes in proper re-integration back to the society after release.			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	1	1.5
	Disagree	3	4.5
	Undecided	33	49.3
	Agree	30	44.8
	Total		67

If offering vocational skills training and education training reduces re-offending after release from rehabilitation centre			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	2	3.0
	Disagree	1	1.5
	Undecided	3	4.5
	Agree	37	55.2
	Strongly Agree	24	35.8
	Total		67

4.7. Psychological Counselling and Guidance in Behaviour Reformation in Public Rehabilitation Institutions

The researcher also sought to establish whether psychological counselling helps in behaviour reformation of juveniles in public rehabilitation institutions. The findings were presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Psychological Counselling and Guidance in Behaviour Reformation in Public Rehabilitation Institutions

If social reintegration programmes facilitate behaviour reformation			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	3	4.5
	Disagree	3	4.5
	Undecided	3	4.5
	Agree	36	53.7
	Strongly Agree	22	32.8
	Total	67	100.0

If cognitive behaviour therapy helps in rehabilitation on behaviour reformation			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Disagree	3	4.5
	Strongly	1	1.5
	Disagree	2	3.0
	Agree	31	46.3
	Strongly Agree	30	44.8
	Total	67	100.0

If guidance and counselling program in rehabilitation helps in behaviour reformation			
Valid	Strongly Disagree	2	3.0
	Disagree	2	3.0
	Undecided	3	4.5
	Agree	31	46.3
	Strongly Agree	29	43.3
	Total	67	100.0

If acquiring of interpersonal skills while in rehabilitation centre facilitates behaviour reformation			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	10.4
	Disagree	2	3.0
	Undecided	33	49.3
	Agree	25	37.3
	Total	67	100.0

Psychological counselling to a large extent has helped the juveniles open up about their issues to the staff and welfare officers, which in turn has helped them improve in many spheres of their lives. Through this process, the respondents have been helped in good decision making, in improving behaviour, in mingling with the right peers, as well as in avoiding the use of drugs among other vices. Counselling also has helped the respondents to appreciate and know themselves in terms of their potential, identity and respect for others, including learning how to go on with their lives and live positively in the society.

From the focus group discussions, a majority of the respondents confirmed that from the programmes at the institution they had learnt that bad character does not pay. The programmes had also moulded them into being responsible individuals who could distinguish between a right and a wrong.

4.8. Religious Programmes and Behaviour Reformation in Public Rehabilitation Institutions

The researcher wanted to find out whether religious programmes help juveniles reform their behaviours in public rehabilitation institutions. The findings were presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Religious Programmes and Behaviour Reformation in Public Rehabilitation Institutions

Presence of religious leaders offering religious guidance helps in behaviour reformations			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	2	3.0
	Disagree	2	3.0
	Undecided	1	1.5
	Agree	35	52.2
	Strongly Agree	27	40.3
	Total	67	100.0

Provision of religious, theological, prayers and religious studies helps in behaviour reformation			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	3	4.5
	Disagree	2	3.0
	Undecided	1	1.5
	Agree	35	52.2
	Strongly Agree	26	38.8
	Total	67	100.0

If chaplaincy programmes promote behaviour transformation in rehabilitation institutions			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	4	6.0
	Disagree	2	3.0
	Undecided	2	3.0
	Agree	35	52.2
	Strongly Agree	24	35.8
	Total	67	100.0
	Agree	35	52.2
	Strongly Agree	24	35.8
	Total	67	100.0

Over 80% of the respondents agreed that they receive adequate religious nourishment through religious leaders who offered religious guidance, and that they learned virtues that helped them live a good life in harmony with the other people in the society. The respondents indicated that the programmes were carried on well and most of the teachings addressed their tender but troubled backgrounds. This helped them gain confidence and in turn helped them shed off their delinquency.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. Introduction

This final chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggested areas of further research.

5.1. Summary of Findings

The overall purpose of the study was to explore the outcomes of corrective measures used in behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents by public rehabilitation centres in Nairobi County. The objectives were, first, to explore how juvenile delinquents cope with life in the institutions. Secondly, to determine the institutional ability in the provision of corrective measures, and thirdly to investigate the efficiency of corrective measures used for behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents in public rehabilitation institutions in Nairobi.

The study was able to administer questionnaires to juvenile delinquents in the two-rehabilitation institution and analyse them, and also have fifteen key informant interviews. Two focus group discussion with juvenile delinquents, each from the two rehabilitation centres, were held. The findings are summarized in the sub-topics below as per the study objectives.

5.1.1. Corrective Measures Juvenile Delinquents Need to Cope with Life in the Public Rehabilitation Centres

Findings from this study indicate that on admission to the rehabilitation institutions, the juveniles are taken through various rehabilitation programmes to help them reform their behaviour and excel in their academics. The programmes include vocational training programmes, formal education programmes, psychological counselling and finally religious programmes.

The study established that the staff in charge of administering rehabilitation were trained in their diverse areas to be able to implement the programmes successfully. The care givers were able to identify each juvenile's strengths and weaknesses and to help them adjust appropriately.

5.1.2. The Efficiency of Corrective Measures Used for Behaviour Transformation of Juvenile Delinquents in Public Rehabilitation Institutions

The corrective measures used for behaviour change in the rehabilitation centres were tailor-made to suite the juvenile delinquents' reformation needs. The hope is that this can be achieved through equipping them with life skills that would enable them remain focused. Juvenile delinquency and recidivism are growing concerns in the society despite the availability of various programmes. This raises the question whether the rehabilitation programmes offered in our rehabilitation institutions are yielding the expected results. Most respondents strongly agreed that the rehabilitation programmes they had gone through had impacted their lives in a number of ways. Some cited that they had improved character, gained life skills, had respect for everyone, and could now concentrate on their education among others. In this regard, there has been a deliberate effort to concentrate on programmes that focus on self-control, self identity and discipline-building for the juvenile delinquents in the rehabilitation institutions for meaningful change. The results of this research are similar to the study by Kikuvi (2011) that held that rehabilitation helped in children integration in the society.

Juveniles in rehabilitation centres should be allowed to choose the programmes they prefer and appreciate. In circumstances where juveniles are forced to participate in programmes they dislike, chances of reforming character are slim. This could explain the reason behind rehabilitation institutions experiencing ineffectiveness of rehabilitation programmes.

Organizations like the Kenya Commercial Bank, ZUKU, UNICEF, UNDP and Don Bosco Church in Karen among other organisations have assisted these public rehabilitation institutions both financially and socially in a bid to assist the juveniles re-

integrate into the society once they leave rehabilitation institutions. These organizations have provided counselling services, equipment and monetary assistance towards rehabilitation efforts. This has motivated the juveniles to be better citizens once released.

5.1.3. Institutional ability in the Provision of Efficient Corrective Measures in Behaviour Transformation of Juvenile Delinquents in Public Rehabilitation Centres

In any institutional setup, the smooth implementation of programmes is always affected by a number of issues, and public rehabilitation institutions are no exceptional. The current study singled out several constrains experienced in public rehabilitation institutions.

First and foremost were financial constraints. For an effective implementation of the rehabilitation programmes to empower the juveniles through furnishing them with vocational skills and training essential for their rehabilitation is expensive and the exchequer was not putting in enough money. It was also noted that the institutions lacked modern training equipment and facilities.

The other challenge is the short time the juveniles are committed to the institutions, which is not adequate for proper rehabilitation. Juveniles are expected to leave the institution after completing their primary education regardless of whether they are fully rehabilitated or not.

The study also established that there was a shortage of personnel in the rehabilitation institutions, both at the teacher and instructor level. For example, in Dagoretti Girls Rehabilitation there were only three trained P1 teachers who handled all the classes. This was also the same situation with the instructors and the counsellors in both institutions. In some situations there were no instructors in some training programmes, which forced the juveniles to engage in programmes they did not have passion for.

5.2. Conclusions

Public rehabilitation institutions are crucial in reducing juvenile crime by rehabilitating and reintegrating juvenile offenders back into society. The two facilities covered by this research offer a number of programmes to the juvenile delinquents. The study established that formal education, vocational training, life skills training, psychological counselling and spiritual and religious education were offered. Programmes in farming practical's and individual hygiene were also taught. The vocational training programmes included dressmaking, electrical wiring, masonry, bead making and, carpentry and joinery, while the life-skills programmes included baking, barbering, dressmaking, hairdressing and fashion design.

Welfare officers are responsible for psychological counselling in the rehabilitation of the juveniles and work towards attitude change and character reformation. Beside this, the juveniles are taken through the formal Kenyan curriculum where core subjects like Science, English, and Mathematics among others are taught. It was established that trained teachers had been seconded to the institutions by the Teachers Service Commission.

The staff at the rehabilitation centres performed their duties professionally and achieved a measure of success in reforming the juveniles' character. This was evident through the interviews with juveniles who admitted to have reformed and earned life skills and an education among other virtues that would help them integrate well in the society once released from the rehabilitation centres. There was evidence that the staff were trained on how to handle the juveniles and their affairs. The staff members also gave the juveniles in the institution a chance to exploit their various talents through sports activities like football and athletics among others.

Most juveniles interviewed confessed to having left their bad ways, acknowledging that they now looked at life from a different perspective and wanted to be disciplined at all times, and that they had learned to respect the young and the old. they were also able to

distinguish between a wrong and a right and wanted to identify themselves with good company.

5.3. Recommendations of the Study

From the above findings, the study recommends the incorporation of modern rehabilitation programmes that address the concerns of the juvenile delinquents.

The Kenya government, through the Ministry of Education, should come up with latest and state-of-the-art vocational training modules that would serve the juveniles well after they leave rehabilitation. From the research findings, vocational training courses seem to be the most applicable in addressing the problem of juvenile delinquency. In the current situation the courses have been gendered, which should not be the case. They should be designed to suit both boys and girls in the areas that they are individually strong.

Through the Ministry of Education, public rehabilitation institutions should be supplied with adequate food that offers a balance diet, learning materials and sanitary requirements that facilitate the smooth delivery of the rehabilitative programmes. Learning facilities supply should also be improved.

The Government needs to be more involved in supporting the programmes in rehabilitation institutions in terms of both finances and professionals if it hopes to increase skills and knowledge the juveniles gain in the institutions and improve their behaviour and consequently reduce crime, criminality and recidivism.

There is need to improve institution-community linkages through sensitizing parents and the wider community for a change of attitude that would make the reintegration of juveniles leaving the rehabilitation institutions easier.

The staffing level in the rehabilitation centres should be increased; this will enable juveniles to get adequate training and assist them in the rehabilitation journey. On that note, the government should employ more teachers to meet the needs of the juveniles and

assist them to excel academically. The staff in the counselling department should possess the relevant training i.e. a certificate, diploma or a degree in psychological counselling. The two rehabilitation institutions in this study had a major challenge in terms of available teachers and instructors. For example, there were only three P1 trained teachers at the Dagoretti Girls Rehabilitation Centre who were forced to handle all the education training. Rehabilitation programmes, too, should be constantly evaluated to ensure effectiveness and relevance.

Interventions may also be required outside the rehabilitation institutions in addressing the whole issue of juvenile delinquency and criminality. There is need for the government to strive to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of eradicating extreme poverty as this would help curb the increasing rate of juvenile delinquency.

Additionally, the government should train more welfare officers on how to deal with juvenile delinquents. There should be an introduction of aftercare services for former juveniles from the public rehabilitation institutions to assist in their smooth reintegration into the society and also to help them establish themselves in the various skill areas learnt from the institutions.

Finally, there is dire need to create more public awareness on matters to do with juvenile delinquency as a negative attitude towards juvenile offenders and rehabilitative institutions is still ingrained in the general public.

5.4. Suggested Areas for Further Study

This study sought to explore the outcomes of corrective measures used in behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents by public rehabilitation Centres in Nairobi County. It covered only two institutions and only in one county. There is therefore need for more studies on the causes of juvenile delinquency in order to reduce juvenile offending.

A study should also be conducted on how programmes in rehabilitation institutions help in the reformation of juvenile behaviour in Kenya.

Finally, there is need to establish the cause at to why the intake population at the public rehabilitation centres is drastically reducing below capacity levels and the link to the sudden mushrooming of private rehabilitation centres.

At the time of tis study, Kabete Boys Rehabilitation Centre ha a papulation of 86 boys against a capacity of 250 boys while Dagoretti Girls rehabilitation Centre had a population of 81 girls against a capacity of 160 girls.

Another area needing more study is what happens to the juveniles who leave rehabilitation centres, with a focus on recidivism among the juvenile delinquents in Kenya. Graduates of juvenile rehabilitation centres need further study, particularly to establish if they continue with formal education beyond the primary school they are taken through at the rehabilitation centres. The fact that the rehabilitation centres don't offer secondary school education is a major problem in itself.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Letter of Introduction-University of Nairobi

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

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

P.O. BOX 30197
NAIROBI
KENYA

13/9/2018,

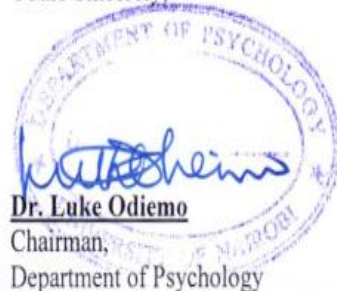
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: PETER MBUGUA KIIRU – C50/80962/2015

The above named is a student in the Department of Psychology undertaking a Masters degree in Forensic Psychology at the University of Nairobi. He is doing a thesis on "***Outcomes of corrective measures used in behavior transformation of juvenile delinquents by public rehabilitation centers in Nairobi County***". The requirement of this course is that the student must conduct research project in the field and write a Project.

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

Yours Sincerely,



Dr. Luke Odiemo
Chairman,
Department of Psychology

Appendix2: Research Authorization letter –NACOSTI



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349,3310571,2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245,318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website : www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/18/92782/25559**

Date: **26th September, 2018**

Peter Mbugua Kiiru
University of Nairobi
P.O Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Outcomes of corrective measures used in behaviour transformation of juvenile delinquents by Public Rehabilitation Centres in Nairobi County”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nairobi County** for the period ending **26th September, 2019.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Nairobi County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit **a copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.


DR. MOSES RUGUTT, PHD, OGW
DIRECTOR GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Nairobi County.

The County Director of Education
Nairobi County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO9001:2008 Certified.

Appendix 3: Research Authorization letter -Ministry



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL PROTECTION, PENSIONS AND SENIOR CITIZEN
AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Tel: +254 (0) 2729800/2727980-4
Fax: +254 (0) 2726222/2734417
Email: pslabour@labour.go.ke
When replying, please quote

Social Security House, Bishops Road
P.O. Box 40326/16936 - 00100
Nairobi
KENYA

CS/6/11/VOL XI (35)

28th September, 2018

To The Managers,
Dagoretti Girls Rehabilitation School
Kabete Rehabilitation School

NAIROBI

RE: AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

The bearer of this letter (**Peter Mbugua Kiiru, ID No. 0988652**) is a student at University of Nairobi pursuing a Masters degree in Forensic Psychology.

The course requires that the student conducts research in his area of study.

In this regard, authority has been granted to the above named to undertake his research in your institutions.

Attached find copies of His introductory letter from The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovations.


Children's Services
P.O. Box 46205 - 00100.
GRACE N. GITAU OBI
FOR: DIRECTOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Appendix 4: Questionnaire for Juveniles

This questionnaire has been designed to assist in collecting data on the aspects of juvenile delinquency among young boys and girls aged 10 to 18 years. You are kindly asked to fill in this questionnaire. All the information obtained will be confidential and only used for the purpose of this study and any publications arising thereof. Do not write your name anywhere on this paper.

Tick (✓) as appropriate or write down your answer.

Section A: Background Information

1. Age(Tick (✓))
 - a) 10-12 years []
 - b) 13-15 years []
 - c) 16-18 years []
2. Gender (Tick (✓)) Male [] Female []
3. Religion (Tick (✓))
 - a) Christian []
 - b) Muslim []
 - c) Other []
4. Prior to rehabilitation who were you living with? (Tick (✓))
 - a) Both parents []
 - b) Single parent []
 - c) Grandparent []
 - d) Other Relatives []
 - e) Streets []
5. Indicate clearly what was the reasons that made you to be committed to this institution?.....

Section B: Coping Mechanisms Adopted in the Centres

6. What activities are you involved in apart from school work?
7. Are you involved in any work on behalf of the students?.....

8. Are you involved in self-reading during your free time?.....
9. Are you allowed any visitors on special days?.....
10. Do you have any prayer days set aside?.....
11. Do you go for field/academic trips?.....

Section C: Training Measures Used By Rehabilitation Institutions

On this scale, 1 point represents extreme disagreement with the statements, while 5 points indicates a strongly agreement. (1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Undecided 4=Agree,5=Strongly Agree)

14. Please state the level to which you agree or disagree with the Educational Training Programmes administered and Behaviour Reformation in this institution
Tick (√)

	1	2	3	4	5
Rehabilitation institution has qualified personnel to facilitate provision of training and behaviour reformation of juveniles.					
The facilities have enough tools, materials and equipment for provision of training programmes for behaviour reformation of juveniles.					

15. Please state the level to which you agree or disagree with the general status of vocational skills training and educational training programmes administered and behaviour reformation in this institution Tick (√)

	1	2	3	4	5
There are well-structured vocational skills training and educational programmes which facilitate behaviour reformation of juveniles.					
Vocational skills training and education programmes offered contributes to proper re-integration of juveniles back to the society after release.					
Vocational skills training and educational programmes to juveniles reduces re-offending after release from rehabilitation Centre					

Section D: Psyc-Social Supports

16. Please state the level to which you agree or disagree with whether psychological counselling and guidance helps in reformation of juveniles Tick (√)

	1	2	3	4	5
Cognitive behaviour therapy helps offenders in rehabilitation and behaviour reformation					
Guidance and counselling program in rehabilitation helps in behaviour reformation of juveniles					
Acquiring of Interpersonal skills while in rehabilitation Centre facilitate behaviour reformation of juveniles					

Section F: Outcomes of The Corrective Mechanisms

- 17. What are the reasons that made you to be committed to this institution?
.....
- 18. Do you have a timetable for all the school activities?
- 19. What are the benefits you have gained from rehabilitation?
- 20. Describe the lessons you have learned through this process?
.....
- 21. Has the rehabilitation changed you as a person?
- 22. Has your family supported you during rehabilitation?
- 23. What do you think you can do differently after undergoing rehabilitation?
.....
- 24. What can this institution do in a different way to improve the character of juvenile delinquents?

Any other Comments

.....

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.....

.....

Thank you for taking part in this study

Appendix 5: Interview Guide for the Key Informants (Staff)

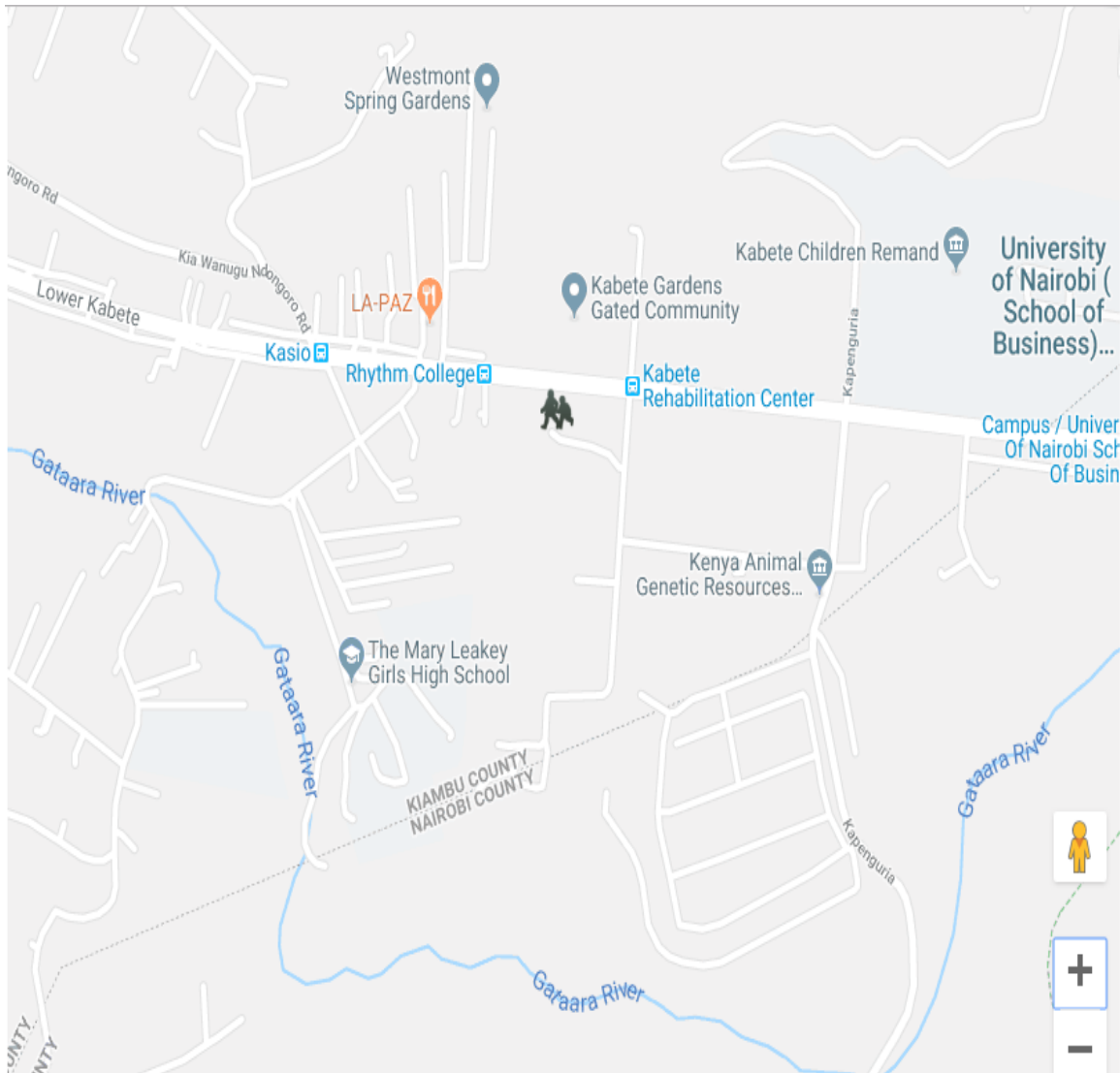
1. What is the length of your service in this institution?.....
2. What are your qualifications that enabled you work in this institution?.....
3. Indicate the social issues present in the contemporary society?.....
4. Name the intervention programmes applied in this institution for character reformation?.....
5. In most of the interventions used, how can we measure efficiency?
6. Are all the interventions applied to both boys and girls?.....
7. How is the family important in tackling young people’s behaviour?
8. Is lack of education and youth offending related?
9. What needs are there within the young people you work with?
10. What are the risk factors in juvenile delinquency?
11. How does your work address the risk factors?
12. What ways can you recommend to effectively tackle risk factors in youth?
13. What recommendations can you make as an individual in relation to the efficiency of your work?
14. How is motivational interviewing and how do you approach it within the institution?
15. What can you say are the strengths and challenges that professionals encounter when using intervention strategies with young people?
16. Are there any other training that may be beneficial to you when working with young offenders?

Any other Comments

.....
.....

Thank you for taking part in this study

Appendix 6: Map Showing the Location of Kabete Rehabilitation Centre



Source: Google Maps

Appendix 7: Map Showing the Location of Dagoretti Rehabilitation Centre



Source: Google Maps