

**INFLUENCE OF PEER PRESSURE ON THE PERCEPTION AND ADHERENCE OF
CHURCH WORSHIP OF CHRISTIAN YOUTHS AGED 15-25 YEARS IN MWIKI
WARD, NAIROBI COUNTY**

LILIAN NJAMBI KUNYIHA


C50/6937/2017

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE AWARD OF MASTERS OF PSYCHOLOGY, (COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY),
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

2021

DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

Sign: 

Date:

Lilian Njambi Kunyiha

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

Sign:

Date:

Prof. Luke O. Odiemo

Department of Psychology

University of Nairobi

ABSTRACT

This study focused on the influence of peer pressure on the perception and adherence of church worship by Christian youths of ages 15-25 years in Mwiki, Nairobi County. The first objective was to probe the extent to which peer pressure affects the perception of church worship for a Christian youth living in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County. The findings of the first objective showed that peer pressure affects the perception of church worship for a Christian youth. This means that a youth's perception may be influenced by the peers on how they perceive adherence to church worship either negatively or positively if the social context at that particular moment is seen to be appropriate by the rules being enacted there and to the group members who are present. The second objective was to examine the extent to which peer pressure influences adherence of church worship in a Christian youth in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County. The findings towards the second objective was that peer pressure influences adherence of church worship. This means that if there is positive peer influence in a group the youth belongs to, they will commit to church but if the influence is negative then the youth may show low adherence or none at all. The third objective was to determine the relationship of perception and adherence of church worship of Christian youths faced with peer pressure living in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County. The findings of the third objective showed no relationship between perception and adherence of church worship. This means perception does not influence adherence to church worship but instead the type of church attended for worship has a significant influence on adherence to church worship. The study's first hypothesis was to test and prove there is no influence of peer pressure on the perception of church worship for a Christian youth. The second one was to test and prove there is a relationship between peer pressure and how a Christian youth will commit to church worship. The third one was to test and prove there is a relationship between perception and adherence of church worship of a Christian youth faced with peer pressure. This study used the case study research design and qualitative data was coded and analyzed for emerging themes and presented them through narrations. Sampling procedure used focused on probability sampling. Each sample was selected through stratified sampling for the youths, parents/caregivers and youth leaders and ministers. Standardized primary instruments for collecting information used included; interviews that were conducted one on one. Questionnaires were of closed ended questions and focus group discussions were semi-structured interview. The study also found out that spoken peer pressure is more influential than unspoken peer pressure which is a recommendation of further studies on this.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Background Information.....	1
1.1 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.2 Aim of the Study.....	6
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	6
1.4 Research Questions.....	6
1.5 Hypothesis of the Study	6
1.6 Justification of the Study	7
1.7 Significance of the Study	7
1.8 Scope of the Study	8
1.9 Limitations and Delimitations of the Study	9
1.10 Assumptions of the Study.....	9
1.11 Definition of Terms.....	10
CHAPTER TWO: LITREATURE REVIEW	11
2.0 Introduction.....	11
2.1 Peer Pressure and the Perception of Church Worship	11
2.1.1 Age.....	11
2.1.2 Gender.....	12
2.1.3 Education	13
2.1.4 Socio-economic Status.....	14
2.1.5 Locus of Control	15
2.2 Peer Pressure on the Adherence of Church Worship.....	16
2.2.1 Age.....	17
2.2.2 Gender.....	18
2.2.3 Education	19

2.2.4 Locus of Control	19
2.3 Relationship of Perception and Adherence of Church Worship	20
2.3.1 Age	21
2.3.2 Gender	21
2.3.3 Education	22
2.3.4 Socio-economic Status	23
2.3.5 Locus of Control	23
2.4 Reflective Comments on Literature Review	24
2.5 Theoretical Framework	24
2.5.1 Attribution Theory	24
2.5.2 Social Comparison Theory	25
2.6 Conceptual Framework	26
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	27
3.0 Introduction	27
3.1 Research Design	27
3.2 Location of the Study	28
3.3 Target Population	28
3.4 Sample Size	28
3.5 Sampling Procedure	29
3.6 Data Collection Instruments	29
3.7 Data Collection Procedure	30
3.8 Data Analysis	30
3.8 Ethical Considerations	31
3.9 Validity and Reliability	31
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS	31
4.0 Introduction	31
4.1 Summary of the Descriptive Statistics	32
4.2 Analysis of Demographic Information	33
4.3 Analysis of Association between Peer Pressure and Perception of Church Worship	56
4.4 Analysis of the Extent to which Peer Pressure Influences Commitment to Church Worship	60
4.5 Analysis of the Relationship between Perception and Commitment to Church Worship	63

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	65
5.0 Introduction.....	65
5.1 Internal and External Validity.....	65
5.2 Summary of the Findings.....	66
5.3 Discussion of the Findings.....	67
5.3.1 Peer Pressure and the Perception of Church Worship	67
5.3.2 Peer Pressure on the Adherence of Church Worship.....	70
5.3.3 Relationship of Perception and Adherence of Church Worship.....	72
5.4 Conclusion	72
5.5 Recommendations.....	73
REFERENCES.....	74
APPENDICES.....	78
Appendices I: Questionnaire.....	78
Appendix II: Focused Group Discussion Guide	84
Appendix III: Map of the Area of Study.....	85
Appendix IV: Budget.....	86
Appendix V: Research Authorization.....	87
Appendix VII: Turnitin Originality Report.....	90

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Target population and sample size	28
Table 2: Summary of the Descriptive statistics	32
Table 3: Variation between peer pressure, gender and perception	33
Table 4: Variation between peer pressure, gender and perception	34
Table 5: Variation between peer pressure, gender and perception	34
Table 6: Variation between peer pressure, gender and commitment to church worship	35
Table 7: Variation between peer pressure, gender and commitment to church worship	35
Table 8: Variation between peer pressure, gender and commitment to church worship	36
Table 9: Variation between peer pressure, age and perception	36
Table 10: Variation between peer pressure, age and perception	37
Table 11: Variation between peer pressure, age and perception	38
Table 12: Variation between peer pressure, age and commitment to church worship	38
Table 13: Variation between peer pressure, age and commitment to church worship	39
Table 14: Variation between peer pressure, age and commitment to church worship	40
Table 15: Variation between peer pressure, education and perception	40
Table 16: Variation between peer pressure, education and perception	41
Table 17: Variation between peer pressure, education and perception	42
Table 18: Variation between peer pressure, education and commitment to church worship	42
Table 19: Variation between peer pressure, education and commitment to church worship	43
Table 20: Variation between peer pressure, education and commitment to church worship	43
Table 21: Variation between peer pressure, family size and perception	44
Table 22: Variation between peer pressure, family size, and perception	45
Table 23: Variation between peer pressure, family size and perception	45
Table 24: Variation between peer pressure, family size and commitment to church worship	46
Table 25: Variation between peer pressure, family size and commitment to church worship	46
Table 26: Variation between peer pressure, family size and commitment to church worship	47
Table 27: Variation between peer pressure, residence and perception	47
Table 28: Variation between peer pressure, residence and perception	48
Table 29: Variation between peer pressure, residence and perception	49
Table 30: Variation between peer pressure, residence and commitment to church worship	49

Table 31: Variation between peer pressure, residence and commitment to church worship.....	50
Table 32: Variation between peer pressure, residence and commitment to church worship.....	51
Table 33: Variation between peer pressure, church attended for worship and perception	52
Table 34: Variation between peer pressure, church attended for worship and perception	52
Table 35: Variation between peer pressure, church attended for worship and perception	53
Table 36: Variation between peer pressure, church attended for worship and commitment to church worship.....	54
Table 37: Variation between peer pressure, church attended for worship and commitment to church worship.....	54
Table 38: Variation between peer pressure, church attended and commitment to church worship	55
Table 39: Factor analysis on the most relevant factors.....	56
Table 40: Chi-square for association between confounding variables, peer pressure, perception and commitment.....	57
Table 41: Chi-Square analysis on the association between peer pressure and perception	58
Table 42: Multinomial logistic regression on the effect of peer pressure on perception.....	58
Table 43: Marginal effects for multinomial logistic regression on the effect of peer pressure on perception.....	59
Table 44: Chi-square for association between confounding variables, peer pressure, perception and commitment.....	60
Table 45: Chi-Square analysis on the association between peer pressure and Commitment	61
Table 46: Multinomial logistic regression on the effect of peer pressure on commitment	61
Table 47: Marginal effects for multinomial logistic regression on the effect of peer pressure on commitment to church worship	62
Table 48: Chi-square for association between confounding variables, peer pressure, perception and commitment.....	63
Table 49: Chi-Square analysis on the association between perception and commitment	64

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework 27

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background Information

As soon as youths become old enough to make their semi decisions going to church has become a thing of the past. The church is not something they are willing to get up for on a Sunday morning (Wakhisi, 2014). Some may drop out for they feel there are too many rules (Susan, 2018). Some drop out due to a lack of first-hand faith and a lack of personal relationship with God (Frank, 2017). According to lifeway research, examined what makes youths stay, stick, and have a robust faith. Children aged 18-22 years who made up the 70% did not attend the service regularly for at least a year. The research found out that 27% of the youths dropped out of church because they wanted a break, 25% of the children had moved to higher learning, 23% of the youths said that work made them busy to attend church, 26% said that the congregation seemed very judgmental and not welcoming, 20% felt they were not connecting with the members of the church and 15% said that the gathering was very unfriendly and unwelcoming. (Ed Stetzer, 2014).

It is on this premise that this study is based on establishing why there is less adherence to church worship for Christian youths who are influenced by their peers negatively. Youths' population is the highest where they are found to be 20.3% above the world's average of 15.8% and 19.2% in Africa aged 15-24 years (Neville, 2017). According to the US-based population reference bureau, the youths were about 10.1 million out of 49.7 million of Kenyan's population. This does not reflect what we see in the churches, where they drop out the time they are halfway through their 20s (Wakhisi, 2014).

In Africa, people value religion, believing in a supreme God (Adeolu, 2015). There are ceremonies done by the community that they think form religious values and ethics. If one does not follow faithfully, one may be disowned or seen as disobedient (Barridge, 2009). In the African Christian culture, people are socialized to follow suit what their forefathers did so that morality is upheld and people live a disciplined life that society finds it as a norm (Wakhisi, 2014). Unlike in the past, the youths have deviated from their parents' footsteps. They are no longer associating themselves with their parent's beliefs (Wakhisi, 2014). Youths are seen to

attend church in large numbers. Still, their level of participation in church programs like church worship is what is alarming (Stephen,2019).

When youth's needs are not met in church, they will find it elsewhere in their peer groups. Young people are deeply seeking acceptance, love, and spiritual depth. Yet, many are disappointed with what they have been offered in churches (Dudley, 2000 & Clark, 2006). Friends are found to be the next biggest influence on the devotedness and spirituality of the youths after parental influence (Pearce &Denton 2011; smith and Denton 2005). The teens find themselves passing the parental power to their coequals which they find themselves vulnerable to peer influence (Frazier, 2007). The peer clique may either serve as a standard and impact actions and perceptions or provide simple access, a boost, and a comfortable social setting for destruction (Glaser, Shelton &Bree, 2010). In social learning, it is said that it is not paramount for adolescents to pay attention to a given behavior and adopt it. It is common to discern that the peer circle accepts that one may opt for related behaviors (Flay, Petraitis & Miller, 1995). This may make the church fill a weak position in the lives of the youths, and it may create the impression that it is struggling to be significant to the youths' realness and strives (Wakhisi, 2014).

Teenagers spend most part of their days around their peers with minimal guidance from adults. They are submerged in a world of peer dominion, consuming nearly 8 hours in social places together, talking in school and at home, texting, watching TV, and hanging out (Clark, 2017). They may mingle in an altitude where their beliefs that count are established by their compeers other than the grown-ups (Laurent 1986).

Peer pressure is of different kinds. Spoken peer influence is where allies directly ask a person to do something (Study.com, 2018). A youth is scared to be mocked to alleviate his friends if they do not ask (aptparenting.com 2018). Unspoken peer pressure is where one sees and hears other youths doing and follows suit to fit into the clique (Hardy,2018). According to conformity, theory youths are willing to accommodate because they know that even mini desertions from the social model will seriously tarnish their status (Douglas, 1994). Youths mind what others think about them, for they are interested in friendships and relationships (Brown 2004).

A study (Donna 2017) was done where she wanted to find out how adolescents perceive peer influence. She found out that peer influence differed in the power of domains which was felt differently in various crowds. In another study done by (Bradford, 1982) who surveyed the extent and effects of peer influence among high scholars, one-third of both genders identified peer pressure influenced teens' attitudes and actions. This appeared to be stronger in girls than boys.

During teenage, a youngster may let his friends in the troop influence their decision to get involved in sexual activeness even though he does not understand the act's implications (Manjri, 2018). Teens glimpse purchasing certain goods as one of the easier ways to feel they belong and feel accepted by their friends. It may pressure them into buying products that are learned negatively or positively to the extent of purchasing an item to avoid opposition from friends (Ryan 1989). In Education, peer pressure also influences where (Oyani 2017) stated that if values and behaviors of a peer group are labeled positively, it will build tenacity in the clique. It will motivate the group to achieve more. If it is labeled negatively, the group is likely to get demoralized and not perform in their Education. Peer influence may train teens to be resilient when they are eager to conform will turn on a dime as needed. This helps them develop empathy, where a kid develops a greater awareness of their own feelings, which improves their social skills (Aviva, 2012).

The trends of youngsters opting out of church have affected Kenya and other countries where they are also dealing with this problem. (FASICLD, 2006) conducted a study where they found out that about 2.7 million youths are not active every year where they are leaving hurt and wounded martyrs of abuse or neglect. (Hyatt, 2016) stated that in the USA, the membership of all denominations declined by five million. Yet, the population had increased by 24 million from 1990 to 2000. The United States is ranked 3rd, followed by India and China of those who are not professing Christianity (Francis, 2006). The percentages of people who regularly attend church service, the polls have indicated in the US are around 40%-50%, Canada 20 % and 8% and less in Europe (FASICLD, 2006). The rate of change is accelerating, and these shifts are taking place within most youths in every part of the world. A survey done in Kenya indicated that Protestants

were concerned about how the youths aged 24 years and below are becoming less interested in the matters of God (Religious news blog,2004)

Research in East Africa indicates that youths either attend church as a ritual or do not attend at all. A survey done in Kenya by Religious news blog (2004) indicated that protestant churches got worried with the behavior the youngsters aged 24 years and below who claimed to be Christians by word of mouth are rising to be a godless generation. As youths increase in their emotional maturity, they tend to associate with others facing similar problems and where they feel they are being understood and appreciated (Angela, 2018).

This study gives knowledge and understanding on how peer pressure may influence a Christian youth in adhering to church worship. Many studies has been done on the influence of peer pressure in Education, social life. Still, less has been done on its impact on the commitment to the church. This study will help to inform interested parties like parents, church ministers on the importance of positive influence and strategies that can be used to help youths attend church and also actively participate.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Peer influence is a vital factor for the youngsters that surpass every other socializing aspect in a society (Antonishak, 2008; Morton et al., 1999). Peer groups offer virtues that are alluring and may be found lacking in their own households, including acceptance, a clear system of rules, freedom, autonomy, and discussion about forbidden subjects (Clark, 2017).

Peer pressure is expected to have some positive influence regarding attendance and commitment to youths attending church. Still, sometimes peer pressure has been used negatively, which has led children to have a low commitment to church worship. If this situation is not addressed, Christian values will be lost. Churches will become weak or with no future hope (Stephen 2014).

This study comes in to understand how peer pressure affects youth and how it can be used positively. Teens will tend to incline toward others with related situations and problems. They sense they are being understood and acknowledged. The youths will become social and form

complicated and ordered peer relations that are more delicate to acceptance or denial by peers (Blakemore, 2012; Petraitis, Flay & Miller, 1995).

A study conducted by (Clasen and Brown, 1985) observed that pressure towards peer entanglement was strong where it increased across class levels towards misconduct. (Brown, Lohr and McClenaham, 1986) showed that peers' behaviors toward mischief were less than other types of conduct. Recognized pressure, personal opinions, and behaviors were naturally associated but moderate and arbitrated by gender and class levels. (Marlin, Bank, and Biddle, 1980), in their study, results revealed that peer influences are modeling and parental influences are through norms. (Brown, 1982) studied to examine the extent of peer pressure among secondary students. He found out peer pressure was mostly in; sexual activity, dating approaches, use of drugs, and substance abuse but not with relations. A study by (Topping 1998) reported that the effects of peers surpassed the impact of teachers. (Quadrel, Lau and Hartman, 1990) Revealed that influences from explicit modeling of behaviors were great in peers and parents.

This study gives more knowledge and explanations of how these youths interpret events and how they relate to their thinking and behavior with how youths attach meaning to others' behavior or their own, as seen in the above studies. Attribution theory tries why a certain behavior or event has occurred (Weiner, 1935). A youth may attribute the cause of him not attending church worship to external factors like the peers and the environment around him, which he has no control over (Angela & Yolanda, 2018). The teen may also not commit to church worship when he pays a particular attention to the premeditated behavior as opposed to unforeseen or unthinking behavior making an internal attribution where there is a comparison between motive and his behavior matching it with his character, attitude, perception or personality through a choice, (Jones & Davis, 1965).

Youths' attribution styles determine which efforts they hold answerable for their success and failure. Rotter (1966) defined locus of control as how individuals believe that their lives follow external characteristics such as fate and luck parallel to internal factors like personality, mood, personal characteristics, efforts, attitudes, or disposition). One and the other loci of control and

attribution traits significantly affect youth's motives, hope, self-esteem, risk-taking behavior, and the definite outcomes of their actions. The study comes as a source of knowledge to understand how youths perceive what their peers say or do and decide based on an internal or external attribution. This may cause how they will adhere to church worship in the presence of peer pressure.

1.2 Aim of the Study

To explore the influence of peer pressure on the perception and adherence of church worship services on Christian youths aged (15- 25) years in Mwiki Ward, Nairobi County.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To probe the extent to which peer pressure affects the perception of church worship for Christian youths in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County.
2. To examine how pressure peer influences adherence to church worship for Christian youths in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County.
3. To determine the relationship of perception & adherence of church worship of Christian youths faced with peer pressure in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County.

1.4 Research Questions

1. To what extent does peer pressure influence the level of perception of church worship of Christian youths?
2. In what way does peer pressure influence the adherence of church worship of Christian youths?
3. How does perception relate to the commitment of church worship of Christian youths faced with peer pressure?

1.5 Hypothesis of the Study

H₀. There is no influence of Peer pressure on the perception of church worship for Christian youths.

H₁. There is a relationship between Peer pressure and how Christian youths will commit to church worship.

H1. There is a relationship between perception and adherence of church worship of Christian youths faced with peer pressure.

1.6 Justification of the Study

This study will be a source of knowledge in the academic study of psychology, specifically in applying theories such as attribution theory. It explains how youths interpret events and how they relate to their thinking and behavior, attaching meaning to others' behavior or their own (Fiske and Taylor, 1991). A youth may attribute the cause of him not attending church worship to external factors like the peers and the environment around him, which he has no control over (Angela & Yolanda, 2018). A youth may not want to commit to church worship when he pays a particular attention to the intended behavior as opposed to unforeseen behavior making an internal attribution where there is a comparison between motive and his behavior matching it with his character, attitude, perception or personality through a choice, (Jones & Davis, 1965).

Resilience theory has also been applied to bring a useful framework in examining how useful factors may encourage positive improvement (Ostaszewski & Zimmerman, 2006; Stoddard et.al, 2012). This research studied the influence of peer pressure as one of the factors that influence the behavior of adolescents. It will help understand the development of mental processes like social understanding, self-awareness, self-esteem, and casual in adolescents (Jayne, 2012).

The study comes in to help understand how youths regard what their peers say or do and decide based on an internal or external attribution that may cause how they will adhere to church worship in the presence of peer pressure. Making attributions gives structure and uniformity to our lives, helping us analyze and handle the situation by making interpretations about the tendencies of others and self through understandings about the environment and how it may determine the person to behavior (webspaceship.edu 2018).

1.7 Significance of the Study

The study found that peer pressure influences commitment to church worship and the type of church significantly influences commitment to church worship. This will be a valuable source of information for the churches and youth ministries. There will be substantial data to show what

affects the youths' spiritual lives. This study took an analytical approach to try and examine how peer pressure is influential and how the pastors, church members, and the community at large may use this to their advantage. It will help them with enriching their view of the realities and the demands of the youngsters. It will be a source of material they can refer to create programs that can help develop a commitment to Christ and adherence to the church worship.

Parents and caregivers will also benefit from this study. They will understand that peers to their children are very important in the social and emotional developmental stage. It will help them know peer influence can be positive and supportive but also have a negative impact. This can help parents keep the lines of communication open by staying connected to their children and their friends. This will help the child talk to them anytime they face negative feelings and ask for advice. It will also help build their children's self-esteem to help them feel more confident to make their own decisions and push back on negative peer influence by teaching them assertiveness.

1.8 Scope of the Study

The research focused on peer pressure and how it influences the perception and adherence of church worship for the Christian youths aged 15-25 years of Mwiki ward in Nairobi County. It focused on the churches in Mwiki ward, Parents/caregivers, youth leaders, and pastors who attend the churches.

The study concentrated on the many forms of peer influence, such as verbal and non-verbal peer influence. When a young person asks, recommends, persuades, or otherwise leads another to do something, this is referred to as verbal peer pressure. When done one-on-one, the beneficiary of the influence is more likely to stick to their basic values and views. The verbal power, on the other hand, happens within a group; the pressure to adhere to the collective is great. (Talkitout, 2019). Non-verbal peer pressure encompasses a person being affected by other individual's actions, fashions, or decisions and actions and starting to feel pressure to live up to such standards (Saxena, 2020).

The concept of perception was studied. The researcher tried to explore how the youths respond to the information they absorb from their peers around them (Kashyap, 2018). The study focused on negative perception, which refers to showing opposition or resistance. Positive attitudes refers to characteristics and impressions that indicate happiness. (Icekson & Pines, 2013). Partial perception means admitting that one's *perception* is limited by other factors or based on a single element (study.com, 2021).

Adherence was also discussed, which refers to the commitment or loyalty to a belief (Cambridge English dictionary 2018). It was divided into low commitment, which refers to a failure to commit to someone or something, High commitment, which refers to the emphasis on personal responsibility, independence, and empowerment; and non-committal which means deliberately not expressing one's opinion or intentions clearly (collinsdictionary.com, 2005).

1.9 Limitations and Delimitations of the Study

The findings may not translate to youths of other religions like Muslims and Indians. However, the results of this study might still be widely applicable as it will help with other religious youths and churches in all parts of the world.

The sample size was small; only the youths who attend churches in Mwiki were selected together with the Parents/caregivers, youth leaders, and pastors who attend those churches. This might not represent the majority of the youths in Nairobi County, for many denominations have Christian youths. Data collection was through self-reports from filling questionnaires and answering questions during interviews and focused group discussions. The respondents may have voluntarily exaggerated and withheld some vital information.

1.10 Assumptions of the Study

The conducted study postulated that there is peer pressure, and it largely affects the youths. Adolescence is considered the era of greatest susceptibility to peer influence during which the need to be famous or fit in is sensed most severely (Muller, 2007).

The study assumed a link between peer influence and the perception and adherence of church worship of Christian youths. If youths have religious peers, and these are the peer they talk to and spend most of their time with, this can make the youths want to associate with them, for they observe what their friends do in their lives and copy that. (Dudley and Gillespie, 1992).

This study assumed that peer pressure influences the decision-making of an individual. Youths are hasty and factual in explanations and decisions made in positions where they have time to consider. However, when they are in the presence of their friends, their choices are regularly controlled by external elements (Casey, 2008).

1.11 Definition of Terms

Peer- this is communal that exist of individuals of the identical social prestige who share a similar passion and are nigh in years.

Peer pressure- A force exerted by a peer troop on its individuals to integrate to views of a group by acting, feeling, and thinking in a like or acceptable way.

Perception- it is the action of observing and interpreting sensual stimuli.

Adherence – Devotion or loyalty to a person, cause, or belief.

Worship- The holding of high regard and respect for a God

CHAPTER TWO: LITREATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The literature desired to contribute circumstantial and theoretical grounds for the research on influence of peer pressure and how this affects the perception and adherence of a youth in church worship services. This includes; the spoken and unspoken, perception and adherence of church worship. The review ends with reflective comments of literature review which provides the format of conceptual framework for the study. To discuss the stated objectives in chapter one, there are four confounding variables that were discussed. They include; age, gender, education, socio-economic and locus of control variables.

2.1 Peer Pressure and the Perception of Church Worship

This objective aimed to discuss how peer pressure affects the perception of a youth when they are in a troop of peers who spend time together. It shows how the influence of other youths has on the life of the individual.

2.1.1 Age

John Bellamy et al. (2004) conducted research on the societal factors on religion growth. They frequently seem to return to those seen among attendees aged 50 and up. However, it continues to be observed in John's (2004) study whether these tendencies will alter when this younger demographic enters mid-life, assumes a portion of their population leaves religious life, and is substituted by others who are newcomers to church life. This study also showed the adult age group being influenced and the major factors were parents and church leaders not really their friends.

To support the above study further, a study done by Laurence et al. (2009) on age groups variation in resistance to peer influence that selected data from 4 ethnically and socio-economic diverse samples that comprised of 3600 males and females aged 10-30 years were gathered from a longitudinal and two cross-sectional research that hypothesized that the rise in opposition to peer influence is a growing phenomena.

This suggests that more socializing with age mates in early puberty may result in youth's dependence on peers replacing their need on parents. (Steinberg, 1990) Emerging adults seem to behave in manners that demonstrate increasing inclination to their peers, not only in terms of misconduct but also in areas like as music preferences, church engagement, and commitment. After all, personal compliance in any scenario is the result of the compulsion to adhere and the person's ability to defy coercion. (Laurence. et al. 2009).

2.1.2 Gender

Review of a study by Alyssa n. (2007) in Los Angeles aimed to find out whether there are Gender distinctions in spiritual advancement during higher education years were investigated, as well as gender variations in 13 spiritual traits and individual and academic variables correlated with variations in spirituality, using a nationwide and longitudinal sample of 3,680 higher education learners polled through the cooperative institutional research program. There was a sample of 53% female used using ANOVA to assess gender differences. The findings were ladies are more spiritual and automatically inclined than are men.it also found out that the significance of peer group effects ladies' religiosity. In this study it was stated that if ladies had close spiritual friends they became strongly committed to spiritual matters in their lives. It was much stronger in the ladies than in men. The pressure on males to adopt socially acceptable spiritual attributes may be less intense in religious social circles, which may have distinct standards for men's and women's compliance and conduct.

However, the prescribed measure used in present study, number of close religious friends was not a powerful mark of relative quality and depth since it was a study that was analyzed quantitatively on a broad topic which just told part of the story for a big population of people but

do not unravel a variety of meaningful threads that add spiritually to the existence of both men and women

Another study done by John Bellamy et.al (2004) examined the social influences upon faith development. A total of 6500 churches from 19 denominations participated in the study. Each survey form was filled out by a random sample of approximately 2000 churchgoers. In totals there were 4162 Anglican and protestant respondents that included 64 females and 36 males for the survey while for NCLS database was 60 females and 40 males. It was found out that females were likely to become Christian at a younger age than men, maybe due to pressure from their parents, specifically moms, grandparents, and Sunday schools instructors, since girls are more interested with their relationships with their peers than lads are. Girls are influenced by peer pressure (unspoken) at an early age than boys do. This is because girls tend to mature fast than boys hence their perception is more prone to conformity of their peer groups to girls than boys.

2.1.3 Education

A study done by Leonardo, Burszly & Robert (2016) on how peer pressures affects educational investments which included 343 students that were randomly selected. The study found out 24% performance decline for there was a desire to avoid leaderboard. There was a 40% performance decline when the poor performers improved slightly. Sing up was 11 percent lesser in non-honors classes when judgments were made publicly rather than privately. Learners in honors and non-honors courses depended on their classmates' responses at the time of the proposal, and therefore to whom their choice would be known.

In Leonardo et.al (2016), they stated that students were more influenced when their peers were around in making their decisions. The students do this for they are afraid of being rejected for they have a desire to conform to prevailing social norms among peers in classroom. This study, however, did not examine in case the same outcomes were found where the long run costs to students were greater as well as whether any policy interventions could assist check the effects. The results also were not able to link the above findings to the general educational outcomes.

Alyssa n. (2007) conducted a study in Los Angeles to determine if there are gender discrepancies in spiritual advancement during higher education years, as well as to assess gender variations on 13 spiritual features and to investigate the individual and academic aspects affiliated with adjustments in spirituality by surveying a national and longitudinal specimen of 3,680 higher education students through the cooperative institutional research program. ANOVA was applied on a pool of 53% females to investigate gender variations.

A main outcome of the research was that two aspects of scholastic events in university were unfavorably associated with boys' religiousness: the degree of clever and scientific ambitions that diverted men's attention from spiritual aims and self-perception. Ladies were apparently not affected by such pressures. This means education highly influenced males so they conformed to peers who also focused on education more than other aspects of their lives such as spiritual goals because boys are not able to multi-task, hence, they only focus on goals one at a time hence are not able to get influenced by their peers more than girls.

2.1.4 Socio-economic Status

A research conducted by John Adeboye Oyeboade of Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria sought to investigate the social-economic position, peer influences, and usage of digital media by undergraduates at the University of Ibadan. In a multi-stage sample procedure, an explanatory study model of the co - relational form was applied, with data gathered from 232 students. The dataset was analyzed using SPSS software. This study's demographic comprised of all 300-level undergraduates. It was revealed d that socioeconomic position and peer influences had a strong simultaneous impact on undergraduates' use of social platforms.

In McCarty (2014) study supported this in her where she affirmed that peer pressure combined with the use of social media tools can have a beneficial influence when being exposed to different cultures and beliefs which can assist in canceling out the adverse influence of peers. This may encourage youth to act organically rather than pretending and doing what everyone else does. According to APA Bulletin (2009), undergraduates' socio - economic status has a significant impact on their online addiction conduct since the person's financial value influences the quality and volume of an excellent service as well as how much it may be consumed. Cheng

(2010) asserted that social media use just for the sake of conforming to peers reduced the gap in GPAs between students whose parents had various degrees of higher education.

Laurence et al. (2009) on age variation in resistance to peer influence that pooled data from four ethnically and socioeconomically diverse samples of 3600 males and females aged 10-30 years from one longitudinal and two cross-sectional research that postulated the rise of opposition to peer pressure is a progressing concept. In longitudinal analysis, socio-economic position was found to affect resistance of peer influence but not in cross-sectional studies, with those of better socio - economic level registering less resistance of peer influence at 14 years but catching up to less privileged juveniles with time. This study can be critiqued where the samples were recruited in a way that made it impossible to probe selective participation were not all selected to be representative of the broader youth population.

2.1.5 Locus of Control

Paul Spector (2010) conducted research on the locus of control and social impact vulnerability in exogenous normative or data conformers. He administered Rotter's locus of control measure and Sistrunk's study of normative and informational preconceptions to 157 students. He discovered that locus of control was substantially connected with normative inclinations but not with informational inclinations in his study. When conditions need the use of informational processes, it was determined that outsiders will comply more than internal components. When it comes to locus of control, normative social impact, or the want to fit in, is more potent than informational social influence, or the need to be correct.

Sunita, Kumar, Suresh (2017) explored teenagers' views of wellness locus of control, peer influences, and cognitive triad to complement Paul's work. The study comprised 200 college young people with a mean age of 18.165 years, 100 of whom were men and 100 of whom were girls. There were 50 from countryside backgrounds and 50 from urban backgrounds. Males, unlike females, are more reliant on external circumstances and strong individuals for their wellness locus of control, according to the findings. Females were more likely than males to be influenced by internal variables. Rural youth are more prone to inner and chance causes, whereas urban teenagers are more reliant on others for their health locus of control. According to the

findings of peer pressure, rural males experience greater peer pressure than urban males, while urban females sense more peer pressure than rural females. The findings of the cognitive triad revealed that females and rural teenagers, as opposed to men and urban adolescents, had more skewed ideas about the individual, the world, and the future.

To back up the preceding investigations, Coban and Hamama (2006) undertook a research to investigate the decision-making processes employed by people with varying locus of control. The study was statistically constructed, and the study revealed that those who have an internal locus of control employ rational decision-making strategies the most. The connection between rational decision-making approach and locus of control was unfavorable and poor. Persons with an internal locus of control make more rational decisions and experience less reluctance than those with an external locus of control.

(Findley & Cooper) examined the relationship between locus of control and educational success and discovered that understudies who ascribe accomplishment to intrinsic locus of control are likely to anticipate future accomplishments, whereas understudies who allude failure to internal factors are likely to anticipate future failure unless they recognize themselves competent of and efficient structure those factors. Ascribing success to outside causes makes future achievement uncertain and leaves these learners helpless to tackle what they believe to be uncontrolled circumstances. Internal locus of control has been proven to be a positive generator of academic accomplishment, whereas external locus of control has been found to be an unfavorable indicator of academic achievement.

2.2 Peer Pressure on the Adherence of Church Worship

This objective discussed how the influence of other youths has on the life of an individual and how that affects a young youth in obeying and committing to church practices. It examined whether peer pressure will affect a youth's obedience in participating in church activities like church worship.

2.2.1 Age

A study done by Edwin (2014), sought to investigate the interaction between family ties, church, education institutions, peers, media, and Adventist culture and Adventist youth spirituality in Puerto Rico. The research included teenagers ages 14 to 21 from the Advance PR survey, which was done in Adventist churches and schools in Puerto Rico in 1995. 2064 respondents including 43% males and 56% females where they used stratified random sampling. It was carried out utilizing a correlational study model, and the data was analyzed by a one ANOVA, multiple regression, and the Pearson correlation coefficient. The findings revealed a link connecting family, churches, schools, peers, and Adventist culture and denominational allegiance, Christian devotion, and religious conduct. Young adults were prone to resistance at the age of 16-18 years more than other age groups of youths.

This study also discovered that the church's thinking atmosphere, the quality of sermons, the religion devotion of best friends, and youngsters' accord on Sabbath norms were the most essential components in youth spiritual lives. Peer influence had a positive effect on Christian dedication and religious conduct. The effect of peer pressure on religious conduct varies according to the number of years spent in the U.S.. Close friends of the youths had the potential of how a youth would get committed to spiritual things.

The impact of a youth's closest friends may be positive, driving them to avoid faults, make good decisions, be religiously active, and maintain spiritual ideals, or it can be bad, causing them to disregard church beliefs and move away from christian values. Dudley and Gillespie (1992) discovered similar results, namely that close friends had a proportional impact on a youth's religiosity. According to Gillespie et al. (2004), it is difficult to overrate the power of friends in Adventist youth because close friends were discovered to have similar interests, principles, and attitudes toward family and church. This signifies that values that are essential to a youth are those set by adults and their peers (Laurent, 1986).

Another study looked at the influence of connection to friends in 475 Zagreb high school students, Croatia ranging in the ages of 15-17 years where (41%) 194 were boys and 281 (59%) girls. The sample was randomly chosen of 80 boys and 80 girls. According to the study, connection to friends is a strong indicator of teenagers' vulnerability to peer influence for

socially inappropriate and dangerous behaviors, which peaks around 14-15 years of age. This meant that boys became more involved in church worship and committed once they maintained an emotional detachment from others and didn't care what others thought of them, which is acquired at the age of 17, whereas girls who are well differentiated and have their self-esteem with friends who go to church can become engaged in a positive way at the age of 15-16.

2.2.2 Gender

A research of 475 Zagreb high school students was conducted to investigate the function of attachment to friends, Croatia ranging in the ages of 15-17 years where (41%) 194 were boys and 281 (59%) girls. The sample was randomly chosen of 80 boys and 80 girls. This was tested with hierarchical regression analysis. Boys indicated increased vulnerability to peer pressure (SPP) regarding hazardous conduct than females between the ages of 15 and 17. Boys reported greater avoidance in relationships with friends, and their models of oneself and friends were more favorable than those reported by girls, and anxiety was higher in girls than in boys.

This can be explained that girls who are desperately seeking attention tend to be more susceptible to peer pressure while boys tend to be risk takers and are more willing to engage in risky behaviors when faced with peer influence only males who are more averse to others and keep an emotional space from them are less persuaded.

K. Deepika and Dr. N. Prema conducted research on Peer Influence and Academic Achievements of Deviant learners in Kanchipuram District. Direct and indirect observation yielded a sample of 145 aberrant pupils. Purposive random sampling was employed to choose a sample of 7546 pupils from a population of 7546 students. This sample size represents from class VI to XII about 2% of the entire population of the school. The study revealed that girls were easily anguished than the boys towards peer influence to deviant behavior. Girls are more susceptible to spoken and unspoken peer pressure especially if they are not self-differentiated for they may be reacting to social norms in terms of absorbing and expressing the characteristics of good or bad girls.

2.2.3 Education

K. Deepika and Dr. N. Prema conducted research on Peer Pressure and Academic Achievements of Deviant Students in Kanchipuram District. Direct and indirect observation yielded a sample of 145 aberrant pupils. Purposive random sampling was used to choose a sample of 7546 pupils from a population of 7546 students. This sample size represents from class VI to XII about 2% of the entire population of the school. The study revealed that the peer influence was one of the sources for deviant behavior among students. When their behavior is negative the academic performance declined and when the behavior was labeled positive the performance would increase (Marie-Hélène Véronneau and Thomas J. Dishion, 2012).

To support the above study, a review on another study done by Gina Tome, Margarida et.al (2006) examined how group influences the behaviors of adolescent peers of average years of 14 from grade 6-10 with public education system. The total sample was 4877. There were 44 students from Europe and North America participating from 257 schools, and classes in 125 Portuguese schools were chosen at random, for a total sample of 3,639 people. Girls made up 50.4 percent of the population, while males made up the remaining proportion. Peers had a direct impact on teenagers' deviant behavior, according to the results of a confirmatory Factorial Analysis (CFA).

When youths hang out with companions who exhibit positive conduct, they appear to opt to engage in less deviant behavior. The study was cross-sectional, thus it did not detail the causes and consequences of friendship value, despite the fact that literature demonstrates that the stronger the quality and reciprocity, the more impacting it may be (Glaser, Shelton & Bree 2010).

2.2.4 Locus of Control

Meghan Ryan (2015) investigated the interactive effects of external locus of control and interaction in a negative peer group environment on men's perpetration of physical violence and infliction of injury on their female intimate partners at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. There were 206 heterosexual males between the ages of 21 and 35 who took part in the study. Employing a descriptive cross-section methodology, the researchers discovered that males who

supported an exterior locus of control, as opposed to an internal locus of control, committed more physically hostile and damaging actions against their female intimate partners. Persons with an exterior locus of control prefer to ascribe the results of their actions to environmental conditions or other people's traits. Men with nothing but an external locus of control were more likely to utilize peer values to drive their perceptions and responses to dispute. Because of the cross-sectional methodology, this study was unable to investigate the exact situational scenario in which intimate physical violence occurred, or the extent to which men's aggressiveness served to display conformity to their peer groups' negative standards.

In a similar research, Oliner and Oliner (1998) interviewed non-Jewish World War II survivors and contrasted individuals who had opposed commands and saved Jewish persons from the Nazis to those who had not. They discovered that 406 'rescuers' who opposed directions were more likely to have a greater internal locus of control than 126 persons who merely obeyed orders. This lends credence to the theory that having a strong internal locus of control makes people less likely to obey commands, yet there are numerous other reasons that might have induced people to follow orders during WWII, making it impossible to infer that locus of control is the primary issue.

Misty (2017) investigated the association between connection to God, locus of control, and getting drunk behavior among respondents in Abilene Christian University's BASICS program. Using quantitative design, the participants included were 19 respondents (15 males, 4 females) aged 18-23 years. Data was analyzed through SPSS. According to the findings of the study, aspects of religion and spirituality might impact drinking behavior among university students. A low God locus of control means that one feels God is inactive and uninvolved in drinking decisions. Students who have worrisome God attachments, on the other hand, are more likely to suffer unfavorable outcomes as a result of binge drinking.

2.3 Relationship of Perception and Adherence of Church Worship

This objective discussed whether a clique of members value a particular behavior, it explains whether there will be kind of pressure to conform to such values and how that young person will respond to the environment and make it into something meaningful.

2.3.1 Age

Zeijl, Te Poel, du Bois-Reymond, Ravesloot, and Meulman (2000) undertook a research to evaluate how young adults interact with their parents and friends in their spare time. The study included 927 Dutch kids from various socioeconomic backgrounds. There were 50.8 percent males and 49.8 percent girls in the entire sample. The researchers discovered that 14-15-year-old guys, particularly those from better socioeconomic strata, were more focused on peer groups, whereas girls of the same age preferred dyadic connections. A central task in males is separation in self-differentiation while females the central task for self-differentiation is attaching themselves with friends. One may conclude that males and females develop and mature they tend to form their own opinions regarding peer armies and to deal with peer influence in a variety of ways. If males vary from even their closest friends, the bonds they have with religious peers may not transfer into profound communal dedication and participation, resulting in less pushback to spiritual influence. Females' significant commitment to a group of spiritual friends reflects their simultaneous investment in and devotion to a religious community, which has an inherent influence on their spiritual self-perceptions.

2.3.2 Gender

Bradford Brown et al. (1951) sampled 373 children in grades 7-12 for a research on early teenagers' views of peer pressure. According to the findings of the studies, peers were perceived to encourage misbehavior less than other forms of behavior. Ladies expressed more peer pressure than males toward compliance to peer standards and social activity, but there was no difference in judgments of misbehavior or pro-adult pressures between the genders. The relationships between perceived demands and personal attitudes or conduct were substantial but moderate, and they were occasionally mediated by gender or grade level.

Another research, done by Zeijl, Te Poel, du Bois-Reymond, Ravesloot, and Meulman (2000), investigated the extent to which young people relate with their parents and classmates in their free time. The study included 927 Dutch kids from various socioeconomic backgrounds. There were 50.8 percent males and 49.8 percent girls in the entire sample. The researchers discovered that 14-15 year old guys, particularly those from higher socioeconomic strata, were more focused

on peer groups, but girls of the same age preferred dyadic connections. Boys have more freedom of movement in peer groups than girls, and they are more likely to be seen in public with their peer groups. It was also discovered that 13-year-old females from the upper and medium socioeconomic groups devote as much time alone as they do with a consistent buddy. Surprisingly, the researchers discovered that teenage females from lower social strata received the most parental attention about peer relationships.

2.3.3 Education

A research was conducted by Jack Gladys Uzezi and Gamnjoh Dennis Deya to investigate the link between peer group impact and academic success of secondary school chemistry students in certain chosen secondary schools in Taraba State's Jalingo city. The survey-Causal-Comparative research design was used in the study, and a sample of 120 students was selected using a random stratified procedure, with an equal number of male and female students. In order to answer the study questions, the data were analyzed using means and standard deviation, and the t-test and Person Product Moment Correlation were employed to assess the hypotheses.

The data revealed that the majority of students, around 82.5 percent, belong to a peer group, that most peer groups fight for excellent grades in chemistry, and that males compete more than girls. Students in peer groups constantly complete assignments together and support each other with academic challenges; their friends help them improve their chemistry grades; students always answer any chemistry assignment provided to them; and students always revise together before chemistry examinations and tests. It was noted that peer flock impacted the achievement of students who belonged to one versus those who did not belong to one because it required them to be punctual to chemistry classes, study chemistry together after class, contend for excellent academic performance, help each other with academic challenges, and revise chemistry together after class before the test. The findings revealed that there was a difference in academic success between pupils who belonged to soldiers and those who did not belong to military.

2.3.4 Socio-economic Status

Zeijl, Te Poel, du Bois-Reymond, Ravesloot, and Meulman (2000) undertook a research to evaluate how young adults interact with their parents and friends in their spare time. The study included 927 Dutch kids from various socioeconomic backgrounds. There were 50.8 percent males and 49.8 percent girls in the entire sample. The researchers discovered that 14-15-year-old guys, particularly those from better socioeconomic strata, were more focused on peer groups, whereas girls of the same age preferred dyadic connections. The researchers found that 13-year-old girls from higher and middle social classes were single-friendship kids while girls from lower social classes encountered the most parental attention concerning friends' contacts meaning the girls spend much time alone compared to being with a steady friend. High status groups were more influential than low-status groups. High status groups were observed to be more visible and closely connected with behavior modification. They also provided greater advantages than low status organizations, so people in these groups were more driven to keep their status and obtain the benefits that came with it. This implies they spend as much time alone as they do with a consistent buddy. Surprisingly, the researchers discovered that teenage girls from lower socioeconomic levels received more parental attention about peer interactions than girls from higher social groups.

2.3.5 Locus of Control

Damal Nasution and Ralf Ostermark (2012) of Abu Akademi University investigated the impact of societal influences, locus of control, and professional dedication on audit judgements in Indonesia. The experimental technique was employed. In a significant power distance and low individualistic culture, social forces alter auditors' assessments, according to the findings. Auditors who are subjected to inappropriate social influences make decisions that breach their integrity and professionalism. It was also shown that auditors' assessment might be influenced by locus of control and multidimensionality of professional commitment.

Eileen Ahlin and Maria Joao (2015) investigated whether several mesosystem factors (family management practices, peer relationships, neighborhood setting, and person level traits) are connected with an internal locus of control orientation at Penn State Hantsburg Towson University. Participating were 1,076 teenagers aged 9 to 19 from 78 Chicago neighborhoods.

According to the data, family directional plots were more important predictors of an internal locus of control than peers, neighborhood discourses, or individual traits.

Dustin. P. and Jonathan S. (2014) investigated locus of control and psychological health at Eastern Kentucky University by separating the assessment of internal and exterior factors. A self-report survey was administered to 577 university students through an online data gathering method. 170 men and 407 women between the ages of 17 and 59 were included. The findings revealed that the external locus of control predicted a distinct variety in sadness, self-esteem, and stress. The internal locus of control was discovered to have no unequalled relationship with ordinary events that were not under one's control having a significant influence on psychological health.

2.4 Reflective Comments on Literature Review

Following the studies discussed, it can be concluded that peer influence is rampant in females than males. Peer influence affects youths of the ages 15-25 years mostly and it affects a youth's perception and adherence. At development teens' years, friends are reasonably even more valuable than the guardians, instructors and counselors. The compeer-pressured conclusions of youths can have long permanent outcomes which may be positive or negative (Coleman, 1966).

2.5 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework helped outline the theory that will interpret the research problem under study which in this case is to understand why youths are dropping out of church and does peer pressure act as a factor of how youths perceive and adhere to church worship of a Christian youth.

2.5.1 Attribution Theory

The attribution theory was formulated by Fritz Heider (1920), He inferred that people notice, compare and interpret actions which are elucidated as either internal (personal) or external (situational) attributions. An internal attribution is formed when the origin of a given action is assigned to a person's mood, personality, ability, efforts, disposition or attitudes. In an external

attribution the origin of a given action is seen as the task, luck or other people that the person exhibiting the behavior does so because of the social environment one is.

An individual may watch other peers enjoy serving and being committed in church activities, an individual will emulate them because youths are motivated to conform as a result of their desire to be liked and accepted. The two types of attribution give different outcomes of the person engaging in a behavior. The importance of making the attributions is to attain mental stability over one's context by interpreting and comprehend the causes behind natural events. Weiner's attribution theory can be classified into stable/unstable, internal or external locus of control and controllable or uncontrollable variables.

Thiebut, and Riecken (1955) participated in a project of high status students that were compared to freshman students with low status, where they were requested to help in a scenario. Students of elevated status were internally motivated while low status students were externally motivated to help. Lepper and Green (1973) stated a child's performance can be increased by causing them to make internal attribution for high self-esteem that brings success when one visions themselves as responsible for the success and blames others for their failures on external factors. Though some of the critics of attribution theory are that it assumes people as rational and systematic intellectuals hence this theory is categorized as being robotic and reductionist. It also fails to yield other factors such as historical, social and cultural into account which may shape the cause of attribution.

2.5.2 Social Comparison Theory

Leon Festinger in (1954) was the one who initially proposed this theory. The theory interprets the way people measure their own views and capabilities by comparing themselves to others. This is done in order to determine self by rating their own beliefs, attitudes and competence in comparison with others.

Self-evaluation is one of the measures of social comparison, according to Thornton and Arrowood (1966). People will flock toward a comparison mark that is similar to them. They may ascribe meaning to, distort, or overlook the facts amplified by social comparison in order to

favorably picture oneself and advance their self-improvement aspirations. Wills (1981) defined downward comparison as a protective disposition employed by a person to self-evaluate by comparing oneself to someone worse off. The individual may also make an ascending comparison by comparing oneself to someone who has it better than them..

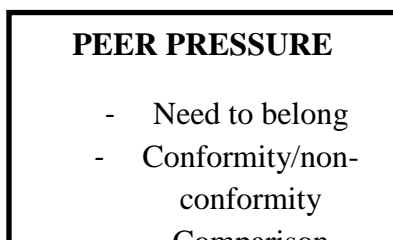
A study was done that used students who were granted an extra points program dependent on chance and discovered that the productivity of some students improved while the performance of others remained the same. This resulted in the inference that there was a mental impression of a disdain for lower quality, which was more psychologically significant, particularly when the students were of high rank.

Deutsch and Krauss argued that people seek out those who are not like them in order to retain self-awareness. Conversely, Goethals and Darley explained that a person's values more highly comparing those who have the same features, talents, or viewpoints in order to acquire confidence for moralism; however, those who are not identical in related aspects are regarded more highly when stating one's convictions.

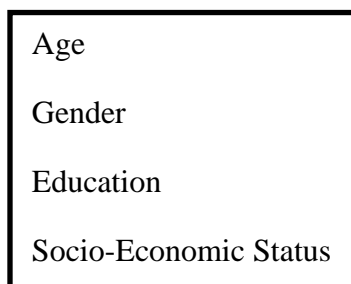
2.6 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is an analysis research technique that assists the researcher in developing and communicating a knowledge of the topic under inquiry (Roberts, 2011). The relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable was explained in the conceptual framework.

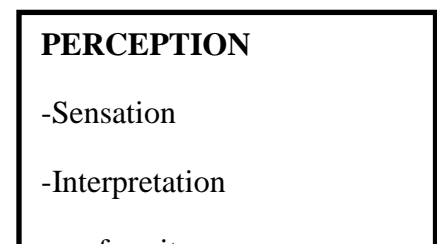
Independent



Confounding



Dependent variable



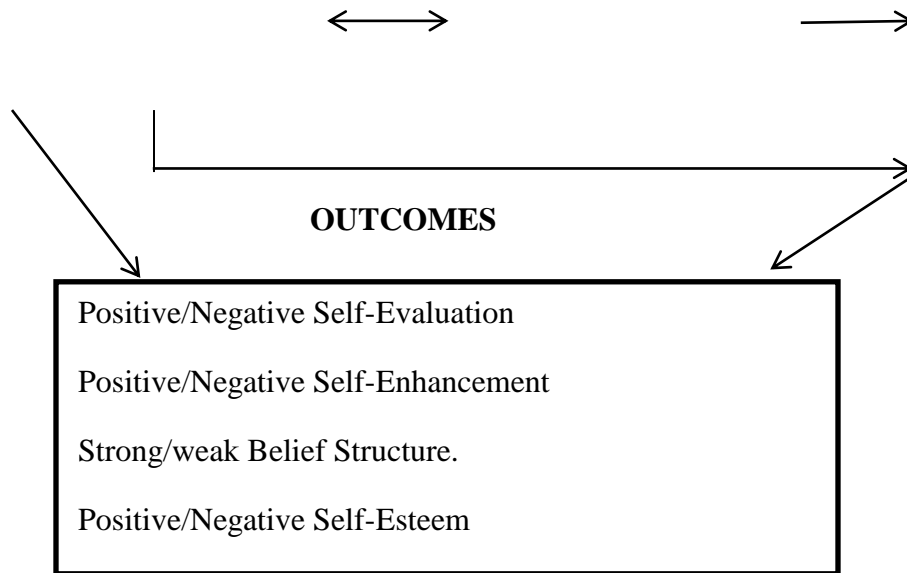


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The researcher in this chapter focused on the techniques used to compile data in defending the topic of research. These ranged from the research design, where the study took place, the specific population targeted to pick a sample size from there, and the instruments used to collect data.

3.1 Research Design

The study utilized the case study research model, which helped investigate the concept of peer pressure in-depth. This design helped narrow the idea of peer pressure and how it influences

perception and adherence, for peer pressure affects many aspects of a youth's life. This study targeted subjective research to gain a comprehensive understanding of peer pressure's influence on perception and adherence. It also focused on quantitative analysis that provided an approach to statistical data. It took place in the form of tabulations and findings that were descriptive.

3.2 Location of the Study

The researcher studied Kasarani constituency, County Assembly Mwiki Ward, roughly 17km from CBD, the Nairobi city. It is located 5kms off Thika road. The county assembly ward has a population of approximately 39,156, 17791 of the people are youth's data retrieved from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). The majority of the people residing in Mwiki come from central small businesses. It is a middle-income area, low food prices, transport is also pocket friendly, considering that there is a railway line passing through and train transport is accessible, and there is plenty of water. Mwiki has many churches in every street, yet the youths are in drug abuse without bothering about the morality of the society. This study focused on the different denominations of the area to represent the population of the site.

3.3 Target Population

The study picked out the 250 youths of Nairobi County, Mwiki ward who attend the churches of Mwiki who are of the ages of 15-25 years. It also targeted boys and girls who were Christians. The study targeted 20 parents/caregivers of the youths and 10 youth leaders and pastors.

3.4 Sample Size

This study used Cochran's sample size formula which was appropriate for the population mentioned. The study used a 95% confidence level which its Z value is 1.96 per the normal table.

Table 1: Target population and sample size

Target Population	Estimated Sample Size		Totals	
	Age	Gender		
		Female	Male	
Youths	15-25	125	125	250
Pastors & youth		5	5	10

leaders				
Parent/Caregivers		10	10	20
Total		140	140	280

Source: Researcher

3.5 Sampling Procedure

Each sample was selected through stratified sampling for the study's goal, which allowed the researcher to make a selection equivalent to the actual life population of the particular subgroup, that is, the youths, who were within a greater population. The subjects were initially grouped into different classifications of gender and age. The researcher then inconstantly selected the final from the diverse defined divisions to ensure a well spherical sample.

The researcher also selected the parents/caregivers and youth pastors and leaders through purposive sampling because they are around the youths and have knowledge of some characteristics and behaviors youths show regarding peer influence. Then the researcher grouped them into the different classifications of gender and age.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

The principal instruments employed for collecting information included; interviews that were conducted one on one. The researcher used the interview schedule in conducting interviews with the selected parents/caregivers and youth leaders/pastors while filling interview transcripts. Questionnaires were of closed-ended questions. The questionnaire was designed into four main parts: the demographic section as section A, which took care of the confounding variables (age, gender, education, and socio-economic status). The other areas addressed the conceptual issues that included; perception, adherence, and locus of control, which were connected to the issues identified in the literature review's second chapter Julian Rotter provided the researcher with the locus of control tool (1966). The attachment to God inventory (AGI) in section B is a 24-question evaluation that Clark, Brennan, and Shaver devised in 1988 to assess evasive action and frightened commitment to God.

Focus group discussions were semi-structured interviews led by a skilled moderator that took between 60-90 minutes. It involved eight people on average. All these instruments were standardized for the validity purposes of the study.

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

In focus group discussions, the researcher had a list of questions that guided the conversation, and the group had 8 participants who targeted both genders. The FGD groups were three; research assistants of the same gender led one for each gender and another for combined genders. The researcher was a passive member in the groups as she took notes on the questions asked. Questionnaires were given to the youths in the church for filling and returned on the same day. The researcher engaged the parents/ caregivers and youth leaders and pastors in a one-on-one interview governed by the list while creating interview scripts and was involved in sample recruitment, handing out questionnaires, and collecting the filled that the researcher was responsible for data entry.

3.8 Data Analysis

The researcher gathered and arranged data, which was then explored with quantitative data and examined using descriptive statistical data (measures of central tendency and measures of variation). The data was processed by the researcher using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SSPS). The use of frequencies, percentages, and charts was among them. The researcher described and presented the findings in quantitative formats.

The first objective probed the level to which peer influence affects the perception of church worship for Christian youth. The second objective investigated the degree to which peer pressure influences adherence of church worship in a Christian was analyzed by the researcher through a two-way chi-square. This helped to reject the null hypothesis. Through multiple regressions, the study saw which factors were influential in perception and adherence. The researcher analyzed the third objective through three ways: the chi-square method, which tested the strength of association of perception and commitment of church worship of Christian youths faced with peer pressure. The test of independence assessed whether an association existed amongst the independent and dependent variables.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

In this research, the researcher effectively addressed the ethical considerations aspect. The researcher involved voluntary participation of respondents where no one was forced to participate. There was no use of offensive, biased, or other unacceptable languages in the institution of the questionnaire and interview questions. The researcher assured the secrecy anonymity of respondents was put into preeminent importance.

In this study, there was recognition of works of other authors stated in any part of the study using the APA referencing system. The researcher avoided any form of biasness throughout the research. The researcher obtained informed approval and regarded the confidentiality of the responders as she tried to prevent harm to the participants.

3.9 Validity and Reliability

To assess the reliability of research devices used, the researcher used test and re-test techniques. Before fieldwork, the proposal of this study was piloted to establish the validity and reliability of instruments. A sample of 30 youths was randomly selected to pilot the questionnaires and the personality test (Locus of control). The researcher analyzed the data intending to establish whether the youths understood the questions rose. It also helped to test whether the questions were in any way discriminating against the youths. The authenticity of the questionnaires was gauged using SPSS to decide Cronbach's reliability coefficient.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the data was collected through interviews was quantitatively analysed. The study had three objectives. The first objective was to probe the extent to which peer pressure affects perception of church worship for Christian youths in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County. The second objective was to examine the extent to which peer pressure influences commitment to church worship for the youth Christians in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County while the third objective was to determine the relationship between perception and commitment to church worship by youths in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County. Two-way and three-way Chi-square on association between pairs

of variables and the Cramer's V on the strength of the association was used in carrying out the analysis.

4.1 Summary of the Descriptive Statistics

Table 2: Summary of the Descriptive statistics

Variables	Observations	M	SD	MIN	MAX
Gender	212	.5519	.4985	0	1
Age	212	2.4387	.9594	1	4
Education	212	3.1887	.8274	1	5
Family size	208	2.0096	.5897	1	3
Residency	208	1.6394	.8791	1	5
Socioeconomic status	200	2.4250	1.2337	1	5
Close friends	212	1.6274	.8074	1	3
Friend's age	195	2.5589	.93078	1	4
Church	197	2.3706	1.5517	1	5
Attend Sunday school	204	1.1814	.3863	1	2
Age started Sunday school	179	1.3073	.5614	1	3
Peer pressure	212	15.2594	4.1823	1	3
Perception	212	4.1557	3.5169	1	3
Commitment	212	8.6887	4.5766	1	3

Table 2 presents the total observations which were 212. Variables with fewer observations imply non-response on the specific questions. Since the data is ordinal in nature, the mean and standard deviations have no statistical meaning. The only sections that have statistical meaning, and which this research seeks to delve into, are the minimum and maximum values and the number of observations as interpreted above. Gender was measured as a dummy variable with 0 and 1 standing for male and female respectively. Age was measured as a categorical variable with 1, 2, 3, and 4 representing the 15-18, 19-21, 22-24, and ≥ 25 years respectively. Education was measured as a categorical variable with 1, 2, 3, and 4 representing the primary, secondary, college, and university levels of study respectively. Regarding family size, 1, 2, and 3 represent small, medium and large family sizes respectively. For residency, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 represent

parents, single parent, relatives, guardians, and orphan respectively. Church was measured as a categorical variable with 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 representing the Deliverance, PCEA, AIC, SDA, and Catholic respectively.

Socioeconomic status is measured as a categorical variable with 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 representing less than 10,000, 10,000-55,000, 56,000-75,000, 76,000-100,000, and $\geq 100,000$ respectively. Close friends as a variable was measured as a categorical one with 1, 2, and 3 representing none, few, and many close friends respectively. Friends' age was measured as a categorical variable with 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 representing the 15-18, 19-21, 22-24, and ≥ 25 years respectively. Attended Sunday school is measured as a dummy with 1 and 2 standing for *yes* and *no* respectively. Age started Sunday school is categorical with 1, 2 and 3 representing the 3-6, 7-10, and 11-13 years respectively.

Peer pressure is measured as a categorical variable with 1, 2 and 3 representing spoken and unspoken peer pressure respectively. Perception is measured as a categorical with 1, 2, and 3 standing for negative perception, partial perception, and positive perception respectively. Commitment is similarly categorical with 1, 2, and 3 representing low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment respectively.

The essence of the summary statistics was to indicate that how coding of the data was done and that the subsequent transfer of the data from questionnaires to the database for analysis was devoid of errors that could have led to outliers.

4.2 Analysis of Demographic Information

Table 3: Variation between peer pressure, gender and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
Unspoken	Gender	Negative	Partial	Positive
	Male	36.4%	46.2%	33.3%
	Female	63.6%	53.8%	66.7%
Total (Respondents)		77	13	6
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 3, 36.4%, 46.2%, and 33.3% of males experiencing the negative, partial, and positive perception were also experiencing the unspoken type of peer pressure. In contrast, 63.6%, 53.8%, and 66.7% of females experiencing the same levels of perception were equally experiencing the spoken type of peer pressure. The spoken peer pressure had 77, 13, and 6 responses respectively for the negative, partial, and positive perception.

Table 4: Variation between peer pressure, gender and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative	Partial	Positive
Uninfluenced	Gender			
	Male	44.4%	53.3%	63.6%
	Female	55.6%	46.7%	36.4%
Total (Respondents)		18	15	11
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 4, 44.4%, 53.3%, and 63.6% of males experiencing the negative, partial, and positive perception respectively were experiencing the uninfluenced peer pressure compared to 55.6%, 46.7%, and 36.4% of females who experienced the same levels of perception and the uninfluenced peer pressure respectively. There were 18, 15, and 11 respondents who experienced the negative, partial, and positive perception respectively.

Table 5: Variation between peer pressure, gender and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative	Partial	Positive
Spoken	Gender			
	Male	44.4%	38.5%	69.2%
	Female	55.6%	61.5%	30.8%
Total (Respondents)		27	13	13
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 5, 44.4%, 38.5%, and 69.2% of males who experienced the negative, partial, and positive perception respectively also experienced the spoken peer pressure compared to 55.6%, 61.5%, and 30.8% of females who experienced the same levels of perception and the unspoken pressure. There were 27, 13, and 13 respondents for the negative, partial, and the positive perception respectively.

Table 6: Variation between peer pressure, gender and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Unspoken	Gender			
	Male	35.0%	37.5%	38.2%
	Female	65.0%	62.5%	61.8%
Total Respondents		40	24	34
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 6, 35.0%, 37.5%, and 38.2% of males exhibiting low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship manifested the unspoken peer pressure compared 65.0%, 62.5%, and 61.8% of females who exhibited the same levels of commitment and also manifested the unspoken peer pressure. There were 40, 24, and 34 respondents respectively who exhibited the low commitment, non-commitment, and high levels of commitment respectively.

Table 7: Variation between peer pressure, gender and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Uninfluenced	Gender			
	Male	60.0%	22.2%	63.4%
	Female	40.0%	77.8%	36.4%
Total Respondents		15	9	22

Total (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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In Table 7, 60.0%, 22.2%, and 63.4% of males exhibiting low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship manifested the uninfluenced peer pressure compared to 40.0%, 77.8%, 36.4% respectively of females who exhibited the same levels of commitment and the uninfluenced peer pressure respectively. There were 15, 9, and 22 respondents who exhibited low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively.

Table 8: Variation between peer pressure, gender and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Spoken	Gender			
	Male	36.4%	40.0%	58.6%
	Female	63.6%	60.0%	41.4%
Total Respondents		11	10	29
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 8, 36.4%, 40.0%, and 58.6% of males exhibiting low commitment, non-commitment, and high commitment to church worship manifested the spoken peer pressure compared to 63.6%, 60.0%, and 41.4% of females exhibited the same levels of commitment respectively and manifested the spoken peer pressure. There were 11, 10, and 29 respondents respectively who manifested low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively.

Table 9: Variation between peer pressure, age and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative perception	Partial perception	Positive perception
Unspoken	Age			
	15-18 years	9.1%	15.4%	16.7%

	19-21 years	42.9%	53.8%	33.3%
	22-24 years	27.3%	23.1%	33.3%
	≥25 years	20.8%	7.7%	16.7%
Total Respondents		77	13	6
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 9, majority of the respondents aged between 15-18 years, 16.7%, had positive perception to church worship and manifested the unspoken peer pressure while the minority had negative perception towards church worship at 9.1%. Respondents aged between 19-21 years who manifested the unspoken peer pressure were majority for the category of partial perception at 53.8%, followed by 42.9%, and 33.3% respectively. Respondents aged between 22-24 years who manifested the unspoken peer pressure were majority for the category of positive perception at 33.3% followed by 27.3%, and 23.1% respectively. Respondents aged 25 years and above who manifested the unspoken peer pressure were the majority for the category of negative perception at 20.8% followed by 16.7% and 7.7% respectively.

Table 10: Variation between peer pressure, age and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative perception	Partial perception	Positive perception
Uninfluenced	Age			
	15-18 years	27.8%	33.4%	27.3%
	19-21 years	27.8%	33.3%	54.5%
	22-24 years	27.8%	33.3%	9.1%
	≥25 years	16.7%	0.0%	9.1%
Overall Respondents		18	15	11
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 10, there were 27.8%, 33.4%, and 27.3% of respondents aged between 15-18 years who manifested uninfluenced peer pressure and had negative, partial, and positive perception respectively. Another 27.8%, 33.3%, and 54.5% of respondents aged between 19-21 years manifested unspoken peer pressure and the negative, partial, and positive perception respectively. There were another 27.8%, 33.3%, and 9.1% of respondents aged between 22-24

years who experienced manifested the unspoken peer pressure and had the negative, partial, and positive perception respectively. Respondents aged 25 years and above who manifested the uninfluenced peer pressure and had negative, partial and positive perception were 16.7%, 0.0%, and 9.1% respectively. There were 18, 15, and 11 respondents who had the negative, partial, and positive perception respectively.

Table 11: Variation between peer pressure, age and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative perception	Partial perception	Positive perception
Spoken	Age			
	15-18 years	29.6%	7.7%	15.4%
	19-21 years	33.3%	38.5%	53.8%
	22-24 years	22.2%	23.1%	7.7%
	≥25 years	14.8%	30.8%	23.1%
Overall Respondents		27	13	13
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 11, respondents aged between 15-18 years who manifested the spoken peer pressure were 29.6%, 7.7%, and 15.4% respectively for the negative, partial, and positive perception respectively. Those aged between 19-21 years and manifested the spoken peer pressure were 33.3%, 38.5%, and 53.8% for the same categories of perception. Those aged between 22-24 years were 22.2%, 23.1%, and 7.7% for the spoken peer pressure and the same levels of perception. Those aged 25 years and above manifested the spoken peer pressure were 14.8%, 30.8%, and 23.1% respectively for the negative, partial, and positive perception. There were 27, 13, and 13 respondents who had the negative, partial, and positive perception respectively.

Table 12: Variation between peer pressure, age and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Unspoken	Age			

	15-18 years	15.0%	4.2%	8.8%
	19-21 years	40.0%	41.7%	44.1%
	22-24 years	25.0%	33.3%	32.4%
	≥25 years	20.0%	20.8%	14.7%
Overall Respondents		40	24	34
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 12, respondents aged between 15-18 years who manifested the unspoken peer pressure were 15.0%, 4.2%, and 8.8% for the categories of low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship. Those aged between 19-21 years and manifested the unspoken peer pressure were 40.0%, 41.7%, and 44.1% for the same categories of commitment to church worship respectively. Those aged between 22-24 years and manifested the unspoken peer pressure were 25.0%, 33.3%, and 32.4% for the categories of low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment respectively. Those aged 25 years and above manifested the unspoken peer pressure were 20.0%, 20.8%, and 14.7% for the same categories of commitment. There 40, 24, and 34 respondents who manifested low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively.

Table 13: Variation between peer pressure, age and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Uninfluenced	Age			
	15-18 years	40.0%	22.2%	22.7%
	19-21 years	26.7%	11.1%	50.0%
	22-24 years	26.7%	55.6%	13.6%
	≥25 years	6.7%	11.1%	13.6%
Overall Respondents		15	9	22
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 13, respondents aged between 15-18 years who manifested the uninfluenced peer pressure were 40.0%, 22.2%, and 22.7% respectively for low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively. Those aged between 19-21 years and manifested the uninfluenced peer pressure were 26.7%, 11.1%, and 50.0% respectively for low

commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively. Those aged between 22-24 years and manifested the uninfluenced peer pressure were 26.7%, 55.6%, and 13.6% for the three categories of commitment to church worship. Those aged 25 years and above exhibited the uninfluenced peer pressure were 6.7%, 11.1%, and 13.6% for the three categories of commitment to church worship. There were 15, 9, and 12 respondents respectively for low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment respectively.

Table 14: Variation between peer pressure, age and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Spoken	Age			
	15-18 years	9.1%	20.0%	24.1%
	19-21 years	18.2%	50.0%	41.4%
	22-24 years	36.4%	20.0%	13.8%
	≥25 years	36.4%	10.0%	20.7%
Overall Respondents		11	10	29
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 14, respondents aged between 15-18 years who manifested spoken peer pressure were 9.15, 20.0%, and 24.1% respectively for low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively. Those aged between 19-21 years and manifested the spoken peer pressure were 18.2%, 50.0%, and 41.4% respectively for the three categories of commitment. Those aged between 22-24 years and manifested the spoken peer pressure were 36.4%, 20.0%, and 13.8% respectively for the three categories of commitment. Those aged 25 years and above manifested the spoken peer pressure were 36.4%, 10.0%, and 20.7% respectively. There were 11, 10, and 29 respondents respectively for the low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively.

Table 15: Variation between peer pressure, education and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative	Partial	Positive
Unspoken	Education			

	Primary	1.3%	0.0%	16.7%
	Secondary	15.6%	46.2%	0.0%
	College	40.3%	23.1%	33.3%
	University	42.9%	30.8%	50.0%
Overall Respondents		77	13	6
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 15, the respondents in primary school who manifested the unspoken peer pressure were 1.3%, 0.0%, and 16.7% respectively for negative, partial, and positive perception respectively. Those in secondary school and manifested the unspoken peer pressure were 15.6%, 46.2%, and 0.0% respectively for the three categories of perception. Those in college who exhibited the unspoken peer pressure were 40.3%, 23.1%, and 33.3% respectively for the three categories of perception. Those at the university level who manifested the unspoken peer pressure were 42.9%, 30.8%, and 50.0% respectively for the negative, partial, and positive perception. There were 77, 13, and 6 respondents respectively for the three categories of perception.

Table 16: Variation between peer pressure, education and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative	Partial	Positive
Uninfluenced	Education			
	Primary	11.1%	0.0%	18.2%
	Secondary	22.2%	33.4%	27.3%
	College	38.9%	33.3%	45.5%
	University	27.8%	33.3%	9.1%
Overall Respondents		18	15	11
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 16, respondents in primary school who exhibited the uninfluenced peer pressure were 11.1%, 0.0%, and 18.2% respectively for the negative, partial, and positive peer pressure. Those in secondary and exhibited the uninfluenced peer pressure were 22.2%, 33.4%, and 27.3% respectively for the three categories of perception. Those in college and manifested uninfluenced peer pressure were 38.9%, 33.3%, and 45.5% respectively compared to those in university who

were 27.8%, 33.3%, and 9.1% respectively for negative, partial, and positive perception respectively. There were 18, 15, and 11 respondents respectively for the three categories of peer pressure.

Table 17: Variation between peer pressure, education and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative	Partial	Positive
Spoken	Education			
	Primary	3.7%	7.7%	7.7%
	Secondary	22.2%	7.7%	0.0%
	College	48.1%	38.5%	69.2%
	University	25.9%	46.2%	23.1%
Overall Respondents		27	13	13
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 17, respondents in primary school who manifested the spoken peer pressure were 3.7%, 7.7%, and 7.7% respectively for the negative, partial, and positive perception. Those in secondary school who manifested the spoken peer pressure were 22.2%, 7.7%, and 0.0% respectively for the three categories of perception. Those in college and manifested spoken peer pressure were 48.1%, 38.5%, and 69.2% respectively. Those in university and exhibited spoken peer pressure were 25.9%, 46.2%, and 23.1% respectively. There were 27, 13, and 13 respondents respectively for the negative, partial, and positive peer pressure respectively.

Table 18: Variation between peer pressure, education and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Unspoken	Education			
	Primary	2.5%	0.0%	2.9%
	Secondary	17.5%	16.7%	20.7%
	College	27.5%	50.0%	38.2%
	University	52.3%	33.3%	38.2%
Overall Respondents		40	24	34
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 18, respondents in primary school who reported unspoken peer pressure were 2.5%, 0.0%, and 2.9% respectively for the low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively. Those in secondary school who experienced unspoken peer

pressure were 17.5%, 16.7%, and 20.7% for the three categories of commitment respectively. Those in college and reported unspoken peer pressure were 27.5%, 50.0%, and 38.2% for the three categories of commitment. Those in university were 52.3%, 33.3%, and 38.2% respectively for the three categories of commitment. The total respondents were 40, 24, and 43 respectively for the three categories of commitment.

Table 19: Variation between peer pressure, education and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Uninfluenced	Education			
	Primary	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%
	Secondary	33.4%	22.2%	22.7%
	College	33.3%	66.7%	36.4%
	University	33.3%	11.1%	22.7%
Total Respondents		15	9	22
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 19, respondents in primary school who reported uninfluenced peer pressure were 0.0%, 0.0%, and 18.2% respectively for low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively. Those in secondary school and reported uninfluenced peer pressure were 33.4%, 22.2%, and 22.7% respectively for the three categories of commitment. Those in college and reported uninfluenced peer pressure were 33.3%, 66.7%, and 36.4% respectively for the three categories of commitment to church worship. Those in university and reported uninfluenced peer pressure were 33.3%, 11.1%, and 22.7% respectively for low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively.

Table 20: Variation between peer pressure, education and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Spoken	Education			

	Primary	18.2%	0.0%	3.4%
	Secondary	9.1%	0.0%	17.2%
	College	45.5%	60.0%	51.7%
	University	27.3%	40.0%	27.6%
Total Respondents		11	10	29
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 20, respondents in primary school who exhibited the spoken peer pressure were 18.2%, 0.0%, and 3.4% for low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively. Those in secondary school who manifested the spoken peer pressure were 9.1%, 0.0%, and 17.2% for the low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively. Those in college and reported the spoken peer pressure were 45.5%, 60.0%, and 51.7% respectively for the three categories of commitment. Those in university and reported spoken peer pressure were 27.3%, 40.0%, and 27.6% respectively for low commitment, non-committal, and high-commitment to church worship. There were 11, 10, and 29 respondents for the three categories of commitment to church worship respectively.

Table 21: Variation between peer pressure, family size and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative	Partial	Positive
Unspoken	Family size			
	Small	19.5%	15.4%	0.0
	Medium	59.7%	61.5%	60.0%
	Large	20.8%	23.1%	40.0%
Total Respondents		77	13	5
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 21, respondents from the small size who reported the unspoken peer pressure were 19.5%, 15.4%, and 0.0% respectively for the negative, partial, and positive categories of perception. Respondents from the medium family size who reported unspoken peer pressure were 59.7%, 61.5%, and 60.0% for the negative, partial, and positive perception. Those from the large family size who exhibited the unspoken peer pressure were 20.8%, 23.1%, and 40.0%

respectively for the three categories of perception. There were 77, 13, and 5 respondents for the three categories of perception.

Table 22: Variation between peer pressure, family size, and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative	Partial	Positive
Uninfluenced	Family size			
	Small	16.7%	20.0%	9.1%
	Medium	55.6%	73.3%	72.7%
	Large	27.7%	6.7%	18.2%
Total Respondents		18	15	11
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 22, respondents from the small family size who exhibited the uninfluenced peer pressure comprised of 16.7%, 20.0%, and 9.1% respectively for the negative, partial, and positive peer pressure. Those from the medium family structure and who reported the uninfluenced peer pressure was 55.6%, 73.3%, and 72.7% respectively compared to those from the large family size who were 27.7%, 6.7%, and 18.2% for the three categories of perception.

Table 23: Variation between peer pressure, family size and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative	Partial	Positive
Spoken	Family size			
	Small	14.8%	15.4%	23.1%
	Medium	74.1%	76.9%	61.5%
	Large	11.1%	7.7%	15.4%
Total Respondents		27	13	13
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 23, respondents from the small family size who exhibited the spoken peer pressure were 14.8%, 15.4%, and 23.1% for the negative, partial, and positive perception respectively. Those from the medium family structure who reported the spoken peer pressure were 74.1%, 76.9%,

and 61.5% respectively for the three categories of perception compared to 11.1%, 7.7%, and 15.4% from the large family size respectively.

Table 24: Variation between peer pressure, family size and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Unspoken	Family size			
	Small	17.5%	17.4%	18.2%
	Medium	62.5%	56.5%	60.6%
	Large	20.0%	26.1%	21.2%
Total Respondents		40	23	33
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 24, the respondents from the small family size who reported unspoken peer pressure and had low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship were 17.5%, 17.4%, and 18.2% respectively. Those from the medium family size and reported unspoken peer pressure were 62.5%, 56.5%, and 60.6% for the three categories of commitment. Those from the large family size and reported the unspoken peer pressure were 20.0%, 26.1%, and 21.2% respectively for the low commitment, non-commitment and high commitment respectively. There were 40, 23, and 33 respondents on the three categories of commitment.

Table 25: Variation between peer pressure, family size and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Uninfluenced	Family size			
	Small	6.7%	22.2%	23.8%
	Medium	86.7%	55.6%	61.9%
	Large	6.6%	22.2%	14.3%
Total Respondents		15	9	21
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 25, respondents from the small family size who reported the uninfluenced peer pressure were 6.7%, 22.2%, and 23.8% respectively for low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment respectively. Those from the medium family size who reported the uninfluenced

peer pressure were 86.7%, 55.6%, and 61.9% respectively for the three categories of commitment respectively. Those from the large family structure and reported uninfluenced peer pressure were 6.6%, 22.2%, and 14.3% for the three categories of commitment respectively. There were 15, 9, and 21 respondents for the low commitment, medium commitment, and high commitment respectively.

Table 26: Variation between peer pressure, family size and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Spoken	Family size			
	Small	9.1%	10.0%	24.1%
	Medium	81.8%	80.0%	62.1%
	Large	9.1%	10.0%	13.8%
Total Respondents		11	10	29
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 26, respondents from the small family size who reported spoken peer pressure were 9.1%, 10.0%, and 24.1% respectively for low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship compared to 81.8%, 80.0%, and 62.1% respectively who reported the spoken peer pressure for the three categories of commitment respectively. Those from the large family structure were 9.1%, 10.0%, and 13.8% respectively for the three categories of commitment to church worship. There were 11, 10, and 29 respondents respectively for low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship respectively.

Table 27: Variation between peer pressure, residence and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception

Unspoken	Residence	Negative	Partial	Positive
	Both parents	59.2%	53.8%	66.7%
	Single parent	28.9%	38.5%	16.7%
	Relatives	7.9%	7.7%	16.6%
	Guardians	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Orphan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents		76	13	6
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 27, respondents living with both parents who reported the unspoken peer pressure comprised of 59.2%, 53.8%, and 66.7% respectively for the three independent categories of perception which are negative perception, partial perception, and positive perception respectively. Those from single parents comprised of 28.9%, 38.5%, and 16.7% respectively which those living with relatives comprised of 7.9%, 7.7%, and 16.6% respectively. Those living with guardians and reported the unspoken peer pressure were 3.9%, 0.0%, and 0.0% respectively for the three categories of perception. No orphaned respondent reported unspoken and any of the categories of perception.

Table 28: Variation between peer pressure, residence and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
Uninfluenced	Residence	Negative	Partial	Positive
	Both parents	58.8%	60.0%	45.5%
	Single parent	29.4%	26.7%	27.3%
	Relatives	11.8%	0.0%	18.2%
	Guardians	0.0%	6.7%	9.0%
	Orphan	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%
Total Respondents		17	15	11
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 28, respondents living with both parents and reported uninfluenced peer pressure comprised 58.8%, 60.0%, and 45.5% respectively for the negative, partial, and positive

categories of perception. Those from single parents comprised of 29.4%, 26.7%, and 27.3% respectively while those living with relatives comprised of 11.8%, 0.0%, and 18.2% respectively. Respondents living with guardians comprised of 0.0%, 6.7%, and 9.0% respectively compared to the 0.0%, 6.6%, and 0.0% respectively for orphaned respondents across the three categories of perception.

Table 29: Variation between peer pressure, residence and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative	Partial	Positive
Spoken	Both parents	52.0%	46.2%	61.5%
	Single parent	32.0%	38.5%	23.1%
	Relatives	8.0%	15.3%	7.7%
	Guardians	8.0%	0.0%	7.7%
	Orphan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents		25	13	13
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 29, respondents living with both parents who reported the spoken peer pressure comprised of 52.0%, 46.2%, and 61.5% respectively of the negative, partial, and positive perception respectively compared to 32.0%, 38.5%, and 23.1% respectively of respondents living with single parents. Those living with relatives comprised of 8.0%, 0.0%, and 7.7% respectively for the three categories of perception compared with 8.0%, 0.0%, and 7.7% respectively who live with guardians. No orphaned respondent exhibited spoken peer pressure across the three categories of perception.

Table 30: Variation between peer pressure, residence and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Unspoken	Residence			
	Both parents	65.0%	70.8%	39.4%
	Single parent	25.0%	16.7%	45.5%
	Relatives	7.5%	8.3%	9.1%
	Guardians	2.5%	4.2%	3.0%
	Orphan	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Total Respondents		40	24	33
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 30 presents the results on the variation between unspoken peer pressure, residence as confounding variable and commitment to church worship. Of the respondents who reported unspoken peer pressure across the low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment to church worship, 65.0%, 70.8%, and 39.4% were living with both parents compared to 25.0%, 16.7%, and 45.5% living with single parents, 7.5%, 8.3%, and 9.1% living with relatives, 2.5%, 4.2%, and 3.0% living with guardians, and 0.0%, 0.0%, and 3.0% who were orphaned respectively. There were 40, 24, and 33 respondents respectively who reported unspoken peer pressure across the three levels of commitment to church worship.

Table 31: Variation between peer pressure, residence and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Uninfluenced	Residence			
	Both parents	53.3%	50.0%	59.1%
	Single parent	46.7%	0.0%	22.7%
	Relatives	0.0%	25.5%	13.6%
	Guardians	0.0%	12.5%	4.6%
	Orphan	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%
Total Respondents		15	8	22
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 31 presents the results on the variation between uninfluenced peer pressure and residence across the three categories of commitment to church worship. Respondents living with both parents comprised of 53.3%, 50.0%, and 59.1% respectively compared to those living with single parents who comprised of 46.7%, 0.0%, and 22.7% respectively. Respondents living with relatives comprised of 0.0%, 25.5%, and 13.6% respectively while those living with guardians comprised of 0.0%, 12.5%, and 4.6% respectively. Orphaned respondents comprised of 0.0%, 12.5%, and 0.0% respectively. There were 15, 8, and 22 respondents spread out across the three levels of commitment respectively.

Table 32: Variation between peer pressure, residence and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Spoken	Both parents	36.4%	70.0%	48.1%
	Single parent	36.4%	20.0%	37.0%
	Relatives	9.1%	10.0%	11.1%
	Guardians	18.2%	0.0%	3.8%
	Orphan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents		11	10	27
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 32 presents the results on the variation between spoken peer pressure and residence across the low, non-committal and high levels of commitment to church worship. Respondents living with both parents comprised of 36.4%, 70.0%, and 48.1% respectively compared to 36.4%, 20.0%, and 37.0% of respondents living with single parents. Respondents living with relatives comprised of 9.1%, 10.0%, and 11.1% respectively while those living with guardians comprised of 18.2%, 0.0%, and 3.8% respectively. There were no orphaned respondents who reported spoken peer pressure across the three categories of commitment to church worship. There were 11, 10, and 27 respondents respectively across the three categories of commitment to church worship.

Table 33: Variation between peer pressure, church attended for worship and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative	Partial	Positive
Unspoken	Church			
	Deliverance	56.8%	66.7%	33.4%
	PCEA	2.7%	8.3%	0.0%
	AIC	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	SDA	12.2%	8.3%	33.3%
	Catholic	17.6%	16.7%	33.3%
Total Respondents		74	12	6
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Table 33, respondents who attend the Deliverance church for worship and reported unspoken peer pressure comprised of 56.8%, 66.7%, and 33.4% respectively for the negative, partial and positive perception respectively. Those who attend PCEA comprised of 2.7%, 8.3%, and 0.0% of the three levels of perception respectively. Respondents who attend AIC comprised of 10.8%, 0.0%, and 0.0% respectively while those who attend SDA were 12.2%, 8.3%, and 33.3% respectively across the negative, partial and positive perception respectively. Those who attend catholic were 17.6%, 16.7%, and 33.3% respectively across the negative, partial and positive categories of perception. The respondents who manifested unspoken peer pressure were distributed as 74, 12, and 6 respectively across the three levels of perception.

Table 34: Variation between peer pressure, church attended for worship and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative	Partial	Positive
Uninfluenced	Church			
	Deliverance	44.4%	41.7%	54.5%
	PCEA	16.7%	16.7%	9.1%
	AIC	5.6%	16.7%	9.1%
	SDA	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Catholic	11.1%	25.0%	27.3%
Total Respondents		18	12	11
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 34 presents the results on the variation between uninfluenced peer pressure and church attended for worship across the negative, partial, and positive categories of perception. Respondents who attend the deliverance church for worship comprised of 44.4%, 41.7%, and 54.5% respectively across the three categories of perception. Respondents who worship at PCEA comprised of 16.7%, 16.7%, and 9.1% respectively. Those who worship at AIC comprised of 5.6%, 16.7%, and 9.1 respectively compared to those worship at SDA who comprised of 22.2%, 0.0%, and 0.0% respectively. Those who worship at Catholic comprised of 11.1%, 25.0%, and 27.3% respectively. The distribution of the respondents across the three categories of perception was 18, 12, and 11 respectively.

Table 35: Variation between peer pressure, church attended for worship and perception

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Perception		
		Negative	Partial	Positive
Spoken	Church			
	Deliverance	32.0%	38.5%	40.0%
	PCEA	20.0%	7.7%	20.0%
	AIC	20.0%	30.8%	30.0%
	SDA	0.0%	23.1%	10.0%
	Catholic	28.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents		25	13	10
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 35 presents the results of the variation between spoken peer pressure and church attended for worship across the negative, partial, and positive categories of perception. Respondents who worship at Deliverance comprised of 32.0%, 38.5%, and 40.0% respectively compared to 20.0%, 7.7%, and 20.0% respectively who worship at PCEA. Those who worship at AIC comprised of 20.0%, 30.8%, and 30.0% respectively across the negative, partial and positive categories of perception. Those who worship at SDA comprised of 0.0%, 23.1%, and 10.0% respectively across the three categories of perception. Those who are Catholics comprised of 28.0%, 0.0%, and 0.0% respectively for the negative, partial, and positive categories of perception. The distribution of the respondents was 25, 13, and 10 respectively for the three categories of perception.

Table 36: Variation between peer pressure, church attended for worship and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Unspoken	Church			
	Deliverance	61.5%	45.8%	61.3%
	PCEA	5.1%	0.0%	3.2%
	AIC	10.3%	4.2%	9.7%
	SDA	10.3%	8.3%	19.4%
	Catholic	12.8%	41.7%	6.5%
Total Respondents		39	24	31
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 36 presents the results on the variation between the unspoken peer pressure and church attended for worship across the low commitment, non-committal and high level of commitment to church worship. Those who worship at Deliverance comprised of 61.5%, 45.8%, and 61.3% respectively. Those who worship at PCEA comprised of 5.1%, 0.0%, and 3.2% respectively. Those who attend worship at AIC comprised of 10.3%, 4.2% and 9.7% respectively across the three categories of commitment. Those who worship at SDA comprised of 10.3%, 8.3% and 19.4% respectively while those who worship at Catholic comprised of 12.8%, 41.7%, and 6.5% respectively. The distribution of the respondents across the three categories of commitment was 39, 24, and 31 for the low commitment, non-committal, and high commitment respectively.

Table 37: Variation between peer pressure, church attended for worship and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Uninfluenced	Church			
	Deliverance	61.5%	14.3%	40.9%
	PCEA	0.0%	42.9%	22.7%
	AIC	23.1%	0.0%	4.5%
	SDA	0.0%	28.6%	9.1%
	Catholic	15.4%	14.3%	22.7%

Total Respondents	13	7	22
Total (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 37 presents the results on the variation between uninfluenced peer pressure and church attended for worship across the three levels of commitment. Respondents who worship at Deliverance comprised of 61.5%, 14.3% and 40.9% respectively. Those who worship at the PCEA comprised of 0.0%, 42.9% and 22.7% respectively. Those who worship at AIC comprised of 23.1%, 0.0%, and 4.5% respectively across the three categories of commitment. Those who worship at SDA comprised of 0.0%, 28.6% and 9.1% respectively while those who attend worship at Catholic comprised of 15.4%, 14.3% and 22.7% respectively. The distribution of the respondents was 13, 7, and 22 respective for the low commitment, non-committal and high commitment to church worship respectively.

Table 38: Variation between peer pressure, church attended and commitment to church worship

Peer pressure	Confounding variable	Commitment		
		Low	Non-committal	High
Spoken	Church			
	Deliverance	45.4%	28.6%	35.7%
	PCEA	18.2%	28.6%	14.3%
	AIC	18.2%	14.2%	32.1%
	SDA	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%
	Catholic	18.2%	28.6%	7.1%
Total Respondents		11	7	28
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 38 presents the results on the variation between spoken peer pressure and church attended for worship across the low commitment, non-committal and high commitment categories. Respondents who worship at Deliverance church comprised of 45.4%, 28.6%, and 35.7% for the low, non-committal and high levels of commitment to church worship. Those who worship at PCEA comprised of 18.2%, 14.2%, and 32.1% while those who worship at AIC comprised of 18.2%, 14.2%, and 32.1% respectively. Those who worship at SDA comprised of 0.0%, 0.0% and 10.7% across the three categories of commitment. Catholics comprised of 18.2%, 28.6% and

7.1% respectively across the low commitment, non-committal and high levels of commitment to church worship. Distribution of the respondents across the three categories of commitment was 11, 7 and 28 respectively.

4.3 Analysis of Association between Peer Pressure and Perception of Church Worship

The first objective sought to probe the extent to which peer pressure affects the perception of church worship for a Christian in youth in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County. This objective was analyzed using the two-way Chi-square.

Factor analysis was used to determine the confounding variables that are the most relevant using the eigenvalue and contribution criterion. Six factors were identified as the most relevant for the study as indicated in *Table 39*. Selected factors had eigenvalues of greater than 1 and had cumulative contribution of 73.91%. The variables selected are “*Gender*”, “*Age*”, “*Educational attainment*”, “*Family size*”, “*Residency*”, and “*Church attended.*”

Table 39: Factor analysis on the most relevant factors

Factor	Eigenvalue	Difference	Proportion
Cumulative			
Gender	2.2606	.837219	0.2055
Age	1.42338	.141841	0.3349
Education	1.28154	.0855158	0.4514
Family size	1.19603	.153962	0.5601
Residence	1.04207	.115679	0.6549
Church	1.00387	.114187	0.7391

The analysis of objective one started by determining how the confounding variables influence perception of the respondents. Perception is categorized into negative, partial and positive perception. Chi-square analysis is carried out to determine how the confounding variables influence each aspect of perception.

Table 40: Chi-square for association between confounding variables, peer pressure, perception and commitment

Confounding variable	Peer pressure			Perception			Commitment		
	Degrees of Freedom (DF)	Chi-square (χ^2)	P-value	Degrees of Freedom (DF)	Chi-Square (χ^2)	P-Value	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square (χ^2)	P-value
Gender	2	3.8146	0.148	2	4.3746	0.112	2	4.4880	0.106
Age	6	10.7921**	0.095	6	3.3009	0.770	6	5.8368	0.442
Education	8	15.5977*	0.049	8	13.3148	0.101	8	12.4966	0.130
Family size	4	2.9079	0.573	4	1.9725	0.741	4	1.9521	0.745
Residence	8	2.1572	0.976	8	5.7916	0.671	8	9.6917	0.287
Church	8	21.7766*	0.005	8	1.3166	0.995	8	17.2624*	0.027

*Note: * and ** mean statistically significant at the 5% and 10% levels of significance*

In Table 40, Chi-square analysis was done to determine the significance of the association between the most relevant confounding variables, peer pressure, perception and commitment to church worship. Age, education and church were found to have numerically significant influence on peer pressure ($\chi^2=10.7921$, $p=0.095$), ($\chi^2=15.5977$, $p=0.049$), and ($\chi^2=21.7766$, $p=0.005$) respectively. The other confounding variables, namely, gender, family size, and residence had no statistically significant influence on peer pressure ($\chi^2=3.8146$, $p=0.148$), ($\chi^2=2.9079$, $p=0.573$), and ($\chi^2=2.1572$, $p=0.976$) respectively.

Gender, age, education, family size, residence, and church had no statistically significant influence on perception ($\chi^2=4.3746$, $p=0.112$), ($\chi^2=3.3009$, $p=0.770$), ($\chi^2=13.3148$, $p=0.101$), ($\chi^2=1.9725$, $p=0.741$), ($\chi^2=5.7916$, $p=0.671$), and ($\chi^2=1.3166$, $p=0.995$) respectively. The type of church attended for worship had statistically significant influence on commitment to church

worship ($\chi^2=17.2624, p=0.027$) at the 5% level of significance. The other confounding variables, namely gender, age, education, family size, and residence had no statistically significant influence on commitment to church worship ($\chi^2=4.4880, p=0.106$), ($\chi^2=5.8368, p=0.442$), ($\chi^2=12.4966, p=0.130$), ($\chi^2=1.9521, p=0.745$), and ($\chi^2=9.6917, p=0.287$) respectively.

Table 41: Chi-Square analysis on the association between peer pressure and perception

<i>Peer pressure</i>	<i>Perception</i>		
	<i>Degrees of Freedom (DF)</i>	<i>Chi-Square Statistic (χ^2)</i>	<i>P-value</i>
	4	26.0980	0.000

*Note: * means numerically significant at the 5% level of significance*

Table 41, Chi-Square analysis on the association between peer pressure and perception yielded statistically significant results ($\chi^2=26.0980, p=0.000$) at the 5% level of significance. The implication is that peer pressure influences perception.

Table 42: Multinomial logistic regression on the effect of peer pressure on perception

Perception		<i>B</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Z_{statistic}</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Partial	Peer pressure	.5827*	.2155	2.70	0.007	[.1603, 1.0051]
	Constant	-2.1324	.4451	-4.79	0.000	[-3.0049, -1.2599]
Positive	Peer pressure	.8993*	.2492	3.61	0.000	[.4109, 1.3876]
	Constant	-3.1153	.5623	-5.54	0.000	[-4.2173, -2.0132]
Number of Observations		193				
Log likelihood		-166.64213				
Pseudo R ²		0.0495				
LR chi2(3)		17.35				
Prob > chi2		0.0002				

*Note: The negative category of perception was used as base outcome and * means significant at the 5% level of significance*

Table 42 presents the results from the multinomial logistic regression on the effect of peer pressure on perception. The fitted model explained 4.95% of variation in perception as indicated by the R^2 . The model was however, a good fit as indicated by the p-value (0.0002) associated with the Chi-square test for goodness of the model. The results indicate that peer pressure had numerically significant outcome on the partial and positive perceptions ($z=2.70$, $p=0.007$) and ($z=3.61$, $p=0.000$) respectively at the 5% level of significance. Specifically, the effect of peer pressure on perception was less for partial and positive perception than it was for negative perception.

Table 43: Marginal effects for multinomial logistic regression on the effect of peer pressure on perception

Perception		<i>B</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Z</i> _{statistic}	<i>P</i> -value	95% <i>CI</i>
Partial	Peer pressure	.0710*	.03443	2.06	0.039	[.0036, .1385]
Positive	Peer pressure	.0914*	.02699	3.39	0.001	[.0385 .1443]

*Note: The negative category of perception was used as base outcome and * means significant at the 5% level of significance*

Table 43 presents the marginal effect on the effect of peer pressure on perception. Peer pressure had statistically significant effect on perception as indicated by the statistically significant coefficient ($z=2.06$, $p=0.039$) and ($z=3.39$, $p=0.001$) for partial and positive perception respectively. Peer pressure was found to contribute 7.1% to partial perception and 9.14% for positive perception compared to those with negative perception.

4.4 Analysis of the Extent to which Peer Pressure Influences Commitment to Church Worship

The second objective sought to examine the extent to which peer pressure influences commitment to church worship for a Christian youth in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County. The objective was analyzed through embracing the two-way Chi-square test for association.

Table 44: Chi-square for association between confounding variables, peer pressure, perception and commitment

Confounding variable	Peer pressure			Perception			Commitment		
	Degrees of Freedom (DF)	Chi-square (χ^2)	P-value	Degrees of Freedom (DF)	Chi-Square (χ^2)	P-Value	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square (χ^2)	P-value
Gender	2	3.8146	0.148	2	4.3746	0.112	2	4.4880	0.106
Age	6	10.7921**	0.095	6	3.3009	0.770	6	5.8368	0.442
Education	8	15.5977*	0.049	8	13.3148	0.101	8	12.4966	0.130
Family size	4	2.9079	0.573	4	1.9725	0.741	4	1.9521	0.745
Residence	8	2.1572	0.976	8	5.7916	0.671	8	9.6917	0.287
Church	8	21.7766*	0.005	8	1.3166	0.995	8	17.2624*	0.027

*Note: * and ** mean statistically significant at the 5% and 10% levels of significance*

In Table 44, Chi-square analysis was done to determine the significance of the association between the most relevant confounding variables, peer pressure, perception and commitment to church worship. Age, education and church were found to have numerically significant effect on peer pressure ($\chi^2=10.7921$, $p=0.095$), ($\chi^2=15.5977$, $p=0.049$), and ($\chi^2=21.7766$, $p=0.005$) respectively. The other confounding variables, namely, gender, family size, and residence had no

statistically significant influence on peer pressure ($\chi^2=3.8146, p=0.148$), ($\chi^2=2.9079, p=0.573$), and ($\chi^2=2.1572, p=0.976$) respectively.

Gender, age, education, family size, residence, and church had no statistically significant influence on perception ($\chi^2=4.3746, p=0.112$), ($\chi^2=3.3009, p=0.770$), ($\chi^2=13.3148, p=0.101$), ($\chi^2=1.9725, p=0.741$), ($\chi^2=5.7916, p=0.671$), and ($\chi^2=1.3166, p=0.995$) respectively. The type of church attended for worship had statistically significant influence on commitment to church worship ($\chi^2=17.2624, p=0.027$) at the 5% level of significance. The other confounding variables, namely gender, age, education, family size, and residence had no statistically significant influence on commitment to church worship ($\chi^2=4.4880, p=0.106$), ($\chi^2=5.8368, p=0.442$), ($\chi^2=12.4966, p=0.130$), ($\chi^2=1.9521, p=0.745$), and ($\chi^2=9.6917, p=0.287$) respectively.

Table 45: Chi-Square analysis on the association between peer pressure and Commitment

<i>Peer pressure</i>	<i>Commitment</i>		
	<i>Degrees of Freedom (DF)</i>	<i>Chi-Square Statistic (χ^2)</i>	<i>P-value</i>
	4	8.2918**	0.081

*Note: ** means statistically significant at the 10% level of significance*

Table 45, Chi-Square analysis on the association between peer pressure and commitment to church worship yielded statistically significant results ($\chi^2=8.2918, p=0.081$) at the 10% level of significance. The implication is that peer pressure influences commitment to church worship

Table 46: Multinomial logistic regression on the effect of peer pressure on commitment

Commitment		<i>B</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Z_{statistic}</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Low	Peer pressure	-.5576*	.2054	-2.71	0.007	[-.9602, -.1550]
	Constant	.7192	.3887	1.85	0.064	[-.0427, 1.4811]
Non-	Peer	-.3754**	.2266	-1.66	0.098	[-.8196, .0687]

committal	pressure						
	Constant	-.0037	.4409	0.01	0.993	[-.8679,	.8604]
Number of Observations		194					
Log likelihood		-201.97475					
Pseudo R ²		0.0200					
LR chi2(2)		8.23					
Prob > chi2		0.0163					

*Note: The high category of commitment was used as base outcome, * and ** means significant at the 5% and 10% levels of significance*

Table 46 presents the results from the multinomial logistic regression on the effect of peer pressure on perception. The fitted model explained 2.0% of variation in commitment as indicated by the R². The model was however, a good fit as indicated by the p-value (0.0163) associated with the Chi-square test for goodness of the model. The results indicate that peer pressure had statistically significant effect on low commitment and non-committal to church worship (z=-2.71, p=0.007) and (z=-1.66, p=0.098) at the 5% and 10% levels of significance respectively. Specifically, the effect of peer pressure on commitment was less for low commitment and non-committal to church worship.

Table 47: Marginal effects for multinomial logistic regression on the effect of peer pressure on commitment to church worship

Commitment		B	SD	Z_{statistic}	P-value	95% CI
Low	Peer pressure	-.0961*	.04256	-2.26	0.024	[-.1795, -.0127]
Non-committal	Peer pressure	-.0231	.0368	-0.63	0.530	[-.0953, .0491]

*Note: The negative category of perception was used as base outcome and * means significant at the 5% level of significance*

Table 47 presents the marginal effect on the effect of peer pressure on commitment to church worship. Peer pressure had statistically significant effect on low commitment to church worship as indicated by the statistically significant coefficient (z=-2.26, p=0.024) at the 5% level of

significant. Peer pressure, however, had no statistically significant effect on non-committal ($z=-0.63$, $p=0.530$). Peer pressure was found to contribute 9.61% less to low commitment to church worship and 2.31% less for non-committal compared to those with high commitment to church worship.

4.5 Analysis of the Relationship between Perception and Commitment to Church Worship

The third objective was to determine the relation between perception and adherence to church worship of Christian youths in Mwiki ward, Nairobi country. The objective was analyzed using three-way Chi-square.

Table 48: Chi-square for association between confounding variables, peer pressure, perception and commitment

Confounding variable	Peer pressure			Perception			Commitment		
	Degrees of Freedom (DF)	Chi-square (χ^2)	P-value	Degrees of Freedom (DF)	Chi-Square (χ^2)	P-value	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square (χ^2)	P-value
Gender	2	3.8146	0.148	2	4.3746	0.112	2	4.4880	0.106
Age	6	10.7921*	0.095	6	3.3009	0.770	6	5.8368	0.442
Education	8	15.5977*	0.049	8	13.3148	0.101	8	12.4966	0.130
Family size	4	2.9079	0.573	4	1.9725	0.741	4	1.9521	0.745
Residence	8	2.1572	0.976	8	5.7916	0.671	8	9.6917	0.287
Church	8	21.7766*	0.005	8	1.3166	0.995	8	17.2624*	0.027

*Note: * and ** mean statistically significant at the 5% and 10% levels of significance*

In Table 48, Chi-square analysis was done to determine the significance of the association between the most relevant confounding variables, peer pressure, perception and commitment to

church worship. Age, education and church were found to have numerically significant effect on peer pressure ($\chi^2=10.7921$, $p=0.095$), ($\chi^2=15.5977$, $p=0.049$), and ($\chi^2=21.7766$, $p=0.005$) respectively. The other confounding variables, namely, gender, family size, and residence had no statistically significant influence on peer pressure ($\chi^2=3.8146$, $p=0.148$), ($\chi^2=2.9079$, $p=0.573$), and ($\chi^2=2.1572$, $p=0.976$) respectively.

Gender, age, education, family size, residence, and church had no statistically significant influence on perception ($\chi^2=4.3746$, $p=0.112$), ($\chi^2=3.3009$, $p=0.770$), ($\chi^2=13.3148$, $p=0.101$), ($\chi^2=1.9725$, $p=0.741$), ($\chi^2=5.7916$, $p=0.671$), and ($\chi^2=1.3166$, $p=0.995$) respectively. The type of church attended for worship had statistically significant influence on commitment to church worship ($\chi^2=17.2624$, $p=0.027$) at the 5% level of significance. The other confounding variables, namely gender, age, education, family size, and residence had no statistically significant influence on commitment to church worship ($\chi^2=4.4880$, $p=0.106$), ($\chi^2=5.8368$, $p=0.442$), ($\chi^2=12.4966$, $p=0.130$), ($\chi^2=1.9521$, $p=0.745$), and ($\chi^2=9.6917$, $p=0.287$) respectively.

Table 49: Chi-Square analysis on the association between perception and commitment

<i>Perception</i>	<i>Commitment</i>		
	<i>Degrees of Freedom (DF)</i>	<i>Chi-Square Statistic (χ^2)</i>	<i>P-value</i>
	4	4.4623	0.347

In Table 49, the Chi-Square analysis on the association between perception and commitment to church worship yielded statistically insignificant results ($\chi^2=4.4623$, $p=0.347$) at the 5% and 10% levels of significance. The implication is that perception does not influence commitment to church worship.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

The chapter summarizes the findings, conclusion, and recommendations to those who would-be implementers of the research findings. The study has examined the effect of peer pressure on the perception and adherence of church worship among youths aged 15-25. The objectives of the study included; To probe the extent to which peer pressures affect the perception of church worship for Christian youth in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County. To examine how peer pressure influences adherence to church worship for Christian youth in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County, and to determine the relationship of perception & commitment of church worship of Christian youths who are faced with peer pressure in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County. The researcher analyzed data from 112 respondents to determine individual responses.

5.1 Internal and External Validity

One independent variable was classified into two categories (spoken and unspoken), two dependent variables (perception and adherence to church worship). Factor analysis was used to determine the confounding variables that are the most relevant using the eigenvalue and contribution criterion. The researcher identified six factors as the most pertinent for the study (Gender, age, education, family size, residence, and church denomination). To assess the reliability of the research, the questionnaires were first piloted. The reliability of the questionnaires was calculated using SPSS to establish Cronbach's reliability coefficient, which was found to be significant. The moderate interitem covariance was (.1901177). The researcher

found the number of elements in the scale (2), and the range reliability coefficient was found to be (0.4589).

This study has a sum of limitations and strengths that are entitled to mention. On the clear side is that the arrangement of age variations and educational stages was generally stated steady across, which provided strong confidence in the reliability of the findings. The dependence on individuals' self-account of a single measure on perception and adherence to peer influence is a matter to consider. Also, the sampling was not exclusive to represent the large youth population that the researcher was only done in the urban area that included a small portion of the country.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

1. The researcher found age, education, and the church had a numerically significant effect on peer pressure ($\chi^2=10.7921, p=0.095$), ($\chi^2=15.5977, p=0.049$), and ($\chi^2=21.7766, p=0.005$) respectively. The other confounding variables, namely, gender, family size, and residence, had no statistically significant influence on peer pressure ($\chi^2=3.8146, p=0.148$), ($\chi^2=2.9079, p=0.573$), and ($\chi^2=2.1572, p=0.976$) respectively.
2. Gender, age, education, family size, residence, and church had no statistically significant influence on perception ($\chi^2=4.3746, p=0.112$), ($\chi^2=3.3009, p=0.770$), ($\chi^2=13.3148, p=0.101$), ($\chi^2=1.9725, p=0.741$), ($\chi^2=5.7916, p=0.671$), and ($\chi^2=1.3166, p=0.995$) respectively. The type of church attended for worship had a statistically significant influence on the commitment to church worship ($\chi^2=17.2624, p=0.027$) at the 5% level of significance.
3. The other confounding variables, namely gender, age, education, family size, and residence, had no statistically significant influence on the commitment to church worship ($\chi^2=4.4880, p=0.106$), ($\chi^2=5.8368, p=0.442$), ($\chi^2=12.4966, p=0.130$), ($\chi^2=1.9521, p=0.745$), and ($\chi^2=9.6917, p=0.287$) respectively.
4. In Table 40, the Chi-Square analysis on the association between peer pressure and perception yielded a significant numerical result ($\chi^2=26.0980, p=0.000$) at the 5% level of significance. The implication is that peer pressure influences perception.

5. Table 41 presents the results indicating that peer pressure had a statistically significant effect on the partial and positive perceptions ($z=2.70$, $p=0.007$) and ($z=3.61$, $p=0.000$) respectively at the 5% significance level.
6. Table 42 presents the marginal effect on effect of peer pressure on perception. Peer pressure had a statistically significant impact on perception, as indicated by the statistically significant coefficient ($z=2.06$, $p=0.039$) and ($z=3.39$, $p=0.001$) for partial and positive perception. The researcher found peer pressure contributed to 7.1% of partial perception and 9.14% of positive perception compared to negative perception.
7. In Table 44, the Chi-Square analysis on the association between peer pressure and commitment to church worship yielded statistically significant results ($\chi^2=8.2918$, $p=0.081$) at the 10% significance level. The implication is that peer pressure influences commitment to church worship.
8. Table 46 presents peer pressure had a statistically significant effect on the low commitment to church worship as indicated by the statistically significant coefficient ($z=-2.26$, $p=0.024$) at the 5% level of significance. The researcher found peer pressure to contribute 9.61% less to low commitment to church worship and 2.31% less to non-committal than those with high commitment to church worship.
9. In Table 48, the Chi-Square analysis on the association between perception and commitment to church worship yielded statistically insignificant results ($\chi^2=4.4623$, $p=0.347$) at the 5% and 10% levels of significance. The implication is that perception does not influence commitment to church worship.

5.3 Discussion of the Findings

The researcher did the current study to disclose the influence of peer pressure on the perception and adherence of church worship of Christian youth aged 15-25 years of age.

5.3.1 Peer Pressure and the Perception of Church Worship

The first objective sought to probe how peer pressure affects the perception of church worship for a Christian in youth in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County. In Table 40, the Chi-Square analysis on the association between peer pressure and perception yielded statistically significant results ($\chi^2=26.0980$, $p=0.000$) at the 5% level of significance. The implication is that peer pressure

influences perception. These results were similar to those (Clasen & Brown, 1985) in their study they observed that the influence towards peer involvement was robust. A person may array themselves in public, both observed and actual impact. The person may embrace the values, interests, and styles of one's allies. This can deepen as youths use public pressure, which is externally attributed to adjusting each other's conduct to support solidarity and consistency in their troops and promote and sustain a group identity that characterizes them from others (Brown, 2004).

A youth's perception may be influenced by the peers on how they perceive church worship either negatively or positively if the social context at that particular moment is seen to be appropriate by the rules being enacted there and to the group members who are present.

Females were more influenced by unspoken peer pressure than males, as shown in table 2. This is compared to (Alyssa n. 2007) and (Lohr, Brown, and McClenaham, 1986) research where girls' peer influence was stronger than boys. Girls experienced a deeper social impact as they tried to model the behaviors of their spiritual allies. (John Bellamy et.al 2004) stated that could be so because girls tend to grow up fast than boys; hence the girls' viewpoint is more prone to the conformity of their peer troops than boys. For self-evaluation, girls tend to select a comparison target that is identical to them. Specifically, girls are most interested in choosing a target who shares some peculiar characteristic with themselves. They may understand, alter, or ignore the facts gained by social comparison by seeing themselves more firmly and furthering their self-enhancement goals. The girls will also decide to compare themselves to someone better off or someone worse off (Thornton & Arrowood, 1966).

The study found that youths aged 19-21 are more influenced by unspoken peer pressure and negative experience perception (42.9%) as shown in table 8. Youths aged 19-21 years have a positive perception of spoken peer pressure (53. 8%). This is a different observation from (Laurence et al.2009), where the analysis found out that defiance to peer pressure increases as youths develop from the ages of 10-14 years and between 18-30 years. This may be so because the study focused on youths aged 15-25 years, and it was not an experimental design that has cause and effect to get such results. Though in other studies (Edwin, 2014) and (John Bellamy et

al., 2004) ages 15-18 years teens were found to have a deviant behavior, this is the prime adolescent age. Youths aged 19-21 years appear to be influenced due to consistency covariant (Kelly, 1967). The conduct is externally attributed with an intensification during the adolescent period where they are highly susceptible to peer influence, which can be spoken or unspoken.

College and university youths faced with unspoken peer pressure had a positive perception (50.0%), as shown in tables 15 and 17. In spoken peer pressure, college respondents indicated a high positive perception more. This agrees with (Asma, 2014) where she stated the bachelors' group accepted pressures from their peers. In (Leonaret al..al 2016), the result noted that the worries peers face in their class face social sanctions and wanting to gain social consent to dominant social norms. This is caused by consensus covariant where the youths in college and university get influenced when faced with peer influence (Kelly, 1967). This means that if the beliefs and behavior of peer groups are externally attributed, and labels are good, it will boost confidence in the troop and motivate the group to achieve more. If it is labeled bad, they are likely not to perform well in their education, (Oyani, 2017). When youths try to credit about other peers' actions, their facts focus on the peers.

Youths living in medium-sized families tend to be highly influenced by spoken and unspoken peer pressure, as shown in tables 20 and 21. Teens influenced by spoken and unspoken peer pressure who live with both parents showed high positive perception (66.7%), as shown in table 26 and 28. This follows suit to what (Asma et al. 2014) stated, family is an immediate force that fulfills fundamental needs of the members like love and nurture. Youth's perception is influenced by making internal attributions that are formed beliefs that we're socialized to them through family; hence behavior is affected by structural factors (Heider, 1920). In a family, one study to fit into the demands of the society, carry out appropriate behaviors by developing healthy relationships and social rules and norms. (Bank, Biddle, and Marlin, 1980) in their study, they revealed that peer pressure is good while, on the other hand, parental influences are through norms.

5.3.2 Peer Pressure on the Adherence of Church Worship

The second objective sought to examine how peer pressure influences commitment to church worship for Christian youth in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County. In Table 44, the Chi-Square analysis on the association between peer pressure and adherence to church worship yielded statistically significant results ($\chi^2=8.2918, p=0.081$) at the 10% significance level. The implication is that peer pressure influences commitment to church worship which can also be seen in the study of (Edwin 2014) that indicated a significant relationship between family, peers, school, church, and Adventist culture and religious loyalty, Christian adherence, and spiritual behavior. This means that if there is positive peer influence in a group the youth belongs to, they may commit to a church, but if the pressure is negative, the teen may show low commitment to church worship. This may be attributed to a social context where the activities done around the peer group seem appropriate in that given setting.

Respondents facing unspoken peer pressure, males (38.2%/58.6%) were found to commit more than females (65.0%/63.6%) who have a low commitment, as shown in tables 5 and 7. A study done in Zagreb, Croatia, revealed that boys were generally more willing to employ in adolescents' perceptivity under the peer influence. (K. Deepika and Dr. N. Prema, 2009) Girls are more susceptible to spoken and unspoken peer pressure, especially if they are not self-differentiated. They may be responding to group norms with respect to attributing internally. The good or bad traits concerning This may explain why the girls show low commitment than boys. (Zeijl, Te Poel et.al, 2000) explains this further in his study, where he states that as boys and girls develop into adults, they tend to handle peer influence differently according to how their attitudes have advanced. In a social context, we have grown to know males' figures to be more spiritual as even the bible shows how God used males to do his work in different contexts. In this females can make a stable external attribution due to the stereotyping of them being followers of men hence may tend not to take up the roles in church worship hence showing a low commitment than males who are expected through normative attribution to be highly committed (Weiner,1935 & Kelly, 1967). However, it covered only the urban population of one county, which the results may differ from other studies like (Sunita, Kumar, Suresh, 2017), who found out that rural boys feel more peer pressure than urban boys and urban girls feel more peer pressure than rural girls. For a cognitive triad, the results revealed that girls and rural youths, in

comparison to boys and urban youths, respectively, have more distorted thoughts about the self, the world, and the future.

A peculiar result found by a researcher in the study of university respondents facing unspoken peer pressure has the lowest (52.3%) commitment, as shown in table 18. College students demonstrated high commitment when facing spoken peer pressure (51.7%) than those respondents of other education levels. (Edwin, 2014) stated that friends' influence can be extremely positive, motivating youth to achieve more, avoid mistakes, make good choices, and keep spiritual values and religiously inclined. At the same time, it can be lethally negative, leading them to reject church principles and move them away from religious values. We tend to see the size of the population in university is bigger than the college hence the difference in the names. This means youths in a social context that is big (university) will face many people from different backgrounds. These different personalities may cause a teen to have a hard time finding the right group to conform. Since the population is small, the relationships formed in groups are stronger, so if the youth in college finds his peers committed, he will see himself doing so to fit in (Deutsh & Gerard,1955). The adolescent may tend to make a biased attribution that is external which is an event outside a person's control. This study, however, focused on teens widely spread in different levels of education; hence it was not able to concentrate on university and college to know why there is a difference in their commitment.

Youths belonging to medium-sized families faced with unspoken peer pressure tend to have a low commitment, as seen in table 23, while those influenced by spoken peer pressure show high commitment in table 25. This study also found that youths facing spoken peer pressure show high commitment (48.1%) when living with both parents compared to teens facing unspoken peer pressure who show low commitment while living with both parents, as shown in table 31. This means a family is an important aspect of how youth will commit to church. Suppose the family acts and beliefs of church worship are negative. In that case, youth make an external attribution to covariate consistency in low commitment, for they have been socially oriented in that manner.

5.3.3 Relationship of Perception and Adherence of Church Worship

The third objective was to determine the relationship between perception and adherence to church worship of Christian youths in Mwiki ward, Nairobi County. In Table 48, the Chi-Square analysis on the association between perception and commitment to church worship yielded statistically insignificant results ($\chi^2=4.4623$, $p=0.347$) at the 5% and 10% levels of significance. The implication is that perception does not influence commitment to church worship. Instead, the study showed that the type of church attended for worship significantly affects commitment to church worship. (Denton & Pearce, 2011) In their research, youths were attracted to a church where they felt cared for and taken seriously. This is related to an external attribution where youth may perceive that the church is judgmental, are not giving the young a chance to be heard or are not included in the church worship program. The youth may decide to have a low commitment to that church or show non-commitment and go to another church that the teen perceives their needs are met. (Ed Stetzer, 2014), stated 26% of teens stated the congregation was judgmental and hypocritical, 20% said there was no connection with the assembly, and 15% said church members were hateful and inhospitable. If youth believe that their ability to adhere to church worship is low, they will avert building social comparisons in that area upward. People take personal credit for behaviors that yield positive outcomes and blame external causes for bad results. Crediting success to individual credits and failure to external causes helps in boosting and caring for ones' self-esteem (Myers; Michener et al., 2009).

5.4 Conclusion

Peer pressure largely affects the youths. Peers are very important in the life of a teen. This means in every aspect of the life of a youth, in their studies, social life, and peer friends will influence physical life. The depths of peer influence generally differ with age and maturity.

In conclusion, this study concludes that there is a link between peer pressure and perception and adherence of church worship on the youths. It is also seen that spoken peer pressure is more influential than unspoken peer pressure.

This study assumes that peer pressure influences the decision-making of an individual. This means how the youth will behave before his peers are determined more by what they think and say so that the youth may conform and feel a sense of belonging in that particular group.

5.5 Recommendations

The study would recommend that parents keep the lines of communication open by staying connected to their children. Attempt to cultivate a warm relationship with their children's friends. This will inspire the child to talk to them if they are feeling negative influence from peers. Teaching the children to be assertive will also build their children's sense of self-esteem to help them feel more confident to make their own decision and push back on peer influence. As shown in the study, family is an important aspect of how youth will commit to church.

Pastors, Youth Ministers, and the church need to inspire the church to keep a friendly environment that will make the youths feel accepted and loved. This is important as the findings concluded that the type of church attended for worship significantly influences commitment to church worship. They need to ensure that they consistently survey their congregation (formally or informally) to understand the makeup of their church. It would be important also to evaluate who is sitting in the assembly and make sure leadership reaches out to these individuals.

Teachers and Administrators need to give the youths the information they need, which they may not get from parents by talking to them. They may not like the conversation, but giving them the knowledge, they need to make good decisions will outweigh a few minutes of discomfort.

The study recommends further investigating why university respondents facing unspoken peer pressure have a lower commitment than college students who were found to show high dedication when facing spoken peer pressure, for the study surveyed youths at the community level. Also, there is a recommendation to pursue further study on how a family size a teen belongs to influence how one adheres to church worship, for the study only focused much on the peers' influence. Further studies may be done to understand why spoken peer pressure is more influential than unspoken peer pressure. This may help families and society understand which channels to be used to reach out to the youths.

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APPENDICES

Appendices I: Questionnaire

Dear respondent. The researcher is a student of psychology at University of Nairobi and the research is for academic purpose only and will be treated with outmost confidentiality. The research seeks to investigate the influence of peer pressure on the perception and adherence of church worship services for Christian youths aged (15- 25) years in Mwiki Ward, Nairobi County. Kindly provide correct and useful data and fill appropriately as logically guided.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC SECTION

- a) Indicate by ticking your gender
- a. Male Female
- b) Indicate by ticking your age bracket
- 15-18 years 19-21 years 22-24 Years 25- above Years
- c) Kindly indicate by ticking your highest level of educational qualification

primary Secondary College/technical institute University others
{0-8 years} {9-13years} {13-17 years}

d) What is your family size?

Small 3 members and below Medium 3-6 members large 6 and above

e) Who do you live with?

Both parents single parent relatives guardians orphan

f) Kindly indicate your Family Social economic status:

Less than 10,000 10,000-55000 56000-75000 76000-100000
100000 and above

g) How many close friends do you have?

h) What age are your friends?

15-18 years 19-21 years 22-24 Years 25- above Years

i) Kindly indicate the name and denomination of the church you attend.....

j) Have you ever attended Sunday school? YES NO

a. If YES at what age did you start attending? 3-6 years 7-10 years 11-13 years

SECTION B: ATTACHMENT OF GOD INVENTORY (AGI)

(1-strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree, 5-Strongly agree. Please circle the number that best describes your Opinion)

1. I worry a lot about my relationship with God. 1 2 3 4 5
2. I just don't feel a deep need to be close to God. 1 2 3 4 5
3. If I can't see God working in my life, I get upset or angry 1 2 3 4 5
4. I am totally dependent upon God for everything in my life. 1 2 3 4 5
5. I am jealous how God seems to care more for others than for me. 1 2 3 4 5
6. It is uncommon for me to cry when sharing with God. 1 2 3 4 5
7. Sometimes I feel that God loves my friends more than me. 1 2 3 4 5
8. My experiences with God are very intimate and emotional. 1 2 3 4 5
9. I am jealous at how close my friends are to God. 1 2 3 4 5
10. I prefer not to depend too much on God but on friends. 1 2 3 4 5
11. I often worry about whether God is pleased with me. 1 2 3 4 5

12. I am uncomfortable with emotional displays of affection to God before my friends. 1 2 3 4 5
13. I fear God does not accept me when I do wrong. 1 2 3 4 5
14. Without God I couldn't function at all. 1 2 3 4 5
15. I often feel angry with God for not responding to me when I want. 1 2 3 4 5
16. I believe people should not depend on God for things they should do for themselves. 1 2 3 4 5
17. I crave reassurance from God but not friends that God loves me. 1 2 3 4 5
18. Daily I discuss all of my problems and concerns with God. 1 2 3 4 5
19. I am jealous when others feel God's presence when I cannot. 1 2 3 4 5
20. I am uncomfortable allowing God to control every aspect of my life. 1 2 3 4 5
21. I worry a lot about damaging my relationship with God. 1 2 3 4 5
22. My prayers to God are very emotional. 1 2 3 4 5
23. I get upset when I feel God helps out others, but forgets about me. 1 2 3 4 5
24. I let God make most of the decisions in my life. 1 2 3 4 5

SECTION C: CHURCH ATTENDANCE SURVEY

Please answer each of the following questions by circling the number that best describes your Opinion, Some of the questions may appear to be similar, but they do address somewhat different issues. Please read each question carefully.

1. How much do you care what your close friends think you should do?
: __1__ : __2__ : __3__ : __4__ : __5__
2. How much do you care what your parents think you should do?
: __1__ : __2__ : __3__ : __4__ : __5__
3. Attending the Sunday service on a regular basis will help me to gain a better understanding of God: __1__ : __2__ : __3__ : __4__ : __5__
4. Attending the Sunday service on a regular basis will give me an opportunity to interact with the members and other youths in the church
: __1__ : __2__ : __3__ : __4__ : __5__

5. Attending the Sunday service meetings on a regular basis will help me to develop self-discipline, and a feeling self-satisfaction

: ___1___:___2___:___3___:___4___:___5___:

6. Attending the church service on a regular basis will make me miss out on activities outside of the church: ___1___:___2___:___3___:___4___:___5___

7. Attending the church service on a regular basis will subject me to tedium and boredom

: ___1___:___2___:___3___:___4___:___5___:

8. How often do you encounter unanticipated events that place demands on your time?

: ___1___:___2___:___3___:___4___:___5___:

9. How often do family obligations place unanticipated demands on your time?

: ___1___:___2___:___3___:___4___:___5___:

10. How often does work or employment place unanticipated demands on your time?

: ___1___:___2___:___3___:___4___:___5___:

11. If I encountered unanticipated events that placed demands on my time, it would make it more difficult for me to attend the church service on a regular basis

: ___1___:___2___:___3___:___4___:___5___:

12. If I had family obligations that placed unanticipated demands on my time, it would make it more difficult for me to attend the church service on a regular basis

: ___1___:___2___:___3___:___4___:___5___:

13. If work or employment placed unanticipated demands on my time, it would make it more difficult for me to attend the church service meetings on a regular basis

: ___1___:___2___:___3___:___4___:___5___:

14. The pastor and youth leaders think that I should attend the church service on a regular basis

: ___1___:___2___:___3___:___4___:___5___:

15. My parents think that I should attend the church service of this class on a regular basis

: ___1___:___2___:___3___:___4___:___5___:

16. My close friends think that I should attend the church service on a regular basis

: ___1___:___2___:___3___:___4___:___5___:

SECTION D: LOCUS OF CONTROL

Based on J.B. Rotter (1966) Generalized expectancies for internal versus external control of reinforcement.

Instructions: (tick on next to the one statement that best describes how you feel.) You can always go back to a question and change your answer.

1.

Many of the unhappy things in people's lives are partly due to bad luck ()

People's misfortunes result from the mistakes they make ()

2.

One of the major reasons why we have wars is because people don't take enough interest in politics ()

There will always be wars, no matter how hard people try to prevent them ()

3.

In the long run, people get the respect they deserve in this world ()

Unfortunately, an individual's worth often passes unrecognized no matter how hard he tries ()

4.

The idea that teachers are unfair to students is nonsense ()

Most students don't realize the extent to which their grades are influenced by accidental happenings ()

5.

Without the right breaks, one cannot be an effective leader ()

Capable people who fail to become leaders have not taken advantage of their opportunities ()

6.

No matter how hard you try, some people just don't like you ()

People who can't get others to like them don't understand how to get along with others ()

7.

I have often found that what is going to happen will happen ()

Trusting to fate has never turned out as well for me as making a decision to take a definite course of action ()

8.

In the case of the well prepared student, there is rarely, if ever, such a thing as an unfair test ()

Many times exam questions tend to be so unrelated to course work that studying is really useless
()

9.

Becoming a success is a matter of hard work; luck has little or nothing to do with it ()

Getting a good job depends mainly on being in the right place at the right time ()

10.

The average citizen can have an influence in government decisions ()

This world is run by the few people in power, and there is not much the little guy can do about it
()

11.

When I make plans, I am almost certain that I can make them work ()

It is not always wise to plan too far ahead because many things turn out to be a matter of luck
anyway ()

12.

In my case, getting what I want has little or nothing to do with luck ()

Many times we might just as well decide what to do by flipping a coin ()

13.

What happens to me is my own doing ()

Sometimes I feel that I don't have enough control over the direction my life is taking ()

THE END

THANK YOU

Appendix II: Focused Group Discussion Guide

Focus Group discussion Guide/Interview key informant guide

- 1) Your own words what do you understand by the word peer pressure?
- 2) Factors that trigger peer pressure among youths in decision making process.
- 3) Have you ever experienced youths' peer pressure in your circle of friends?
- 4) In your opinion what do you think triggers peer pressure among youths?
- 5) What do you understand by the word independent decision making?
- 6) Do you think peer pressure influences independent and responsible behavior among youths?
- 7) What do you think are some of the decisions that a youth is expected to make independently?
- 8) In your opinion do youths make decisions based on independent judgment?
- 9) What do you think can be done to help the youths that are affected by peer pressure?

Appendix III: Map of the Area of Study



Appendix IV: Budget

Research activity		Estimated cost
1	Printing and photocopying costs	7,000
2	Travelling and field expenses	5,000
3	Data collection	5,000
4	SPSS installation and data analysis	20,000
5	Publication Fees	20,000
TOTAL		57,000

Appendix V: Research Authorization



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/18/62377/25380**

Date: **4th October, 2018**

Lilian Njambi Kunyiha
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Influence of peer pressure on the perception and adherence of church worship on christian youths aged 15-25 years of Mwiki, Nairobi County”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nairobi County** for the period ending **4th October, 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.


BONIFACE WANYAMA
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Nairobi County.

The County Director of Education
Nairobi County.

Appendix VI: Research Permit

THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013

The Grant of Research Licenses is guided by the Science,
Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014.

CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
2. The License and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. The Licensee shall inform the County Governor before commencement of the research.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
5. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
6. NACOSTI may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project.
7. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy and upload a soft copy of their final report within one year of completion of the research.
8. NACOSTI reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.

National Commission for Science, Technology and innovation
P.O. Box 30623 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya
TEL: 020 400 7000, 0713 788787, 0735 404245
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke, registry@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



National Commission for Science,
Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH LICENSE

Serial No.A 20930

CONDITIONS: see back page

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MISS. LILIAN NJAMBI KUNYIHA
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 16120-610
Nairobi, has been permitted to conduct
research in Nairobi County

on the topic: **INFLUENCE OF PEER
PRESSURE ON THE PERCEPTION AND
ADHERENCE OF CHURCH WORSHIP ON
CHRISTIAN YOUTHS AGED 15-25 YEARS
OF MWIKI, NAIROBI COUNTY.**

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/18/62377/25380
Date Of Issue : 4th October, 2018
Fee Received : Ksh 1000



Appendix VII: Turnitin Originality Report

Turnitin

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