

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND ADOLESCENT
DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR AMONG 13-17 -YEAR- OLD BOYS IN KABETE
REHABILITATION CENTER IN KABETE, KIAMBU COUNTY.**

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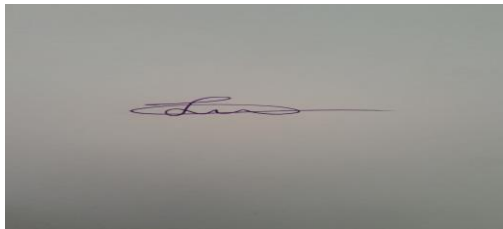
**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A DEGREE IN MASTER OF
PSYCHOLOGY (COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY) OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

2022

DECLARATION

STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I declare that this research project proposal is my original work and has not been presented for the award of an academic degree in any other university.



Signature

Date 9/7/2023.....

Julie June Njeri Githuka

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SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

I confirm that the candidate under my supervision has written and submitted this research project.



Signature

Date : 9-7-2023

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my family, Mum Hotensia, Sally, Maureen, Jose, Nyagu, Rebecca, Kui and most especially to my lovely inspiration, Amani Wanjiku Gakera. Thank you all for all your support during this journey.

To my late dad, I bet this too will make you proud!

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ABSTRACT

Generally, juvenile delinquency has been cited as a key concern facing various sociology researchers and various law enforcement professionals around the globe. Delinquent acts carried out by juveniles have been for long known to impact the society in a myriad ways and still endures to be a major issue in terms of risks. Early depiction of juvenile delinquency tendencies has been mentioned to have risks for the person. In this regard, the key objective of this study was to explore the correlation that exists between parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behavior among 9-17-year-old boys in Kabete Rehabilitation School in Kiambu County. The study was a case study method design where both quantitative and qualitative data was obtained from 83 respondents, 2 focus group discussions and 2 key informants purposively selected for the qualitative data. Self-report questionnaire using standardized test was used to examine parenting styles (Perceived Parental Questionnaire- 20) and another one examining type of crime committed. In the context of a quantitative research approach, the researcher used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software (SPSS) for the quantitative data. The descriptive data analysis involved the analysis of frequency distributions, the measure of central tendencies using the mean as well as the measure of dispersion using standard deviation. The hypothesis was tested using a 4-way chi-square to measure the strength of association between the Independent Variable (Parenting styles) and the Dependent Variable (Juvenile Delinquent Behavior). This was replicated at the various levels of the DV as cascaded in all the three objectives. For predictability of the intervention by the various demographic factors, the researcher used a multinomial regression analysis to establish the strength of intervention of the various demographic factors.

The qualitative data analysis was conducted as per the various themes that might require an in-depth analysis as identified from the quantitative data analysis. Qualitative data analysis was thematic as a way of clarifying the quantitative data findings. petty theft is 11.1% lower if fathers are responsive while petty theft is 11.4% higher if mothers are responsive. The negative association between fathers being responsive and adolescents engaging in petty theft is corroborated by the Cramer's V. The positive association between mothers being responsive and adolescents engaging in petty theft is also corroborated by the Cramer's V. The results on marginal effects reveal that when fathers are responsive, incidences of adolescents engaging in violent crime decrease by 24.4% but increase by 89.1% if mothers are responsive. These findings are corroborated by the Cramer's V values of -0.1757 and 0.2508 respectively. When fathers are responsive, incidences of adolescents engaging in sexual offences decrease 12.2% while if mothers are responsive, the incidences of adolescents engaging in sexual offences decrease by 12.9%. These results are corroborated by Cramer's V values of -0.1413 and -0.1654 respectively.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background of the Study

“The children now love luxury; they have bad manners, contempt for authority; they show disrespect for elders and love chatter in place of exercise. Children are now tyrants, not the servants of their households. They no longer rise when elders enter the room.” Socrates (469–399 B.C.) This famous quote shows that juvenile delinquent behaviour is not a modern problem of society. The legal term juvenile delinquent was set up in the United States in the late 1800s to describe young lawbreakers. Despite the fact juvenile delinquency is as old as time, it has now only been discussed more publicly due to the widespread involvement of adolescents in illegal activities which still is a cause for concern to its constant presence in the media.

A juvenile is a person who is under the age of ordinary criminal prosecution, which is normally 17 years. Delinquent behaviour has two synonyms, deviance, and delinquency, which are often used to mean aberrant behaviour among teenagers. Deviance is defined as general deviant behaviour and includes such as truancy which is absenteeism from school without permission, curfew violations, petty theft, and underage drinking. These are usually considered status offences and not juvenile delinquency. Dollinger (2010) describes juvenile delinquency as a “temporary and self-settling phenomenon in the course of life”. He sees this kind of deviance as a stage in life that teenagers outgrow as they become adults.

When teenagers engage in more serious offences such as robbery with violence, murder, prostitution, rape, and other sexual offences, they can be charged in a court of law. The law on juvenile delinquency varies from one authority to the next. In accordance with Kenya law, a juvenile delinquent is a child aged between seven and sixteen years who commits an act which,

when committed by persons beyond this statutory juvenile court age, would be punishable as a crime, or as an act injurious to other individuals or the public, that is, the state.

According to Omboto et al. (2013), some of the prevalent acts for which juveniles have been arrested and charged by the juvenile court entail theft, possession of drugs, mugging, assault, and manslaughter. In their research, they point out that the carrying out of criminal activities is done using weapons such as machetes, knives and firearms. Additionally, it is added that the underlying factor that drives the happening of such crimes by juvenile is the need to acquire money in order to fulfil their desires and wants.

Studies show that delinquent behaviour has some early childhood indicators. Children below the age of 10 years who have socialization challenges especially through children play could be an indicator that they may carry the same challenges into the adolescent stage. Aggressive behaviour early in life is one of the strongest risk factors for social deviation when the child gets in the adolescent stage. According to Moffitt (1993), the justification for aggressive behaviour in children is based on the notion that it has the potential to develop reduced academic performance, truancy, rejection by peers, socioemotional impaired development, delinquency, and tendencies towards crime during adulthood.

A study done on teenage delinquency behaviour have looked at the process of rehabilitation when the teenagers go to borstal facilities. Kamal (2010) looked at the effectiveness of the rehabilitation process. He keenly analysed the environment in Dagoretti rehabilitation school that is home to juvenile girls aged between 13- 18 yrs. He emphasized that they reported to lack some favourable contributors such as parents visiting them, they felt abandoned and unloved. This study however did not state if the parents not visiting their children

was an implication of their parenting style in general. Was it because they were not making the effort to visit their children because that is the approach they took in their parenting?

Although the system of rehabilitation was not perfect Kamau (2010) showed that it did have a positive impact in rehabilitating the juvenile girls. In a similar study of the impact of rehabilitation outcomes of the rehabilitation facilities in Kenya, Kiiru (2019), established that both girls and boys at Dagoretti and Kabete Approved Schools had positive feedback as they claimed to have changed their old ways. Both studies showed that the rehabilitation process had a positive impact on the adolescents who went through them. They however did not tell us what would happen if they went back to their homes and they continued by raised by parents using the same parenting style that contributed to them being in the borstal facilities in the first place.

Timpati (2017) investigated the psychosocial factors associated with juvenile delinquency among girls in Dagoretti and Kirigiti approved schools. The study was able to determine that all girls irrespective of living in a single parent or both parents household, were inclined to be involved in criminal activities. In essence, for the purpose of further clarity on the subject, there was a need for the researcher to have pointed out the parenting style used by parents that may have played a role in predicting in delinquent behaviour in the study population.

Kamau (2011) studied the impact of parental factors on juvenile delinquency in teenage girls. In the study, he points out that a history of deviance in parents played a role in predicting delinquent behaviour among girls as the findings indicated that majority of the girls that were studied had been influenced by the behaviour of their parents. Particularly, it was shown that the girls had a history of theft, use of alcohol and other drugs, prevalent hurling of insults and obscene language, and lying as they had observed from their parents. Deviant parents acted as

models to their children who turned into criminal and deviant behaviour. The researcher may have told the styles these parents used on raising their children. This is because many parents that have deviant behaviour are likely to be neglectful in their parenting and this neglect could also relate to their children doing whatever they wanted since no rules have been set to follow, and thus end up engaging in delinquent behaviour.

Kimani (2010) also conducted a similar study on the same premise but focused on how juvenile delinquency is predicted by family structure. In the study, the researcher revealed that broken families, influenced by separation of parents, divorce, and demise, was a key element in determining in presenting delinquent tendencies in teenage girls, particularly those who were living with their elder siblings or grandparents. A significant number of adolescents not having a history of delinquency were reported to have been brought up in a two parent household, despite the fact some of these adolescents were also raised in broken homes. Additionally, it was concluded by the study that unfavourable style of parenting was the key aspect that was associated with predicting juvenile delinquency in girls in boarding school. In consideration, the researcher would have also shown us if guardian and care givers who brought up children using the different parenting styles had any contribution to their delinquent behaviour as teenagers.

It is important to note that the way parents raise their children using different parenting styles may contribute to them engaging in delinquent behaviour. Some children are raised by their guardians and not their biological parents. Others end up in borstal facilities or in the streets because they have learnt criminal behaviour from their parents. Many adolescents will also engage in delinquent behaviour because they have underlying psycho-social factors. Out of the many studies done, none have shown how parents contribute to the children's behaviour by the parenting style they use. It is possible that if the issue of parenting styles is addressed, then it

would may be a way of addressing one underlying issue that causes adolescents to engage in delinquent behaviour in the first place. It will be a way of treating the cause of a problem rather than just addressing the symptoms.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The relationship between parenting styles and delinquent behavior has been explored with keen interest over years. Essentially, parents as caregivers have a significant impact on the development of a child's emotional wellbeing, character, and personality as well as academic performance. Baumrind's (1964) authoritative parenting style has been recommended by many scholars as the most ideal parenting style. This parenting style nurtures the physical, emotional and social development of a child through showing warmth, providing support yet being firm while setting reasonable expectations for the growing child. On this premise, parenting style is an integral component of a child's coping mechanism, and the portrayal of their behavior towards adult is different based on various parenting styles.

Currently, the prevalent problem of delinquency in children and adolescents has substantially affected the society and its normal functioning. Nowadays, while bearing the responsibility in raising and mentoring children, parents are not adequately prepared for caring obligations and do not have full commitment in their parenting duties. This results from financial and economic strains which take away the amount of time that the parents spend with their children. Consequently, children are not raised accordingly which predisposes them to disturbing social order and involvement in juvenile delinquent behaviour. If the trend continues to prevail, the society turns out to be an unsafe. Another impact will be that we will have many children getting into crime and as a consequence, future generations may have few role models to learn

about the values of society. Hence, there is a need to address and examine how parenting style influence juvenile delinquent behaviour in children and adolescents.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study will be to explore the relationship between parenting styles and delinquent behaviour of adolescent boys at Kabete Rehabilitation School, in Kiambu County.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The aims of this study will be to:

1. Establish whether parenting styles is associated with petty theft among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School.
2. Determine whether there is an association between Parenting Styles and violent crime among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School in Kiambu County.
3. Determine the extent to which there is a relationship between parenting styles and teenage sexual offenses in Kabete Rehabilitation School in Kiambu County.

1.5 Research Questions

The research study will answer the following questions;

1. What is the relationship between parenting styles and petty theft in teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation school?
2. Is there a relationship between parenting styles and violent crime in teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School?
3. To what extent is parenting styles associated with teenage sexual offenses at Kabete Rehabilitation School?

1.6 Hypotheses

The research aims to prove the following hypotheses;

H1) There will be a relationship between parenting styles and petty theft among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School.

H2) Parenting styles will have a relationship with violent crime among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School.

H3) There will be a relationship between parenting styles and teenage sexual offenses among teenagers in Kabete Rehabilitation School.

1.7 Justification of the study

Juvenile delinquency has had adverse consequences and it is a significant concern for our society. Many juvenile offenders tend to become more serious, aggressive, violent, or chronic juvenile offenders. (Naomi, 2017). In addition, according to (Enzmann & Podan, 2011) majority of serious offenders have deviant behaviour which can be traced to their childhood. Hann, Millar, and Waldfogel (2010) showed that conduct is one of the common behavioural problems among adolescents in rehabilitation centres. Parents influence how children conduct themselves. From an early age, the children learn what is right or wrong by following what their parents' guide them. In this regard, this study is significant in that it will relate to the offender's childhood, which is highly influenced by their parenting and their delinquent behaviour

1.8 Significance of the study

This study will be of immense help to governmental institutions and Non-Governmental Organisations in helping to curb the menace of Adolescent Delinquent behaviour as well as help educate and empower parents and caregivers on the ideal parenting style to prevent adolescent delinquent behaviour.

This study will also lay a foundation for other scholars who would wish to carry out further research on the topic of parenting styles in relation to adolescent delinquent behaviour.

Community service workers and other stakeholders who help with the betterment of the societies would also receive help from this study as it will hold various suggestions on how parenting styles can help curb delinquent behaviour in adolescents.

Teachers and safeguarding officers in educational institutions will, through the help of this study, be able to offer advice to parents and caregivers on the issue of parenting and its contribution on the issue of delinquent behaviour in adolescents.

1.9 Scope of the study

The study will focus on the relationship between parenting style and adolescent delinquent behaviour among boys at Kabete Approved School. An approved school is a residential institution in which young people are sent by the court when they have been found guilty of committing offenses. Teenagers can also be taken to an approved school if their behaviour is violent and are out of parental control. Kabete Approved School is in Lower Kabete area of Kiambu County. The student population of Kabete Approved School is approximately 250 children.

1.10 Limitations and delimitations of the study

Personal interviews are ideal for data collections because the researcher can obtain more reliable information. However, the mode would be too time consuming so the researcher shall use questionnaires and respondents will have questions explained to them for clarification.

Since the population of the school is a vast number, it may take a long time to collect data. Focus groups will also be used and researcher will adopt the purposive sampling to save time.

1.11 Assumptions of the study

According to Erikson (1968), the main and most important developmental tasks for adolescents are to solve the identity versus role confusion crisis, construct their own unique sense of identity, and find the social environment where they can belong to and create meaningful relationships with other people (Chen, Lay, Wu, & Yao, 2007). The researcher assumes that lack of moral support by parents with poor parenting style has led the adolescents to engage in delinquent behaviour.

The researcher assumes that the students at Kabete Approved School have been considered to be out of their parent's control and they are therefore being kept at school because of antisocial behaviour that can only be corrected at the facility.

1.13 Definition of terms

Delinquent behaviour- The involvement of a child, as stipulated by the law, in acts that are described to be against the status quo in a society.

Socio-economic background- A person's occupation, level of income, and social status in the society.

Family background- A combination of size and structure of a family, parenting, and upbringing in a person.

Borstal facilities- an informal name for an establishment in which offenders aged 15 to 21 could be detained for corrective training.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter will explore relevant literature pertaining to the existing relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behaviour with the aim of identifying and determining gaps that the research seeks to fill through the findings of this study to provide a refined perspective. The researcher will proceed to provide a theoretical and conceptual framework.

2.2 Parental influences on adolescent petty theft

Essentially, juvenile delinquency is increasingly becoming a serious concern not in Kenya, but across the globe. While it has been perceived that delinquent behaviour is caused by various determinants, there is a consensus that delinquent behaviour in adolescence is more prevalent compared to other age groups. The role of parenting in delinquent behaviour and youth crime has been extensively studied by scholars and experts with an aim to understand the nature of the relationship. In a comparative study to investigate whether parenting has a contributory role in juvenile delinquency, Moitra and Mukherjee (2012) asserted that the parenting styles were associated with delinquency in their children. In the study, it was determined that authoritative parenting style as the best whereas authoritarian and neglectful parenting were positively correlated to juvenile delinquent behaviour. Through the findings of the comparative study, Moitra and Mukherjee (2012) point out that deviancy in children comes about if they do not receive adequate attention from the parents.

On another study, Mikeska et al. (2016) carried out a systematic review to explore the correlation between parenting styles and consumer socialization and its outcome on children. The meta-analytic study reviewed 73 research studies and focused on 173 elements varying from

understanding advertising techniques to theft in 200,000 child participants. Through the systematic review, Mikeska and colleagues were able to show how the restrictiveness of a parent as in the case of authoritarian style can cause a child to commit petty theft. Uninvolved parenting as demonstrated in neglectful parenting style was found to have an influence on shoplifting and petty theft by children. The findings of the review provide a composite confirmation of variation in children's thinking patterns in choice of acting as influenced by various styles of parenting. In addition, the findings offer a substantial understanding as to how the perceptions of parents concerning involvement in consumer socialization are evident in consideration of consumption safety and health, alcohol and substance use, and self-esteem among adolescents.

2.2.1 Socio-Economic background and adolescent petty theft

Socioeconomic status has been well researched as a correlate of juvenile delinquency. Majority of research evidence and literature have determined that adolescents from low socioeconomic background are more susceptible to be involved in various forms of delinquency. In this regard, this section examines the empirical literature that demonstrates how juvenile delinquency is influenced by various socioeconomic factors.

Empirical explanation of poverty as a predictor of adolescent delinquency is demonstrated in a longitudinal study by Shek and Lin (2016). The study aimed at determining the predictors of delinquent behavior in adolescents in Hong Kong from a development point of view. The findings of the study revealed that deprived adolescents who did not have adequate support and resources were more susceptible to developmental challenges which caused them to engage in delinquent behavior. The effect of economic disadvantage on delinquency inferred the likelihood that development patterns of adolescents from poor background might have deviant behavior compared to adolescents from more privileged backgrounds. In addition, regression

analyses indicated that family quality of life and personal wellbeing were positively correlated to delinquency in adolescents

A family has always been perceived and considered to be an integral component for child development and as a contributory element to juvenile delinquent behaviour. The structure of a family has been extensively explored by various literature as a causative agent for delinquency in adolescents as well as the existing relationship between the two. The significance of a family to a child's development has been acknowledged in a study by Mwangangi (2019) whose purpose was to evaluate the correlation between family-associated factors and delinquency. Mwangangi asserted that there are several elements that influence the character development of a child where a family plays a significant in developing and shaping a child's behavior. Some of the family-related factors that influence adolescent delinquent behavior that were revealed in the study included negative parental attitudes, low level of family cohesion, neglectful parenting, levels of parental violence, and single parent or separated family structures. These family structures face financial struggles and many of the times the needs of the children are not meet. This leaves the adolescents to start petty theft as a means of survival. The study also focused on poverty and drug abuse as non-family related factors that can contribute to adolescent delinquency. As a recommendation, the author suggested on the need to emphasize on the significance of family structures that are stable as a way to provide children with households where they can learn and nurture desirable societal values to minimize the prevalence of child delinquency.

The idea of juvenile delinquent behaviour being influenced by a broken family structure has also been studied by Piang et al. (2017). In this particular study, Piang and colleagues attempt to investigate the relative effect of broken family structure on the increasing prevalence of adolescent delinquency in Malaysia in recent years. In its methodology, the case study uses a

sample of 196 juvenile offenders in corrective centers to study delinquent behavior. In its findings, the scholars determined that over 68% of juvenile offenders did not come from broken families, rather they had both parents. The results also revealed that the family of majority of juvenile offenders did not have heavy financial struggles, which determined that it was not a key element contributing to family conflict or delinquent behavior. In general, the study showed that there is a need to rethink the problem of juvenile delinquency as being shaped by family structure. This is because most of the respondents were reported to come from intact families, and hence, the emphasis should be placed on the quality of family relationships.

An unstable family structure as a result of absent parenting has also been explored by Simmons et al. (2018) whose focus is on the differential impact of paternal absence on delinquency in adolescents. The comparative study is founded on the presumption that absence of fathers is a major contributing factor in adolescent delinquency. Using an ethnically diverse sample of juvenile offenders, Simmons and the colleagues determined that adolescent males with reportedly harsh fathers were at a greater risk of committing offenses along with taking drugs compared to adolescent males with absent fathers. The study also determined that the difference was present even after adjusting the study for the quality of a maternal relationship with the juvenile offender.

2.2.2 Age influence on adolescent petty theft

The correlation between age and delinquency and crime is described as one of the most significant relationship in criminological studies. Primarily, the relationship articulates that crime advances in adolescence and peaks around young adulthood, and then reduces as one ages. This notion which brings about the concept of age-time curve, has been subjected to criticism with

questions revolving around the extent of variation. Within the confines of research question, age as a predictive factor for delinquency in adolescents has been explored by literature.

Defoe et al. (2015) also provide insightful explanation for delinquency and crime peaks during adolescence. They conducted a meta-analysis to determine how differences in age plays out in risky decision making. Results from the regression analysis indicated that adolescents are more willing to take on risky decisions compared to adults on activities that have immediate outcome. On the other hand, it was concluded that adolescents consider less risks compared to children on activities with a safety or sure option. The study provides the inference that adolescents are more likely to be involved in delinquent tendencies without considering outcomes in comparison to other age groups.

2.2.3 Gender Differences

The aspect of gender also has developed significant concern regarding its association with juvenile delinquency. Broadly, it has always been widely known that males were more involved in crime compared to females, until the 1970s when female delinquency became an important part of studying criminal typologies. However, due to the varied insights from literature pertaining to sex differences and delinquency, it largely remains a highly debatable issue.

The socialization perspective posits that lower rates of crime in females can be attributed to the way they are perceived by the society at large. In many cultures around the world, females are usually anticipated to be less inclined towards aggression, confrontation, irrationality, and impulsiveness. In contrast, their male counterparts are seen by peers to be cool if they engage in delinquent behaviour. African boys are taught to be brave and aggressive. This could translate into delinquency if extreme cases. Furthermore, delinquent behavior tends to have enduring

repercussions for females as compared to males, especially those who are mothers. In this consideration, this view acts as deterrent for them from engaging in illegal activities, although it could also translate to if they do end up becoming prosecuted by the criminal justice system, the resulting implications may have lasting effect on different aspects of their lives.

In an effort to explain the gender-based differences in delinquent behavior such as petty theft, Wong (2012) uses three major hypotheses, namely, vulnerability hypothesis, exposure hypothesis, and threshold hypothesis. The vulnerability hypothesis reveals that males and females hold varied levels of sensitivity when it comes to various predisposing factors. This means that the factors that may be considered relevant for males are not pertinent to females and vice versa. Under this hypothesis, Wong found out that females are more affected by risk factors compared to males. In the context of exposure hypothesis, it is postulated that females are less likely to be exposed to risk factors to becoming delinquents. It is on this basis that adolescent males are more likely to display delinquency when their parents are not involved in their care. More importantly, the threshold hypothesis according to Wong (2012) outlines that females threshold of risk factors is presumably higher to the male threshold. This is usually due to females' sex role socialization at the cultural level against aggression.

Wong's assertions are confirmed by Steketee et al. (2013) whose study aimed at examining whether risk factors for adolescent delinquency are equally significant for females and males. Based on the vulnerability hypothesis, Steketee and the researchers investigated the particular risk factors that influence adolescent males and females. In their findings, it was determined that females are more inclined to commit fewer and less serious crimes compared to males. In overall, it was revealed that peer influence and broken family structure have more

influence on adolescent females. Conversely, lack of self-control and lack of parental involvement was strongly associated with adolescent delinquency in males.

2.2.4 Education and juvenile petty theft

A study carried out by Reynolds, Ou & Topitzes (2004) investigated the contributions of 5 mechanisms to the effects of preschool participation in child-parent centers. Using a matched-group design, it was determined that participation in preschool was linked with significantly lower rates of juvenile arrest and higher incidence of educational attainment. The study also revealed that the key indicators of effects for both outcomes were attendance in high-quality elementary schools and lower mobility, literacy skills in kindergarten and avoidance of grade retention, and parent participation in school and prevention of child maltreatment.

2.2.5 Religion and juvenile petty theft

The effect of religion on the likelihood of delinquent behavior has been debated for several decades, but there remains inadequate consensus about the existing relationship between the two elements. Generally, it is known that religion restricts people, and in our case adolescents from stealing as most religions discourage stealing from neighbors. The question to really ask is if those adolescents who commit petty theft lack an aspect of religiosity or perhaps if religion has no influence of their engagement in petty stealing. On the other hand ask ourselves if parents who are religious have any religious influences on their parenting. Or what happens if they are too religious and still have defiant children as the famous case of ‘pastor’s children’

In a systematic review conducted by Baier and Wright (2001) it was determined that religious beliefs have a degree of deterring impact on criminality. In their meta-analysis, they were able to indicate that participation in religious activities throughout adolescence considerably reduces the possibility of criminality in adults. Also, there is increasing body of

evidence suggesting that religion can be adopted as a framework to help high-risk urban youths in their prevention from delinquent behavior and imbue them with a sense of empathy toward other people (Johnson, Corbett, and Harris, 2001). Additionally, other reports have stated the amount of religiosity in a community is a crucial element in the reduction of crime rates for all age groups (Hull, 2000; Lee, 2006). Furthermore, (Johnson, Corbett, and Harris, 2001) suggest that religiosity may function as a means to help delinquent youth away in dissociating from their deviant behavior of petty stealing as well as later adult criminality.

In another study by Munene, Alice, James & Naomi (2017) seeking to reveal the incidence of conduct disorder among juvenile delinquents in rehabilitation schools, it was determined a prevalence rate of 36.4% in the study population. Pertaining to marital status, the highest rate of incidence was found children who came from households where the parents were widowed (51.4%), while the pervasiveness of delinquency in children from married or cohabiting parents was reported to be 34%. In their analysis, the scholars revealed major linkages between parental religious beliefs, form of crime, marital status, and prior record of conduct disorder. Moreover, the scholars posited that there was existing correlation of conduct disorder with adolescents is a key issue that requires intercession to prevent their future involvement in criminality.

2.3 Parental influences on adolescent violent crime

An increasing prevalence of adolescent violence in the past 30 years has prompted the search for determinants of violent behavior. The impact of family violence on aggressive and violent behaviors among adolescents has been well researched. Essentially, the presumption behind parental influence on adolescent violent crime can be placed on the social learning theory

which postulates that children learn their violent and aggressive behavior from their parents as a means to cope and manage conflict.

2.3.1 Socio-economic background and adolescent violent crime

Poverty and unemployment among youth are key factors that influence adolescents to involve themselves in violent criminal behavior. Various reports indicate that majority of the youth are in crime as a result of poverty, which propels them to survive primarily on criminal activities (Prior & Paris, 2005) when a child is born of a family behaviour will likely be influenced by the environment around them. The family structure will also influence their behaviour. A family that is struggling financially could lead the children to want to look for a means for survival, even if it means getting in petty theft. On another hand, a more privileged family will have the children satisfied and not worried about their survival.

Boccio and Beaver (2019) also explored the impact of family structure on adolescent delinquent behavior. Despite prior research showing changes in family structure with engagement in delinquency, they strived to address the existing gap in literature in the phenomenon using a longitudinal and cross sectional design. Based on the analysis, there were a number of findings. One, adolescents with both parents showed less engagement in delinquency during adolescence and adulthood. The second key finding was that adolescents experiencing parental divorce were statistically correlated to engagement in delinquency. Third, adolescents moving into a step family from an unmarried family was substantially correlated to variation in delinquent behavior. Moreover, Boccio and Beaver (2019) determined that an adolescent residing with a step parent was more likely to be involved in delinquent behavior. In essence, though the study highlighted a positive relationship between parental divorce and delinquency in

adolescents, it indicates that there is little statistical significance concerning parental divorce as a predictor of future criminal behavior in an adolescent.

Coley et al. (2018) have helped to reveal the existing relationship between poverty and adolescent delinquency. Even though the study strives to clarify the links between income and behavioral health of adolescents, Coley and colleagues also aimed to demonstrate whether the adolescent delinquent behaviour can be correlated with affluence, beside poverty. Based on a nationally representative sample population of high school students, the study indicated poverty and affluence as a risk factor for adolescent delinquency, with patterns ranging by outcome and context. Going by the results, the key pattern revealed that family level income of an adolescent was the most prevalent determinant of behavioral and mental health outcome in adolescents, substantially linked with property crime and violence. The use of a national representative sample helped in considering the diversity of adolescents as well as explicating the various distinct linkages between income and adolescent functioning across region, urbanity and ethnicity to address the role of cultural and macroeconomic contexts in the phenomenon in question.

In a qualitative case study by Shong et al. (2018), the relationship between poverty and juvenile delinquency was also studied. The objective of the case study was to investigate the impact of poverty on behavioral development and delinquent character of children in Malaysia based on miserable family living conditions. The results of the case study indicated that adverse family conditions generated different forms of deprivation in families which led children to engage in delinquent behavior. The findings revealed that the children who engaged in criminal activities such as violent offenses did the act out of fulfilling their individual needs. Through the

findings and results, the researchers acknowledge the study could be used by policy makers in rethinking the economic status of poor families and develop plans to deal with the issue.

From this literature, it is evident that poverty is a huge contributor to adolescents engaging in violent crime. The environment that one grows up in can influence how they behave. We cannot overlook the fact that low socio-economic status is associated with low education levels for parents. And this way, they do not know how their parenting methods can influence their children to engage in violent crime. Lack of financial stability is a cause for families to split up and this will also have negative psychological impact on the adolescents, consequently, they may engage in violent crime as a way of reacting to the family stressors.

2.3.2 Age factors and adolescent violent crime

Essentially, violent conduct in children and adolescents can entail a broad spectrum of behaviors including explosive temper tantrums, physical aggression, fighting, threats or attempts to hurt others sometimes and even ideations of wanting to kill others. Violent conduct is also exhibited in cruelty toward animals, the malicious use of weapons, arson, and vandalism. Such behavior by children from a young age could be a predictor of violent behavior in later stages of life by the individuals.

In a case study by Shulman et al. (2013), while the age crime curve is at the core of developmental criminology, it is hypothesized that other factors may have a role in the time at which an adolescent develops delinquency. On the basis of prior findings which indicate adolescent delinquency as an agent of age differences in economic status, Shulman and the researchers used data from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth which contains measures of economic status and criminal behavior in different time points. The study findings disclosed that offending and other delinquent behavior is highest during late adolescence and young

adulthood. The findings also countered the claim that age-curve time is deceptive and underpin the drawbacks of making conclusions about an adolescent's individual behavior from complex data.

Similarly, a study carried out in Kenya by Omboto ,Ondiek , Odera , & Ayugi (2012) regarding the factors influencing adolescent into crime and juvenile delinquency. In their study, the scholars suggested that the parents show play an active role in their children's lives up to the point they are able to present a rational degree of independence and autonomy. Their recommendations involved the provision of basic needs and wants as well as providing them with moral guidance. On this study, the scholars used the youth imprisoned at Kamiti Youth Corrective Training centre (Y.C.T.C) which involved 55 inmates ranging between 17 and 21 years of age chosen using simple random sampling technique from a sample frame of 120 inmates. It was indicated that large family size caused parents to fail in giving quality parenting to children during the critical stages in life because they were focusing their attention probably to younger siblings. This could be a cause for the adolescents to engage in violent crime.

Age as a factor influences adolescents to get into petty theft. It is important to note that during this critical stage in life, peer pressure or peer influence is at its peak. If an individual has peers committing petty theft, then they may be influenced into it as they are at the age when peer opinion matters a lot to them.

2.3.3 Gender factors and adolescent violent crime

Several criminological theories such as subcultural and strain theory have focused on the existing relationship between class status and crime. While low-class status is not essentially tantamount to poverty, this review of literature has been considered to demonstrate the correlation between poverty and delinquency in adolescents. Particularly, these theories predict a

casual correlation with poverty being influenced by a combination of several aspects. For instance, strain theorists have stressed that the relationship between poverty and adolescent delinquency is grounded on the experiences of boys from low class backgrounds that integrate lack of access to opportunities to inadequate preparation for academics and the consequent performance. It is on the premise of strain theory that delinquency usually results as the adolescent males try to adapt to the strains generated by poverty and lack of access. On the other hand, subcultural theory highlights the cultural and structural variations that arise from isolation of the low class to explain various forms of delinquency. According to Miller (1958), adolescents being brought up in maternal led households strive for belonging and status, hence it encourages behavioral patterns that are considered deviant by higher classes. From these two theories, it can be predicted that poverty plays a key role in developing adolescent delinquency.

Within the confines of this research study, it is important to discern the role of gender in parenting and how it influences delinquency in adolescents. This has been investigated by Hoeve et al. (2011) in a longitudinal study that aims to explore the links between paternal and maternal parenting styles and juvenile delinquency. The longitudinal study was carried out on a sample of 330 families having an adolescent aged between 14 and 22. Based on the findings of this study, it was determined that neglectful parenting was correlated to high incidences of delinquency in male adolescents whereas permissive parenting was associated to increased levels of delinquency in female adolescents. The researchers also identified a long-term linkage between paternal neglectful parenting and delinquency in male adolescents. Moreover, the results indicated that the extent of delinquency was low in families where there was at least a parent that was authoritative whereas it was highest in families where both influenced by a combination of paternal and maternal parenting styles.

Parental influence on adolescent violence can be studied in a meta-analytic review conducted by Savage (2014). The aim of the review was to study the relationship between attachment and violence in children, and also entailed examining the development of physical aggression in children. Savage (2014) used five categorization of studies for the study which included child separation from parents, child attachment studies, studies of violent delinquency in adolescent, studies of parental violence and bonding, and parental sensitivity studies. The results indicate a consistent correlation between attachment and presence of adolescent violence in both males and females.

2.3.4 Education and adolescent violent crime

In the context of education and how it relates to likelihood of adolescent violent crime, Ojo (2012) mentioned dysfunctional families and low attainment of education as some of the key predictors in juvenile delinquency. In his study, a portion of boys accused of violent crime were orphans without caregivers or guardians prior to their arrests, others were reported to be raised in single parent households or their parents were divorced, and some stated their parents were having issues, whereas the parents or guardians of others were substance users who could not offer adequate parenting skills. In his study, Ojo (2012) revealed that 7 boys had separated parents, 6 boys had lost their mothers, and 14 of them did not state having a father, whereas 8 had no parents at all. On an educational level, the study disclosed that 78% of the boys did not proceed with their schooling beyond the class six level.

Similarly, Ward and Williams (2015) explored the impact of delinquency in adolescents on later attainment of education. Based on their rationale, the authors confined their parameters on acts of delinquency committed by adolescents aged 16 years and evaluated their effect on measures of educational attainment in graduating from high school and college. Ward and

Williams (2015) found acceptable evidence that being delinquent by 16 years had a significant part on impacting the probability of graduating from high school and college. The author added that the phenomenon was driven by early predictors for those who are reported to have intense offences. It should be noted that the effect of delinquency on education was not limited to those who had engaged with the gang members or the criminal justice system. Additional exploration in the study indicated that the means through which delinquency influences education is the expected returns to crime, based on the likelihood for being arrested for a crime.

2.3.5 Religion and adolescent violent crime

Considerably, researchers and scholars have made steady contributions over the last several decades to the emerging literature concerning the linkages between religiosity and crime, but there has been a lack of consensus about the nature of this relationship between the two debated elements. In a systematic review of 40 studies carried out by Johnson, Li, Larson, and McCullough (2000) focusing on the connection between religion and delinquency, it was disclosed that majority of these studies described an inverse relationship between religiosity and delinquent behavior. According to the review, most of the studies did not find an existing correlation or were inconclusive and only a single study confirmed a positive link between religiosity and delinquency. In a systematic review by Baier and Wright (2001) of 60 studies, the resulting findings had much the same conclusion as Johnson, Li, et al. (2000) whereby it was confirmed that studies that employed more representative and larger datasets were more probable to determine expected inverse effects in comparison to studies that utilized samples that were smaller or non-representative.

In another study, Atieno (2018) examined at factors that prompted male offenders to be engaged in criminal activities. The researcher analysed a variety of elements including socio-

cultural aspects, physical factors, and psychosomatic features that influenced male offenders to commit crime. Poverty, negative peer influence, lack of educational access, drug and substance use, exposure to crime and violence, and religion were among the sociocultural elements that were studied. Secondly, psychopathy, history of mental illness, genetic factors and diet were the key psychobiological elements that were examined. Third, the researcher considered physical attractiveness, body type and height as the physical features for study. Based on the results, the Atieno (2018) revealed that most prominent factor that influenced crime was poverty and the least element that had an impact on the likelihood of criminal tendencies was religion. Additionally, the researcher commended that there is a need for initiatives that aim to educate the public on causes and negative implications of male criminality.

Also within the bounds of religion, the Social Control Theory by Travis Hirschi can be used to explain the relationship. Typically, according to Hirschi, the theory posits that act of delinquency culminate from weak or broken bond of an individual to society. On the basis of this theory, if an individual subscribes to strong beliefs in the societal norms, they are less inclined to go against them (Hirschi, 2002). Presumptively, religious institutions and its facets are presumed to impart normative beliefs and encourage involvement, commitment, and attachment of an individual within a society (Hirschi, 2002). As such, the idea behind this theory is that by establishing and encouraging the bond of an individual to society, any form of religious beliefs and institutions can act as deterrent against delinquent acts (Baier and Wright, 2001)

In a longitudinal study by Guo (2018), it is established that religious involvement, family dynamics and processes, and self-restraint can be utilized as functions that facilitate the correlations between religious involvement of parents and the presence of adolescents in violent crime. By utilizing the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, the findings of the study

indicated that religious involvement of parents did not have a direct influence on adolescent delinquency, rather it had an indirect impact through its effect on religious participation of adolescents, inter-parental conflict, parenting processes, and their engagement with self-restraint of the adolescents.

In a nutshell, the existing literature reveals that youth who are religious are unlikely to commit violent crime. It is assumed that those with religious parents will become religious themselves and adopt the norms guided by the religions.

2.4 The parental influence of adolescent sexual offending.

Adolescent sexual offending is not a new occurrence in the Kenyan society and the East of Africa. There have been reports to local authorities and to the children's courts. Unfortunately, some children and adolescents who are abused by their peers are most likely to keep the information to themselves for fear of victimization and stigmatization. Historically, sexual victimization has been considered among the key contributing factors to the prediction of sexually abusive behaviour among individuals (Johnson & Knight, 2000). The juveniles that commit the offenses against their peers will often portray similar characteristics. Researchers have grouped the offenders according to the types of similar characteristics they show. Aebi and colleagues (2012) suggested that a validated typology "*shows a specific profile of an offender, victim and offense characteristics that reflect underlying psychological processes*" of the youth that are pertinent to etiology, maintenance, treatment and recidivism. According to (Faniff & Kolko, 2012) these typologies are crucial as they offer vital information for clinical interventions as they are capable of identifying key constructs for evaluation, potential causal elements that are specific to each subtype or typology of juveniles as well as the unique needs and risks for each subtype that should be focused during treatment.

A study by Berman and Knight (2015) evaluated a sample of 178 juveniles who had been charged of sexual offenses from an inpatient treatment center. 67% of the participants that took part in the study stated they had an experience of sexual abuse in their childhood. The researcher sought to explore the nature of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim as it pertains to the factors that are important to consequent sexual offences. In the study, Berman and Knight (2015) considered multiple levels of interpersonal closeness between the sexual abuse perpetrators and their victims. The results presented were for a three-month minimum of period where the victim and perpetrator lived together or cohabited. In Kenya, for instance many of the cases that a child is sexually abused is by a relative, a guardian or a step parent also in some cases, a biological parent. According to ChildAid (2018), more than 300,000 children are sexually abused in Kenya every year. In nearly 90% of the reported cases involving child sexual abuse, it is stated that the child usually recognizes and has a trust bond with the perpetrator. In the Berman and Knight (2015) study, child sexual abuse occurring in the context of an attached relationship was regarded as it concerns to a framework for future relations that foster social learning of sexually abusive conduct. The results of the study supported the author's hypothesis that, "in studying the outcomes of sexual abuse, it is essential to differentiate levels of relatedness between victim and perpetrator" (p. 601).

When parents spend quality time with their children, the children are more free to talk about difficult experiences and ask questions that may be considered taboo by the society but those that affect them. This way, if a topic around sex is too heavy on the adolescents, then the parents can help them deal with their struggles. On the premise that specific parenting styles are responsible for delinquency in adolescents, Buliva et al. (2019) developed a correlational research design to examine the impact of authoritarian parenting style on different acts of

delinquency in secondary school students within the context of Butere sub-county. The sample population for the study consisted of 338 secondary school students, 10 teachers and 10 deputy principals. Based on the findings, it was disclosed that authoritarian parenting style had an association with various forms of delinquency in secondary students. In consideration of the outcomes of the study, the researchers laid emphasis on the importance of parental involvement through spending considerable time with their children in order to inculcate desirable values and deter them from delinquent tendencies.

This literature therefore shows how parental influences can cause the children and adolescents to engage in sexual offenses. The researcher will review literature around the parental socio- economic status that may cause the adolescents to commit sexual crimes against their peers or younger children, the age and gender factors that contribute to adolescent teenage offenses. Seto and Lalumière (2010) have added that research and practice with sexually offending adolescent should consider the aspect of victim's age and gender in their examination. Usually, the age and gender of a victim are often confused, with child victim offending against both males and females and peer/adult victim groups mostly offending against females (Worling, 1995).

2.4.1 Socio- Economic Background and Adolescent Sexual Offenses

According to Prior and Paris (2005), several observations have shown that majority of the youth involve themselves in criminal activities because of poverty. In the context of Kenyan slums, assault, rape, domestic violence, incest, defilement, and abduction are the most prevalent forms of sexual violence, and encroachments on human rights that are embedded in underlying issues such as lack of educational access, poverty, and gender discrimination. According to Ferraro (2014), it is reported there is a significant population of legally underage girls in Kibera slums

that are forced into the sex trade just to afford food and other basic necessities. In some cases, once these girls are paid, they are able to purchase sanitary health materials. Adolescent boys are also involved in crime due to poverty more so sexual offenses. They are targets for the homosexuals in their social environment who lure them into sex in order to pay them a small amount to buy basic needs such as food.

Mbuthia and Winnie (2014) carried out a study on focusing on the perceived factors that facilitate deviant behaviour among the youth in Njathaini Kenya. The basis for their study was to determine the different forms of deviant behaviour found among the youth in impoverished setting. In the study, the researchers observed drug use, pre-marital sex and alcohol dependency were the most prevalent forms of deviance. In the study, Mbuthia and Winnie (2014) determined that perception on youth deviant behaviour was positively correlated with employment status, skills and the duration in which an individual had been in the slums. Socio-economic aspects were found to be statistically significant to the portrayal of deviance by the youth in the area. As a recommendation, the authors suggested the need for guidance and counselling services by relevant organizations and various stakeholders to the youth on the perils of engaging in sexual offenses and other deviant behavior.

The existing research focuses mainly on low socio-economic backgrounds. They reveal that poverty drives adolescents into crime because of the man-eat-man culture of the lowly privileged societies. One is then left to wonder if the adolescents who commit sexual offenses who are from high socio-economic are not influenced by that environment. Those adolescents have been given exposure to the outside world through technology. What they watch on the media through access to their phones and other devices which their parents have the ability to buy them, may also be a cause of them committing sexual offenses.

2.4.2 Age and Adolescent sexual offenses

Distinguishing the degree of the age and gender of victims and how they crossover in significantly large samples of sexually offending adolescents requires a deeper study to explore aspects such as the underlying causes, risk evaluation and interventions needed.

In a study by Veneziano, Veneziano and Le Grand (2000), a sample of 68 sexually offending adolescents who had committed sexual offenses and ordered to a rehabilitation facility was examined. Based on the inclusion criteria, all the juveniles had a record of sexual victimization at a time in their life. The data was that assembled entailed their prior sexual victimization experiences, as well as the perpetrators' behaviors and features. According to the authors, the outcome supported the hypothesis that the adolescents who had a prior sexual victimization experience were relatively susceptible to choose sexual behaviors that concurred with their own sexual victimization with respect to age and gender as well as the form of sexual behaviors enacted on their victims.

In another study by Grabell and Knight (2009), a sample of 193 juveniles who had charged of perpetrating sexual offenses from a variety of inpatient treatment facilities was examined. The aim of the study was to explore the patterns of sexual abuse and delicate periods in the lives of the sexually offending adolescents. The outcome of the study revealed a positive correlation between childhood sexual abuse and sexual fantasy in sexually abusive adolescents. Particularly, the findings showed that 3 to 7 years of age was a delicate period in which experiences of sexual abuse can have the most devastating consequences for the adolescents later in their life. Grabell and Knight made a comparison of their results to the discrete periods of sexual abuse with those from a study done by Burton, Miller and Shill (2002), and made the conclusion that constant sexual abuse was more likely to be associated with serious cases of

perpetration. Grabell and Knight (2009) also led to the conclusion that both age of the victim and the span of the sexual abuse can attribute to the behaviors and attitudes of sexually offending juveniles.

The above evidence supports the motion that indeed age is a contributor of adolescent sexual offenses. The age at which the sexual assault happened to the victim can cause a psychological imprint where the abused child will likely cause the same crime to another victim later in the adolescent stage. Recent findings by Hendriks & Bijleveld, 2008; van den Berg, Bijleveld, & Hendriks,(2011) assert that the age of a victim is correlated to the risk of recidivism among adolescents and may contribute to whether an offender is bound to offend in their later years. Similarly, in a study by Lussier, van den Berg, Bijleveld, and Hendriks (2012), it was revealed that adolescents whose victims were children were more susceptible to be adolescent-limited offenders, however adolescents whose victims were nearly or the same age were more probable to offend when they became adults. This could be as a result of PTSD or if the abuse was repeated, then the adolescent would be acting as a result of social learning.

2.4.3 Gender and Adolescent Sexual Offenses

Generally, gender differences have had a significant part in determining juvenile delinquency in boys and girls, even though they are confounded to be alike in some aspects. The differences and similarities between male and female juvenile offenders in terms of psychological, biological, sociological, and the underlying issues of sexual offenses.

In a study by Seto and Lalumiere (2010), general and specific explanations of male adolescent sexual offending was explored by carrying out a systematic review of studies comparing male adolescents who committed sexual offenses with male adolescents who committed nonsexual offenses. The foundation of the research was based on variables such as

the risk factors of general delinquency, childhood abuse, exposure to violence, family problems, interpersonal problems, sexuality, psychopathology and cognitive abilities. Based on the study, it was outlined that the adolescents who had been charged with sexual offenses had a less incidence of criminal history, an insignificant level of drug use, and fewer friends. The particular explanation for adolescent sexual offending indicated exposure to sexual violence, social isolation, abnormal sexual interests, early exposure to sexual conduct, low self-esteem, and anxiety. On the basis of ranking by the size of effect, it was determined that the largest group difference was evident in atypical sexual interests, a history of sexual abuse for sexually offending adolescents. Conversely, a history of criminal conduct, substance abuse and antisocial associations were present for nonsexual offenders. In this regard, the researchers concluded that the results did not provide adequate support on the hypothesis that adolescent sexual offending can be illustrated as a simple demonstration of typical antisocial tendencies. In their conclusion, the researchers asserted that gender and age should be considered for future studies pertaining to the subject.

In consideration, adolescent female sex offenders have not received much focus on the matter as it is established that there is a small of girls who have been charged with sexual offenses. Another reason is because the sexual recidivism or repeat of the crime rates are low. A study of female adolescent sex offenders carried out in Washington revealed that risk factors for general recidivism were not prevalent in female adolescents who had been charged with a felony sexual offense with a younger victim, and these girls did not exhibit issues in academic performance, associating with family and friends as compared to adolescent girls who had been charged with a felony sexual offense with a peer or a misdemeanor sexual offense. The study showed that the girls who had been charged with a felony offense against a peer or a

misdemeanour sexual offense had a close resemblance to the adolescent nonsexual offenders. According to the researchers, this population showed a high prevalence for risk factors for general (nonsexual) recidivism and there were no differences in mental health problems. The outcome of the study echo the results from studies of adolescent male sex offenders whereby those who had been reported of abusing children did not have a close resemblance to nonsexual delinquents and had a low incidence of factors associated with the likelihood of general recidivism.

Kobayashi and colleagues (1995) investigated a theoretical framework concerning the causes of deviant sexual aggression in adolescents which entailed a variety of factors. Within the confines of the study, the factors included a history of sexual and physical abuse, perceived deviance of the parents, and a child's attachment to the parents. The study participants included 117 juvenile males who committed sexual offenses. The findings of the study demonstrated that paternal physical abuse and sexual abuse by males had a significant role in shaping sexual aggression among adolescents and attachment between mother and child had the contrasting effect. Furthermore, the researchers recommended an evolutionary psychological standpoint as an alternative to offer more insight on the results of the study. Kobayashi and colleagues pointed out that the behaviour developed by the sexual offending juveniles could be the implications of social modelling and later emphasized the significance of ethological literature associated with sexual imprinting in animals as a way to weigh on their findings. .

According to the review of literature, many times the adolescent perpetrators are male. And the victims could be of either gender. However, in a society like Kenya, many girls who are victims are not encouraged to report because the culture dictates that girls should be 'pure' when

they are getting married. Research shows that girls who were abused as children are less likely to commit the sexual offense as teenagers as compared to their male counterparts.

2.4.4 Education and adolescent sexual offenses

As previously stated, children who commit sexual offenses do so likely because they have psychological underlying issues. Some commit sexual assault towards their peers as a reaction of their mental status. Others may be having conditions such as PTSD. When this happens, adolescents are not able to focus on their education. The trauma can have them also engaging in drugs and alcohol abuse. Erickson (2001) revealed that drug abuse is among the leading factors contributing to the propensity towards criminal activities in adolescent juveniles. In a study by Roberts (2002), it was highlighted that adolescents presenting risk factors such as behavioral problems, reaction formation of adults, aggressive tendencies towards peers, and lack of academic interest were responsible towards antisocial behavior. A significant sample of juveniles have admitted to have carried out criminal activities under the influence of bhang among a variety of other drugs (Omtobo, Ondiek, Odera, & Ayugi, 2013). Furthermore, a 2003 report by the World Youth submitted the motivation for youth to be assimilated into a gang for the possibilities of economic and social gain as an important cause.

In the context of Pakistan, Nadeem highlighted in a report that some of the contributing factors influencing juvenile delinquency are illiteracy, motivation for money, hostility, land, drug addiction, and ideological beliefs in form of honor killings. As a result of the recent emerging militant forces in the region, it has been said the prevalence of delinquency has increased. These institutions have determined to be engaged in conveying instructions associated with sectarianism and militarism, which has massively contributed to hatred and aggression in adolescents and youth (Malik & Sharizi, 2010)

2.4.5 Religion and adolescent sexual offenses

Generally, it has demonstrated by a variety of literature that sexually offending adolescents are also likely to abuse alcohol and other hard drugs. Even though the correlation between religion and sexual offenses is inexact, some scholars have suggested a significant linkage between religiosity and drug use disorder. In a meta-analytic review by Johnson, Corbett, and Harris (2001), they aimed to examine the relationship between religiosity and drug or alcohol abuse in more than 100 drug and alcohol reports, whereby it was revealed that 90% of the studies indicated that involvement in religious activities can be linked with a reduced likelihood to engage in alcohol and drug abuse. The findings also concurred with the results from a 2001 systematic review carried out by Baier and Wright. Other research evidences shows that individuals who are regularly involved with religious beliefs and activities are at a lessened risk for developing anxiety and depression, and as a result, they are able to cope with daily stresses that they face unlike those not involved in religious activities. This resonates with the fact that adolescents may have been abused as children and have underlying psychological conditions such as PTSD, will tend to seek counseling from spiritual leaders other than sexually assaulting their peers

2.5 Parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behavior

Generally, Baumrind's theory suggests there is a significant association between a given style of parenting and the behavior presented by a child. On this basis, various parenting styles can cause and shape a variety of outcomes in a child as well as their overall development. According to Baumrind's theory, there are four main types of parenting styles that influence a child's social, emotional, and cognitive function. The four types of parenting according to Baumrind include authoritative parenting, authoritarian parenting, permissive, and neglectful parenting.

Although Diana Baumrind is prominently recognized for the categorization of parenting styles, it is said that Maccoby and Martin (1983) were the ones who were responsible for the expansion of this 3-parenting-styles model using a two-dimensional framework. Notably, they broadened permissive parenting style into two subtypes, namely permissive style (also known as indulgent parenting style) and neglectful parenting.

2.5.1 Authoritative parenting style and juvenile delinquent behavior

Baumrind indicated that the authoritative parenting style is ideal in parenting as it encourages children to be independent and have high self-esteem because the parents have taught them to believe that they are socially responsible and can make wise decisions on their own without seeking approval from others. The parents have established high standards and clear expectations that the children are required to use as a guide for their behavior. While the standards are set, the children are free to connect with their parents openly and the parents are warm and nurturing towards them. Parents have reasonable demands of their children and are highly responsive. According to Nijhof and Engels (2007), they highlight the idea that authoritative parenting style is most influential towards the psychological and social development of an adolescent. This is attributed to the fact that children whose parents use this style have high self-esteem and capacity to incorporate a variety of coping strategies, while enhancing their self-image (Parker & Benson, 2004). Based on the direction children receive, once the set rules and guidelines by parents, the children are required to follow accordingly (Timpano et al., 2010). Consequently, they do not think of engaging in drugs or other negative behavior as a way of coping with their problems. Children brought up by authoritative parents are also less inclined to report mental health issues such as anxiety and depression, and have a

reduced affinity towards involvement in antisocial behavior such as drug use and delinquency. They feel secure knowing that they will always find warmth and assistance at home.

2.5.2 Authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquent behavior

In this type of parenting style, it is generally stated that the parents are oriented to being obeyed and having status over others whereby they expect their orders to be obeyed without justification and are very keen on discipline and use punishment with the hope of achieving the desirable behavior. As such, authoritarian parenting is a style described by the imposition of demands and the need for low responsiveness from those the demands are being imposed on. This is because they give strict rules without an explanation of why they do. What is commonly known as "because I say so". They do not portray any parental warmth to their children as some argue that showing warmth to children is a sign of weakness, as they want to be seen by their children as authority. Children who were brought up by authoritarian parents are often reported to be anxious or withdrawn or suffering from issues associated with self-image and esteem. In a study conducted by Dekovic and Jannseens (2010), it was reported that children brought up in an authoritarian household were considered as less popular by their teachers and classmates, in addition to being reported as being less mature in their justification pertaining to moral issues. Studies conducted in Brazil and Spain have testified that children raised by authoritarian parents had a low self-image in comparison to children who were from authoritative and permissive families (Martinez and Garcia, 2008). In the context of Germany, researchers determined that children in authoritarian household were more prone to suffering personality disorders.

In authoritarian households, children consider their opinions and input as unheard and are therefore not valued as contributing members in their family.. Consequently, when the children reach the adolescent stage, they are likely to engage in delinquent behaviour as a cry for help to

get autonomy from their parents' strictness. In a study of 347 youth from Reykjavik Iceland, carried out by Adalbjarnardottir and Hafsteinsson (2001), it was indicated that adolescents who described their homes as authoritarian were more inclined to have tried the use of drugs before the age 14. Since the adolescents do not have money to purchase the drugs and alcohol, they start petty stealing from their parents and eventually they develop a need for stealing bigger and more valuable items from other people, supermarkets and banks.

2.5.3 Permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquent behavior

Permissive parenting is a type of parenting style featured by low demands from the parents with high responsiveness expected from the children. According to Baumrind (1966), parents who are permissive always strive to be act in non-punitive, affirmative, and acceptant manner toward the impulses, actions and desires of their children. The parents are warm and loving towards their children but not keen on discipline their children as they do not want to act in a way that will upset the child. Based on a study conducted by Drairy (2008) on a sample of Palestinian Arabs, it was established that children who had been brought up by permissive parent were inclined to suffer from anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem among other mental health issues. Theoretically, it has been postulated that permissive parents are known for taking instructions and commands from their children, and as a result, such parents are usually are passive in their parenting role, which transfers the power to the children (Gonzalez-Mera, 2007). On this assumption, permissive parents see their children as equals so the child lacks the perception of the parent being a disciplinary figure. As they grow up the children want to have their way with the larger society and may become very frustrated as there are rules and guidelines that govern any society. This results to the children feeling inadequate as they do not know how to follow the rules, hence they act rebelliously and break rules. A study conducted by

Underwood, Beron and Rosen (2009) determined that there was a positive association between permissive style of parenting and presence of antisocial conduct in children.

2.5.4 Neglectful parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behavior

In this type of parenting, parents demonstrate a significantly low level of connection as well as firmness with their children (Kremers *et al.*, 2003). Parents who use this style of parenting are neither demanding nor responsive. In simple terms, they are not involved at all in the growth and development of their children. In fact, some parents are totally physically absent from the children's lives. While others may be physically available, they totally neglect to play the role of parents. The children are hence left to fend for their needs and because usually the children are not able to have formal employment, they are left with little options so they turn to delinquent behavior. In a study conducted by Poduthase (2012), it is theorized that there is a tendency of adolescents exhibiting delinquency as a result of lack of attachment, inadequate direction and guidance, and lack of intimacy from their parents.

As severally mentioned, the style of parenting has a profound impact on affecting the decision of a child to be involved in delinquent conduct. A sense of belonging to a family is a crucial component when it comes to the development of socialization for children, adolescents, and youth. On this consideration, parenting plays an integral part in the socialization process for their children. It is worth noting that the manner in which a parent acts and carry out themselves in front of their children is expressed to them, which can later drive them to interpret those behaviors and express them in a specific way as learned from the parents. This is a clear indication to illustrate that parents play a crucial role over the growth and development of their children as they are accountable for influencing and shaping them into an adult. Hence, the style

of parenting and discipline chosen by a parent eventually having a playing a significant part on the actions of their children.

In comparison to majority of countries around the world, Kenya is not singled out when it comes to dealing with all forms of crime as there are regular cases being reported ranging from minor to grave crimes. According to Macro-trends, Kenya crime rate & statistics for 2020 was 3.46, a 15.33% increase from 2019. Petty crime, violent crime and sexual offenses by juveniles are most rampant in Kiambu County. However, not much research work has been done as to what are the contributing factors of adolescents to engage in these specific crimes. The researcher seeks to fill this gap and shed some light on this matter.

2.6 Theoretical framework

2.6.1 Bowlby's Attachment Theory

The theory of attachment was coined by John Bowlby who was a renowned British psychoanalyst. During his time, many behaviorists believed that attachment was premised on the feeding relationship between a child and the mother during infancy. The underlying idea was that since the caregiver provided food and fed the child, the child would simultaneously become attached. Similar to the psychoanalytic ideas theorized by Sigmund Freud, Bowlby also believed that the earliest experiences in a person's life had an enduring impact on their development as well as how they turned out in adulthood. In this regard, Bowlby pointed out that attachments during childhood had a core role in cognitive development of a child. The underlying interest that inspired Bowlby to conduct several studies on attachments was the resulting distress and anxiety that children display when they are separated from their primary caregivers. Based on this inspiration, Bowlby attended Trinity College in Cambridge, where he was able to study psychology and spent time interacting with delinquent children. After his graduation from Cambridge, Bowlby volunteered at two schools for delinquents and maladjusted children as a

way to bolster his experience as pursue his career objectives. Eventually, this provided a basis for his works and which led to be a child psychiatrist.

According to Bowlby, attachment as a product resulting from the dynamics of evolutions. He posited that attachment also serves as a way of improving the child's chances of survival since a child is kept close to the caregiver. On this premise, Bowlby highlighted that there are four distinguishing features of attachment. The first characteristic concerns the maintenance of proximity whereby it is encompassed by the desire of an individual to be close to the people they are attached to. The second pertains to the provision of a safe haven whereby an individual comes back to the attachment figure in order to receive safety and comfort in the event of a threat. The third feature of attachment is the presence of a secure base whereby an individual can use a caregiver or attachment figure as a source of security in order to assess and acquire knowledge about the surrounding environment. The fourth aspect of attachment is separation distress which is typically the general anxiety that occurs to an individual when a caregiver is not present.

Mary Ainsworth, another Psychologist who was 6 years younger than Bowlby expanded greatly upon his original work on attachments. The premise of her research was researchers observing infants as they responded to a situation in which they were briefly left alone in a room and later reunited with their caregivers. Based on the outcome of the study, Ainsworth was able to come up with four types of attachment styles, namely, secure, ambivalent-insecure, avoidant-insecure attachment. Later after the proposition of this theory, a fourth attachment style called disorganized-insecure attachment was added by Main and Solomon (1986) based on the results of their research.

Children who have secure attachment generally show that they are distressed in case they are left alone by the mothers and are visibly content upon their return. When they get frightened, the secure attached children are bound to seek comfort from their caregiver or parent. Additionally, in case a parent initiates contact, it is readily accepted by children who are securely attached and they respond to the return of a parent with positive attitude.

In the case of ambivalent attachment, children in this type generally show their suspicions towards strangers. Notably, children in this attachment style usually display a significant level of distress when they are separated from their caregiver, and unlike securely attached children, they do not show any tendency to be comforted or reassured upon the return of the caregiver. In some cases, ambivalently attached children might passively ignore the caregiver by resisting comfort and reassurance, or may even exhibit aggression toward the caregiver directly.

In the context of avoidant attachment style, the general postulation is that children tend to ignore their caregivers. Typically, the degree of avoidance in these children often turn out to be more noticeable after a period of the caregiver or parent being absent. However, a subsequent study by Sroufe & Waters (1977) indicated that the apparent lack of suffering for infants who were avoidantly attached was deceptive as the concurrent records of heart-rates implied that separating from the caregiver had the same level of arousal in the infants as compared to those infants that were securely attached to their caregivers.

Lastly, concerning the disorganized attachment style, the children in this subtype are usually reported to display a lack of clear attachment tendency. Notably, the actions and responses of disorganized attached children to caregivers incorporates a combination of behaviors, primarily involving resistance and avoidance. Normally, children who are in a

disorganized attachment are usually stated to show dazed behavior, sometimes which can seem apprehensive or confounding when the parent or caregiver is present. Main and Hesse (1990) contended that disorganized attachments are formed as a result of fear experienced during an interaction between a child and the parent.

Even though the patterns of attachment established during early childhood can change considerably over late childhood and adolescence if the interaction between the child and the caregiver are positively promoted (Whaley, & Egeland, 2004), and as a result, it is more prevalent to find a level of stability associated with security of attachment over a period of time (e.g., Main & Cassidy, 1988; Main et al., 1985; Owen, Easterbrooks, Chase-Lansdale, & Goldberg, 1984; Waters, 1978; Waters, Merrick et al., 2000). As a result, this could mean that children whose experiences with their caregivers can afford prospects to develop a secure base relationship are most probable to preserve that relationship with the parent over time. Moreover, when an individual had a secure relationship with their family as a child, they are more likely to enjoy more positive and fulfilling relationships with persons outside the family such as their peers and romantic partners (Bost, & Wainright, 2005). Without a doubt, developing and retaining a relationship with a secure base offer a variety of opportunities for learning how to relate and interact with other people.

This theory states that attachment needs are inborn and are vital for all humans throughout their life, despite how old they are. Nonetheless, for all ages, the key issue in attachment is the level of confidence shown by an individual towards the availability of a secure base and preparations to spread the needed support when possible (Bowlby, 1990). This is because human beings need interpersonal relationships where they can find emotional security. This supports this research in that when children are growing up, they need their parents to

reassure them and validate their feelings that they experience through different phases of life and through different experiences. Since parental relationships are the first the children ever form through the attachment style, the adolescents adopt the same attachment styles in forming the other interpersonal relationships with other people. Consequently, forming their personalities which are the inner working mechanisms that shape their perceptions, expectancies and their behavior.

One major criticism that this theory faces is that it focuses more on the mother-child attachment bond but fails to consider father- child attachment bond. This theory may not be very efficient where a child has been brought up solely by the father or maybe another care-giver who is not the biological mother to the child.

2.6.2 Erik Erickson's developmental theory

Erik Erickson was a German-American developmental psychologist and psychoanalyst known for his theory on psychological development of human beings. Erickson's developmental theory is embedded in ego psychology and fixated towards change and growth at the intra-individual level as well as mutual effect between the level of growth in an individual and interactive elements of functioning. Initially, Erickson's father was married to Valdemar Isidor Salomonsen, who was a stockbroker, but both were estranged from each other for a number of months at the time Erik was conceived. She later got married to Theodor Homburger who adopted Erik as his own son. Later when he was a teenager his parents revealed that Salomonsen was not his biological father, which made him very bitter. Fortunately, this bitterness was a drive that motivated his to study psychoanalysis at the Vienna Psychoanalytic Institute.

Even though Erickson was a supporter of Freudian works, he was not concerned about studying parent-child relationship, rather he had an emphasis on role of the ego, specifically

progression of an individual as self. Based on his ideas, he asserted that the environment in which a child was brought up was highly integral to the provision of growth, identity, adjustment, and developing a basis for one's self-awareness. Erikson held that the development of personality occurs in a prearranged manner through eight key phases of psychosocial development, which happen from when one is a child to when they are an adult. In the course of the development, Erikson stressed on the role of the ego to be more contributory to the id. In each phase, he posits that an individual undergoes psychosocial crisis which can have a positive or negative implications for the development of one's personality. Based on Erickson's idea, successful accomplishment of each phase leads to the establishment of a healthy personality and the acquirement of virtues. In contrast, failing to successfully complete a specific phase can cause a lessened capacity to accomplish the resulting phases and for that reason, the development of an unhealthy personality as well as perceived reduction in the self. He however reiterates that the key phases can be fixed successfully at a later stage.

In his theory, the first key phase is trust vs. mistrust. Typically, the stage encompasses infancy whereby if the care received by an infant is reliable and consistent, they are likely to develop a sense of trust which they extend to other relationships with others. Accordingly, in this stage, the infant is able to feel a sense of security even in presence of a threat. If the needs of an infant are not fulfilled thoroughly, the resulting effect is the development of suspicion, anxiety, and mistrust. Nevertheless, in case of success in this phase, the infant is able to develop a sense of trust, which provides a groundwork for imbuing a sense of identity in them. This will also be helpful to the child when forming other interpersonal relationships with other people other than the parents or primary caregivers.

The second phase of Erickson's theory is autonomy vs. shame which is described to happen between when one is one and a half years and 3 years of age. During this phase, the child is able to determine and identify the beginnings of their individuality. As such, if a child during this phase are supported and encouraged in promoting their independence, they are more likely to show confidence and are secure in their own capacity for their survival in the world. In case of discouragement, criticism, excess control, or a denial of opportunity to assert themselves, a child is prone to feeling inadequate in their capability for survival, and as a result, they may become show tendencies of dependence upon others, reduced self-esteem, and show a sense of uncertainty and shame in what they can do. Erikson states a child who does not successfully toilet train should not be punished or reprimanded the child for failing to accomplish a given task. The occurrence of doubt and shame happens when the child shows incompetence in ability to execute asks in order to survive. It is during the success of this phase that will is presumed to have been attained. Children who show success in this phase are reported to have self-restraint without suffering esteem issues.

The third stage in Erickson's theory is known as initiative vs. guilt and occurs when a child is between three and five years of age. According to Bee (1992), this stage is characterized by a drive of action and behaviors that may be termed as aggressive by the parents or caregivers. In this phase, children are normally engaging in interactions with their peers, and constructing their own activities and games. They demonstrate a level of independence and have the initiative to develop their own decisions. If the children are provided with this opportunity, they are able to develop a sense of initiative and have security in how they lead others as well as execute decisions. On the other hand, if the children are not allowed with a level of independence when it comes to decision making, it consequently results to the development of guilt in them. Usually,

guilt in a child manifests itself by feeling a burden to other people, and hence they usually present themselves as a follower since they are not endowed with the confidence to lead themselves and others.

The fourth stage is called the Industry vs. inferiority and occurs in children who are aged between 5 and 12 years. During this phase, a child makes a comparison of their self-worth to peer and other people who surround them, which is responsible for becoming a major source of self-esteem of the children. In the context where a child is encouraged and supported in their initiative, they eventually display a level of competence and exude confidence in their capacity to achieve their objectives. Conversely, in cases where the initiative of a child is not supported or encouraged by the parent or caregiver, it automatically resorts to the child feeling a sense of inferiority, which is characterized by presence of doubt. As a result of this, such children are not able to realize their competence or potential.

The fifth stage and one that this research is based on is the identity vs. role confusion phase which encompasses the adolescents. Typically, adolescence period is when teenagers transition from childhood to adulthood, and they start to question themselves about their own unique identity. This is particularly done through by reflecting on one's personal values, beliefs, and goals. In a study conducted by Bee (1992), it is asserted that the end product as a result of completing this phase should be a reintegrated sense of self whereby an individual is able to have a picture of what they wish to be as well as appropriate sex roles. It is during this stage that one's sense of morality is explored and refined. According to Erickson, if children are allowed by their parents to freely explore, they are eventually able to come up with a sense of their identity. Nonetheless, if there are restraints from the environment in which the child is based, it definitely leads to failure to have an identity which gradually causes the child to have role confusion. Role

confusion entails a phenomenon whereby a person does not have an understanding of themselves in relation to the part they play in the larger society. Hence, an adolescent can end up engaging in crime, delinquent behaviour due to this confusion.

The sixth stage is the Intimacy vs. isolation (18-40). This phase is highlighted by transitioning from a person thinking about themselves to having thoughts and feelings about other people in the society. In this stage, individuals explore a variety of relationships with people outside their family with an aim to have long term commitments. As such, this phase is characterized by establishing meaningful friendships, dating, marriage, and having a family. Through the formation of meaningful associations and relationships, an individual is able to fulfil intimacy and love through engaging with the people they commit themselves to. It should be known that failing to form relationships in this stage can lead to loneliness, isolation, and even in some cases, social anxiety and depression.

The seventh phase in Erickson's theory refers to generativity vs. stagnation (40–65 years). In this stage, individuals are described to have figured out their lives, settled and have an understanding of their priorities. Usually, an individual could be having a successful career and also having doubts about what they would want to do after the success of their career. On the one hand, success in this phase leads to a feeling of accomplishment and usefulness whereas failing to fulfil one's objectives can lead to reduced engagement with the world. In this phase, if an individual does not feel fulfilled with the trajectory of their life, they usually show regret about their past and the decisions they had made, which can burden them with feeling useless.

The eighth and final stage of Erik Erikson's theory is ego integrity versus despair which occurs for people who are 65 years and older. During this stage, an individual is at the final

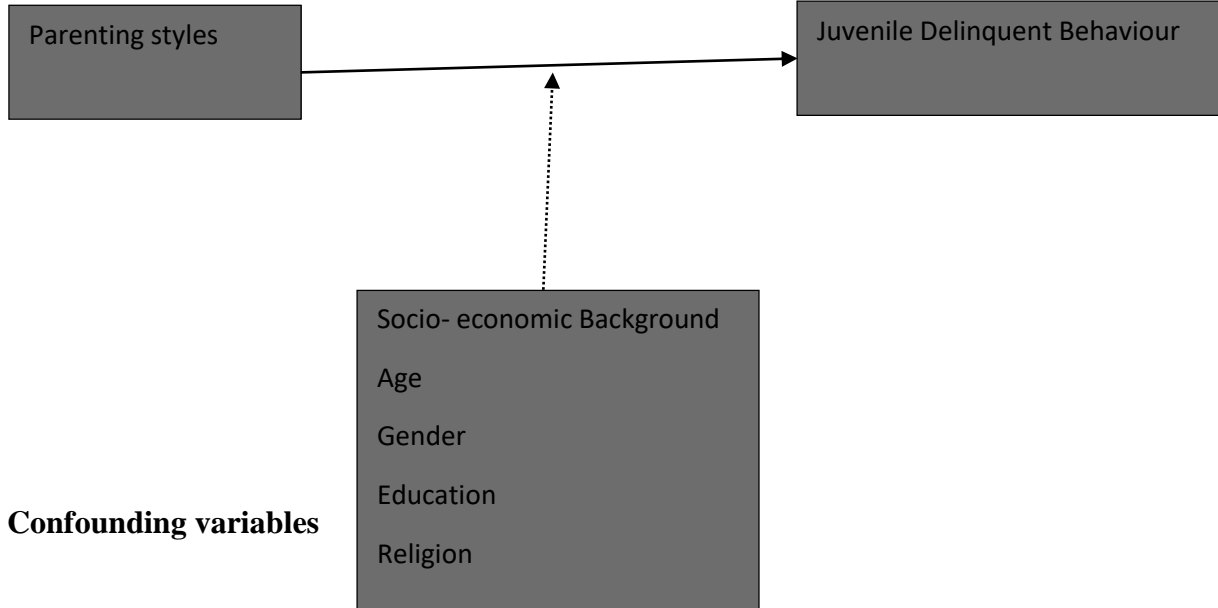
chapter of their life and could either be in retirement or approaching to retire. According to Erikson, success in other stages usually resorts to individuals having a sense of wisdom which they have accumulated over the course of their lives. Conversely, during this phase, people who did not accomplish their goals and regret on the decisions they had made in their life tend to reflect and are bound to have feelings of despair and bitterness.

This theory is well pertinent to this study because the way Erik Erickson brings in the stages across the life span is relatable to many people. According to McAdams (2001), spreading the concept of personality and how it develops over one's life course, Erickson's theory utilizes a rational framework in approaching personality development. This theory has good face validity however it is criticized for being vague on the element of development. Erickson misses to show what are the causes that make one to be successful or fail at those particular stages of life. If people would be shown what to do or what to avoid in order to succeed in those stages of development, then this theory would be more efficient.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

Research methodology refers to the systematic assessment of the research procedures and processes that are utilized by a researcher in a field study (Kothari, 2004). Particularly, it describes the process in which a researcher systematically designs a study with an objective to ensure the validity and reliability of findings consistent with the aims of the study (Jansen & Warren, 2020). In this consideration, this chapter will give particulars concerning the plan of the study as well as the underlying rationale. It will include a research framework and connecting the resulting evidence with the theoretical framework. The instruments of gathering data will be outlined along with the method of administration that will be utilized. Additionally, a description of the sampling techniques and the target population will be highlighted as well as the procedure for analysing data variables within the confines of the study.

3.1 Research design

The researcher performed a case study on Kabete Rehabilitation School. The researcher adopted a correlational research design for this study. Typically, a correlational research design examines the association and linkages between study variables without the intervention or involvement of the researcher (Printha, 2022). According to Creswell (2011), a correlational approach to research endeavors to determine the presence of a correlation between two or more element in a given situation. Additionally, Cooper and Schindler (2014) implies that the use of correlation analysis in research also helps in determining the existing correlation between an independent variable and their resulting impact on dependent variables. The adoption of a correlational study design will be appropriate as it will help the researcher to establish the

relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behaviour of Kabete Approved school students in Kiambu County. On this study Parenting styles are considered as the independent variable and juvenile delinquent behaviour as the dependent variable. In this regard, the collection of data for the study was quantitative and a qualitative approach were considered to evaluate the existing link between the study variables.

For the purpose of the study, the researcher used survey as a primary way to acquire data. The survey involved all the 83 boys in Kabete Rehabilitation School in Kiambu County. A stratified random sampling was utilized as the main technique for obtaining the study sample. Using a final sample population of 83 boys, data was obtained and it involved responding to demographic questions as well as 2 published Likert scale questionnaires.

3.2 Research Site

The study was conducted in Kabete Rehabilitation School, which is located in Lower Kabete area in Kiambu County and was founded in 1957 with a capacity of 83 children whose maximum age is limited to 17 years. There are 20 staff members at the institution. The institution is managed by the Children's Department of Kenya. It is a boarding school. This educational institution is a special school and boys- only type of institution. There are total 4 classrooms in the School. There are 8 non-teaching staff males and 4 females non-teaching staff in Kabete Rehabilitation Center.

Appendix 3: Map of Kiambu county and picture of Kabete Rehabilitation School



Figure 1; Kiambu County map



Figure 2: Picture of Kabete Rehabilitation school

3.3 Target Population

For the purpose of the study, the target population was adolescent boys aged between 13 and 17 years. Also within the confines of the study, the researcher also interacted with the social workers at the institution to provide crucial information associated with the study population. The Kabete Rehabilitation School is a special public educational institute in Kabete sub-county in Kiambu, Kenya. This school is managed / sponsored by central government/dep and offers Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE), which is controlled by the Kenya National Examination Council (KNEC) under Ministry of Education. It has a population of 83 pupils, 4 TSC male teachers, 8 male non-teaching staff and 4 non-teaching female staff members (primaryschool.co.ke 2020)

3.4 Instruments

A research instrument is a tool used to obtain, measure, and analyze data from subjects around the research topic. According to Mutai (2000), a research instrument can be described as a tool that is used by a researcher to gather and collect data. In addition, Mugenda & Mugenda (1999), insists that there is a need for a researcher to come up with effective instruments which can be used to acquire information that is relevant to the objectives of the study. On the basis of the study, the researcher used a questionnaire which is a research instrument that consists of several questions and other types of prompts that aimed at gathering relevant information from the study population. Alternatively, a research questionnaire is typically a research instrument that includes a combination of questions that can either open-ended or close-ended. A survey method was used to collect data. The survey involved all 13-17 -year old boys in Kabete Rehabilitation School, in Kiambu County. Since the population of the center is quite small, the researcher did not take a sample population.

This study used questionnaires (Appendix 2) for self-reports, and structured interviews for focus group discussions. The questionnaire had three parts. Part A was developed by the researcher to collect information about the participant's demographic factors.

In part B the researcher came up with another questionnaire with the aim of collecting data on the nature of the offenses that had been committed by the adolescents at Kabete Rehabilitation Center. The questionnaire had 6 items where the respondents ticked based on where they agree with the statement or not.

Part C (Appendix 3) the participants will respond to 2 published Likert scale questionnaires. Parenting styles were evaluated using the Parental Perception Questionnaire (PPQ-20) to assess their perception of their parent's style of parenting in terms of responsiveness and demandingness. The students also responded to a scale on the mother's and the father's parenting style. The 4 point Likert scale had a statement regarding the mother's/father's responsiveness and demandingness where 1 and 2 on the Likert scale indicated either low responsiveness or low demandingness while 3 and 4 showed either high responsiveness or high demandingness. The four categories of parenting styles were generated by combining the scores where low responsiveness with low demandingness scores formed the neglectful category, high responsiveness with low demandingness encompassed the permissive style, high demandingness and high responsiveness depicted authoritative style and lastly low responsiveness with high demandingness showed the authoritarian parenting style.

3.5 Data Collection procedure

The researcher acquired a research permit from The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (**NACOSTI**) to the research. With the permit and an introductory letter, the researcher approached the office of Kabete Rehabilitation center and requested to carry

out the study at the institution. The office then advised on the best way of signing of consent forms to be used by minors for the study. A research assistant was trained to help the researcher in administration of questionnaires. Structured interviews were conducted using Focus Group Discussion Guide (FGDG) (Appendix 3). Typically, a focus group refers to a research method that is aimed at bringing together the study population in form of small groups in order to answer questions related to the study objectives. The study group was selected based on a criteria of predefined demographic traits, and the questions were intended to provide information that was relevant to the study topic. Using the help of the teacher, the researcher picked out 8 students from all the four classes. The students were categorized into two key groups, where the first group included boys between the ages of 13-14 years whereas the second group will have boys between the ages of 15-17 years. The researcher also used Key Informant Interview (KII) (Appendix 4) to conduct in-depth key informant interviews. The key informants were the teachers and social workers at Kabete Rehabilitation School. The FGDG and KII were developed by the researcher to help build and clarify the self-report questionnaires.

3.5.1 Quantitative Data

A pen and pencil -self report questionnaire with three parts was used to all the students' respondents. In Part A of the questionnaire had the participants respond on demographic characteristics. Part B collected data on the juvenile delinquent behavior by the teenagers. Part C obtained on the participants' perception of the demandingness and responsiveness of their mother and their father using the Parental Perception Questionnaire (PPQ-20), an instrument with 20 statements on each scale.

3.5.2 Qualitative Data

There were two FDGs which were made up of 8 students in each. One FDG group was made up of boys between the age of 13-14 and the other one was made up of boys between the age of 15-17. One group was conducted by the research assistant while the other one was moderated by the researcher. Open ended questions on parenting styles and delinquent behavior were discussed in both FDGs.

The KII was made up of 2 social workers in the facility. The rationale for their selection for KII was based on their work experience where they were in a position to provide qualitative information that would have been left out by the FGDs or clarify any questions that could arise during the survey.

3.6 Validity and Reliability

The researcher used Parental Perception Questionnaire (PPQ-20) for this study. This scale was found to have an acceptable internal consistency (Pasquali, 2012) Cronbach's alpha for mothers 0.84, 0.73 (responsiveness/ demandingness), and for fathers Cronbach's alpha 0.86, 0.77 (responsiveness/demandingness).

3.7 Pilot Study

The researcher conducted a pilot study out where questionnaires were administered on a small sample before they were provided to the study sample. The pilot study constituted of 8 students as 10 % of the total population which is within the 10% to 20% recommended by (Baker 1994) to respond to the questionnaires and adjustments will be made accordingly on the actual study. It is worth noting that the 8 students used for the pilot study were not included in the main survey. A debriefing with the participants was carried out to check the issues that came up such as amendments on language.

3.8 Data Analysis

Data was collected and transcribed by the researcher. The researcher used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software (SPSS) for the quantitative data. The descriptive data analysis involved the analysis of frequency distributions, the measure of central tendencies using the mean as well as the measure of dispersion using standard deviation. The study hypothesis was examined using a 4-way chi-square to measure the strength of association between the parenting styles as the independent variable and the juvenile delinquent behavior as the dependent variable). This was replicated at the various levels of the DV as cascaded in all the three objectives. For predictability of the intervention by the various demographic factors, the researcher utilized a multinomial regression analysis in order to determine the strength of intervention of the various demographic factors.

The qualitative data analysis was conducted as per the various themes that might have required an in-depth analysis as identified from the quantitative data analysis. Qualitative data analysis was thematic as a way of clarifying the quantitative data findings.

3.9 Ethical considerations

Since the respondents of the study were under the age of 18 years of which they are considered minors and could not give consent, they were not forced for their involvement in questionnaire-based research. The respondents were briefed and informed about the purpose and nature of the research as well as the probable risks that were associated with their participation in the study. Additionally, explanations were provided in a language that was appropriate and easily understood by the respondents. Where there were technical explanations or jargon, the researcher made efforts to elaborate to the study population. Moreover, the respondents of the study were allowed to ask the researcher questions about the research, and they were also allowed to discontinue with the research process on their own terms.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings and analysis of data that was gathered by the researcher with the aim of establishing the relationship between parenting styles and parenting styles among 13-17 year old boys in Kabete Rehabilitation Centre. The findings on the demographic factors which include type of school, age, class grade, ethnicity, religion, family structure, parent's occupation and income, are reported in frequencies in tables. Descriptive statics were used to report the percentages of observations in respective variables. The relationship between the independent variable (parenting styles) and dependent variable (adolescent delinquent behaviour) was measured using Chi squares and multiple regression coefficients. The four objectives with regard to relationship between parenting styles in the four categories of neglectful, permissive, authoritative; and authoritarian with cognitions/beliefs; emotions/feelings; conations/behaviour towards teenage delinquent behaviour was measured. To control for the effects of the confounding variables, data was collected on the identified variables and the findings reported and analysed in the study.

4.2 Response Rate

The number of questionnaires that were handed out to the boys at the institution were 83. Of these, 80 were filled and returned as presented I Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Response	Returned	Unreturned	Total
Kabete Rehabilitation School Boys	80	3	83
Percentage	96%	4%	100%

Based on the results presented in Table 4.1 above, the response rate of the boys from Kabete Rehabilitation Centre was 80 from 83 total respondents. In addition, 2 social workers based at the

institution were also interviewed. This depicted the rate of response from the study participants at 96%. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) and Kothari (2004), a descriptive study is required to have a response rate of more than 50% for the purpose of reliability and validity. Babbie (2004) also asserted a study register a return rate of more than 50% which can be accepted for analysis and publication and an excellent rate of return for a research study is 80%. In consideration of the claims asserted as aforementioned, the response rate from all the unit of observation in the current study was above the required rate hence they were considered very well for analysis.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics

In this section, the researcher discussed the basic attributes and qualities of the participants who were involved in the study. They include the age, their family set up in terms of the parents as well as the type of employment that their parents are in to. In addition, the amount of money that their parents earn was also discussed. Moreover, whether or not they have used alcohol and other drugs before as well how often they partake in religious activities.

4.3.1 Age of the Respondents

The study examined the age of the participants in Kabete rehabilitation school and the summary of the findings is depicted in Figure 4.1.

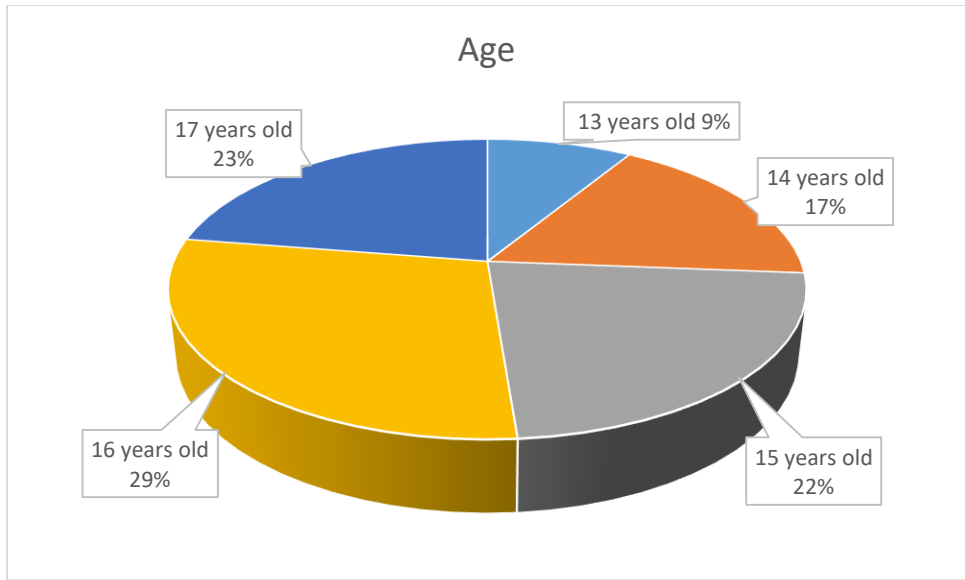


Figure 4.1: Age of Respondents

The results of the study show that 29% of the respondents were aged 16 years, 23% were 17 years old while 22% of the respondents were 15 years old. A further 17% of the study sample were 14 years old while 9% of the participants were aged 13 years old. Based on these findings, the study indicates that majority of the respondents were middle adolescents and this points out that most of the respondents were older and were just about to enter late adolescence. These results concur with the findings made by Lussier *et al.* (2012) who showed that older children were more susceptible to be involved in delinquent conduct.

4.3.2 Family Setup

The study also sort to examine the family setup of the respondents involved in the study and the responses are as shown in Figure 4.2 below.

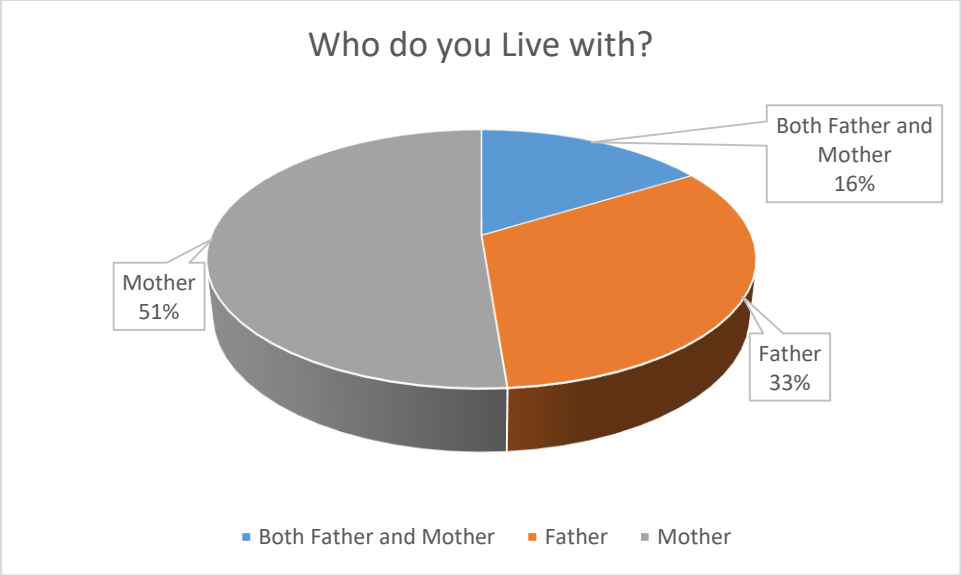


Figure 4.2: Family Setup

Based on Figure 4.2 above, the study found that most (51%) of the participants were from single mother households, while 33% of them reported to having only fathers. 16% of the respondents came from households that had both a mother and father. The findings show that children who are brought up in households that do not have both parents were more prone to getting involved in delinquency activities.

4.3.3 Parent’s Occupation

The study also sought to determine what occupation the parents of the study sample were involved in. The resulting findings were grouped into two for the fathers and mothers and the results are as shown in Figures 4.3 and 4.4 below.

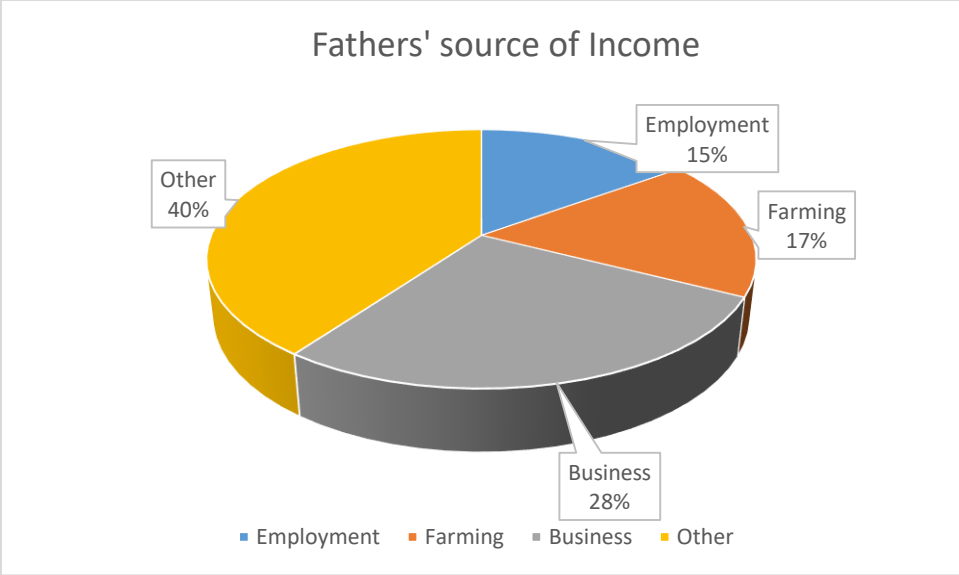


Figure 4.3: Father’s Occupation

The findings of the study showed that most (40%) of the respondents’ fathers were not formally employed, in business or farming. Most of these were casual labourers or worked under subcontracts that were on a short term basis. 28% of the respondents’ fathers were involve in business, 17% were farmers while 15% were employed. This indicates that most of the fathers did not have steady sources of income and this could be a factor affecting their income levels and security leading to their children being involved in delinquent activities.

The study also sought to establish the occupations of the respondents’ mothers. The findings were as shown in figure 4.4 below.

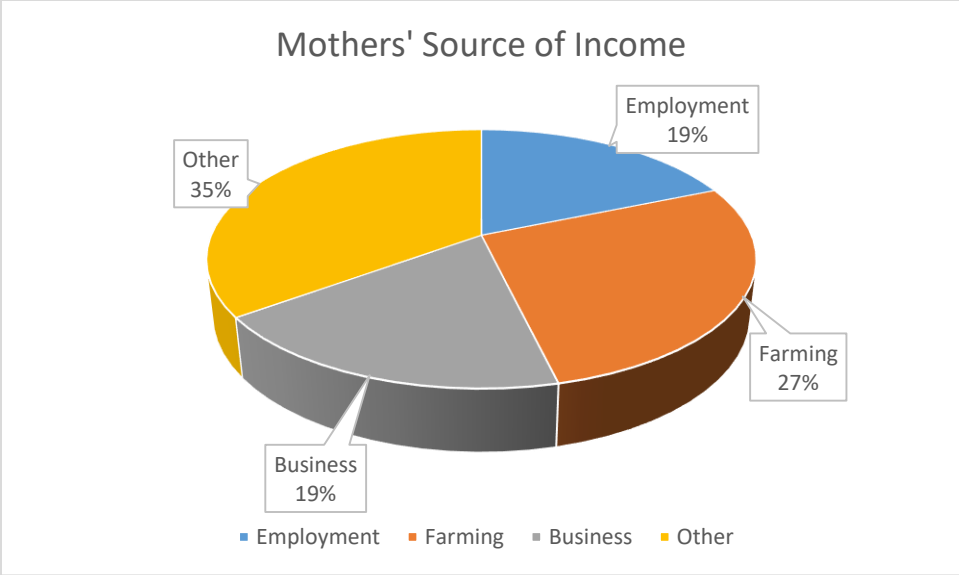


Figure 4.4: Mother’s Source of Income

Based on the findings as depicted in Figure 4.5, the study revealed that 19% of the participants’ mothers were formally employed, a further 19% were in business while 27% were involved in farming. The remaining 35% were either unemployed or worked as casual labourers or thorough subcontracts that were very inconsistent in their availability. These findings indicate that most of the mothers of the boys did not have a reliable income source and this could be a reason for their involvement in delinquent activities.

4.3.4 Parents Income Level

The study also sought to investigate the income levels of the respondents’ parents in order to establish if income level as a socio-economic factor could lead to involvement in delinquent activities among adolescents. The findings were as presented in Figure 4.5 and 4.6.

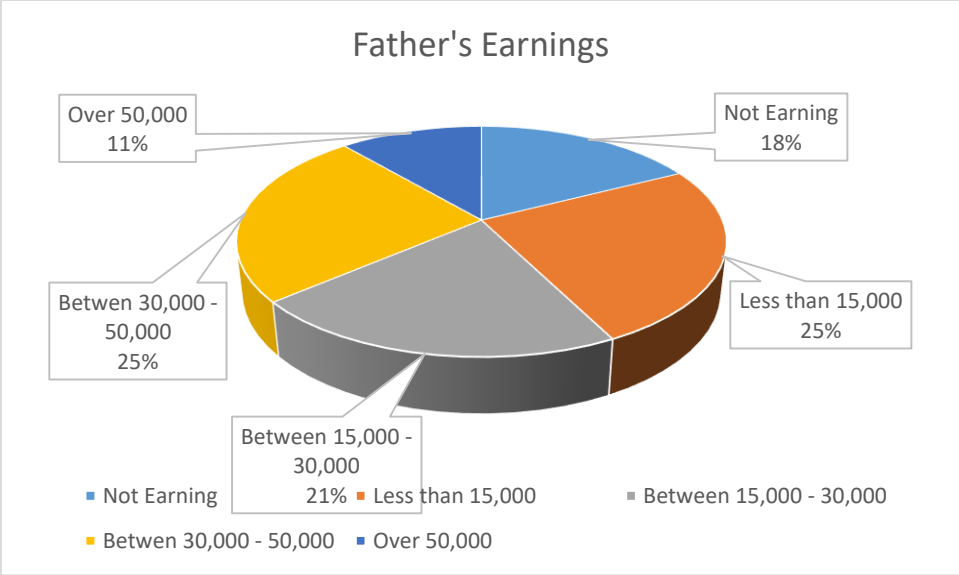


Figure 4.5: Father’s Income

Based on the findings, the study established that most 25% of the respondents’ fathers were earning less than 15,000 a month while 21% made between 15,000 and 30,000. This indicates that almost half of them made less than 30,000 monthly. In addition, a further 25% of the respondents indicated that their fathers made between 30,000 and 50,000 every month. 11% stated that they’re fathers were not earning. This indicates that more than of them made less than 30,000 monthly and that adolescents from low income households were more likely to be involved in delinquency.

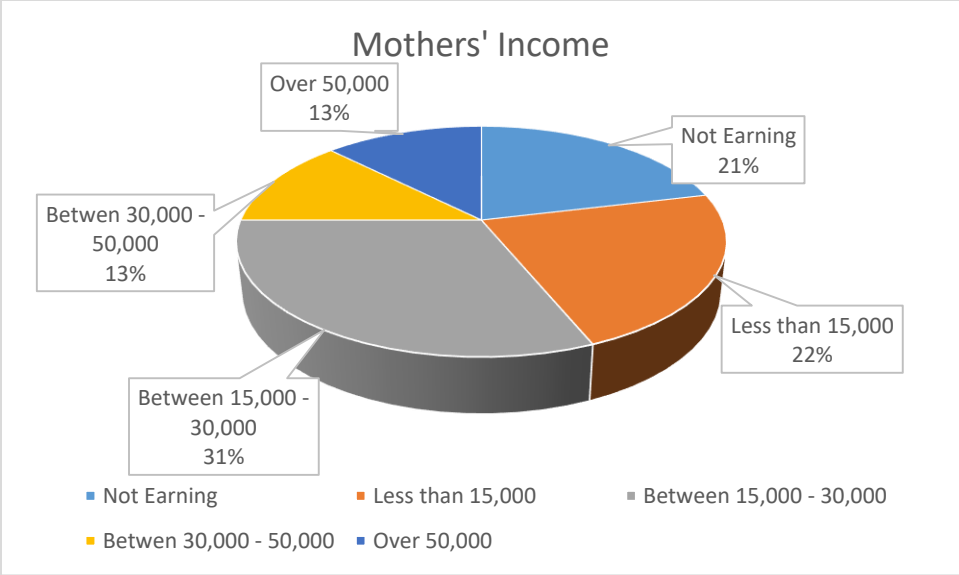


Figure 4.6: Mothers' Income

Based on the findings in Figure 4.6 above, the study showed that most (31%) of the respondents' mother made between 30,000 and sh. 50,000. In addition, the study showed that 22% of the respondents' mothers made less than sh. 15,000 while a further 21% did not have any income. Only 13% made between 30,000 and 50,000 and a further 15% made more than 50,000. These findings indicate that most of the respondents' parents were low income earners with a significant number having no income at all. These shows that adolescents who were low income homes are more prone to be involved in delinquent activities.

4.3.5 Involvement of Religious Activities

The study also aimed at determining how often the participants took part in religious activities. The findings are as shown in Figure 4.7 below.

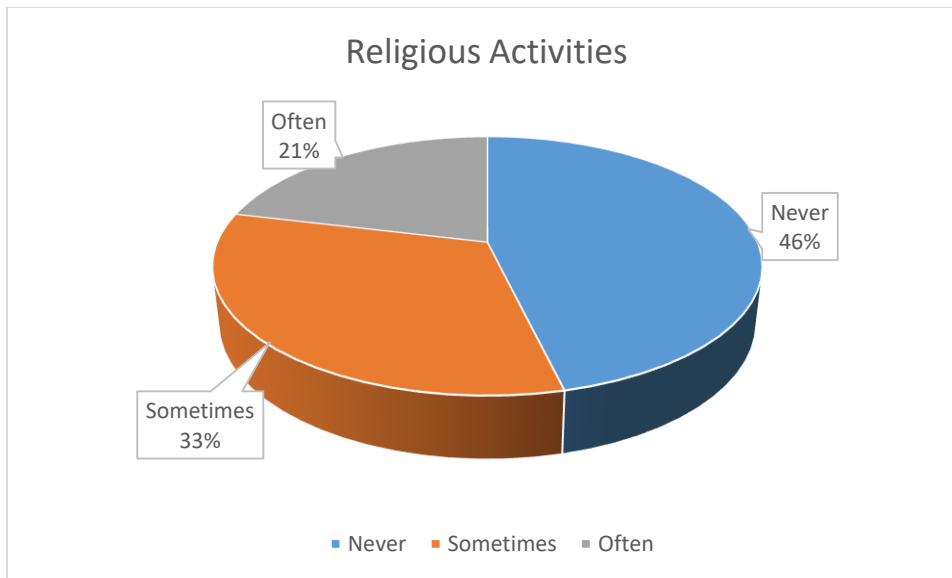


Figure 4.7: Involvement in Religious Activities

The study asked how often the respondents were involved in religious activities. Most (46%) of the respondents noted that they were never involved in religious activities. 33% of them stated that they were involved in religious activities sometimes. Only 21% of the respondents admitted to being involved in religious activities often. The lack of religion by most of the respondents implied that adolescents who were exposed to religion were less likely to be involved in delinquent activities. This is because religion acts like a moral compass that guides adolescents on what is wrong and right. When asked what religion they practised, most respondents were from Christian homes but had not been involved in religious activities for a while. Respondent 9 stated that, *“I have not been to church since I was 8 years old”*, while respondent 61 indicated that, *“I don’t really believe in God anymore.”* The researcher asked the staff if they believe adolescent delinquent behaviour according to cultures, religion, social class or age. T2 stated that, *“We have students of all religions and cultures in this school.”* In addition, F4 stated that, *“Most of the students who come here are usually not religious. Sometimes, if they abuse drugs they may be too*

religious and cram many Bible verses, but they don't follow the doctrines of their religions, that is just an effect of the drugs."

4.3.6 Use of Drugs and Alcohol

The study also sought to ask whether or not the respondents had used drugs and alcohol at some point in the past. The findings of the study were as shown in Figure 4.8 below.

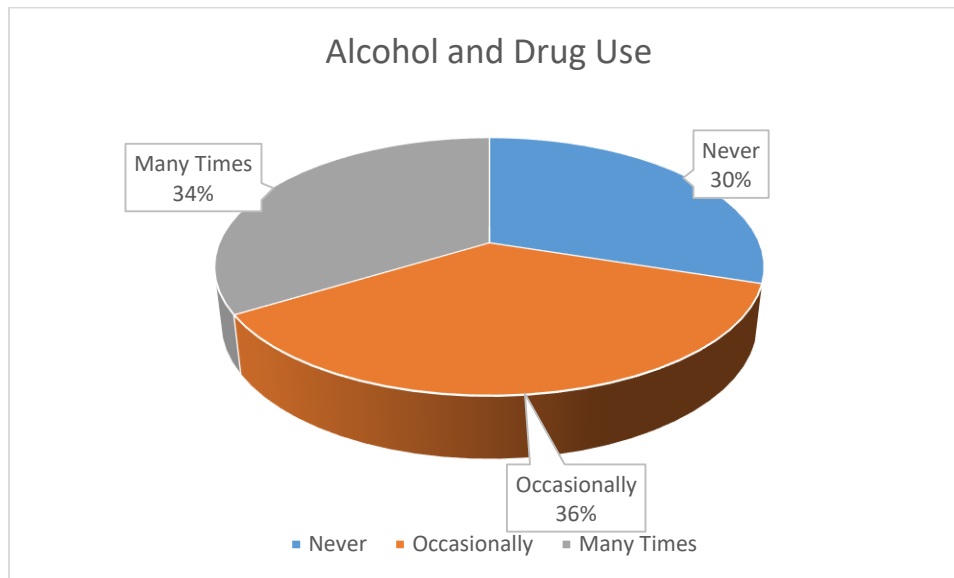


Figure 4.8: Use of Drugs and Alcohol

The findings of the study found that most (36%) of the respondents stated that they used alcohol and other drugs occasionally, while 34 % of the respondents showed that they indulged in drug and alcohol abuse many times. Only 30% of the respondents indicated that they had never been involved in alcohol and drug use. This indicates that respondents who used drugs and alcohol were more susceptible to engage in delinquent conduct.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics

In this section, the researcher discusses the descriptive statistics on delinquent behaviour as well as parental perception among the boys aged between 13 and 17 years at the Kabete

Rehabilitation School. In addition, the study will also discuss responses from the Focused Group Discussions regarding the nature of the students' delinquent behaviour as well as the responsiveness or demandingness of their parents and how it is related to juvenile delinquent behaviour. The study coded the student respondents from 1 to 80. In addition, the male teachers at the institution were coded assigned codes T1 to T4, the non-teaching staff codes NT1 to NT8 and the female non-teaching staff were assigned F1 to F4.

4.4.1 Delinquent Behavior

The study also aimed at understanding the nature of the students' crimes. The participants of the study were asked to specify their levels of agreement or disagreement with the statements delinquent behaviour. The results in Table 4.1 show the descriptive statistics on delinquent behaviour by students at the Kabete Rehabilitation School.

Table 4.1: Descriptive Statistics on Delinquent Behaviour

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard deviation	Min	Max
Petty theft	51	.5098	.5049	0	1
Violent crime	51	.5294	.5041	0	1
Teenage sex	51	.4314	.5002	0	1
Parenting styles—father	51	.4902	.5049	0	1
Parenting styles—mother	51	.5490	.5025	0	1
Age	51	14.8628	1.3714	9	17
Income					
Not earning	51	.2745	.4507	0	1
<15,000	51	.2159	.4154	0	1
15,000-30,000	51	.2745	.4507	0	1
30,000-50,000	51	.1569	.3673	0	1
>50,000	51	.0784	.2715	0	1

Majority of the respondents (50.98%) had engaged in petty theft, 52.94% had engaged in violent crime, while 43.14% had engaged in teenage sex. 49.02% of the fathers had a responsive parenting style while 50.06% had a demanding parenting style. Majority of the mothers (54.90%) had a responsive parenting style while 45.10% had a demanding parenting style. The mean age for the respondents was 14 years with minimum and maximum age being 13 and 17 respectively. 27.45% of the parents of the respondents were not earning, 21.59% were earning less than Ksh 15,000, 27.45% were earning Ksh 15,000-30,000, 15.69% were earning 30,000-50,000, while only 7.84% were earning over Ksh 50,000.

From Table 4.3, majority of the respondents whose fathers had a responsive parenting style and were engaged in petty theft, violent crime, and teenage sex were aged 17 years, 16 years, and 14 years respectively. For those whose fathers had a demanding parenting styles and were engaged in petty theft, violent crime, and teenage sex were also aged 17 years, 16 years, and 14 years respectively. Moreover, for respondents whose mothers were responsive and were engaging in petty theft, violent crime, and teenage sex were aged 16 and 17 years while those whose mothers were demanding saw a marginal rise in respondents engaging in petty theft, violent crime, and teenage sex at the ages of 16 and 17. Instances of respondents engaging in petty theft, violent crime, and teenage sex were also higher if both fathers and mothers were demanding and were earning over Ksh 30,000 per month.

Table 4.3 : Cross-tabulations between father’s parenting styles, age, and the dependent variables

Father’s parenting style	Confounding variable	Petty theft		Violent crime		Teenage sex	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Responsive	Age						
	13years	11.1%	11.1%	11.2%	11.1%	14.1%	10.1%
	14 years	22.2%	25.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	23.2%
	15 years	11.1%	11.1%	11.0%	13.1%	11.1%	11.1%
	16 years	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	20.2%	22.2%	23.2%
	17 years	33.3%	30.3%	33.3%	33.3%	30.3%	32.3%
Total responses		40	11	35	16	30	21
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Demanding	13 years	11.1%	9.1%	11.2%	12.1%	14.1%	10.1%
	14 years	23.2%	24.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	23.2%
	15 years	11.1%	11.1%	15.0%	13.1%	11.1%	11.1%
	16 years	22.2%	22.2%	21.2%	20.2%	22.2%	25.2%
	17 years	32.3%	33.3%	30.3%	32.3%	30.3%	30.3%
	Total responses		31	20	34	17	31
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.4: Cross-tabulation between mother’s parenting style, age, and the dependent variables

Mother’s parenting style	Confounding variable	Petty theft		Violent crime		Teenage sex	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Responsive	Age						
	13 years	12.1%	11.1%	12.2%	11.1%	15.1%	10.1%
	14 years	21.2%	25.2%	22.2%	23.2%	22.2%	23.2%
	15 years	10.1%	11.1%	11.0%	13.1%	10.1%	11.1%
	16 years	23.2%	22.2%	22.2%	20.2%	22.2%	24.2%
	17 years	33.3%	30.3%	32.3%	32.3%	30.3%	31.3%
Total responses		40	11	35	16	30	21
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Demanding	13 years	11.1%	9.1%	11.2%	13.1%	14.1%	10.1%
	14years	24.2%	24.2%	22.2%	21.2%	22.2%	23.2%
	15 years	10.1%	13.1%	15.0%	13.1%	11.1%	11.1%
	16 years	22.2%	22.2%	21.2%	20.2%	22.2%	25.2%
	17 years	32.3%	31.3%	30.3%	32.3%	30.3%	30.3%
	Total responses		31	20	34	17	31
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.5: Cross-tabulation between father’s parenting style, income and dependent variables

Father’s parenting style	Confounding variable	Petty theft		Violent crime		Teenage sex	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Responsive	Income						
	Not earning	11.1%	11.1%	11.2%	11.1%	14.1%	10.1%
	<15,000	22.2%	25.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	23.2%
	15,000-30,000	11.1%	11.1%	11.0%	13.1%	11.1%	11.1%
	30,000-50,000	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	20.2%	22.2%	23.2%
	>50,000	33.3%	30.3%	33.3%	33.3%	30.3%	32.3%
Total responses		40	11	35	16	30	21
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Demanding	Not earning	10.1%	9.1%	11.2%	12.1%	14.1%	10.1%
	<15,000	23.2%	24.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	23.2%
	15,000-30,000	12.1%	11.1%	14.0%	13.1%	11.1%	10.1%
	30,000-50,000	23.2%	22.2%	22.2%	20.2%	22.2%	26.2%
	>50,000	31.3%	33.3%	30.3%	32.3%	30.3%	30.3%
	Total responses		31	20	34	17	31
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5: Cross-tabulation between mother's parenting style, income and dependent variables

mothers's parenting style	Confounding variable	Petty theft		Violent crime		Teenage sex	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Responsive	Income						
	Not earning	11.1%	11.1%	12.2%	10.1%	14.1%	10.1%
	<15,000	23.2%	25.2%	21.2%	23.2%	22.2%	23.2%
	15,000-30,000	10.1%	12.1%	11.0%	13.1%	11.1%	11.1%
	30,000-50,000	22.2%	21.2%	22.2%	21.2%	22.2%	23.2%
	>50,000	33.3%	30.3%	33.3%	32.3%	30.3%	32.3%
Total responses		40	11	35	16	30	21
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Demanding	Not earning	11.1%	9.1%	11.2%	12.1%	15.1%	10.1%
	<15,000	23.2%	24.2%	22.2%	23.2%	21.2%	23.2%
	15,000-30,000	11.1%	13.1%	15.0%	13.1%	11.1%	11.1%
	30,000-50,000	24.2%	22.2%	21.2%	19.2%	22.2%	25.2%
	>50,000	30.3%	31.3%	30.3%	32.3%	30.3%	30.3%
	Total responses		31	20	34	17	31
Total (%)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Analysis of objective 1: Establish whether parenting styles is associated with petty theft among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School.

This objective is analysed using Probit Regression and Chi-Square with Cramer’s V. The results indicate that responsiveness among fathers has a negative association with petty theft among adolescents while responsiveness among mothers has a positive association with petty theft. More specifically, petty theft is 11.1% lower if fathers are responsive while petty theft is 11.4% higher if mothers are responsive (TABLE 6 and 7). The negative association between fathers being responsive and adolescents engaging in petty theft is corroborated by the Cramer’s V in Table 8. The positive association between mothers being responsive and adolescents engaging in petty theft is also corroborated by the Cramer’s V in Table 4. One respondent of the 13-15 years FDG contributed that mothers are easily manipulated unlike fathers. They forgive easily and this enables the children to continue with the petty theft.

TABLE 6: Probit Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	SD	Z	P-value	95% CI	
Parenting styles—father	-.2787	.4060	-0.69	0.493	-1.074497	.5171858
Parenting styles—mother	.2851	.4041	0.71	0.480	-.5069178	1.077125
Age	.2415	.1459	1.66	0.098	-.0444737	.527483
Income						
<15,000	-.1101	.5857	-0.19	0.851	-1.258193	1.037946
15,000-30,000	.3336	.5005	0.67	0.505	-.6473541	1.314647
30,000-50,000	.0427	.6513	0.07	0.948	-1.233768	1.319225
>50,000	-.1716	.7692	-0.22	0.823	-1.679255	1.335996
Constant	-3.6473	2.0879	-1.75	0.081	-7.739715	.4450309

TABLE 7: Marginal effects from Probit Regression

Variable	Coefficient	SD	Z	P-value	95% CI	
Parenting styles—father	-0.111	0.162	-0.690	0.493	-.4285517	.2062758
Parenting styles—mother	0.114	0.161	0.710	0.480	-.2021507	.4295699
Age	0.096	0.058	1.650	0.098	-.0177543	.2103958
Income						
<15,000	-0.044	0.232	-0.190	0.851	-.4987274	.411285
15,000-30,000	0.131	0.196	0.670	0.502	-.2520607	.5148726
30,000-50,000	0.017	0.260	0.070	0.948	-.492075	.5261602
>50,000	-0.068	0.302	-0.220	0.822	-.6591799	.523449

TABLE 8: Chi-Square Analysis on the association between parenting styles and petty theft

	Petty Theft				
	Degrees of Freedom (DF)	Chi-Square Statistic (χ^2)	P-value	Cramer's V	
Fathers	1	0.1743	0.676	-0.0585	
Mothers	1	0.9435	0.331	0.1360	

Determine whether there is an association between Parenting Styles and violent crime among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School in Kiambu County.

The results in Table 9 reveal that fathers being responsive is associated with a decline in adolescents engaging in violent crime but mothers being responsive is associated with an increase in adolescents engaging in violent crime. More specifically, the results on marginal effects (Table

10) reveal that when fathers are responsive, incidences of adolescents engaging in violent crime decrease by 24.4% but increase by 89.1% if mothers are responsive. These findings are corroborated by the Cramer's V values of -0.1757 and 0.2508 respectively as in Table 11.

TABLE 9: Probit Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	SD	Z	P-value	95% CI	
Parenting styles—father	-.613	.433	-1.42	.157	-1.462388	.2358236
Parenting styles—mother	.891	.434	2.05	.04	.0402738	1.742623
Age	-.262	.159	-1.65	.1	-.5742473	.0501286
Income						
<15,000	-.199	.589	-0.34	.735	-1.353272	.9552834
15,000-30,000	-.199	.589	-0.34	.735	-1.630308	.4419593
30,000-50,000	-.704	.661	-1.07	.287	-1.998394	.5911438
>50,000	-.39	.834	-0.47	.64	-2.025059	1.245433
Constant	4.134	2.309	1.79	.073	-.3921682	8.659949

TABLE 10: Marginal effects from Probit Regression

Variable	Coefficient	SD	Z	P-value	95% CI	
Parenting styles—father	-0.244	0.172	-1.420	0.157	-.5814436	.0937097
Parenting styles—mother	0.354	0.173	2.050	0.040	.015894	.6930615
Age	-0.104	0.063	-1.650	0.100	-.2281943	.0197825
Income						
<15,000	-0.075	0.222	-0.340	0.735	-.5107746	.3605497
15,000-30,000	-0.232	0.200	-1.160	0.247	-.6237	.160357
30,000-50,000	-0.274	0.249	-1.100	0.271	-.7625019	.2139796
>50,000	-0.150	0.327	-0.460	0.645	-.7906175	.4897137

TABLE 11: Chi-Square Analysis on the association between parenting styles and violent crime

	Violent crime			
	Degrees of Freedom (DF)	Chi-Square Statistic (χ^2)	P-value	Cramer's V
Fathers	1	1.5736	0.210	-0.1757
Mothers	1	3.2073	0.073	0.2508

Determine the extent to which there is a relationship between parenting styles and teenage sexual offenses in Kabete Rehabilitation School in Kiambu County.

The results in Table 12 reveal that when both fathers and mothers are responsive, incidences of adolescents engaging in sexual offences decrease. More specifically, when fathers are responsive, incidences of adolescents engaging in sexual offences decrease 12.2% while if mothers are responsive, the incidences of adolescents engaging in sexual offences decrease by 12.9%. These results are corroborated by Cramer's V values of -0.1413 and -0.1654 respectively.

TABLE 12: Probit Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	SD	Z	P-value	95% CI	
Parenting styles—father	-.313	.42	-0.74	.456	-1.135644	.5101584
Parenting styles—mother	-.33	.41	-0.80	.421	-1.134188	.4743951
Age	.133	.151	0.88	.379	-.1635513	.4300132
Income						
<15,000	-.234	.571	-0.41	.681	-1.352698	.8841439
15,000-30,000	-.963	.527	-1.83	.068	-1.995563	.0697775
30,000-50,000	.026	.637	0.04	.968	-1.22323	1.274312

>50,000	-0.971	.857	-1.13	.257	-2.649752	.7084379
Constant	-1.458	2.164	-0.67	.501	-5.698621	2.783547

TABLE 13: Marginal effects from Probit Regression

Variable	Coefficient	SD	Z	P-value	95% CI	
Parenting styles—father	-0.122	0.164	-0.740	0.457	-.4445393	.1998871
Parenting styles—mother	-0.129	0.160	-0.800	0.421	-.4433816	.1853109
Age	0.052	0.059	0.880	0.379	-.0640429	.1682667
Income						
<15,000	-0.093	0.226	-0.410	0.680	-.535498	.349467
15,000-30,000	-0.355	0.182	-1.950	0.051	-.7117791	.0010171
30,000-50,000	0.010	0.249	0.040	0.968	-.4778522	.4978231
>50,000	-0.358	0.270	-1.320	0.186	-.8875832	.172246

TABLE 14: Chi-Square on the association between parenting styles and sexual offences

	Sexual offences				
	Degrees of Freedom (DF)	Chi-Square Statistic (χ^2)	P-value	Cramer's V	
Fathers	1	1.0184	0.313	-0.1413	
Mothers	1	1.3947	0.238	-0.1654	

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of findings, the inferred conclusions of the study and suggestions on the basis of the literature reviewed, objectives and results of the hypotheses that was being examined. The overall aim of the study was to assess the existing correlation between parenting styles and their influence on delinquent behaviour of adolescent boys at Kabete Rehabilitation School, in Kiambu County. The specific objectives of the study were to determine whether parenting styles is associated with petty theft among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School, determine whether there is a link between parenting Styles and violent crime among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School in Kiambu County and to determine the degree to which there was a connection between parenting styles and teenage sexual offenses in Kabete Rehabilitation School in Kiambu County. Data analysis involved descriptive result output and inferential findings.

The study aimed to determine whether there was a link between perceived parenting styles and engagement in petty theft, violent crime and teenage sex among children aged 9-17 years old in Kiambu. In the context of this chapter, some key elements that are discussed include the internal and external validity, the demographic factors and key findings in accordance to the 3 objectives pertaining to the relationship parenting styles and all the three key elements; 1. Parenting styles with petty theft, 2. The relationship of parenting styles with engagement in violent crime, 3. The relationship of parenting styles with engagement in teenage sex. The findings on the variables that were evaluated, the inferences that were as a result from carrying out the study as well as the likely suggestion also constitute this section.

5.1 Internal and External Validity

The study attempted to assess the behaviour of the study participants from the structural approach where the three elements, namely, petty theft, violent crime and engagement in teenage sex were individually examined. The independent variable which was parenting styles was further classified into two parenting styles of demanding and responsive. Based on the study, the participants were anxious about providing details and information about their parents where one student in the study walked away because stating, he did not have an understanding of why information about his parents' income was relevant to the researcher. In this consideration, the researcher explained and reassured the respondents about the objective of the study. The respondents also displayed difficulties in comprehension when it came to answering the questionnaire. However, this was resolved during the pilot study and accordingly amendments were made to help with the process of data collection. In conjunction with the trained assistant, the researcher took to clarify the questionnaires for individuals who needed help in answering the questions. The information received from the FGD and KII was also useful in enhancing data collected by questionnaires. The uniformity of the sample with regard to religion and ethnicity would portray the findings as being non-generalizable in comparison to other religions and other ethnic communities. Such difficulties were also noted by other researchers (Trimble 1995, Velleman, 2009a). That notwithstanding other studies have previously reported significant differences in more heterogeneous samples (Soto, et al 2011, Baier & Wright, 2001; Wallace et al., 2007). Though the findings cannot be generalized nationally they can be in the entire Kiambu county. The questionnaire was verified for reliability where the Cronbach alpha test returned a

value of 0.834, which showed a high level of internal consistency of the study variables, thus, an indication that the data gathered from study could be relied upon for research purposes.

5.2 Discussion of the Findings

The discussion below is on the result of this study with regard to whether a relationship was found to exist between parenting styles and engagement in petty theft, violent crime, and teenage sex among 9-17 year-old teenagers in Kiambu. Other research like the one carried out by Luyckx (2011) demonstrated that inter-individual differences in developmental trajectories and outcomes across childhood as well as adolescence were accounted for by the different parenting styles (demanding and responsive).

5.3.1 Establish whether parenting styles is associated with petty theft among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School

The first objective was to determine whether parenting styles is associated with petty theft among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School. Descriptive results indicated that parenting styles had an effect on the involvement of juvenile delinquents in petty theft. The results indicate that responsiveness among fathers has a negative association with petty theft among adolescents while responsiveness among mothers has a positive association with petty theft. More specifically, petty theft is 11.1% lower if fathers are responsive while petty theft is 11.4% higher if mothers are responsive. The negative association between fathers being responsive and adolescents engaging in petty theft is corroborated by the Cramer's V. The positive association between mothers being responsive and adolescents engaging in petty theft is also corroborated by the Cramer's V. When there is active involvement of parents in their children's lives, they can be able to prevent them

from getting involved in petty theft and other minor crimes by providing for them, and making them feel understood.

5.3.2 Determine whether there is an association between Parenting Styles and violent crime among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School in Kiambu County

The second objective was to identify the impact of parenting styles and violent crime among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School. From descriptive results, parenting styles are linked to violent crime. The results reveal that fathers being responsive is associated with a decline in adolescents engaging in violent crime but mothers being responsive is associated with an increase in adolescents engaging in violent crime. More specifically, the results on marginal effects reveal that when fathers are responsive, incidences of adolescents engaging in violent crime decrease by 24.4% but increase by 89.1% if mothers are responsive. These findings are corroborated by the Cramer's V values of -0.1757 and 0.2508 respectively. Chi-square analysis showed that parenting styles had a notable influence on violent crime among parenting styles and violent crime about teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School. The hypothesis testing was conducted using calculated p-value in the chi-analysis results. The null hypothesis was that there is no substantial correlation between parenting styles and violent crime among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School. The calculated p-value was $0.027 < 0.05$. The null hypothesis was therefore rejected; and alternative hypothesis adopted that there is a notable association between parenting styles and violent crime among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School. Children who grew up in violent homes tend to be more prone to engage in violent crimes. Moreover, children who have been neglected and do not feel a sense of attachment towards their parents tend to be more likely to join gangs in order to feel that sense of belonging.

5.3.3 Determine the extent to which there is a relationship between parenting styles and teenage sexual offenses in Kabete Rehabilitation School in Kiambu County

The third objective was to determine the degree to which there exists a correlation between parenting styles and teenage sexual offenses in Kabete Rehabilitation School in Kiambu County. The results reveal that when both fathers and mothers are responsive, incidences of adolescents engaging in sexual offenses decrease. More specifically, when fathers are responsive, incidences of adolescents engaging in sexual offenses decrease 12.2% while if mothers are responsive, the incidences of adolescents engaging in sexual offenses decrease by 12.9%. These results are corroborated by Cramer's V values of -0.1413 and -0.1654 respectively. People who have a tendency of having their way as a result of not having authority figures in their lives may be prone to sexual violence.

5.4 Conclusions

In accordance to the findings, the study concludes that parenting styles among teenagers at the Kabete Rehabilitation School affects their involvement in petty crimes. While other factors such as a lack of religion and the socio economic background may cause teenagers to involve themselves in petty theft, parenting styles have also been known to be a crucial factor in shaping how teenagers grow up. Children brought up in authoritarian households were found to be more susceptible to participate in petty delinquent activities as a cry for help or as a way of breaking free from the strictness of their parents. These findings were in line with Adalbjarnardottir and Hafsteinsson (2001) who established that children who grew up in authoritarian households were likely to be involved in delinquent conduct when they reached the adolescent stage.

The results indicate that responsiveness among fathers has a negative association with petty theft among adolescents while responsiveness among mothers has a positive association with petty

theft. More specifically, petty theft is 11.1% lower if fathers are responsive while petty theft is 11.4% higher if mothers are responsive. The results also reveal that fathers being responsive is associated with a decline in adolescents engaging in violent crime but mothers being responsive is associated with an increase in adolescents engaging in violent crime. More specifically, the results on marginal effects reveal that when fathers are responsive, incidences of adolescents engaging in violent crime decrease by 24.4% but increase by 89.1% if mothers are responsive. The further indicate that when both fathers and mothers are responsive, incidences of adolescents engaging in sexual offences decrease. More specifically, when fathers are responsive, incidences of adolescents engaging in sexual offences decrease 12.2% while if mothers are responsive, the incidences of adolescents engaging in sexual offences decrease by 12.9%.

The study also found that parenting styles affects the involvement of teenagers in violent crimes. The study established that parents who neglect their children and are neither demanding nor responsive and are not generally involved in the development of their children. This leaves the children to fend for their own needs and since they do not have any form of employment, they are left with little options but to engage in delinquency. These findings concur with the findings of Poduthase (2012) whereby it is revealed that there is a high likelihood for adolescent to be involved in delinquency when they are deprived of intimacy, parental involvement, guidance, and attachment.

Finally, the study concluded that parenting styles have an effect on sex offences among teenagers at Kabete Rehabilitation School. Children who tend to be involved in sexual offences tend to have underlying psychological issues that could have been addressed if their parents were more involved in their lives both physically and emotionally. Moreover, the socio-economic background that the children grow up in is a major factor in causing sexual offenses. Children from

poor backgrounds tend to be easy targets for sexual predators. The findings are in line with those of Ferraro (2014) who was able to reveal that teenage girls in the Kibera slums are forced to engage in prostitution and other forms of sex trade in order to acquire basic necessities. As such, the teenagers in Kabete Rehabilitation School may have engaged in sexual violence due to past traumas .In addition, adolescent boys are also involved in crime due to poverty more so sexual offenses.

5.3 Recommendations

1. In accordance to the findings, it is clear that parenting styles among the teenagers in Kabete rehabilitation School are an important factor in their propensity and likelihood to be involved in delinquent activities such as petty crimes, drug use, gang activities, violent crimes as well as sexual offenses. The study therefore recommends that parents be more active in the livelihoods of their children by trying to provide for their basic needs so that they are not forced to seek them in unscrupulous ways. Parents can be taught about the diverse outcomes of different parenting styles for better outcomes in their adolescents' trajectories.
2. Parents could be sensitized on the negative role of demanding parenting style compared to the responsive parenting style. Being emotionally connected with them and getting to know what they are up to on a daily basis may help to prevent them from engaging in illegal activities before it becomes too late for them.
3. The study also recommends that stakeholders such as the teachers and administration at the school should seek to identify the key causes of the delinquent behaviours and seek to

address them at their core by encouraging them to have healthy relationships with their parents

4. Students should be sensitized how to deal with peer pressure depending on how they perceive their parents style of parenting. For example, if parents are seen as demanding or responsive; how should a student behave?

Recommendation for further research

1. For further research, there is a need for study that is aimed to examine the relationship between demanding parenting style and positive outcomes in diverse adolescents' behaviour using a more heterogeneous sample.
2. This study revealed that there was a higher percentage of fathers perceived by their adolescent as responsive compared to mothers. Since there were more mothers' than fathers' which could have affected the results further research with equal numbers of father and mother would be recommended to establish the most perceived style of father and mothers.
3. Since this study has established there is a relationship between parenting styles and petty theft, violent crime, and teenage sex further research to find out the functions/purpose served by such behaviour among the adolescents could also be carried out.
4. Future scholars and researchers may consider investigating other reasons why teenagers engage in delinquent behaviour. While parental style has been highlighted in this study as a cause of juvenile behaviour among teenagers, the study should put more focus on other causes such as peer pressure, the existence or lack thereof of extracurricular activities among other reasons

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX 1: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

Julie June Njeri Githuka,

Peponi House Preparatory School,

P.O.BOX 23203-60011

Lower Kabete, Nairobi.

Childrens Department,

Kabete Rehabilitation School

P.O.BOX

KIAMBU.

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH.

I am a student at the University of Nairobi undertaking a Master of counseling Psychology. As part of the course requirements, I intend to carry out a case study at your school on Juvenile delinquent behavior in its relation to parenting style. The title of the study is “The relationship between Parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behavior in Kabete Approved School in Kiambu County. I kindly request you to allow me to interview your deputy principal and students. Kindly also permit and encourage your students to respond to my questionnaire, to enable me obtain data for the study. The questionnaire will require a duration of about twenty minutes to fill. The information gathered is for academic purposes only and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

I will highly appreciate the contribution your school will make towards the success of my research. Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Julie June Njeri Githuka.

Appendix 2: Parent/guardian consent form

PARENT CONSENT FORM

Dear Parent/Gurdian,

Your child has been invited to participate in a research study which aims to look at the relationship between parenting styles and delinquent behavior. Please take whatever time you need to discuss the study with your family and friends, or anyone else you wish to. The decision to let your child join, or not to join, is up to you.

Your child will be asked to respond to a questionnaire touching on parenting styles and delinquent behavior. We think this will take him/her about 20 minutes. Your child can stop participating at any time.

The researcher is seeking to find out how parents influence their children into delinquent behavior, and will give recommendations to various stakeholders after the study findings. There is no guarantee that your child will personally experience benefits from participating in this study. However, others may benefit in the future from the information we find in this study.

Your child's name will not be used when data from this study are published. Every effort will be made to keep clinical records, research records, and other personal information confidential.

Participation in this study is voluntary. Your child has the right not to participate at all or to leave the study at any time. Deciding not to participate or choosing to leave the study will not result in any penalty.

Thank you for your kind assistance.

As parent or legal guardian, I authorize _____ (child's name) to become a participant in the research study described in this form.

Child's Date of Birth

Parent or Legal Guardian's Signature

Date

Appendix 3: Questionnaires

Part A: Demographic Factors.

1. My age is: 13 years old 14 years old 15 years old 16years old
 17years old other age indicate
2. I am in class_____
3. Please indicate your ethnic identity _____
4. Please indicate your religion _____
5. I live with my Both Father and Mother Father Mother
6. My Fathers level of education is_____
7. My mothers level of education is_____
8. My father earns income from Employement farming Business
other(indicate)
9. My mother earns income from Employement farming Business
other(indicate)
10. My father earns approximately (Kshs) less than 15,000 between 15,000-
30,000 30,000- 50,000 Over 50,000 not earning
11. My mother earns approximately (Kshs) less than 15,000 between 15,000-
30,000 30,000- 50,000 Over 50,000 not earning
12. Indicate by ticking the correct box how often you participate in religious activities
never sometimes often
13. Please indicate what you did to be sent to Kabete Rehabilitation
School_____

14. Have you ever seen anyone you admire committing crime(eg parent, other adult, media celebrity etc) _____. If yes please indicate who_____

15. I have used alcohol and other drugs never occasionally many times

Part B :Delinquent behavior questionnaire

Please read each statement carefully and record by ticking which options best describe how much you agree or disagree with the statement

Item	always	sometimes	never	rarely	Not applicable
	1	2	3	4	5
I have lied to get something from my parent/guardian.					
I have used force (assault) to get something I really wanted from someone					
I have skipped school because I did not want to be there					
I have bullied my peers at school, home or community					

I have been arrested by the police for a serious crime					
I have been part of a gang					

Part C: Parental Perception Questionnaire(PPQ-20) scale

	<p>Show how true the statements are by ticking what you feel is the truth about your relationship with your mother and father</p> <p>INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>The following statements ask you to indicate the relationship with your mother and father. If you live with both your mother and father indicate in part of mother and father. If you live with mother only indicate on part of mother only. If you live with your father only indicate on the part of father.</p> <p>ALL your responses will be confidential and are only used for research purposes. Read the each item carefully and circle the ONE response that comes closest to what you think is true.</p>
<p>Parental Perception Questionnaire(PPQ-20) scale - (Pasqualiand Araújo, 1986)</p> <p>Perception of Mothers</p>	

		Not true	Sometimes true	True	Totally true
	Statement	1	2	3	4
01	Becomes happy when she sees me coming back from school or a trip	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	She spends a lot of time with me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	She keeps reminding me of things I am not supposed to do	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	Tries to be my “friend” rather than a “boss”	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	She would like for me to stay home more where she can take care of me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	She wants to know exactly where I am and what I am doing when I am not home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	Reassures me when I am afraid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	Wants to know what I really think about certain events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09	Punishes me severely	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Believes she has to punish me to correct me and make me improve	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11	Does not seem to notice much whether I behave well at home or do well at school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Likes to talk to me about what she reads	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Seeks to cheer me up when I am sad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	It is easy to talk to her	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	Punishes me when I do not obey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	She is always saying how I am supposed to behave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	If I break a promise she will not trust me for a while	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Likes to discuss things and talk to me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	Believes all my bad behaviour should be punished somehow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	She is very interested in what I learn at school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parental Perception Questionnaire(PPQ-20) scale					
Perception of Fathers					

		Not true	Sometimes true	True	Totally true
		1	2	3	4
01	He keeps reminding me of things I am not supposed to do	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	He always says how I am supposed to behave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	He wants to know exactly where I am and what I am doing when I am not home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	He is tough on me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	Believes that my bad behaviour should be punished somehow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	Spends a lot of time with me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	Does not easily forget what I do wrong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	I feel better after I talk to him about my problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09	Believes I am supposed to obey all his orders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Seeks to cheer me up when I am sad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11	It is easy to talk to him	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Likes to talk me about what he reads	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	He is very interested in what I learn at school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Does not want to be bothered and make sure that his rules are obeyed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	Tells me when he likes me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Allows me to have my friends in our home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Acknowledges my opinions even when they differ from his own	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Does not seem to notice much whether I behave at home or if I do well at school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	Punishes me when I do not obey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Gets happy when he sees me when I get back from school or a trip	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Parental Perception Questionnaire(PPQ-20) scale scoring

Scoring mothers

Responsiveness – 07,13,04,18,08,14,01,12,02,20,05,11

Demandingness – 15,19,10,09,16,17,03,06

Scoring fathers

Responsiveness -10,08,11, 20,17,15,13,06,12,16

Demandingness 05,19,07,04,02,01,03,09,14,18

Appendix 4: Focus Group Discussion Guide(FGDG)

The FGDG gives a guideline on how the FGD will be facilitated. It gives the instructions for the facilitator and the objectives guiding it. It also lists structured questions that will guide the discussion which will be in 2 parts. Part 1 will discuss students behaviour while Part 2 will be on parents responses and demands to the students.

Instructions to Interviewer/Facilitator

- Have an attendance list and all those present sign it and fill in demographic factors(age, class level, prior use of alcohol)
- Indicate the date and the place of discussion.
- Ensure the focus group discussion (FGD) has at least 10 participants for each of the two groups.
- Prepare voice recorder to record the proceedings of the FGD.
- Researcher who is the moderation of the FGD should aim to have as many students as possible participate and provide information without having some students dominate the discussion.

The objectives of the FGD are:

- a) To understand students nature of delinquent behavior, their cognition, emotion and perception of crime .
- b) To understand how a parent's responsiveness or demandingness is related to students' juvenile delinquent behavior.

Researcher to introduce the project to the group.

Part 1: To understand the students nature of crime/ delinquent behaviour

Cognitions/ perceptions

- a) Do you understand why you were brought to Kabete Approved school. Do you believe your behavior caused you to be here?

Behaviour

- a) Do you think people drink engage in crime because they are not able to deal with difficult situations? What kind of difficult situations lead adolescents to engage in criminal behaviour in your community?
- b) How about difficult situations faced by adults in your community?

Part 2: To understand how a parent's responsiveness or demandingness is related to students juvenile delinquent behavior.

Responsiveness

- a) How do your parents/guardians respond to you when you behave well or do well at school?

Demandingness

- b) Does your parent/ guardian want to know exactly where you are at a particular time and whom you are with? How does he/she do that?


Appendix 5: Key Informant Interview (KII)


Key Informant Interview Questions

The Key informants will be the teachers and social workers at the Kabete Approved School.

1. How have you been involved in the teens and the students social issues?
2. What would be your description of the adolescent delinquent behavior? What are the kind of delinquent behavior are common?
3. Do you believe adolescent delinquent behaviour according to cultures, religion, social classes or age?
4. What motivates some teens to be involved in delinquent behaviour? Not to be involved?
5. How are parents involved in their children's behavior?
6. Are there changes that you would recommend in the current laws with regard to adolescent delinquency? What and why?


Appendix 6: Research Permit


REPUBLIC OF KENYA


**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION**

Ref No: **145194** Date of Issue: **28/October/2022**

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