

**CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:**

**A CASE OF LIDETA SUB-CITY ADMINISTRATION  
REMAND AND REHABILITATION CENTER OF ADDIS  
ABABA**

**MSW DISSERTATION PROJECT WORK (MSWP-001)**

**PREPARED BY:**

**SISAY ZEGEYE TEFAY**

**(ENROLMENT NO: ID1403760)**

**ADVISOR:**

**MOSISA KEJELA (MR)**

**INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY**

**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK**

**MAY, 2016**

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY;**  
**A CASE OF LIDETA SUB-CITY ADMINISTRATION REMAND**  
**AND REHABILITATION CENTER OF ADDIS ABABA**

**PREPARED BY:**

**SISAY ZEGEYE TESHAY**

**(ENROLMENT NO: ID1403760)**

**MSW DISSERTATION PROJECT RESEARCH SUBMITTED TO**  
**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OF THE INDIRA GANDHI**  
**NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT**  
**OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE OF MASTERS OF**  
**ART IN SOCIAL WORK**

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled **CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; A CASE OF LIDETA SUB-CITY REMAND AND REHABILITATION CENTER OF ADDIS ABABA.**

Submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the MSW to Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier, either to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any other programme of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

Place:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

Enrolment No: **ID1403760**

Name: **SISAY ZEGEYE TESHAY**

Address: **ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

Student of MSW from Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi was working under my supervision and guidance for his Project Work for the Course **MSWP-001**. His Project work entitled: **CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENY; A CASE OF LIDETA SUB-CITY REMAND AND REHABILITATION CENTER OF ADDIS ABABA** which he is submitting, is his genuine and original work.

Place:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address of the supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Content</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b>	
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
1.1. Background of the Study.....	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem .....	5
1.3. Research Questions .....	7
1.4. Objectives of the Study.....	8
1.4.1. General Objective .....	8
1.4.2. Specific Objective .....	8
1.5. Significance of the Study .....	8
1.6. Scope of the Study .....	9
1.7. Limitations of the Study .....	9
1.8. Operational Definitions .....	9
1.9. Chapter Plan of the Study .....	11
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b>	
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b> .....	12
2.1. Theoretical Background.....	12
2.2. Sociological Perspectives .....	12

2.2.1. Cultural Deviance Theory.....	12
2.2.2. Differential Social Organization Theory .....	13
2.2.3. Anomie Theory.....	13
2.2.4. Sub-Cultural Theory .....	14
2.3. Psychological Perspectives .....	14
2.3.1. Social-Control Theory .....	14
2.3.2. Psycho-Analytic Theory .....	14
2.3.3. Psycho-Dynamic Problem-Solving Theory .....	15
2.3.4. Social Learning Theory .....	15
2.4. Who is Arrested .....	16
2.5. The Historical Development of the Problem of Juvenile Delinquency in Ethiopia .....	17
2.6. Factors of Juvenile Delinquency .....	18
2.6.1. Unsocial zed Delinquents .....	18
2.6.2. Socialized Delinquents .....	18
2.7. Who is Juvenile Delinquents .....	19
2.8. The possible Causes of Juvenile Delinquency in Ethiopia .....	20
2.9. Treatment and Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency .....	21

## **CHAPTER THREE**

<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b> .....	23
3.1. Study Area .....	23
3.2. Study Design .....	23
3.3. Universe of the Study .....	24
3.4. Sampling Method .....	25
3.5. Tools for Data Collection .....	25
3.5.1. Observation Guide .....	25
3.5.2. Interview Guide .....	26
3.6. Data Gathering Procedure .....	26
3.7. Data Processing and Analysis .....	27
3.8. Ethical Considerations .....	27

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

<b>MAJOR FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS</b> .....	28
4.1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Study Subjects .....	28
4.2. Educational Information of Respondents .....	34
4.3. Respondents Psycho-Social and Parent's Educational Status .....	36
4.4. Observation Analysis .....	46

4.4.1. Living Unit of the Delinquents .....	46
4.4.2. Counseling/Psycho-Social Support .....	47
4.4.3. Recreational Services .....	48
4.4.4. Formal Education .....	48
4.4.5. Health Service .....	49
4.4.6. Juvenile’s Interaction among themselves and Service Providers .....	50
4.5. Key Informants Interview Analysis .....	50
4.5.1. Institutional Services and Programs .....	50
4.5.2. Behavioral Changes of Juvenile Delinquents .....	54
<b>CHAPTER FIVE</b>	
<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	
5.1. Conclusions .....	57
5.1.1. The Main Causes of Juvenile Delinquency .....	57
5.1.2. The Major Types of Crime Committed by Juvenile Delinquents	58
5.1.3. The Socio-Economic Status of Juveniles before they Enter to the Remand and Rehabilitation Center .....	59
5.2. Recommendations .....	60



References .....	63
Annexes .....	67
Annex I Questionnaires .....	68
Annex II Observation guide .....	76
Annex III Interview guide for the counselor .....	77
Annex IV Interview guide for caregivers .....	78

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

First of all I would like to show my reverence of God for giving me the strength, courage and endurance while I was doing this work. And for giving me all the assets I need (human, financial, material) for the accomplishment of this work. I owe it all to God.

I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to my supervisor Mr. Mosisa Kejela for his unreserved professional advice, insightful guidance, constructive comments and suggestions starting from the start of the research proposal till the end of thesis work.

My appreciation also goes to my friends, Mr. Tadesse Tsige, Mr. Elias, and Mr. Tesfaye, who have extended their support, during this study in terms of idea generation and forwarding constructive professional comments.

My heartfelt thanks also goes to Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center of Addis Ababa for allowing me to conduct the study and for the staffs for giving me all the data needed for the accomplishment of this work especially to one of the counselor Ato. Tarekegn Mulu, who is working in Lideta Remand and Rehabilitation Center for his cooperative assistance throughout the thesis work.

My deepest gratitude also goes to my sister Birhan for her persistent encouragement and valuable support throughout the thesis work. I would also like to commend Mis. Simret for helping me with the data collection process.

Last but not least, I would like to greatly thank the juvenile delinquents for their participation in the study and for inspiring me with their courage, honesty and respect.

## **ABBREBATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AA-----Addis Ababa

CBOs-----Community Based Organizations

CSA-----Central Statistics Agency

FDRE-----Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

FSCE-----Forum on Street Children Ethiopia

GOs-----Governmental Organizations

NGOs-----Non-governmental Organizations

UN-----United Nation

## **LIST OF TABLES**

<b>Content</b>	<b>page</b>
<b>Table 1:</b> Sex distribution of the respondents	29
<b>Table 2:</b> Distribution of respondents based on age group, religion, and ethnicity	30
<b>Table 3:</b> Place of residence, age distribution of delinquents when they join to the center And recreational places of the respondents in their original kebele/community	32
<b>Table 4:</b> Educational background of the respondents	34
<b>Table 5:</b> Marital status, Educational and Occupation of the delinquent’s parents	36
<b>Table 6:</b> Estimated monthly income and family size of parents of the respondents	38
<b>Table 7:</b> Distribution of juvenile delinquents in relation to hobby of watching of films	40
<b>Table 8:</b> Occupation of respondents before entering to the remand and rehabilitation center	41
<b>Table 9:</b> Distribution of respondents personal problems	42
<b>Table 10:</b> Major types of crimes committed by delinquents before entering to the center	44
<b>Table 11:</b> The main causes of juveniles to delinquency	45

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>Content</b>	<b>page</b>
<b>Figure 1</b> Locations of Lideta Remand and Rehabilitation Center of AA	24

## **ABSTRACT**

This study was intended to explore the causes of juvenile delinquency. The main objective of this study was to find the main causes of juvenile delinquency in Lideta Sub-city Remand and Rehabilitation Center of Addis Ababa for juvenile delinquents.

A random sampling method was used to select the subjects from the 110 total sample frames who are juveniles. Out of this 110 total sample frames 86 subjects were taken as a sample. This study was conducted in Lideta Sub-city Remand and Rehabilitation Center of Addis Ababa for juvenile delinquents. Data was presented and analyzed using descriptive technique.

Based on finding of this study the researcher have reached that the causes of juvenile delinquents were peers influence, broken families (divorce, death of one parent or both, migration), and economic problems. In addition to this the most and serious crimes committed by juveniles were robbery, theft and murder. According to the finding, the researcher concludes that almost all the delinquents were rehabilitated by robbery and theft with at least one of their friends. The researcher recommended that Government should assign Social workers, Psychologists, Lawyers, Sociologists, Policy makers, Courts and make a networking system with Ministry of labor and social affairs, Ministry of women and children affairs and other concerned bodies to actively participate in orienting and promoting awareness of the society about the impacts of juvenile delinquency and correctional institutions should carefully follow up illegal recreational places which initiates children's to involve in delinquency.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

The term juvenile delinquency refers to the criminal acts performed by juveniles or the youths, thus calling them juvenile delinquents. It is also the legal term for criminal behavior carried out by minors recognized for having problematic behavior. Juvenile Delinquency can actually be traced in the early times, where governments all over the world have these poor laws that gave the youth much freedom, while some began as a form of youth rebellion. The problem of juvenile delinquency is the result of poor background, broken family, and influence of peer groups. Poverty, which is considered to be the roots of all problems and issues in the country, may not be eradicated easily. When there is poverty, there would still be juvenile delinquents prowling all over the city. Juvenile delinquency is a major problem in many societies as it causes major distress and damage to victims, perpetrators, and society at large. (Nas et al., 2005, cited in Nayak Bimal Kanta, 2013).

In the history of human society, in one way or another, there has been no time that men became absolutely free of problems. One of the most serious problems in human society is the problem of deviation from social norms. Anti-social behavior has occurred since the beginning of human appearance in the world. In other word, it is as old as human beings. Crime and delinquency are some of manifestations of such ant-social behaviors. Delinquency and violent crime threatens the quality of life of urban dwellers in the world. Not only does this divert scares resources from urban social development, but it also constitutes a serious impediment to the city's economic development. Globally, crime patterns are changing. Offenders are getting more and younger; and violent crimes are becoming more common. In addition, our life, our views of the world and our ways of knowing about crime have under gone considerable change with the changing patterns of crime and recent years. The roots of such violence may not be clearly understood but declining income and work opportunities, and the consequent

frustration, particularly for youth are important factors. Violence, crimes and anti-social behaviors are thought to be products of social inequality, social exclusion and lack of institutional and social protection. (Ainsworth, 2000)

An important aspect of the socialization process and a determinant to delinquency is the quality and process of interaction between parent and child. If communication breaks down at any point, it could lead toward delinquent behavior. In addition to that the absence of family as a unit could affect childhood and how children socialize. Where the family fails, other socializing agencies will take on an increasing role in a child's life. (Wickliffe, Joseph A. 2005)

The significant factor of juvenile crime is also the increasing number of single-parent families. Studies show that juvenile-delinquency rates are twice as high for youngsters from single-parent homes as for those in traditional households. Children in single-parent families are taken less care of and thus have feelings of being neglected, discriminated and isolated. The lack of parental love makes them hostile and cynical towards the society. (Audy, nd, cited in FSCE, 2005)

Juvenile delinquency include not only those minor who actually broken the law but also those who are likely to do so. It include whose attitude to other individuals, to the community to law full authority is such that it may lead him/her to breaking the law, if he/she has not done so persistent truants or children beyond the control of parents whether or not it is the parent fault would came within this definition. Therefore, in juvenile delinquency breaches of law represents only one aspect of the problem. The police statistics are useful indicating broadly the rates of crime and to a very limited extent, that of juvenile delinquency rather the attention of the police were emphasized only in ordinary crime became of this the problem has never been given full attention. Imprisonment was the major type of punishment made by juvenile because of the non-existence of special courts dealing with juvenile delinquency and the lack of juvenile institutions to which juvenile delinquency can be committed and also there is no rehabilitation or treatment centre in the case of juvenile delinquency. Adolescents form



remarkable portion of society, it demands to pay much attention to the adolescents. (Changizi, 2007, cited in Bimal Kanta Nayak, 2013).

Concentrated urban poverty is also recognized as having a significant role in determining if adolescents will be involved in criminal activity (JCPR, 2005).

Juvenile delinquencies have implications for national security, which in turn can affect national economics through their negative impact on tourism and foreign investment. Extreme deprivation of basic life necessities can force children and youth to seek survival means and may involve in criminal activities such as pick pocketing and stealing. Among other things, delinquency is concentrated in deteriorating parts of the city. In addition to physical factors, environmental, cultural and social participation played an important role in the rates of crime and delinquency. The slum youth participate in culture that prescribes or encouraged delinquent behaviors. Nowadays, the problem of delinquency is more serious and wide spread in developing countries that have embarked in the process of rapid urbanization (Andargachew, 1992).

In urban areas of most developing countries, especially African family, kinship and community ties are weakening due to urbanization and mobility. Urbanization, accelerated mobility, personal anonymity and the introduction of cash economy in developing countries that are leading the breakdown of the informal social control mechanism. As a result the peer groups such as youth gangs are flourishing in many African cities. (Abbot, 1973 cited in Laurence, 1989)

The causes and conditions for juvenile crime are usually found at each level of the social structure, such as social institutions, social groups and organizations, and interpersonal relations. The most important of which are described such as, Economic and social factors, Socio-economic instability is often linked to persistent unemployment and low incomes among the young, which can increase the likelihood of their involvement in criminal activity, Cultural factors- delinquent behaviour often occurs in social settings in which the norms for acceptable behaviour have broken down, Urbanization-Geographical analysis suggests that countries with

more urbanized populations have higher registered crime rates than do those with strong rural life styles and communities. The ongoing process of urbanization in developing countries is contributing to juvenile involvement in criminal behaviour, Family-Dysfunctional, family settings—characterized by conflict, inadequate parental control, weak internal linkages and integration, and premature autonomy—are closely associated with juvenile delinquency. Migration-it is also one of the causes which have major impact in child's career. (Mooney lind a et al, 1997)

According to Andergachew (1992) Ethiopia is one of the developing countries where the majority of the people live below the poverty line. Young people constitute the majority of the poor. Moreover, the wide spread poverty, rapid urbanization, drought and famine, armed conflict, destabilizations of family life etc. have left millions of children in Ethiopia without care and protection. A Part of this, Ethiopia is a country where traditional values have existed for centuries and deep rooted. These and other related socio-cultural factors have led to the abuse, neglect and/or mal-treatment of children in Ethiopia. Though there is no adequate information depicting the problem of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia, available information from the police indicates the problem is alarmingly increasing from time to time. It is not only the increase in number that should be of concern, but also the seriousness and the proportion of offenses committed by young people as compared with adults. In addition, the numbers of children who are potential delinquents have reached a very alarming proportion and should be taken very seriously before it becomes a far reaching social problem.

In Ethiopia, the problem of juveniles was mainly vagrancy than hardened delinquency. A survey research done in urban centers have shown many street boys were migrants from the surrounding rural areas who moved to the cities in search of employment and education when they failed to get what they wanted they stayed on the streets and started begging and or doing odd jobs such as working as partners in market places rather than return to their villages where life was not any better. (Andargachew, 1992)

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Recently, serious and violent crimes are being committed by juveniles in an alarming rate in developing countries. In addition to their involvement in violent person and property crime, juveniles are committing increasing number of alcohol and narcotic or drug related offences. Economic deterioration and poverty have absolutely aggravated the problem. Uncontrolled and unplanned migration from rural to urban areas in search of better working condition for exacerbated the problem of delinquency. (Andargachew, 1998)

Juvenile delinquency is not only the increase in number that should concern but the seriousness of the protection of offence committed by young people as compared with adults. During the ten months between July 1993 and June 1994, there were 143,169 criminals and juvenile offenders in the country, 1.7% of the crime or offences were committed by the 9-15 age group, 11.3% by 16-18 age group and 47.1% by the 19-30 age group. Hence, 60% of the crime and offences were perpetrated by children and youth. (Police report: 1993/94 cited in FSCE, 2005)

The major offences committed by children can be classified as economic crimes like robbery and attempt of robbery, burglary, theft, breach of trust and crime against the state and municipal regulation like black market; and violent crimes like intentional homicide and assault and battery as well as sexual offence (Andargachew, 2004). The Addis Ababa Bureau of Social and Labor Affairs reported in 2002 that children in conflict with the law in Addis Ababa are increasing at a rate of more than 5% per year (Azeb, 2004). In addition to the above report, data compiled in 2003 by Addis Ababa Police Commission and Forum for Street Children Ethiopia (FSCE) shows that there were a total of 13,588 offences from the year 1998/99 to 2000/01 committed by child offenders. Among these offences 85.5% of the children were from age 15 to 18, whereas 13.8% were committed by children of age 9-14. Those below 9 years old committed 0.5% of the total offence during the three years. However, data regarding age is not reliable due to the absence of compulsory vital registration system. Most of the children who are in conflict with the law were male (98.8%) (Azeb, 2004). The proportion of children in

conflict with the law aged 9 to 18 to the adult criminals in the year 1992/93 was 17.3% of the crime reported to the police (Andargachew, 2004).

The problem of Juvenile delinquency is being more severity in the capital city Addis Ababa where we find more than 100,000 street children. Though the problem of Juvenile Delinquency is a problem of urban areas, few researches conducted on the problem in Ethiopia showed that the majority are migrants from rural areas where various social amenities are lacking (Marina Ottawa, 1976 cited in Nayak, Bimal Kanta 2013).

Medias like television and movies have been mentioned as factors leading to delinquency by promoting justice through the physical elimination of enemies. Many researchers have concluded that young people who watch violence tend to behave more aggressively or violently, particularly when provoked (World Youth Report, 2003).

According to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia(FDRE) Central Statistical Agency(CSA) Annual Statistical Journal, 2015 total projected population of the country is estimated to be 90,740,000 persons of whom 73,219,000 are rural and 17,521,000 of urban. Based on the journal of 2015, Ethiopia is a country with a total population that exceeds 90 million standing among the most populated countries of Africa. It is believed that quite substantial part of the peoples live in rural or village areas where agriculture is the most dominant means of subsistence. In security of land and fluctuating agricultural production forces the rural youth to the capital city Addis Ababa in search better job and education. In their arrival in capital they realize that their dream of good and luxuries life would not match the reality. Finally, they end up unemployed or became one of the street youth and children below the age (The Reporter, 2015).

Though, there is not available information depicting the problem of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia, some information from the police indicated that the problem is alarmingly increasing from time to time. Crimes and offences committed by the 9-29 age groups in Ethiopia have increased from a total of 36,789 in 1986/87 to 42,006 in 1988/89 (Andargachew, 1992).

The concern with the problem of juvenile delinquency is not only its increasing rate in Ethiopia but also the seriousness of the offences they commit. Delinquencies were reported to the police, no more for simple vagrancy and other petty offences, as in the early days of the 1960, or an even latter on. The seven most serious crime delinquencies were reported for the police in 1995/96 and 1996/97 were intentional homicide, assault and battery, robbery and attempted robbery , burglary (by day and night), theft, reach of trust, and crimes against state and municipal regulations such as black market activities (Andargachew, 1998).

Remand and Rehabilitation Centers for juvenile delinquents are a few institutions in the country. Addis Ababa is a capital city where the biggest and many long distance cross-country bus stations are situated. This made the place more vulnerable for high number of street children who in one way or another became involved in criminal act and join Addis Ababa rehabilitation institution for juvenile delinquents institution.

This is mainly because this city is first doorstep where the migrants make their first appearance before distributing the other towns. Moreover, poor people inhabit most of the villages in the sub-cities and the houses are very crowded and dilapidated shacks which harbor the formation of juvenile, sub-cultures. Despite its seriousness, the governmental organizations in the country have neglected the problems of Juvenile Delinquency. Whatever efforts have been made until now it is a drop in the ocean and could seldom scratch the surface of the problem. Therefore, the aim of this research paper is to find out the causes of juvenile delinquency and to suggest possible recommendations to the government and non-governmental organizations as well as researchers.

### **1.3. Research Questions**

To analyze the causes of juvenile delinquency in Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center Addis Ababa, this research paper focuses to answer the following basic research questions.

1. What are the main causes of juvenile delinquency?
2. What are the major types of crimes committed by juvenile delinquents?
3. What kind of socio-economic statuses of juveniles have had before they enter to the Remand and Rehabilitation Center?

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

The study has both general and specific objectives.

##### **1.4.1. General Objective**

The general objective of the study was to determine the main Causes of juvenile delinquency in Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center for juvenile delinquents.

##### **1.4.2. Specific Objectives**

- ✓ To examine the main causes of juvenile delinquency.
- ✓ To find out the major types of crime which are committed by juvenile delinquents?
- ✓ To determine the socio-economic statuses of juveniles before they enter to the Remand and Rehabilitation Center.
- ✓ To suggest possible recommendations based on the result of the findings which may help to deal with the problem of juvenile delinquency in the future.

#### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

Ethiopia is one of the countries where the issue of juvenile delinquency has been neglected. The problem is ever-increasing from time to time in an alarming rate. This study aimed at investigating the causes of juvenile delinquency. The scope of the study is limited to certain aspects of the problem and only in one institution. It is also served as the base to study for the other related problems. To sum up, this study had pin point causes of juvenile delinquency and

gives some information to the Social workers, Psychologists, Sociologists, Police officers, Policy makers and researchers to make further investigation.

## **1. 6. Scope of the Study**

In terms of the study issue: This study was delimited to questioning the juveniles within a certain age group (i.e. in between age 9 and less than 18 as one of the method of collecting data about the causes of juvenile delinquency. The study has only focused on the Causes; that were being provided to the youth in the Remand and Rehabilitation Center.

In terms of geographic area this study was bounded to the only Remand and Rehabilitation Center for juvenile delinquents who are found in Addis Ababa Lideta Sub-City Administration.

## **1.7. Limitations of the Study**

As a novice researcher, I have encountered various challenges. The most challenging one was during the data collection period. Since the study participants were children, more time was needed to establish rapport with them. Even after establishing rapport, they were not willing to provide some information that determination the study result even better. Another challenge was the fact that the study involved discussing a private issue which was illegal in nature, causing some children to refrain from responding some questions frankly.

## **1.8. Operational Definitions**

**Crime:** is an act committed in violation of law where the consequence of conviction by a court is punishment, especially where the punishment is a serious one such as imprisonment.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/crime>

**Detention:** A physically-restraining facility for the temporary placement of juveniles, who require secure custody for his/her own or the community's protection.<sup>2</sup>

**Juvenile:** A person who is less than eighteen (18) years of age.<sup>3</sup>

**Juvenile Delinquency:** refers to crimes committed by young people who should not be treated like adult offenders. It may include young people who have actually committed or who are predisposed to commit crimes. According to the Ethiopian law, Juvenile delinquents been confirmed by court of law are minors between 9 to 15 years who have violated article 52, 56, 161, and 182 of the Ethiopia criminal code (1958 article 52, 56 and 182) and when this is confirmed by a court of law established of the purpose. (National youth policy implementation manual; 2005)

**Juvenile Delinquent:** A person who is under age (usually below 18), who is found to have committed a crime in states which have declared by law that a minor lacks responsibility and thus must not be sentenced as an adult.<sup>4</sup>

**Offender:** an accused defendant in a criminal case or one convicted of a crime.<sup>5</sup>

**Offences:** are illegal acts; transgressions.<sup>6</sup>

**Prisoner:** A person deprived of liberty and kept under involuntary restraint, confinement, or custody; especially; one on trial or in prison.<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.isc.idaho.gov/juvenile/pdfs/Common\\_Juvenile\\_Justice\\_Terms.pdf](https://www.isc.idaho.gov/juvenile/pdfs/Common_Juvenile_Justice_Terms.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.isc.idaho.gov/juvenile/pdfs/Common\\_Juvenile\\_Justice\\_Terms.pdf](https://www.isc.idaho.gov/juvenile/pdfs/Common_Juvenile_Justice_Terms.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/juvenile+delinquency>

<sup>5</sup> <http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/juvenile+delinquency>

<sup>6</sup> <https://books.google.com.et/books?id=17yMQ5crPZ0C&lpg=PA1&ots=6rjYQurdWE&dq=Offences%3A%20are%20illegal%20acts%3B%20transgressions.&pg=PA1#v=onepage&q=Offences:%20are%20illegal%20acts;%20transgressions.&f=false>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/prisoner>.



**Remand Home:** A detention home for juvenile offenders.<sup>8</sup>

**Rehabilitation:** Is the re-integration into society of a convicted person and the main objective of modern penal policy, to counter habitual offending, also known as criminal recidivism.<sup>9</sup>

## **1.9. Chapter Plan of the Study**

This MSW dissertation is structured mainly in five chapters keeping in mind the objectives of the study.

The **first chapter** deals an introduction and background to the study as well as the overall view of the study including, statement of the problem, the objectives, operational definition of key terms in the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study, and scope of the study. **Chapter two** literature review which outlines previous research undertaken in relation to the issues on the present study. In this chapter an attempt was made to describe the theoretical background of juvenile delinquency, sociological perspectives, psychological perspectives, the historical development of the problem of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia, factors of juvenile delinquency, and the possible causes of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia, and prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquents. **Chapter three** presents and describes the Study area, Study design and methodology, Universe of the study, Sampling methods, Data collection tools and procedures. In addition, it explains about data processing and analysis, and ethical considerations in the research process. **Chapter four** presents data analysis, and discussions that were gathered from the field of study and finally, **chapter five** deals about packing those major findings in order to draw conclusions and forward recommendations for action.

---

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/remand-home>

<sup>9</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rehabilitation\\_\(penology\)&oldid=690546837](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rehabilitation_(penology)&oldid=690546837)

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1. Theoretical Background**

Juvenile delinquency has been studied by many professionals and by various disciplines. These professionals and various disciplines may be categorized under different perspectives of sociology and psychology. From the sociological perspectives the four main theories have been selected. These include differential social organization theory, sub-cultural theory, anomie theory and cultural deviance theory and from the psychological perspectives the four main theories have been selected. These include social learning theory, psycho-dynamic problem-solving theory, psycho-analytic theory and social-control theory.

#### **2.2. Sociological perspectives**

##### **2.2.1. Cultural deviance theory**

Cultural deviance theory holds that delinquency is a result of youths' desire to conform to lower-class neighborhood cultural values that conflict with those of the greater society. Lower-class values include being tough, never showing fear, living for today, and disrespecting authority. Those adolescents who share lower-class values and admire criminals, drug dealers, and pimps find it difficult to impress authority figures such as teachers or employers. They experience a form culture conflict and are rendered incapable of achieving success in a legitimate fashion; as a result, they join together in gangs and engage in a behavior that is malicious and negativistic. (Siegal, Welsh and Senna et al., 2003)

### **2.2.2. Differential Social Organization Theory**

Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cressey (1960) cited in Ainsworth, 2000 stand out in the development of this theory. They were basically attentive to the question why criminal behavior occurs in the first place. They developed their theory by explaining how the rate and distribution of crime and delinquency are different in rural and in urban areas. According to them, "In non literate and peasant societies, social influences are relatively uniform, harmonious and consistent". There is little rate of crime in these societies social organization that is normative conflicting stemming social pluralism. This social heterogeneity leads to normative incongruence. In other words, the social influences are often in harmonious and inconsistent, as opposed to those of the peasant societies. As a consequence; 'the informal societies from staying in to non conformity have become attenuated, thus allowing individuals to easily drift in to law breaking'.

### **2.2.3 Anomie Theory**

The theory of anomie which was formulated by Robert Merton is based on the idea that "People's aspirations, and therefore their definition of success and failure, are to a large extent determined by goals set for them by their culture". (Robert Merton and Robert Nesbit, 1976 cited in Adler 1995) However, the culture does not enable all members of the society to realize their goals. Those whose aspirations could not be met through the legitimate goals fall in to the condition of anomie. For Merton, the condition of anomie develops "Where the disjunction between culture goals and institutionalized means" for their achievement is great. As results of this people are forced to do whatever means are available where anomie is more abundant, we are likely to find high rates of crime and delinquency.

### **2.2.4. Sub-Cultural Theory**

Albert Cohen (1960) and other theorists cited in Adler, Mueller & Laufer et al., 2001 view crime and delinquency in a different way . They assumed that these problems are ways of conforming to the norms of other cultures or sub-cultures that are different from cultures of urban society.

Cohen expended his explanation by focusing for example on male lower class delinquents in the United States. He assumed that in American society males of all social levels are judged by the same set of standards, especially when they move out of home and compete with other youths in school and occupational settings. In this respect, lower class children are less likely to perform well in terms of these criteria. Thus; they may find themselves with their self respect damaged. (Robert Merton and Robert Nesbit, 1976 cited in Adler 1995)

## **2.3. Psychological Perspectives**

### **2.3.1. Social-Control Theory**

Social control theorist's delinquent behavior is a function of the strength of the individual's bond to conventional goals, values persons and institutions. In Hirsch's Model (Hirsch, 1969) cited in Siegel, welsh and Senna et al., 2003 adolescent with a strong commitment and bond to society is not likely to become delinquent as the bond is weakened by neglectful or rejecting parents, poor school performance and deviant peers, increase the chance of delinquent behavior. Social- control theory has been criticized as having some circularity has been criticized as having some circularity, because delinquency is by definition, behavior that is counter to conventional societal norms.

### **2.3.2. Psycho- Analytic Theory**

Psychoanalytic theory is not a single coherent theory but variety of hypothesis developed by psychoanalysts since the term of the twentieth century from the pioneering work of Sigmund Freud. Generally, these theories postulate that delinquent behavior results when the

restraining forces in the superego (one's conscience and self-ideal) and the ego (mediator among the super ego, the id, and reality) are too weak to curb energy). Psychoanalytic theory asserts that human nature is largely determined by the id instincts which are basically anti-social and immoral in character. (Zastrow, 1996)

According to Zastrow (1996) this theory postulates that current behavior is largely controlled by early childhood experiences. Deviant behavior is viewed as stemming from unconscious conflicts, fixations, and repressed traumatic experiences.

### **2.3.3. Psycho-Dynamic Problem Solving Theory**

Psychodynamic problem-solving theory views deviant behavior as being contrived by the personality as a way of dealing with some adjustment problem. The problem is generally viewed as a conflict among various ingredients of the personality; wishes, drives, fears, strivings, loyalties, codes of ethics, and so on. Situational factors are generally deemphasized because the problem is commonly thought of as a conflict within the personality. (Zastrow, 1996)

According to Zastrow (1996), a serious short coming of the theory is that often extremely difficult (impossible) to determine precisely which wishes, drives, fears, or ethics motivated someone to commit a crime. For example, the following internal desires have all been advanced as motivation for committing rape; unfilled sexual desires, a desire for violence and feelings of inferiority, all of which are theorized to be temporarily alleviated during rape as the offender feels a sense of power and superiority.

### **2.3.4. Social Learning Theory**

Social learning theorists (Bandura, 1979) cited in Ainsworth, 2000 assume that delinquent behaviors are acquired through direct and observational learning experience, poor examples, or lack of reinforcement of prosocial behaviors. They point to the tangible rewards associated

with delinquent behavior (particularly when attractive alternatives are not available and non-tangible rewards such as approval by social status among peers or attention from parents).

Once a youth has engaged in delinquent behavior both the promises of future rewarded and the threat of future punishment exist. But in as much as the probability of getting caught (arrested) is fairly low and the youth may “get away with” delinquent behavior (an experience that serves to reinforce the behavior), the criminality or delinquency is likely to persist. (Garranshah, 1986 Cited in Adler, 1995)

## **2.4. Who is arrested?**

Those arrested for crimes are disproportionately likely to be male, young members of a racial minority, and city residents. Males are arrested about four times as often as females, only in juvenile run away and prostitution cases are females arrested more often than males. There are two major reasons why males are more often arrested. One is sex role stereotyping, which encourages males to more aggressive and daring, where as females are encouraged to more passive and conforming to rules and norms. (Zastrow, 1996)

According to Zastrow (1996) the second reason is the tendency of police officers and the courts to deal more leniently with female offenders. However, it should be noted that in the past two decades crime among females has been increasing at a faster rate than among males, which may be negative side effect of women challenging the traditional sex roles of passivity and conformity.

A partial explanation of the high arrest rate among juveniles and young adults is that they may be less skillful than older adults in avoiding arrest. Another reason is that they tend to commit crimes, such as auto theft, that are highly visible to the police. Even when all these factors are taken in to account it is still the case that the young commit more crimes than the old. (Zastrow, 1996)

## **2.5. The Historical Development of the Problem of Juvenile Delinquency in Ethiopia**

The problem of street children, in Ethiopia, has been of long standing. But of late this has grown, not only in the size of the number of children involved, but also in the seriousness of the problems they pose to themselves and the society. The exact date for the emergence of the problem of street children is difficult to establish. But there are indications that early in the 1940s, the problem was observed in some of the larger towns, particularly in Addis Ababa. Due to the prolonged war with the Italians, a large number of families were disrupted and there were a large number of orphaned and abandoned children on the streets of Addis Ababa and other cities. During the same period, rural-urban migration, hardly known before, accelerated and increased the number of destitute people on the streets of urban areas. Some documents in the Prison Administration reveal that, around 1941/42, there were a large number of unattached and destitute children on the streets of Addis Ababa. In fact, the then superintendent, a Reformatory School was established as part of the Addis Ababa Prison (later renamed as The Training Center and Remand Home). In fact the problem of what then was referred to as Vagrancy and Vagabond age Proclamation was issued in 1944. This law provided for the detention of persons below the age of 18, if found wondering abroad (away from their usual places of residence) without lawful cause. (Andergachew, 1998)

According to him by the early 1960s the problem of attached children on the streets went on accelerating. In 1963/64 a survey was carried out in three cities (Addis Ababa, Asmara, Dire Dawa and Nazareth). Out of a sample of 300 children, those aged 9 to 12 years were 16%, those 12 to 15 years were 34.7% while those in those in the age group of 15 to 18 were 49.3%. The survey indicated that most of the street boys were migrants from the surrounding rural areas. They claimed to have migrated in search of educational opportunities, employment possibilities, and in search of immediate relatives that migrated to the cities earlier. Some followed their parents that migrated to the cities in search of better opportunities.

## **2.6. Factors of Juvenile Delinquency**

In general, the earlier an adolescents “criminal career” begins, the more likely he or she is to become a chronic offender commit serious and violent crimes, and continue committing crimes as an adult. The older an adolescent is when the delinquent activity first appears, the less worrisome his or her behavior is likely to become. Therefore, it is helpful to distinguish between youngsters who begin misbehaving before adolescence and those whose delinquent activity first appears during adolescence. The factors and the consequences of delinquency that begins during preadolescence are quite different from those of delinquency that begins during adolescence. (Laurence, 1989)

### **2.6.1. Unsocial zed Delinquents**

Youngsters whose problems with the law begin before adolescence are very psychologically troubled. Most of these delinquents are male; many are poor and a disproportionate number come from homes in which divorce has occurred. More important, however, chronic delinquents typically come from disorganized families with hostile, neglectful parents who have mistreated their children and failed to instill in them proper standards of behavior or the psychological foundations of self-control. Many adolescents who have been in trouble with the law from an early age have siblings who have had similar problems. (Loeber and Stouthamer-Loeber, 1987 cited in Laurence 1989)

Laurence (1989) said that some social scientists have referred to those youngsters as unsocial zed delinquents, because they have not adequately acquired the norms and standards of society.

### **2.6.2. Socialized Delinquents**

In contrast to youngsters who begin their delinquent careers before adolescence, these who being after adolescence do not always show signs of psychological abnormality or sever family



pathology. Typically the offenses committed by these youngsters do not develop into serious criminality, and typically these individuals do not violate the law after adolescence. Usually, their misbehavior is limited to a small number of offenses and if they are caught and dealt with swiftly, they are unlikely to continue misbehaving. Because these individuals have apparently learned the norms and standards of society and are reasonably healthy psychologically, social scientists refer to them as socialized delinquents. (Miller, 1958 cited in Laurence 1989)

## **2.7. Who is a Juvenile Delinquent?**

Most studies on the problem of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia, conducted earlier, had indicated the tendency of street children to get involved in illegal acts. They started by pilfering small items in market places or overcrowded public places. But gradually they drifted into much more serious delinquency and committed serious offenses. Hardened criminals gradually recruited them to carry out errands of criminal nature. Whatever steps they may follow, these children gradually drifted into delinquent activities. In fact, the acceleration of streetism seems to be accompanied by an increasing rate of juvenile delinquency. It was, in fact, difficult to distinguish the street urchin (mischievous child) from a delinquent child in the early days, because the two overlapped, as they do today. The Woyalla, the Listro, the car watchers/washers etc. have not been considered as delinquents, as such, by the ordinary people. And yet, by their own admission, some street children had reported, to some researchers, that they had been on the wrong side of the law and had been in trouble with the police. Therefore, today's street boy may be tomorrow's delinquent. This is what Jack Riley, one of the early UN Consultants who reported on the state of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia, in 1964, had to say:

“In defining juvenile delinquency the lawyer has no problem, he is a young person of defined age known as juvenile and he is an offender against the criminal law. However, for those who have responsibility for rehabilitation, who take a more personal view, the problem of definition is not so simple; a beginning may be made by saying that a juvenile delinquent is

an offender against the law, who has failed to respond to the sanctions of society; such an offense being more than a mere act of mischief or childish irresponsibility...

... Fortunately the problem in Ethiopia, so far as the Consultant's observation goes, is not so serious in terms of size nor so, does complex in terms of its nature as appertain in some other countries. It may be that it is largely a response to developing environmental conditions though certainly not entirely so." (Andargachew Tesfaye, 1998)

## **2.8. The Possible Causes of Juvenile Delinquency in Ethiopia**

Many social problems arise with the increasing social, technological and economic changes. In urban Ethiopia, like any other urban areas in the world, most of the social problems are the effects of modernization and urbanization of which juvenile delinquency is one? Although the real factors of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia are not known so far, there is one obvious fact: it is an urban problem. Particularly the rural-urban migration which took place in the early days of 1960's has had noticeable effects on many Ethiopia children. Many children migrated from rural to urban areas in search of education and employment opportunities. However, many of the urban areas in Ethiopia especially Addis Ababa, were not as welcoming as they were expected. Thus, " when these boys fail to get employment or educational opportunities, they prefer to stay on the streets doing odd jobs, rather than returning to their villages where the prospect may be much grammar" (Andargachew, 1998). In such cases there is little opportunity for most street children to find jobs other than delinquent activities.

The majority of the juveniles in the training school are juveniles who had no adequate homes either because of frictions in the family, economic inadequacy, divorce, separation or death. (Mebrahatu Yohannes, 1967 cited in Adargachew 1998)

Another factor that contributes to the problem of juvenile delinquency is lack of recreational facilities in the big urban centers. As Andargachew Argued... there is a total lack of play grounds

and parks where the young can their pent-up energies, thus being forced to roam on the streets where temptations for mischief are unlimited. (Andargachew, 1992)

To conclude the factors responsible for the problems which are mentioned above, are found out of various studies conducted some decades ago. Nowadays the problem is expected to be much worse. Therefore, research is needed to understand the current situation of the problem in Ethiopia.

## **2.9. Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents**

Given the important differences between the factors of unsocial zed and socialized delinquency one would expect that these two groups would be best served by different sorts of preventive and after the fact interventions. In order to lower the rate of unsocial zed delinquency, we would need to either prevent disruption in family relationships from occurring in the first place or try to repair the psychological damage that these youngsters have suffer because of their upbringing. These strategies are either proposed than done, however, our society is hesitant to intervene to prevent family disruption, because we typically wait until we see a sign of trouble in a family before acting. (Laurence, 1989)

The prognosis for socialized delinquent is, as you would guess, much better, because they have internalized a basic foundation of norms and moral standards, it is easier to help them control their own behavior and stop misbehaving. Three types of strategies have a good chance of succeeding. First, by helping these youngsters learn to resist peer pressure, we can give them the necessary psychological tools to avoid being drawn in to misbehavior simply to go along with the crowd Kaplan (1983) cited in Laurance 1989. Second, by training parents to monitor their children more effectively, we can minimize the number of opportunities adolescents have to engage in peer-oriented misbehavior (Loeber and Stoutamer-Loeber, 1987 cited in Laurence 1989). Finally, they conclude that by treating delinquency seriously when it occurs-making sure an adolescent knows that his or her misbehavior has definite consequences we can deter an adolescent from doing the same thing again in the future.

Youngsters whose problems with the law begin before adolescence are very psychologically troubled. Most of these delinquents are male; many are poor and a disproportionate number come from homes in which divorce has occurred. More important, however, chronic delinquents typically come from disorganized families with hostile, neglectful parents who have mistreated their children and failed to instill in them proper standards of behavior or the psychological foundations of self-control. Many adolescents who have been in trouble with the law from an early age have siblings who have had similar problems. (Laurence, 1989)

The majority of the juveniles in the training school are juveniles who had no adequate homes either because of frictions in the family, economic inadequacy, divorce, separation or death. (Mebrahatu Yohannes, 1967 cited in Adargachew 1998)

Another factor that contributes to the problem of juvenile delinquency is lack of recreational facilities in the big urban centers. As Andargachew Argued... there is a total lack of play grounds and parks where the young can their pent-up energies, thus being forced to roam on the streets where temptations for mischief are unlimited. (Andargachew, 1992)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Study Area**

This study was conducted in Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center of Addis Ababa for Juvenile Delinquents. Lideta Sub-City Administration is found in the Western district of Addis Ababa. The Sub-City is found in 8 98 N, 38 80 E direction and have 7726 feet (2355 meter) height above sea level and has 61.8 annual rainfalls, which is similar for whole Addis Ababa (CIA 2004, cited in Nuroye Abatew, 2013). It was selected as a study area it is the only Remand and Rehabilitation Center in Ethiopia and because the problem of juvenile delinquency is being more serious and it increases from time to time especially in towns and its nearness to the researcher for investigation. According to the information obtained from 2007 census the total population of Addis Ababa was 2, 687,593 from this Lideta Sub-city Administration covers 197,437. Why the researcher select this area was it is the only Remand and Rehabilitation Center in the country. (See below in figure 1)

#### **3.2. Study Design**

A descriptive research design has been conducted on this study to investigate the causes of juvenile delinquency in Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center of Addis Ababa for juvenile delinquents.

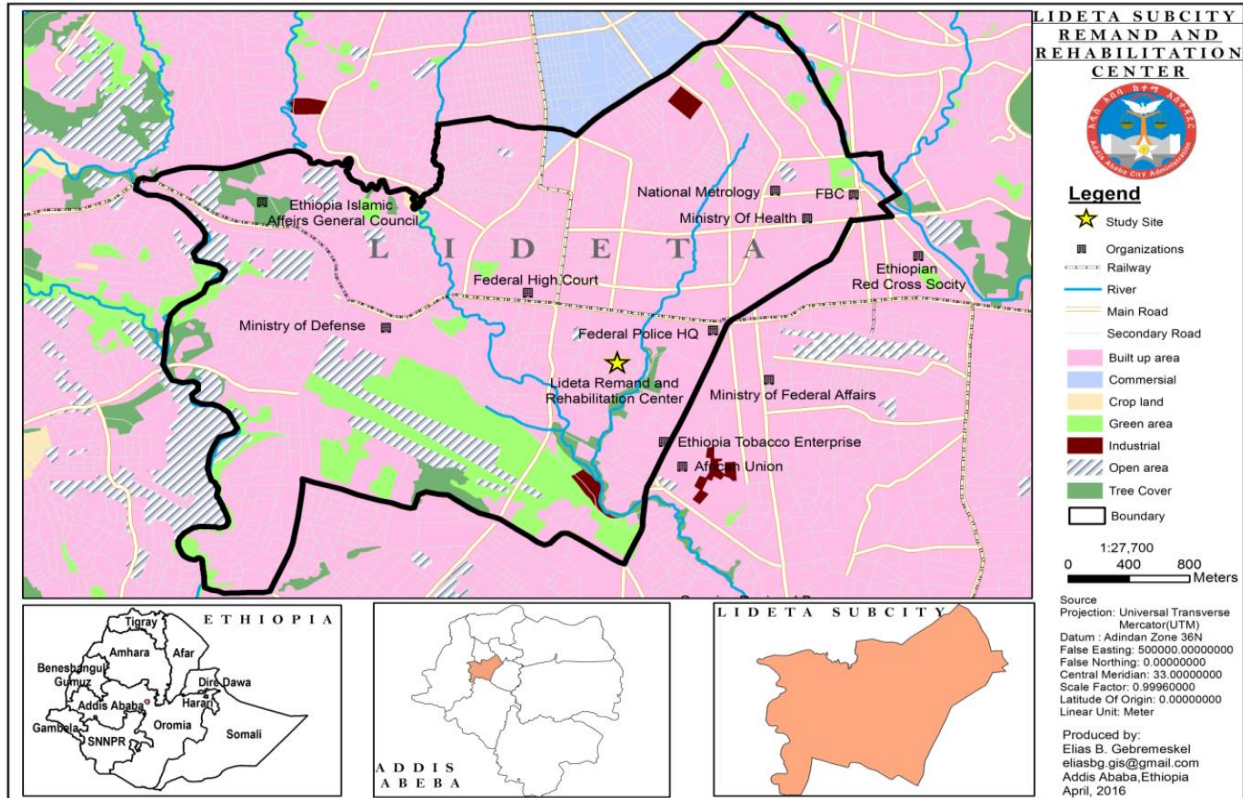


Figure 1: Location of Lideta Sub-City Remand and Rehabilitation Center of AA.

Source: CSA, 2007

### 3.3. Universe of the Study

The research is by no means supposed to be exhaustive or sufficient inquiry on the issue. The very purpose of the study is to examine the main causes of juvenile delinquency in Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents. Thus, this study uses only selected few individuals, theoretical backgrounds, socialized delinquents and the unsocialized delinquents, the causes; treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

This study outcome can make a generalization of overall causes of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia. This is because Lideta Sub-City Remand and Rehabilitation Center of Addis Ababa is the only Remand and Rehabilitation Center in the country. Here the researcher was found

during his investigation with a total population size of 110: among these 86 subjects was taken as a sample.

### **3.4. Sampling method**

The sampling method used for this study was simple random sampling, because simple random sampling is important to select respondents in equal chance and fairway. Out of this 110 (Male, female) total sample frames 86 (78 per cent) subjects were taken as a sample. Out of this 72 respondents were males and the remaining 14 were females. The size of the sample was determined from (Krejcie and Morgan 1970, cited in MSW-006 Social Work Research). The researcher prepares this method so as to reduce the biases and to keep the reliability, validity and representativeness of the study. In the sample recruitment session list of names and role numbers of samples were taken from the sampling frame using lottery system.

### **3.5. Tools for Data Collection**

To conduct this paper both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed to collect data from the primary sources. In quantitative method the researcher was used both open ended and close ended questionnaires. This study was also used qualitative methods of data collection such as observation guide and interview guide were applied in this study.

#### **3.5.1. Observation Guide**

The services that were being given in this facility were food, living unit, education, vocational training, the school library, health service and counseling service and also recreational facilities.

The landscape in the facility was not well-maintained (i.e. trees and shrubs were not appropriately pruned and dimmed. Broken windows were seen around the classroom area and there were sharp edges on which a youth could be injured. The “feel” of walking through the facility was somehow noisy.

During observation of the researcher the kitchen was not a well maintained place and the cooks used a cracked and tumbling traditional stove to cook. The kitchen staff did not wear hair nets. The kitchen was unhygienic and the entire walls had blacked because of the smoke which comes out from the stove.

The researcher was observed that there was a toilet and a shower inside both male's and female's room. The toilets and showers were properly functioning but there was no toilet paper and presence of bad smell.

The office of the counselor was near to the other staff offices. The counselor's office was not suitable to counseling, because there was a loud voice heard inside the compound that disturbs both the counselor and the youth because of its nearness to other offices, but the researcher was observed materials in the counselor's office which was helpful for the counseling process.

### **3.5.1. Interview Guide**

In order to collect both quantitative and qualitative data, the researcher prepared data collection plan and went for conducting field survey in the center. The researcher thus contacted the center coordinating office to identify and select the sample respondents carefully before administering the schedule. The center coordinating office of the institution played an important facilitation role to contact the counselors and caregivers. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the counselor and caregivers to collect relevant information to the achievement of objectives of the study. So, the counselor and the caregivers were participated in the semi-structured interview to collect additional information which was essential for dissertation writing.

### **3.6. Data Gathering Procedures**

The information needed was gathered with the help of questionnaires by administering the questionnaire among the study population. The questionnaires were prepared in English and



translated in to Amharic. The translated questionnaires were distributed by the researcher to the selected study population to fill by the juvenile delinquents in Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center of Addis Ababa. Pretesting was conducted with selected respondents' to avoid ambiguity and complication. The feedback of the respondents was used to prepare the final questionnaire.

Questionnaires can be closed or open ended. In the case of closed-ended questionnaires, all the provided answers are found in every question and listed in the form of choose. In the case of open-ended questionnaires, the questionnaires were answered by writing necessary information on the provided space clearly and neatly. The questionnaires were prepared in a way that could be able to determine the Causes of juvenile delinquency a Case in Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center of Addis Ababa. Questionnaires were used for primary data collection.

### **3.7. Data Processing and Analysis**

Data was processed and analyzed using hand tally, calculators and presented. Descriptive analysis technique was used to convert raw data into understanding forms and it was analyzed through the tools of tabulation and percentage.

### **3.8. Ethical Considerations**

The juveniles were informed clearly and in detail about the importance of the study and about their right to participate or withdraw any time or refuse to answer any question at any time. Written consent was obtained to continue to the process. Here, the researcher should not use immoral words during his contact with delinquents and every information which is provided by respondents should keep confidential. Finally, the researcher managed to get informed consent on the part of the respondents' successfully. In the end, the researcher ensures that all pieces of information that had been collected from them were used only for academic purpose to prepare this research project work aimed for partial fulfillment of MSW.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **MAJOR FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter presented the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from the study area. The unit of analysis of this study was juvenile delinquents found in the study area that was attended in Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center for juvenile delinquents. The study participants are both male and female which are selected from Lideta Remand and Rehabilitation Center.

A total number of 110 juvenile delinquents were resided in the Remand and Rehabilitation Center. From this total sample frames 86 (78 per cent) subjects were taken as a sample. Out of this 72 subjects were males and the remaining 14 subjects were females by using simple random sampling technique. The size of the sample was determined from (Krejcie and Morgan 1970, cited in MSW-006 Social Work Research).

#### **4.1. Socio- Demographic Characteristics of the Study Subjects**

The target population of this study was juvenile delinquents of Lideta Sub-city Remand and Rehabilitation Center of Addis Ababa. A total of 86 respondents with a response rate 100 per cent were enrolled and participated in the study. The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents are mentioned below.

From the key informants one was a counselor and two were female and male caregivers. The counselor is also the program coordinator of the center. He has 8 years work experience in different organizations. He worked in the center for 3 years. His responsibility in the center is to coordinate every activity in the center. In addition to his coordination duty he also provides counseling for the children because of inadequacy of the number of counselors in the center. His educational level is first degree in management and he is a social work student in a distance education program of one of the private colleges. The second key informant was from the

women caregivers. She has 15 years work experience with children in different governmental organizations. In the center she has worked for 6 years. Her education level is grade 12 complete. The third key informant is a caregiver in the boys ward. He worked in the center for 3 years.

**Table 1: Sex Distribution of the Respondents**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	72	83.72
Female	14	16.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Own Survey, 2016

As above table 1 indicates that 72 (83.72 %) of the delinquents are males while the remaining 14 (16.28 %) are females. The fact that more boys than girls are attended in Remand and Rehabilitation Center for juvenile delinquents is because boys are involved in delinquency more often than girls. But it does not mean that delinquency is the sole enterprise of males rather due to various reasons females are also exposed to the problem.

**Table 2: Distribution of Respondents based on Age group, Religion and Ethnicity**

S.NO.	Item	Number of Respondents			
		Male	Female	Total	Percentage
<b>1</b>	<b>Age-group</b>				
	<9	0	0	0	0
	9-12	19	3	22	25.58
	13-17	53	11	64	74.42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Religion</b>				
	Orthodox Christianity	44	10	54	62.79
	Muslim	16	3	19	22.10
	Protestant	8	1	9	10.46
	Catholic	4	0	4	4.65
	Other	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>				
	Oromo	20	3	23	26.74
	Amhara	19	6	25	29.07
	Tigre	11	2	13	15.12
	Gurage	14	2	16	18.60
	Other	8	1	9	10.47
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Own Survey, 2016

As above table 2 indicates that from the juveniles the highest respondents are in the age group of 13-17 years (74.42 per cent) followed by the age group of 9-12 years 22 (25.58 per cent).

Therefore, the possible explanation is that delinquency increases in the age range of 13-17 years than in the earlier ages, which account 25.58 per cent of the total delinquents act. This is probably due to the age 13-17 is the age where youths want to fulfill various interests and needs. So that parents in particular, the society in general should understand interests and needs of youths in this age and treat them accordingly.

Of the respondents 54 (62.79 per cent) of them are Orthodox Christianity religion followers, 19 (22.10 per cent) of respondents worship Muslim religion. Protestant and Catholic religion followers accounted 9 (10.46 per cent) and 4 (4.65 per cent) respectively and other religions are accounted 0 (0 per cent) of juvenile delinquents in the Remand and Rehabilitation Center for juvenile delinquents. As described below the majority of delinquents act committed by Orthodox Christianity believers. As a result the religious institutions have their own role to play to mitigate the anti-social behavior.

The ethnic group composition of the delinquents were Amhara 25 (29.07 per cent) followed by Oromo 23 (26.74 per cent). Gurage and Tigre accounted 16 (18.60 per cent) and 13 (15.12 per cent) respectively and other ethnic groups accounted 9 (10.47 per cent).

**Table 3: Place of Residence, Age Distribution of Delinquents When they join to Center and Recreational Center of the Respondents in their Original Kebele/Community**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>			
		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Place of Residence</b>				
	Addis Ababa	20	5	25	29.07
	Other Urban areas in Ethiopia	18	3	21	24.42
	Rural area in Ethiopia	34	6	40	46.51
	Other	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Age of the delinquents when they join to the Center</b>				
	< 9 years	0	0	0	0
	9 –12 years	19	4	23	26.74
	13-17 years	53	10	63	73.26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Recreational center</b>				
	Yes	28	3	31	36.05
	No	44	11	55	63.95
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Own Survey, 2016

As shown in the table 3 above, 25 (29.07 per cent) of the respondents place of residence were from Addis Ababa and 21 (24.42 per cent) were from other urban areas in Ethiopia respectively. The remaining 40 (46.51 per cent) were from rural areas in Ethiopia. This shows that the

problem of youth delinquency is higher in cities like Addis Ababa and other urban centers in Ethiopia particularly in slum areas.

The table revealed that there are no delinquents who found in the age of less than 9 years (0 per cent). The highest percentage of the respondents that is 63 (73.26 per cent) is found between the age range of 13-17 years followed by 9-12 years 23 (26.74 percent). This clearly shows that early adolescent's period is the time when youngsters are highly delinquency compare to other periods of adolescents.

With regard to recreational centers, 55 (63.95 per cent) responded that they did not have sufficient recreational facilities at their locality whereas 31 (36.05 per cent) of them say yes for recreational center. According to some respondents, open areas and fields, that are used as foot ball fields have been occupied by private parties for other purposes. This shows that the government does not give much concern to solve the problem of the youth rather it is aggravating the problem. From this explanation we can say that the absence of recreational facilities at a given community creates a suitable condition for juveniles to be delinquent.

## 4.2. Educational Information of Respondents

**Table 4: Educational Background of the Respondents**

No.	Item	Number of Respondents			
		Male	Female	Total	Percentage
<b>1</b>	<b>Do you learn</b>				
	Yes	58	11	69	80.23
	No	14	3	17	19.77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Educational level</b>				
	Illiterate	18	2	20	23.26
	First cycle (grade 1-4)	11	5	16	18.60
	Second cycle (grade 5-8)	41	7	48	55.81
	High school (grade 9-10)	2	0	2	2.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Main Reasons to dropout from school</b>				
	Family influence	20	4	24	27.90
	Teachers influence	6	1	7	8.14
	Peers influence	24	6	30	34.89
	Economic problem	18	2	20	23.26
	Difficultness of subjects	4	1	5	5.81
	Others	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Own Survey, 2016



The above table 4 illustrates that regarding educational level, among respondents 16 (18.60 per cent) were from first cycle, whereas 48 (55.81 per cent) were from second cycle, and 2 (2.33 per cent) were from high school and the remaining 20 (23.26 per cent) were illiterates. From this table indicates that the majority of the delinquents 55.81 per cent were from second cycle educational. This may be because most juveniles get greater family care and central in their first cycle level than second cycle level. In addition, to this it also explains that those juvenile who had a pre-disposition to commit delinquent acts have a less probability to reach their high school education. As shown in the table above, 30 (34.89 per cent) of the offenders dropout from school because of their peers influence followed by family influences, economic problem, teachers influence, difficultness of subjects, 27 (27.90 per cent), 20 (23.26 per cent), 7 (8.14 per cent) and 5 (5.81 per cent) respectively.

### 4.3. Respondents Psycho-social and Parents Educational Status

**Table 5: Marital, Educational and Occupational Status of the Delinquents Parents**

No	item	Number of Respondents			
		Male	Female	Total	Percentage
<b>1</b>	<b>Family Condition</b>				
	Both parents alive	13	1	14	16.28
	Farther only alive	10	2	12	13.95
	Mother only alive	9	3	12	13.95
	Divorced	22	4	26	30.23
	Widowed	4	2	6	6.98
	Widows	3	1	4	4.65
	Both dead	8	1	9	10.47
	I don't know	3	0	3	3.49
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Parental level of Education</b>				
	Illiterate	21	5	26	30.23
	1-6 complete	19	3	22	25.60
	7-8 complete	13	2	15	17.44
	9-12 complete	11	2	13	15.11
	Certificate	4	1	5	5.81
	Diploma	3	1	4	4.65
	Degree and above	1	0	1	1.16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Occupation of parents</b>				

	Daily labor	24	4	28	32.56
	Government work	6	2	8	9.30
	Agriculture	36	6	42	48.84
	Commerce	6	2	8	9.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Own Survey, 2016

As shown in the above table 5 that the majority of the respondents were brought up in broken families that are single headed. 26 (30.23 per cent) of the respondents live within the divorce family and followed by both parents alive 14 (16.28 per cent) and followed by both father and mother only alive 12 (13.95 per cent) of each respectively. Both parents dead, widowed, widows and I don't know constitute 9 (10.47 per cent), 6 (6.98 per cent) and 4 (4.65 per cent) of the total delinquents for each respectively. From this data one can easily note that the majority of respondents were probably from the divorced families. Thus, it is better parents should consider the negative impacts of their children do to their separation.

26 (30.23 per cent) of families of delinquents are illiterate and those who are in the range of 1-6 grade are accounted 22 (25.60 per cent) followed by those who are 7-8 and 9-12 complete accounted 15 (17.44 per cent) and 13 (15.11 per cent) for each respectively. For those who complete certificate, diploma and degree and above covers 5 (5.81 per cent), 4 (4.65 per cent) and 1 (1.16 per cent) respectively. From the above table the majority offences were came from an illiterate and from low grass root economic level. According to the findings of this study the less educated the parent's of juveniles the respondents more prone to juvenile delinquency in their locality. Therefore, the government as well as the society should work in collaboration in expansion of modern education to initiate families to learn.

With regards to occupation 42 (48.84 per cent) of respondents are from agriculture background. Whereas 8 (9.30 per cent) each of respondents have government work and commerce respectively. And 28 (32.56 percent) of them are from daily labor background. This

indicates that large number of delinquents is from agriculture and daily laborer families. From this we can conclude that mostly as income level of the family increase the rate of juvenile delinquency decreases.

**Table 6: Estimated Monthly Income and Family Size of Parents of the Respondents**

No.	Item	Number of Respondents			
		Male	Female	Total	Percentage
<b>1</b>	<b>Monthly income in birr</b>				
	Below 150	32	5	37	43.02
	151- 600	14	3	17	19.77
	601-800	12	3	15	17.44
	801-1400	10	2	12	13.95
	>1400	4	1	5	5.82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Family size</b>				
	1-3	9	3	12	13.95
	4-6	18	4	22	25.58
	> 6	45	7	52	60.47
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Own Survey, 2016

The table -6 above shows that income has causal factor for delinquency strong implication in this study. Out of the total delinquents 37 (43.02 per cent) of the offenders who came from families where their monthly income is below 150 birr. The offenders that constituted 17 (19.77 per cent) were from families of monthly income from 151 to 600 birr. The table clearly

indicated that the lower the family income, the higher the number of offenders. For those who have monthly income of 801-1400 and >1400 covers 12 (13.95 per cent), 5 (5.82 per cent) both for each respectively. This indicates that the higher the family income, the lower the number of offenders. This was also strengthening the assumption that lower class youths frequently committed delinquency. In addition, lower class youths have more chance to be detected as criminals and are vulnerable to Remand and Rehabilitation Centers. This is mainly because of their social and economic deprivation.

To handle this problem, both the GOs, CBOs and NGOs should pave the way in which those with low income level can participate in small and micro-enterprise service giving centers and other income generating problems.

With respect to family size, it shows that 12 (13.95 per cent) had a family size ranging from 1-3, 22 (25.58 per cent) of them had 4-6 family members and the remaining 52 (60.47 per cent) a family size of a family increase the prone for delinquency also increases.

**Table 7: Distribution of Juvenile Delinquents in Relation to Hobby of Watching Film**

(Assumption: those delinquents who had been watching at least five films per week were considered as having a hobby of watching films).

<b>Item</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Hobby of watching films</b>				
Action	24	6	30	34.88
Romantic	11	1	12	13.95
Reselling	14	3	17	19.77
Comedy	10	1	11	12.80
Erotic	13	3	16	18.60
Other	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Own Survey, 2016

Table 7 above shows that 30 (34.88 per cent) of respondents used to watch action cinema, whereas 17 (19.77 per cent) reselling and 16 (18.60 per cent) erotic movies respectively. 12 (13.95 per cent) and 11 (12.80 per cent) of respondents were for romantic and comedy. From this analysis we can explain that those juvenile, who have hobbies of watching action, reselling and erotic films have higher tendency to commit delinquent acts.

**Table 8: Status of Respondents before Entering to the Remand and Rehabilitation Center**

<b>Status of respondents before Entering to the Remand and Rehabilitation Center</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Students	19	3	22	25.59
Street life	18	6	24	27.90
Street trade	16	2	18	20.93
Farming	14	2	16	18.60
Other	5	1	6	6.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Own Survey, 2016

As shown in the table 8 above, 24 (27.90%) of the offenders was street life followed by students 25 (25.59 per cent), and 18 (20.93 per cent) were street trade before entered to the center. The remaining 16 (18.60 per cent) and 6 (6.98 per cent) were covered by farming and other activities respectively.

**Table 9: Distribution of Respondents Personal Habit**

<b>No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>			
		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Do you use drugs</b>				
	Yes	38	6	44	51.16
	No	34	8	42	48.84
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Kind of Drugs they Use</b>				
	Cigarette	51	5	56	65.11
	Chat	52	6	58	67.44
	Alcohol	52	6	58	67.44
	Hashish	14	2	16	18.60
	Benzene	9	4	13	15.11
	Shisha	8	3	11	12.80
	Other	7	2	9	10.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>255.84</b>

Source: Own Survey, 2016

**Note:** that the total number is greater than the total number of respondents and the percentage exceeds more than 100 per cent because respondents were allowed to give multiple responses.

As shown in the table 9 above 44 (51.16 per cent) of the delinquents used different types of drugs. The remaining 42 (48.84 per cent) of the delinquents never used drugs. Chat and alcohol are the widely used drugs among the delinquents 58 (67.44 per cent) for each followed by



cigarette, hashish, benzene, shisha and 56 (65.11 per cent), 16 (18.60 per cent), 13 (15.11 per cent) and 11 (12.80 per cent) respectively. The remaining 9 (10.50 per cent) covers other activities.

Besides to the above table/result, multiple respondents are addicted to more than one drug. According to the respondents 58 (67.44 per cent) are addicted for chat and alcohol for each. 56 (65.11 per cent), 16 (18.60 per cent) and 13 (15.11 per cent) are addicted to cigarette, hashish, and benzene respectively. 11 (12.80 per cent) were addicted to shishia and the remaining 9 (10.50 per cent) covers for other drugs.

To sum up, having engaged in different habit has a proofing effect on their behavior and forced them to involve in deviant acts as well as to be dependent to their parents. So Social workers, Psychologists, Sociologists, Lawyers, Courts, and other concerned bodies actively participate in orienting and awareness rising to the society about facts and impacts of drug use throughout the country.

**Table 10: Major Types of Crimes Committed by Delinquents before Entering to the Center**

<b>Major Types of Crimes Committed by the delinquents</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Robbery	16	3	19	22.10
Theft	14	4	18	20.92
Rape	8	0	8	9.30
Murder	13	4	17	19.77
Damage to property	6	2	8	9.30
Assault	2	0	2	2.33
Burglary	4	0	4	4.65
Gambling	3	0	3	3.49
Cheating	5	1	6	6.98
Attempted homicide	1	0	1	1.16
Others	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Own Survey, 2016

As indicated in the table -10 above, 19 (22.10 per cent) of the respondents are rehabilitated for robbery and theft was found to be the second group to offence that is 18 (20.92 per cent) followed by murder which accounted 17 (19.77 per cent). Offenders that constituted 8 (9.30 per cent) were those who committed rape and damage to property. Cheating, burglary, gambling, assault and attempted homicide constitutes 6 (6.98 per cent), 4 (4.65 per cent), 3 (3.49 per cent), 2 (2.33 per cent) and 1 (1.16 per cent) of the total delinquents respectively.

This was probably due to the low income and problems of unemployment of their parents. Therefore, GOs, CBOs and NGOs should create job opportunities and income generating programs.

**Table 11: The Main Causes of Juveniles to Delinquency**

<b>Main Causes of Juveniles to Delinquency</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Economic problem	16	3	19	22.10
Peers influence	21	4	25	29.07
Bad relationship with parents	10	2	12	13.95
Broken family ( divorce, death of one parent or both, migration)	18	2	20	23.25
Being Orphaned	4	2	6	6.98
Others	3	1	4	4.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Own Survey, 2016

The table- 11 above revealed that 25 (29.07 per cent) of the respondents were engaged in the delinquency behavior because of peers influence followed by broken family (divorce, death of one or both parents, migration) and economic problem 20 (23.25 per cent) and 19 (22.10 per cent) respectively. Other 12 (13.95 per cent) of the delinquents were committed crime because of bad relationship with parents and being Orphaned constitute 4 (6.98 per cent) of the total delinquents.

Peers influence, broken family, economic problem and bad relationship with parents were the causes of juvenile delinquency. The above table probably prescribes that peers influence is very

stronger rather than other pressures. So parents and school community should follow up where and with whom children spend most of their time.

#### **4.4. Observation Guide Analysis**

##### **4.4.1. Living Unit of the Delinquents**

The researcher observed that the Remand and Rehabilitation Center had three living units, two for male delinquents and one for female delinquents which were outside of the compound. Older and younger male youths appeared to be separated from one another. The younger ones were from 9-12 age group and the older ones were above 12 years old.

The researcher also observed that the Remand and Rehabilitation Center had no isolation room for those juveniles who were violent and non-violent. Violent and non-violent delinquents were living in the same room which causes a serious problem. When a delinquent who had committed petty offences is put together with those who had committed a serious crime, he/she would have a high chance to learn the serious crimes and this would challenge the role of the facility in the process of rehabilitating the youth.

The juveniles were provided with bed linen, mattress and blanket when they entered into the center and they had the responsibility to keep it clean. The juveniles were expected to make clean their bed every morning before they left their room.

The rooms looked overcrowded and there were very limited numbers of lockers for the juveniles to keep their staffs in. There were more than forty five juveniles kept in one room, size of the room is small when we compare with the number of delinquents and only two care givers to take care of those youths. But the rooms looked clean and well kept. When we compare the size of female's room with males room the female's room is better than those of males.

As my observation youths had the opportunity to practice the religion of their choice and they were allowed to decorate or personalize their room. There were 10 caregivers in the facility from which four of them were female and the remaining 6 were males. “The number of caregivers is not sufficient because in a day some may engage themselves in taking the juveniles to the court and some may take juveniles to a health center during this time there may not be a caregiver who is available in the compound since they have been working on shift.”

#### **4.4.2. Counseling/Psycho-social Support**

There were five employed counselors four BA degree in Psychology and one BA degree in Sociology in the center but no social worker was employed. Each counselor had about twenty juveniles under their care. They gave group and individual counseling but the counselors did not have files for each individual so that it wouldn't help them to see the progress and the counseling service was not individually tailored and reflected in a case plan. They did their job in a non-systematic way they didn't use a behavior management system which involves the levels, rewards and sanctions. And they also acted as parents for them in the school. As the observation of the researcher the first session with the juveniles was mainly about the rules and regulations in the center.

The counselors evaluated their work by getting feedback from different staffs (vocational trainer, school teacher, caregivers, guards etc.). They would observe the activities of the juveniles in the compound. The juvenile's background, their family, past history would be assessed before they entered to the center. When a juvenile was found misbehaving he/she would be advised and encouraged to show a positive behavior.

As it was observed counselors complained that they were under staffed. The counselors to the juvenile's ratios were not proportional. Since they were understaffed they gave the counseling service only to the convicted juveniles. Those who were on trial would not be given the service. The counseling service was also given to those who had addiction of drugs and alcohols.

### **4.4.3. Recreational Services**

The researcher observed that youths did not have regular access to exercise, recreation and other programming. There was a small ground located in the compound by which the youths used for football. The delinquents were not provided with variety of indoor and outdoor recreational activities.

The researcher also observed that the juveniles complained a lot about the recreational service provided. They complained that there was no enough space for all of them to play so they played in turns. The older youths usually were dominating and manipulating the younger ones. Most of all the needs of girls in recreation had definitely been neglected. As it was observed while the youths played football the girls sat in the corner and talk. They were not participating in any exercise at all.

### **4.4.4. Formal Education**

The researcher observed that the center had one primary school (grade 1-8) located inside the compound. The school program was accredited by City of Administration Education Bureau. The school had 16 teachers. As the researcher observed that the school has inadequate staff so that the teachers are obliged to teach subjects which are not their major. For example an English teacher teaches Amharic and a Mathematics teacher teaches music and the teachers have overcrowded schedules.

The juveniles were being in school five days a week (Monday to Friday) from 8:30 Am-12:30 Am morning and from 2:30 Pm-3:00 Pm afternoon session. School classes were held in classrooms but the classrooms were separated by timber which could easily transmit voice to the other room which disturbed the teaching and learning process. There were broken windows in most of the class rooms which could cause harm to the juveniles. There was no appropriate staff room where the teacher might get rest or prepare for the next class. There was no light in the

room, there were a lot of broken chairs and desks, no suitable shelf and these made the teachers to be unhappy with their work in the facility.

The facility school did not have teachers who could give a special education for those who had a disability (e.g., physical, visual, auditory, developmental, or intellectual). The school was located inside the detention facility as the delinquents might escape and the center had no enough security system.

As it was observed there was a library inside the compound but there were very little materials and there were no appropriate variety of books to accommodate youth's interests, educational needs and languages by youth at the facility. There are no guiding textbooks or materials for the students in the library so the students are not benefited from it. The students are not even provided with sufficient learning materials like note book, pen, pencil etc."

Most of the teachers had control of class but sometimes there was a problem with the discipline and some teachers did not have the capability to control the class.

#### **4.4.5. Health Service**

The Center had private areas for examinations and for handling youth with special medical treatment. Medical and mental health records were kept separate from confinement records. Youths did not receive medical and mental health screenings at the time of admission. The health assessments were done by a registered nurse. There were two nurses working in the Center. The nurses gave medical services for those juveniles who were in need of it and if the case was beyond their level they usually were taking the delinquents to the nearby health center or to a hospital and those juveniles who were screened for mental health problem also would be referred to the health center for treatment.

As the researcher observed that clinic in the center was not acknowledged by the Ministry of Health because it did not fulfill the minimum criteria to be called a 'clinic.' The clinic needed a medical laboratory, sufficient amount of material to treat the youths etc.

There was no isolated room inside the clinic for the youths who had a communicable disease in order to prevent the other youths who did not have communicable disease.

#### **4.4.6. Juvenile's Interaction among themselves and Service Providers**

Since juveniles were in the center, they had interaction among each other. Juveniles had a good relationship among themselves. However, this peaceful relationship worked between male juveniles in one side and female juveniles in other. There were no peaceful relationships between female and male juveniles. The researcher observed that female and male juveniles met for educational, recreational and training purpose. When they met in these programs, there were disagreement and insults among each other. In addition, to the interaction among each other juveniles were interacting with staff leader, main service providers, caregivers and gatekeepers. Juvenile interaction with all these service providers would influence their behavior in the rehabilitation process. Juveniles had good interaction with main service providers such as counselors, vocational trainers, and teachers. The researcher was observed that mostly counselors take their time with juveniles for the purpose of advice. This results in good interaction between juvenile and counselors. The researcher also observed that vocational trainer's given the service and treated juveniles with great respect even the training of juveniles need great patience. But the juveniles did not have a good relationship with caregivers.

### **4.5. Key Informants Interview Analysis**

#### **4.5.1. Institutional Services and Programs**

Lideta Sub-City Remand and Rehabilitation Center is now under the Addis Ababa Women and Children Affairs Bureau. The objective of the institution is to rehabilitate children, who come into the center by the order of the court committing different crimes including different property offences, sex offences, battering, and murder and so on.



The counselor said that he got the opportunity to work with children's having different life appearances, families, police, courts, GOs and NGOs, etc..

According to the caregiver of the center, the institution runs four basic program components. These are the formal education, the vocational training, the counseling service, and the entertainment program. Besides these basic program components, the center provides different services like health treatment, food and shelter, library, taking the children to courts, and parental visit twice a week and other day to day services. The counseling services that exist in the center are both group and individual counseling as the caregiver reported it.

There is an elementary school for primary level formal education. The vocational trainings include wood work, metal work, carpet making (Sigaja), and embroidery. The entertainment programs are usually for holidays.

When I look at the staff composition of the center, the plan shows there is a need to have 64 staffs of different qualifications and capacities. However, currently, there are 42 staff members working in the center that means there are 22 vacant positions that need to be filled. From the existing staff members only 6 of them have first degree one in Management, four in Psychology and one in Sociology. Five of them are working as counselors in the center and have limited experience in the field. There are also 5 staff members who are diploma graduates, the remaining staff members are 10+2 completers and below. The existing staff members whose day to day activities directly relate with children do not have adequate trainings which can help them to work with children who passed through challenging life circumstances.

Challenges of the center to rehabilitate the children are multifaceted and interrelated. According to the counselor, the Remand and Rehabilitation Center is full of challenges than success. In the view of the counselor "if 45% is the success the remaining 55% is failure. The challenges discussed by the counselors and youths that are presented in this study are those challenges that relates with the youths to commit crime. In addition, to the above the absence of child friendly counseling environment, the situation of the rehabilitation center, the attitude

problem of the employees regarding those children, the shortage of planned and continuous and ongoing reunification and reintegration programs for children, the worse situation/background of the children's life are also challenges of a counselor in the center.

To start with building and the location of the rehabilitation center, there is a school by the name African Union School build inside the compound of the center. The location of the school in the compound of the center makes an easily access for different substances like Marijuana (ganja) and Cigarette. As the counselor of the center stated, the buildings of the center are also very conducive to escape. The number of rooms was also mentioned by the counselor as a challenge to rehabilitate children. There is only three rooms, the two are for the boys and one is for the girls. This is a challenge because the children who will incarcerate at once could be from 90-160 children, so, it does not allow the institution to divide them in their offence type, number of times incarcerated, and age group, as well as those who are convicted and those who are in court proceeding. Because of this the children are learning different drugs from their mates in the center. The counselor said:

*"They are locked in same room, whether he/she is little or not. So, what do you expect? They will share each other's different skills. If one knows only how to steal a mobile from pocket, he/she will learn here how to rob from a house--- Then they will be released from the center learning more skills. Not to make this things happen, they have to be placed in different rooms according to their offence type or whatever to reduce the influence. But to do this we do not have the capacity.*

The treatment that is available in the Remand and Rehabilitation Center is counseling. According to the counselor of the institution, there are two kinds of counseling that are given to the children, group and individual counseling. He said that, to give these services in proper manner the resources that are available does not allow. There are only five counselors but since the manager also helps on this their number will raise to six. This means if there are, for example, 110 children on average in the institution at a time, the ratio of the counselors to the children will be 1:18.33. Besides the counselors who are working in the center currently are

with minimal experience and their fields of study are not directly related to counseling, like Sociology and Management, so the counseling service is not effective. Only the four counselors are from Psychology graduates but with less experience. The most surprising thing is that the counseling service was stopped from 2001-2008 for seven years in the center. Since 2009 the counseling service were restarted again. The interest of children to get counseling services is not encouraging, as the caregiver explained. The center also lacks special treatment for those children who are addicted to different substances. The caregiver of the center said:

*“This is also related with capacity and resource. We know that children with addictions need special treatment but we do not have enough professionals for that. We will just tell them not to smoke again--- What we can do is forbidding them not to make or to take any drug--- These makes the children to try to escape from here or show aggressive behavior because they are denied. If they stay in the center for longer period probably they will forget it.”*

The institution has budget constraints which is the major problem. Lack of budget aggravates the level of other challenge that exists in the center. Because of budget constraint the vocational training machines and the building for the workshop are not repaired. The food that the children eat according to the caregiver is always the same and with low quality. As the result there is complaint about the quality of the food by children and make them to hate the place. This might make the children not to be rehabilitated since things are not favorable to them.

The institution also lacks the basic program component that is reintegration and reunification program because of different reasons including manpower problem, budget, vehicles, and others logistics. The caregiver of the center summarized the gap in capacity as follows.

*“We do not have the resources for that. We know that some of the children want to go back to their place of origin. Of course, there are some attempts made by the social unit of the court on this [reintegration], but this center is supposed to render the service---And we have the information that the service was available before some years, there was even follow ups after*

*the children are released. But now, we do not have the resource needed for that. We have one car. There are many activities such as take children to court---to hospital---for office duties---and so on. Where can the single vehicle go? So, the existing resource does not allow and motivate us for extra work. The counselors who are working in the center are not enough in terms of number to go out from here and help the children to reintegrate with their parents and families. Since there are a lot of works to be covered by the small number of workers there is no adequate time as well as the capacity to perform external activities outside of the center.”*

*According to the counselor the major crimes committed by the juveniles before they enter to the center were stated as “theft, robbery, rape, fighting, murder, homo sexuality, cheating and burglary and etc. This is probably due to the low income and problems related to unemployment of their parents. The counselor also stated that the main factors the lead juveniles to be delinquents were family conflict, family breakdown (separation), poverty, and poor rearing style, absence of recreational centers, peer pressure (negative), and school dropout and addictions etc. Here, according to the counselor and the delinquent’s responses given to the major crimes committed by juveniles and the main causes of juveniles to delinquency were almost similar.*

#### **4.5.2. Behavioral Changes of Juvenile Delinquents**

Since juveniles who were in the Remand and Rehabilitation Center aged less than eighteen, there would be high probability of behavioral change in their early age. Behaviors of juveniles in the center were influenced both positively and negatively. According to the caregiver there are many positive situations in the center that results in positive behavioral change of the juveniles. At the same time, negative situation of the center results in negative behavioral change of the juveniles.

Firstly, rehabilitation of juveniles for months or a year by itself results in positive behavioral changes. The center is arranged in a purpose of affecting juvenile’s behavior positively. In this case, the facility services and staff members were a major tool to affect juveniles positively.

Moreover, juveniles are rehabilitated and do not have an opportunity to return in to their past situations that results in misbehavior. Therefore, the center shows in what situation they were in the past and what alternative they have is behaving in a positive manner.

Secondly, the center appreciates juveniles who have behaved positively by providing incentives. There are three kinds of incentives that the center provides. According to the caregiver:

One, juveniles who behaved positively throughout their stay would be rewarded by minimization of rehabilitation time. Therefore, after counselor testified their behavioral change, good behaved youths would be released from the Remand and Rehabilitation Center before finishing the imprisonment time.

Two, good behaved juveniles would be treated in such away different from other juveniles. They would be authorized to be boss over other juveniles and empowered to give orders in dormitory of juveniles.

Three, if the delinquents showed a good behavior he/she would be allowed to go out and return into the center freely. They would get from the center to buy materials and return in to the center. These juveniles have a nickname called “Honest” in Amharic “**Tamagn.**”

In general, juveniles are appreciated to behave positively in all their stay in the center. The center recognizes good behaved juveniles in many dimensions. This incentive encourages other juveniles who are in misbehavior to show a positive behavior. Good behaved juveniles would be known by counselors in their active participation in services, progression in educational achievement, a good interaction with friends and staff members.

However, there are also other circumstances that result juveniles in misbehavior. There is no separate place for violent and non-violent juveniles. There are behavioral differences among juveniles. Some juveniles are rehabilitated accidentally once they made a mistake but have a good behavior. Others are bad behaved and rehabilitated repeatedly. If both were rehabilitated together in one center and dormitory, there were high probabilities of behavioral influence on

each other. Good behaved juveniles were more likely to be influenced by bad behaved juveniles because most juveniles in the center are rehabilitated for their misbehavior. According to the caregiver “junior juveniles are more likely to learn bad insults from their seniors”.

There are ways in which counselors identify no positive behavioral change among juveniles. Juvenile’s action such as escaping, no interest to education and other service, and re-imprisonment are some of the way to know that juveniles remain in misbehavior. In general, the center involve in situations that affect juvenile’s behavior positively and negatively. Staff members which support juveniles and services that help juveniles in the center bring about positive behavioral change.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1. Conclusions**

This study was intended to identify the main causes of juvenile delinquency, major types of crimes committed by juveniles and socio-economic statuses of juveniles before they enter to the Remand and Rehabilitation Center.

##### **5.1.1. The Main Causes of Juvenile Delinquency**

One major objectives of the study was to investigate the causes of juvenile delinquency. Accordingly, this study revealed that peers influence accounted greater percentage (29.07 per cent) followed by broken family (divorce, death of one or both parents, migration) (23.25 per cent), economic problem (22.10 per cent), bad relationship with parents (13.95 per cent), Orphaned (6.98 per cent) were the major causes that are leading youth to juvenile delinquency behavior. Here this study almost similar with the study that was proposed by Mebrahatu Yohanness (1967) cited in Andargachew 1998 that the existence of inadequate home, friction in the family, economic inadequacy, divorce and separation or death were risky problems. And another risk factor for youth that exposing for juvenile delinquency behavior was the absence of recreational facilities in the big urban centers. This finding was in line with the study conducted on topic of causes that contribute to juvenile delinquency in the capital of the country, which came up with lack of recreational facilities in big urban centers (Andargachew, 1992). Thus, the researcher found that peer influence which accounted the greatest share followed by broken families, economic problem, and bad relationship with parents and being orphaned were identified as the main factors for juvenile delinquency.

In this regard, the social control theories attempted to describe delinquency behavior as a bond that was weakened between youth and their parents due to neglectful or rejecting behavior or parents against their children. Poor school performance among young youth and deviant behavior of peers are in a position to increase the chance or delinquent behaviors. Beside this according to psycho-dynamic theories found that delinquent behavior was thought to be symptomatic of deep-emotional conflicts and unconscious motives (Zastrow, 1996). (Zastrow, 1996) study undermined some levels of variations when we compare with findings of this study. According to the findings of this study the causes of juvenile delinquency in Lideta Sub-City Remand and Rehabilitation Center responses were:

- ❖ Peers influence.
- ❖ Broken Families (divorce, death of one parent or both, migration).
- ❖ Economic problems.
- ❖ Bad relationship with parents.
- ❖ Being Orphaned.
- ❖ Absence of recreational centers /places.

### **5.1.2. The major Types of Crime Committed by Juvenile Delinquents**

In this finding, according to the responses of the respondents the major types of crimes committed by juveniles were:

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| - Robbery (22.10 per cent)                    | - Burglary (4.65 per cent)           |
| - Theft (20.92 per cent)                      | - Gambling (3.49 per cent)           |
| - Murder (19.77 per cent)                     | - Assault (2.33 per cent)            |
| - Rape and Damage to property (9.30 per cent) | - Attempted homicide (1.16 per cent) |
| - Cheating (6.98 per cent)                    |                                      |



This was due to low income and problems of low income earning of their parents that coincided with poor employment opportunities.

According to (Andargachew, 2004) the major offences committed by children can be classified as economic crimes like robbery and attempted robbery, burglary, theft, breach of trust and crime against the state and municipal regulation like black market; and violent crimes like intentional homicide and assault and battery as well as sexual offences.

The researcher found that almost all the delinquents were enter to Lideta remand and rehabilitation center by robbery, theft and murder in this finding, but in previous studies were robbery and attempted robbery, burglary and theft were a serious crimes, which committed by delinquents. Even though the study mentioned by (Andargachew, 2004) asserted that robbery and attempted robbery, burglary and theft were identified the most and serious crimes. But in line with (Andargachew, 2004) study, this research have identified almost similar types of crimes committed by the juveniles.

### **5.1.3. The Socio-Economic Status of Juveniles before they enter into the Remand and Rehabilitation Center**

Most of the delinquent's parents earn low income, so that they are unable to support their children economically, Thus, the children forced by their economic needs, easily drift in to delinquent activities and engaged in to socially unacceptable activities such as robbery and theft. Furthermore, out of the varied acts committed by delinquents, robbery is the most common act. In addition to this, restraining influences of the family, the friends of most delinquents are their peers who are likely to have similarly back ground. With the weakness of the family to control the child's behavior their peers provide them with they might not get at home. Their friendship may also have strong influence to involve in criminal acts. The study shows juveniles who were from large sized/ or disintegrated family commit delinquent act than smaller sized and healthy family. The analysis also shows that less educated respondents were more prone to juvenile delinquency in the locality. Another cause like those juveniles who come

from urban area and who had poor family background are more likely to commit different crimes in adolescence period. It is possible to reduce the causes of this problem if there is regular awareness in different aspects like individual level, family level, community level etc, community participation, CBOs, NGOs involvement etc. is very important during the time of intervention of the program. Once it is done then the problem of juvenile delinquency can be control in the particular community.

Based on the results the researcher have reached that most of the respondents involved in robbery and theft and most of these criminals were from urban areas. To minimize such criminals Social workers, Psychologists, Lawyers, Medias and Correctional institutions should actively involved in awareness creation about the factors and consequences of crime and criminal acts in the community.

## **5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

Nowadays, with the increasing industrialization and urbanization juvenile delinquency has become a serious problem. Certain measures should be taken not only by the government but also by all members of the society to nip the problem in initial stage. The researcher here recommends some measures that should be taken by the government and society as a whole.

- Since it is impossible to improve the living standard of children in the country GOs, CBOs and NGOs should try to create better conditions/job opportunities and income generating programs for families who are unable to support their children.
- Schools and families should become the solution makers and they should work closely to avoid youth's problems at the grass-root level. To reduce crimes schools should play a great role in teaching/giving awareness to their students through mass media, and families must have made an open discussion with their children on their day-to-day activities to maximize their efforts towards preventing delinquency.

- Correctional institutions should carefully follow up illegal recreational places which initiate children's to involve in delinquency and should not only be punitive but also center for education, training and rehabilitation this must be seriously taken so as to prevent offenders from being future potential criminals. In addition to this religious institutions and the media should become more flexible to attract the attention of the young generation and teach them how to become law-abiding citizens.
- Government should assign Social workers, Psychologists, Sociologists, Lawyers, Policy makers and make a networking system with Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Women and children Affairs, Courts and Schools to actively participate in orienting and promoting awareness of the society about the impacts of juvenile delinquency.
- Great emphasis should be given on appropriate separation of the youths based on violent and non-violent juveniles. There should be an appropriate separation of playing ground (recreational place) for male and female juveniles in the Remand and Rehabilitation Center.
- All service providers in the facility should be given pre-service training on how to treat and care juvenile delinquents. Adequate budget should be allocated in order to overcome the problem with the food service and not for the food service but also for the other basic needs like clothing and shelter. .
- Required to improve the educational and health care services by employing adequate human power/educational staff and providing the most useful sources of the educational materials in the library and for the students themselves. The teachers also should be given the needed trainings on how to interact with the delinquents and on special education also. In addition there should be more qualified staffs in the health

service who works 24 hours and seven days a week so that youths can get the services as soon as possible. And materials should be fulfilled in order to meet its goals.

- Government should encourage active participation of CBOs, NGOs, religious organizations, and private sectors to work with the Remand and Rehabilitation Center, so that the juvenile are rehabilitated and reintegrated into the society in general as well as with their family in particular. The government should also encourage voluntary organizations that provide services for young people by giving them different supports like formulating favorable legislations for the participation of such organizations.
- The government should coordinate different service providers like mental health hospitals, vocational training provider institutions as well as formal educational institutions, so that the children's needs are met in a holistic manner. Medical and Psychological assistance in particular are extremely important for incarcerated young persons with problems of substance abuse.
- Further researches should conduct to investigate about the main causes that initiate juveniles to participate in criminal acts.

## **References**

- Adler, Mueller and Laufer et al., (2001). **Criminology**. University of Pennsylvania (4<sup>th</sup> ed.), Mc Graw Hill.
  
- Andargachew Tesfaye (1980). **The Crime problem and its correction**. Volume I Addis Ababa-University, Ethiopia.
  
- Andargachew Tesfaye, (1992). **The Crime and Delinquency and its Correction**. Volume II Addis Ababa University-Ethiopia Senior essay.
  
- Andargachew Tesfaye, (1998). **Crime and Delinquency and its Correction**. (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.), Addis Ababa University-Ethiopia.
  
- Andargachew Tesfaye, (1998). **Manual on Community-Based Correction**. Addis Ababa, Forum on Street Children Ethiopia (FSCE).
  
- Andargachew, T. (2004). **The Crime Problem and its Correction**. Addis Ababa University Press. Vol.2.
  
- Azeb, A. (2004). **The Addis Ababa rehabilitation Institute for Juvenile Delinquents; Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment Survey Reports**. The Addis Ababa Social and Civil Affairs Bureau and Forum on Street Children Ethiopia.
  
- Charles Zastrow, (1996). **Social Problem Issues and Solution**. (4<sup>th</sup> ed.) Chicago University, Nelson Hall Publisher.

- Freda Adler, (1995), **Criminology**. New York (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.) McGraw Hill.
- Forum on Street Children-Ethiopia/FSCE/, (2005). **Baseline Study the State of Children in Conflict with the Law in Four Cities of Addis Ababa**. Forum on Street Children-Ethiopia/FSCE/, Addis Ababa,
- Laurence Steinberg, (1989). **Adolescence**. Cornell University (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.), Mc Graw Hill Company.
- Ministry of youth and sports, (2005). **National Youth Policy Implementation Manual**. Addis Ababa-Ethiopia.
- Mooney lina et al, (1997). **Understanding social problem**. 4<sup>th</sup> edition Australia et al Wadsworth.
- MSW-006 Social Work Research. **Tools and Methods of Data Collection**. Indira Gandhi National Open University 2008
- Nayak, Bimal Kanta (2013). **Juvenile Delinquency: its Magnitude and its impact at Gondar Town in Ethiopia** (Journal Art).
- Nuroye Abatew Seifu (2013). **Assessment of the Livelihood Challenges of Female Headed in Addis Ababa Town, the Case of Lideta Sub-City**. Indira Gandhi National Open University Addis Ababa-Ethiopia.
- Peter B. Ainsworth, (2000). **Psychology and Crime**. (3<sup>rd</sup> edition.), Boston, Tim New burn.
- Siegel, Larry J.; Welsh, Brandon (2011). **Juvenile Delinquency**. The core (4<sup>th</sup> ed.) Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Oengage Learning.

- Siegel, Welsh and Senna et al., (2003). **Theory, Practice and Law.** University of Massachusettes-Lowell (8<sup>th</sup> ed.), Canada.
- The **Reporter**, July 14, 2015 Ethiopia.

Wickliffe, Joseph A., (2005). **Why Juveniles Commit Crimes.** Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute.

[http:// www.Yale.edu/vnhti](http://www.Yale.edu/vnhti)

- World Youth Report. (2003). **Juvenile Delinquency.**  
<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin>

## Websites

- Crime. (n.d.) *American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition.* (2011). Retrieved May 2 2016 from <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/crime>
- [https://www.isc.idaho.gov/juvenile/pdfs/Common\\_Juvenile\\_Justice\\_Terms.pdf](https://www.isc.idaho.gov/juvenile/pdfs/Common_Juvenile_Justice_Terms.pdf)
- *Burton's Legal Thesaurus, 4E.* S.v. "juvenile delinquency." Retrieved May 2 2016 from <http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/juvenile+delinquency>
- <https://books.google.com.et/books?id=17yMQ5crPZ0C&lpg=PA1&ots=6rjYQurdWE&dq=Offences%3A%20are%20illegal%20acts%3B%20transgressions.&pg=PA1#v=onepage&q=Offences:%20are%20illegal%20acts;%20transgressions.&f=false>
- Joint center for poverty research (2005).  
[www. Jcpr.org/conferences/ old briefings/juvenilecrimebrefing.html](http://www.Jcpr.org/conferences/old_briefings/juvenilecrimebrefing.html)
- "Prisoner." Merriam-Webster.com. Accessed May 2, 2016. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/prisoner>.
- Remand home. (n.d.). *Dictionary.com Unabridged.* Retrieved May 02, 2016 from Dictionary.com website <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/remand-home>

- Rehabilitation (penology). (2015, November 14). In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved 15:22, May 2, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rehabilitation\\_\(penology\)&oldid=690546837](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rehabilitation_(penology)&oldid=690546837)



# **Annexes**

## **Annex-I Questionnaires**

### **IGNOU SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK**

#### **Information and Consent Sheet**

##### **Dear Respondents:**

This is a self administered questionnaire prepared for the causes of juvenile delinquency a Case of Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center Addis Ababa which you are now detained in. The purpose of this study is to determine the main causes of juvenile delinquency and to suggest possible suggestions based on the findings which may help to future attempt to deal with the problem of juvenile delinquency. The questionnaire will take you about 30-40 minutes to fill out the form. Please read each questions carefully and select the most appropriate choice that suits you. And for the open ended questions please write your answer on the space provided. If you have any doubt, inquiry or ambiguities don't hesitate to ask your invigilator.

In order to know the causes of juvenile delinquencies, clear and reliable information is required from your side. The information you give, will help to make realistic analysis and propose very important interventions. Your name will not be included and every information you provided will be confidential. You have the right not to participate and to withdraw from the study at any time.

##### **Study Consent**

❖ Are you willing to participate in the study? Make a tick (✓) on your choice.

Yes

No

**Thank You very much for taking time to fill this questionnaire!!**

## **1. General Information**

**Instruction:** Put “✓” mark on the boxes to which you belong to.

1.1. Sex      A. Male            B. Female     

1.2. Age      A. < 9 years            C. 13-17 years     

B. 9-12 years     

1.3. What is your ethnicity?

A. Oromo     

D. Gurage     

B. Amhara     

E. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

C. Tigre     

1.4. What is your religion?

A. Orthodox Christianity     

D. Catholic     

B. Muslim     

E. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

C. Protestant     

1.5. Your place of residence?

A. Addis Ababa     

C. Rural area in Ethiopia     

B. Other urban area in Ethiopia     

D. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

1.6. At what age did you join to this institution?

A. < 9 years

B. 9-12 years

C. 13-17 years

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

A. < 1 year

C. 4-5 Year

B. 1-3 Year

D. > 5 years

## 2. Educational Information

1. Do you learn?      A. Yes       B. No

1.1. If your answer is "Yes" for question number 1, what is your educational status?

A. First cycle (grade 1-4)

B. Second cycle (grade 5-8)

C. High school (grade 9-10)

1.2. If your answer is "No" for question number 1, at what level did you dropout

School?

A. First cycle (grade 1-4)

B. Second cycle (grade 5-8)

C. High school (grade 9-10)

1.3. What are the main reasons to dropout from school?

A. Family influence  D. Economic problem

B. Teachers influence  E. Difficultness of subjects

C. Peers influence  F. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

1.4. If you are not attending school, what is your main reason? Mention: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **3. Socio-Economic Information**

1. Are your parents alive? A. Yes  B. No

1.1 If your answer is "Yes" for question number 1, who is alive?

A. Both parents alive  C. Mother only

B. Father only  D. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

1.2. If your answer is "No" for question number 1, why?

A. Widower  C. widow

B. Divorced  D. both dead

E. I don't know

1.3. If your parents are alive do they live together?

A. Yes

B. No

2. What is the monthly income of your parents in Ethiopian Total Birr?

A. 0-150 birr

D. 801-1400 birr

B. 151-600 birr

E. > 1400 birr

C. 601-800 birr

#### 4. Parent's Educational Status

Parents	Illiterate	1-6 complete	7-8 complete	9-12 complete	Certificate	Diploma	> Degree
Father							
Mother							

1. Did you have positive relationship with your parents?

A. Yes

B. No

1.1. If your answer is "No" for question number 1, why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Occupation of parents

2.1. Father's occupation \_\_\_\_\_

2.2. Mother's occupation \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is your family size/number of family members?

A. 1-3  C. > 6

B. 4-6

4. Are there recreational places/centers in your original kebele/community before you enter to this institution?

A. Yes  B. No

4.1. If your answer is "No" for number 4, where did you spent much of your time? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

5. Do you have the hobby of watching films?

A. Yes  B. No

5.1. If your answer is "yes" for number 6, what kind of hobby films do you watch? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

6. What was your job before you came to this institution?

A. Student  D. Farming

B. Street life  E. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

C. Street trade

7. Have you ever tried to use substances/drugs?

A. Yes

B. No

7.1. If your answer is "Yes" for question number 7, what are these? (Multiple responses are possible)

A. Cigarette

E. Benzene

B. Chat

F. Shisha

C. Alcohol

G. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

D. Hashish

8. In what kind of crime you have ever involved before you came to this institution?

A. Murder

F. Cheating

B. Robbery

G. Assault

C. Rape

H. Damage to property

D. Homicide

I. Gambling

E. Theft

J. Burglary

K. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_



9. What forced you to commit these crimes?

A. Economic problem

B. Bad relationship with parents

C. Broken family (divorce, death of one parent or both, migration)

D. Peers influence

E. Being orphaned

F. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Thank You very much for taking time to fill this questionnaire!!**

## **Annex- II Observation Guide Check list**

### **IGNOU Graduate School of Social Work**

Particular areas of observation

- Centre facilities
- Offices of the Councilors
- Selected activities
- Rehabilitation center
- Reintegration center
- Participants

1. Observe the living unit of the delinquents.
2. Observe the counseling service/psycho-social support.
3. Observe the recreational places.
4. Observe the formal education of the Center.
5. Observe the health service of the Center.
6. Observe juvenile's interaction among themselves and service providers.

## **Annex- III Interview Guide (semi-structured interview for the Counselor**

### **IGNOU Graduate School of Social Work**

- Tell me about yourself, your educational background, your work experience in the centre, your position in the centre.
- Tell me the challenges you have working as a counselor in this centre.
- What are the major crimes committed by the children.
- What do you think are the main factors that lead children to become delinquents?
- Tell me about the different program components and services that are available for the purpose of rehabilitating the children.
- Tell me about its effectiveness to bring permanent change in the children.
- Tell me the challenges the institute has in working towards the rehabilitation of the children.
- The children who come here are from different background, committing different offences, with different addiction and some other problems. So they may need different treatment services, how much do you think this centre provides these treatments and services for the various needs of the children?

## **Annex- IV Interview Guide (semi-structured interview for the caregivers)**

### **IGNOU Graduate School of Social Work**

- What are the services and programs that are being given in the detention center?
- How are these services delivered to the delinquents?
- Have there been any problems with the food service (e.g. food arrives, cold, not enough food, lack of special diets)?
- How often are youths given new clothing and bed linens? Are these items completely clean or do they continue to have stains after they have been laundered?
- Do teachers have control of class or is most of the time taken up with discipline?
- Are youth being rewarded for positive behavior?
- Do staffs meet the qualifications for the positions they hold?
- Have youth's changes of behavior after rehabilitation?