RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BUNGOMA COUNTY

PRESENTED BY
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DECLARATION

STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I do declare that this research project is authentic to the best of my knowledge and has not been presented anywhere for the award of any academic degree.

Signature…… Date…….

WAFULA WAMUNYINYI

C50/73849/2014

SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

I confirm that the candidate under my supervision has carried out the research and submitted in this research project.

Signature…… Date…….

DR. LUKE ODIEMO

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my family for having supported me, my constituents and to all juvenile delinquents that this research might make a difference in their life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to my supervisor Dr. Luke Odiemo for his invaluable support throughout the writing of this project. I am grateful for his commitment and guidance that culminated in the completion of this research project. Am also grateful to all the support I got from family, friends and colleagues. I acknowledge the management and staff of Shikusa Borstal for their committed support and all those juvenile delinquents who took part in the study. To all of you may God bless you abundantly.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NYSA	National Youth Sector Alliance
SES	Socio Economic Status
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WYR	World Youth Report
Y.C.T.C	Youth Corrective Training Centre

ABSTRACT

The study sought to determine how the socio economic status of a family relates to children participating in crime in Bungoma County**.** It was mainly centered to examine how the socio economic status of a family relates to children participating in crime; to investigate how the socio economic status of a family relates to alcohol and drug abuse among children; To evaluate how family socio economic status relates to antisocial behavior among children, and finally to assess how the socio economic status of a family relates to petty offences among children. The area of study was Bungoma County and the research design that was used by the researcher was descriptive. This design was adopted for this study because it involves extensively analyzing and describing the relationship between family socio economic status and children participating in crime. The target population for the study was juvenile delinquents in both correctional institutions and non-institutionalized. A sample of approximately 83 juvenile delinquents from institutionalized and approximately 100 juvenile delinquents from non-institutionalized was selected. Data collection involved administration of questionnaires to the sampled juvenile delinquents. Data was cleaned and edited to eliminate errors and omissions then coded to assign numbers to responses. Responses were arranged against each research question. Both descriptive as well as inferential statistics was analyzed. Descriptive statistics such as the measures of central tendencies was used to summarize the data and to describe the distribution of the sample. Similarly the inferential statistics such Chi-Square, Pearson's correlation, multiple regression as well as ANOVA was used to infer the sample results to the population. The findings indicate that most of the juveniles came from the low class family socio economic status and therefore as the family social economic status increases, there is a decrease in crime and violence and petty offences but an increase in antisocial behavior and alcohol and drug abuse in Bungoma County. The recommendation is the relevant authorities to introduce interventions to empower community so as to increase socio- economic status.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Chapter one addressed the study background, problem statement, study objectives and research questions, significance of the study, study justification and study scope.

1.1 Background to the Study

Juvenile delinquency has been a great worry to many countries. According to (Levine, 2007 Statistics confirm that more serious crimes are being committed more by adolescents. Research has shown that, every year youth who are approximately 87,000 in number are placed under house arrest in juvenile residential placements ranging from long-term confinement in youth prisons to non-secure community-based group homes. There is an additional number of 10,000 young persons confined in remands. (CDC, 2007).

According to data from the 2016 economic survey showing convicted prisons population between 2011 and 2015, by age, puts the number of those between 18-20 years at 16,514 in 2015.in the same year, there were 2,613 offenders aged between 16 and 17 years, and 120 aged below 16 years serving time in the country's correctional institution. While the number of male young offenders has consistently been higher over the years, compared to girls, the latter is slowly picking pace. According to the data, there was only one girl aged below 16 who were part of convicted prison population in 2012, compared to 184 boys in the same year. That figure rose to 5 girls in 2013 against231 boys, and 13 girls, against 107 boys, as at 2015.data from Milimani children court also shows the number of criminal matters has risen from 84, in 2012, to 123 in 2016.

According to American Psychological Association, Delinquency represents a sample of behaviors that are prohibited by state law and delinquents are, youths who are "found' and subject to formal processing by the authorities. A status Socio-economically is commonly figured as a class or individual or group social category that is usually computed as a combination of earnings, occupation and education level. Assessment of socio-economic status frequently discloses unequal distribution of resources as well as influence of power, privilege and control.

The relationship between family SES and delinquent behavior has been controversial and inconsistent. For example, in a study by Özbay (2006), he found out that the youth who had lower monthly family income were less likely to commit delinquency. To add on this, Legleye et al. (2010) found out that youth from families with both higher and lower socio economic status both engage in delinquency.

In developing world, there is little information on children deviant behavior is , with most countries having insufficient reliable databases, however, African countries such as Tanzania, South Africa and Namibia have begun collecting information to be used in future .however, the rate of juvenile delinquency is on the increase. According to ogidefa's, survey on victimization among young persons aged between 12 and 25 years in most undeveloped countries, there is a higher growth rate of delinquents than in developed countries. These comprises of petty offences, alcohol and drug abuse, annoying and violent behaviour.

This study will define juvenile delinquency in four perspectives. That is criminal offences, antisocial behavior, alcohol and substance abuse and lastly but not least petty offences.

First is criminal offence as one of the aspects of juvenile delinquency. Under criminal offences, we will look at crimes such as murder, rape, violent behavior, subsequent detainees and substance crime link, secondly, antisocial behavior as an attribute of juvenile delinquency. The behaviors include property damage, fighting, setting fires, lying, stealing or being cruel to animals. However the behavior has to occur severally and with intensity to be regarded as antisocial behavior and must interfere with the normal functioning of a child, thirdly, will look at drug and alcohol abuse as an aspect of juvenile delinquency. Research has it that youths who are delinquent tend to drink more alcohol and take more drugs. According to Warner (1982), she found a significant association between admitted children involved in crime and both alcohol and marijuana consumption on a study on urban Australian high school students. Loeber and Southamer-Loeber (1991) also found a significant relationship between substance abuse and children in crime among young American males. Lastly but not least is petty offences. Under petty offences, almost all children at one time commit petty offences .Given the above discussion, it will be of importance to also have a brief understanding of Bungoma County. In Bungoma County the characteristics of the population include high rates of unemployment, low involvement of the locals in commercial enterprises, minimal productivity agriculturally, high school dropout rate thus a high child labor, high ratio of dependency, high growth of population and a high youth/adult ratio.

Due to high poverty level, juvenile delinquency has been on the rise as teenagers are dropping out of school and engaging in heavy drinking and drug use, participating in

criminal offences and involving in antisocial behaviours. (World Youth Report (WYR) 2003]. Children in especially difficult circumstances and who are at risk of being involved in a crime in the world is projected to have augmented from a lower level of 80 million up to higher proportion of 150 million within a span of 8 years from 1992 and 2000 (as per the World Youth Report. This number is continuously growing as parents and guardians continue losing their source of livelihood and the global economic crisis continue biting harder, many young people are either unemployed or underemployed and Bungoma is not an exception.

Fox and Piquero (2003) tried to predict the connection between youth of ages 14 to 24 years and crime by 2020. However, their projections were far higher in a period of 4 years as the report of the (FBI, 1960-2010; Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1973-2010) indicated that there was a decline in crime rates committed by both age groups (older, younger).

Studies done by various authors have found relationship between gender and juvenile delinquency, for example, (Farrell et al. 1992; Newcomb et al. 1986; Dembo et al. 1990; Kandel & Logan 1984). Other researchers, (Luthar, 1999) indicated that the boys were more prone to influence by their peers at an early age whereas the girls were influenced majorly during adolescence. According to (Bryant, 1985), boys suffered more influences from the neighbors than the girls although both male and female of antisocial behaviour are said to have links to deviant peer pressure according to (Simons, Johnson, Beaman, Conger, & Whitbeck, 1996).oolmiller, & Skinner, 1991).

Investigations have been carried out to clarify further how various family factors such as Child upbringing (parenting styles), types of parents (whether criminals or not, educated

or not, history of mental illness and their socio economic status) relate with crime (Loeber and Loeber-Stouthammer, 1986).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to data from the 2016 economic survey showing convicted prisons population between 2011 and 2015, by age, puts the number of those between 18-20 years at 16,514 in 2015.in the same year, there were 2,613 offenders aged between 16 and 17 years, and 120 aged below 16 years serving time in the country's correctional institution. While the number of male young offenders has consistently been higher over the years, compared to girls, the latter is slowly picking pace. According to the data, there was only one girl aged below 16 who were part of convicted prison population in 2012, compared to 184 boys in the same year. That figure rose to 5 girls in 2013 against231 boys, and 13 girls, against 107 boys, as at 2015.data from Milimani children court also shows the number of criminal matters has risen from 84, in 2012, to 123 in 2016.

Socio-economic instability is generally linked to poverty which is likely to increase the likelihood of young people being involved in criminal activities. It is observed that young people have been driven into criminal acts so as to survive. (Prior & Paris, 2005). Onyango and others (2013) during an investigation at the Kamiti youth corrective centre [Y.C.T.C,] established that inmates from poor families constituted a bigger percentage of inmates.

Research has been done on relationship between family socio economic status on juvenile behavior elsewhere but none has been done in Bungoma county and it is in view of this that this study is being undertaken.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The research had a main aim of examining how the socio economic status of a family relates to juvenile delinquency in, Bungoma County.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

1. Examine the relationship between family socio-economic status and children participating in crime in Bungoma County.
2. Investigate the relationship between family socio-economic status and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County.
3. To evaluate the relationship between family socio economic status and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma county.
4. Assess the association of family socio-economic status on petty offences among children in Bungoma County.

1.3.2 Research Questions

1. What is the relationship between family socio-economic status and children participating in crime in Bungoma County?
2. What is the relationship between family socio-economic status and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County?
3. What is the relationship between family socio economic status and antisocial behavior among children in Bungoma County?
4. What is the relationship between family socio-economic status on petty offences among children in Bungoma County?

1.4 Significance of the Study

A greater extent of studies have evaluated the relationship between family socio economic status on delinquent behavior, however on a few studies incorporate family socio economic status and other socio demographic factors such as age of the juvenile delinquents, education level, gender, family background, parents education level and number of children in the analysis of delinquency. To fill this gap, this study recognizes the direct and indirect effects on the relationship between family socio economic status and juvenile delinquency by using several mediators. As a result, this study provides an all-inclusive and systematic framework to comprehend the track of juvenile delinquency. Similarly this study gives a theoretical contribution to knowledge in the following areas; social psychology, children development officers, community psychologist on generation of new methods of study and finally resolution to the problem of juvenile delinquency.

1.5 Justification of the Study

In view of the great prevalence of children in crime in Africa, and the few researchers that have done studies on this topic, with the exception of reviews looking onto children in crime in specific African countries, the scientific literature on the subject is limited. Observations made out of this research have significant implication to Bungoma and the rest of the country.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of study is Bungoma County which is found in the former Western province of Kenya with its capital being Bungoma Town.

1.6.1 Delimitation

This research specifically looked at how the family socio-economic status relates to juvenile delinquency in Bungoma County. The target population were the juvenile delinquents both institutionalized and non-institutionalized.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter was to investigate any research done in the past on factors that influence juvenile delinquency. The study looked at the researches done on: criminality, alcohol and drug abuse, antisocial behavior and lastly but not least petty offences. The following confounding variables will be discussed: age, gender, family background. This chapter also outlined the theoretical framework that is appropriate to the study, the gaps under study and finally conceptual framework.

2.2 Relationship between Family Socio-Economic Status on Crime

Relationship between family socio-economic status and crime has been researched by various researchers. Matters such as alcoholic parents, delinquency in the family, poor parenting styles ,violence in the family, large size of the family, parents level of education, family economic status, separation, cohabiting parents and divorce.(e.g., Loeber and Loeber-Stouthammer, 1986).

2.2.1 Impact of Age on Crime

(Brown, 2008) found that older people were involved in crime at a lesser rate than the young age. This is to show that as the age increases there is a decrease in the rates of crime. More crime is committed by the young age than the adult ages. The relationship between age and crime is comparable from ancient periods, in all parts of the world, as well as the types of offenses. (Steffensmeier & Ulmer, 2008). Age is also said to project criminality in a number of ways, with age of first offence determining the future involvement in crime. (Delisi, 2006; McCluskey et al., 2006; Najman et al., 2009).

In conclusion we can say that, age is instrumental in establishing how natural factors form criminal rates. This study also wants to find out if there is a relationship between age and criminality.

2.2.2 Effect of Gender on Crime

Law breaking among the male and female due to the involved consequences of the long term negative or positive perception by the community is more severe for the females (Steffens Meier and Allan, 1996). According to several researchers, there are differences between women and men in terms of social engagement with those with close ties whether family or in school (Alarid, Burton, and Cullen, 2000; Steffens Meier and Allan, 1996: 473, 476; Uggen and Kruttschnitt, 1998: 342). Therefore females conduct is closely watched and corrected (Steffens Meier and Allan, 1996: 477) the study will also want to find out if there is a relationship between gender and crime.

2.2.3 Effect of Family Background on Crime

Family factors such as Child upbringing (parenting styles), types of parents (whether criminals or not, educated or not, history of mental illness and their socio economic status) are associated to juvenile delinquency (Derzon and Lipsey, 2000; Wasserman and Seracini, 2001).

McCord's (1979) in a study involving 250 young boys of 10 years of age indicated that divorced/separated families, lack of parental guidance and violence in the family including severe punishments contributed greatly to committing crime at a later age

2.3 Relationship between Family Socio Economic Status on Antisocial Behavior

The studies on relationship between Family socio-economic statuses on antisocial behavior have indicated that there is a relationship between the two variables. For example

(Farrington et al., 1996).This study also intends to find similar results. Age, gender and family background on antisocial behavior are reviewed.

2.3.1 Impact of Age on Antisocial Behavior

Several factors are associated with adolescent's antisocial behavior. Young persons suffered more influences from the parents and neighbors than the older persons as they emulate the parents in what they do (Bryant, 1985; Herman, Heins, & Cohen, 1987). Research by; Letourneau et al. (2013) suggest that environmental factors are influenced by age. Which imply that as age increases, there is a decrease in environmental factors on antisocial behavior.

2.3.2 Impact of Gender on Antisocial Behavior

Research by (Topitzes et al. 2011) showed that there was a delay in delinquent's behavior among adolescent girls. Foy et al. (2012) proposed that trauma is responsible for the increase in antisocial behavior among girls than boys.

2.3.3 Impact of Family Background on Antisocial Behavior

Having convicted parents and sibling's behavior influenced the boys to commit the antisocial behavior (Farrington et al., 1996). Homosexual relationships had greater contributions than heterosexuals relationships, and the children with greater ages were strong determinants than the younger children. Comparable outcomes were found in (Loeber et al., 2008) projected crime in both the Cambridge and Pittsburgh studies (Farrington & Loeber, 1999).

2.4 Relationship between Family Socio Economic Status on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Many young people consume and abuse drugs. (Johnson 2001] .This study intends to find out if there is a relationship between socio-economic status on alcohol and drug use. Age, gender and family background is reviewed.

2.4.1 Effect of Age on Alcohol and Drug Use

Young people use drugs more than we can imagine. Young people had a problem with alcohol and drug abuse according to Putnins's (2001) South Australian study. Similarly, children on early onset of drugs have the probability of using alcohol and drugs as compared to the other proportion in the comparison. (Johnson 2001). In a study, the young age were averagely convicted by the police and imprisoned due to the substance of abuse In DUMA (Wei et al. 2003)

2.4.2 Effect of Gender on Alcohol and Substance Use

The female always begin using drugs at an early age of around 15 years of age. As the age progresses, the use also adds up as from the prescription drugs (benzodiazepines, amphetamines) to even narcotics (heroin and cocaine) (Johnson 2004). A study conducted in South Australia, states that gender dictates the patterns of drug use. Among the young girls, there was a low use of substance use than the young males whose report indicated a great use of most classes of substances, particularly hard drugs (Putnins 2001).

2.4.3 Impact of Family Background on Alcohol and Drug Use

There is a relationship between family background and alcohol and drug use. Most of the studies showed that as the following up of the kids by the parents increases, there is a high substance usage according to (Sommers & Baskin, 1991). In contradiction, the increase on following up of the children is associated with a inferior heights of juvenile delinquents.

(Griffin KW, Botvin, Scheier, Diaz, & Miller, 2000; Parker JS & Benson, 2004). A similar study states that as there is a strict follow up of the kids, there is an decreased alcohol drinking in males fraternity. But leaving the girls home alone and unattended, there is a greater likelihood of smoking of cigarettes as the study indicated. (K. W. Griffin, Botvin, Epstein, Doyle, & Diaz, 2000).

In conclusion, insufficient parental guidance has also been recognized as a significant connection with alcohol and drug abuse (R. Bartlett et al., 2006).

2.5 Relationship between Family Socio Economic Status on Petty Offences

Almost all children commit petty offences while growing up. The severity of the offences determines the children to be referred to juvenile delinquents. However not all children who commit petty offences are delinquent. Age, gender and family background on antisocial behavior are reviewed.

2.5.1 Impact of Age on Petty Offences

Many studies have found out that there is a relationship between age and petty offences. According to (Okpako 2009), age of the individuals is not dictated by the community but rather by genetical composition to add to that, Ezeh, 2005 the natural changes are the main reasons for how the children behave. Also, Wu et‟ al (1998) found that there was a positive relationship between the ages of participants and the rate of delinquency meaning that an increase in age of participants then leads to an increase in the number of children committing crime. This signified that as the children grows of age, there is in increased probability of petty offences which increases due to peer pressure.

2.5.2 Effect of Gender on Petty Offences

There is a significant statistical difference between male petty offences and female petty offences. According to Bingham et al (2006) they found out that there was a greater numbers of offence committed by the men more than women. The findings also states that men had less parenting in terms of monitoring and a greater permissiveness in parenting states, and had more alcohols and drug abuse.

2.5.3 Family Background on Petty Offences

In the dysfunction homes such as separated or divorced, orphans or widowed background, background of the families background the children in participating to commit the petty offences (Boroffice 2004). The separation of parent's results in the teens being embarrassed, depressed and which has implications like making the teens to miss school, performance to deteriorate and be part of crimes (Atkinson, 2004, Boroffice, 2004; Okorodudu, 2006).To add to the literature, hostile and strict families is the main cause of the children committing crime. The study seeks to find similar results.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework discussed below gives a review on the theories that are linked to the relationship between family socio economic status and juvenile delinquents. The researcher therefore has reviewed the Merton's Theory of Anomie (General Strain Theory) which states that the displeasure arising from discrepancy between the aspirations of an individual and the means that the person has available to realize these ambitions. In addition Problem Behavior Theory (PBT) that explains the behavioral consequences among young people has also been reviewed.

2.6.1 Merton's Theory of Anomie (General Strain Theory)

In 1938, Robert K. Merton modified and expanded concept of anomie into a general theory of anomie which discusses many different kinds of annoying conduct (Merton, 1957. The theory states displeasure arising from discrepancy between the aspirations of an individual and the means that the person has available to realize these ambitions.

In societal settings, there are expectations that are set which include but not limited to education and general success in life. When these are not met, that is the societal expectations are not achieved due to various challenges (perform poorly academically, from underprivileged families and even lack of school fees) they lose hope and lead to frustration which make them be involved in varied deviant behaviors.

2.6.2 Problem Behavior Theory

Problem Behavior Theory (PBT) is a psychosocial model explaining behavioral consequences among young people. This theory consists of three independent but related psychosocial components which are perceived environmental system consisting of social influence (family and peer pressure), personality system which is composed of principalities, beliefs, and attitude and finally, the behavior components that is comprised of problem and conventional behavioral structures that work in opposition to one another. Problem behavior theory (PBT; Jessor, 1987a, 1991, 1998; Jessor & Jessor, 1977) is widely used theory to explain how young adults don't easily adjust. The fundamental premise of PBT, developed fundamentally from Merton's (1957) concept of anomie and Rotter's (1954) social learning theory is that all behavior emerges out of the structure and interaction of three systems:

2.7 Conceptual Framework

Below is a conceptual framework which is a model of presentation of the relationships between variables in the study and shows the relationships diagrammatically.

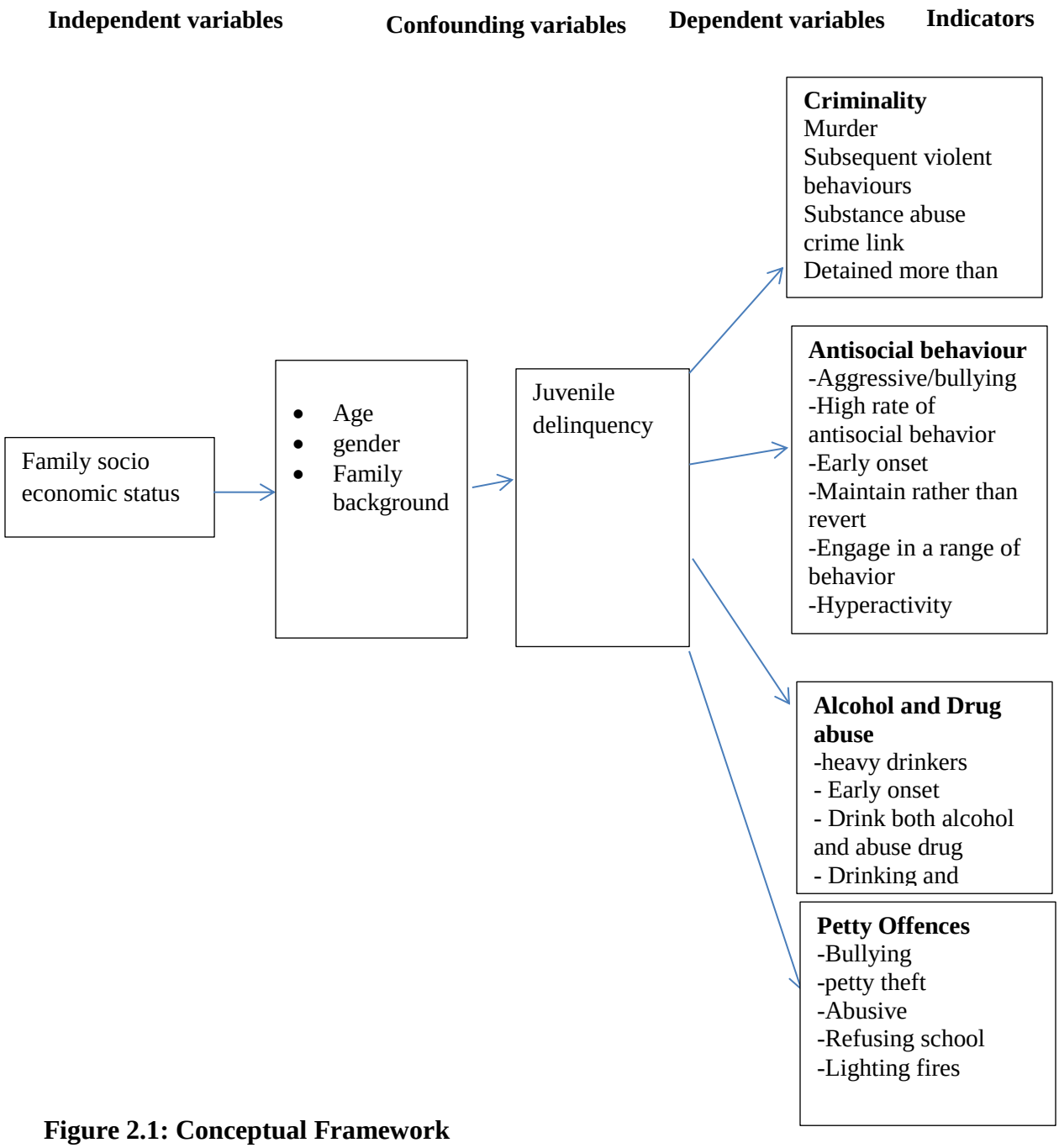

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discussed the Research study design that was adopted, Sampling method used, sampling procedure, study area, target population, research instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis as well as presentation and ethical considerations are outlined.

3.2 Research Design

In order to achieve the desired results from this research, the research design that was adopted by the researcher was descriptive research design. This research design was adopted for this study because it involves extensively analyzing family socio economic status and juvenile delinquency in Bungoma County. Descriptive research design provides a complete and accurate picture of the situation. Quantitative data was used to describe the situation in terms of frequencies, central tendencies and dispersion (Struwig & Stead, 2001). Qualitative analysis helped to get in-depth information from respondents about descriptions that can't actually be measured as well as obtain their views on improvement initiatives in the sense that it sought to present family socio economic status as source of juvenile delinquency.

3.3 Sampling Method

For the Quantitative data, the juvenile delinquents were stratified into two groups of the juvenile delinquents those in the institutions and those not in the institutions. This constituted two sub-groups which were homogenous, mutually exclusive and every element in the population were assigned to only one stratum (sub-group). For the

institutionalized juvenile delinquents, they were further stratified into the institutions they are confined to.

Finally, Simple random sampling was used to select the juvenile delinquents as respondents from each stratum (sub-group). This approach gave every juvenile delinquent in the sub-groups an equal and independent chance of being selected, and also gives the same characteristics and composition as the population (Kothari 2003). Sampling is without replacement and each element will be sampled only once. For the non-institutionalized, snowballing sampling technique was used to select the juvenile delinquents as the respondents for the study. When it comes to the qualitative data**,** since it deals with descriptions of data that can be observed but not measured, Purposive sampling was used to select the respondents.

3.4 Sample Size

The size of the sample was computed using the proportional sampling method. Proportionate sampling (a method for gathering participants for a study) used when the population is finite and is composed of several subgroups/Strata's that are vastly different in number. The number of respondents from each subgroup/strata was determined by their number relative to the entire population of each stratum. The sample size was determined using fisher et al 1998.

The sample size was determined using the proportional sampling method and the appropriate sample size for this research was based on the formula shown below.

$$n = \frac{Nt^2 \cdot p \cdot q}{d^2 N + t^2 \cdot p \cdot q} \quad \text{.....} \quad \textbf{\textit{Equation 1}}$$

Where

n= sample size

N=Total population size

t =confidence interval (for 95 percent confidence interval t = 1.96),

p=possibility of an event to occur (50%),

q = the possibility of event not to occur (50%),

d =the acceptable error rate during sampling (0.05)

Since the approximate population of the institutionalized juvenile delinquents are 350 in Bungoma County

$$n= \frac{[(350 \times 1.96 \times 1.96) \times (0.5 \times 0.5)]}{[(0.05 \times 0.05 \times 350) + (1.96 \times 1.96 \times 0.5 \times 0.5)]}$$

n=183

Stratums	**Sample size**
Institutionalized juvenile delinquents	83
Non-Institutionalized juvenile delinquents	100

Table 1: Sample Size Distribution

3.5 Target Population

The target population for this study were the juvenile delinquents, who are generally persons who are typically below 18 years of age and commits an act that otherwise would have been charged as a crime if they were an adult. Depending on the type and severity of the offense committed, it is possible for people under 18 to be charged and treated as adults. They are usually confined in both the correctional institutions and non-institutions juvenile delinquents.

3.6 Study Area

Study area was both the juvenile delinquents correctional institutions and non-institutions in Bungoma County.

3.7 Sampling Procedure

Sampling procedure discussed gives the steps on how the sample can be extended to a larger population in a bid to establish that the sample is representative of the larger population.

3.7.1 Quantitative data

The juvenile delinquents were stratified into institutionalized and non-institutionalized juvenile delinquents. This constituted two sub-groups which are homogenous, mutually exclusive and every element in the population was assigned to only one stratum (sub-group). For the institutionalized juvenile delinquents were further stratified into the institutions they are confined to. Finally, Simple random sampling was then used to select the juvenile delinquents as respondents from each stratum (sub-group). Sampling is without replacement and each element was sampled only once. For the non-institutionalized, snowballing sampling technique was used to select the juvenile delinquents as the respondents for the study.

3.7.2 Qualitative data

Since it deals with descriptions of data that can be observed but not measured, the respondents were selected according to purpose. Thus Purposive sampling was essential.

3.8 Research Instruments

These are the tools that measure perception, attitudes, behavior and consist of numbers and descriptions which are used to rank the subjective and intangible components in research.

These include the questionnaires and the focus group discussions (FGD) for this research and are explained below:

3.8.1 Questionnaires

The questionnaires had structured questions (close ended questions), unstructured (open ended questions) and Likert scales. The respondents were required to select answers from the choices given in the structured questions. The unstructured questions were to give the respondent the freedom to respond according to the information required, in one's own words.

3.8.2 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

A focus group discussion (FGD) was used to gather together people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss the relationship between family socio economic statuses on juvenile delinquents. The group of participants was guided by a moderator (or group facilitator) who was introducing topics for discussion and helps the group to participate in a lively and natural discussion amongst them. FGD was used to explore the meanings of survey findings that cannot be explained statistically, the range of opinions/views on a topic of interest and to collect a wide variety of local terms. In bridging research and policy, FGD was useful in providing an insight into different opinions among different parties involved in the change process, thus enabling the process to be managed more smoothly. It is also a good method to employ apart from questionnaires.

3.9 Data Collection Procedure

For Quantitative data, the researcher with the help of assistants administered the questionnaires to the sampled juvenile delinquents The research assistants will be given

some basic training on administration of questionnaire. For Focus group discussion, the researcher gathered together juvenile delinquents and the administrators in the correctional institutions grouped in three groups to discuss the relationship between family socio economic status and juvenile delinquency in Bungoma County. The groups consisted of 6-8 females, 6-8 males and finally both the two groups were combined with the researcher being the moderator to form a third group being a plenary. An audio device was used to record discussions for further transcriptions and summarizing.

3.10 Data Analysis and Presentation

Both descriptive as well as inferential statistics was analyzed. Descriptive statistics such as the measures of central tendencies was used to summarize the data and to describe the distribution of the sample. Similarly the inferential statistics such Chi-Square, Pearson's correlation, multiple regression as well as ANOVA was used to infer the sample results to the population. Factorial Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test difference between two or more means, a chi-squared test was used to test the "goodness to fit" between the observed and expected data, Correlation analysis will be used to verify the strength of relationship between independent variables and dependent variables and Multiple Regression analysis was used to learn about the relationship between several independent variables and a dependent variable. Analyzed quantitative data was presented using tables, graphs and charts and Qualitative data was analyzed through narrations and presented in terms of models, tables, charts and graphs where possible.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

The researcher ensured and maintained confidentiality through the study to meet National as well as international standards of a research evaluation by protecting respondents'

identity and participation. Their contacts remained strictly between the researcher and research assistants only to minimize anticipated harm to the subjects. A clear information and explanation was given to obtain consent for all respondents' freedom to participate or withdraw voluntary participation, debriefing of every respondent after participation in the study. The authority to conduct research was obtained from relevant authorities. Besides these basic research ethics requirements, the study upheld the highest ethical standards

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the statistical analyses. The first section describes the basic information derived from analysis of demographic characteristics through descriptive statistics. The second section presents the results from inferential analysis to determine the relationship between dependent variables and independent variables. This Chapter therefore provides descriptions of the results and the subsequent discussions.

4.2 Response rate

For the purpose of this study, only juvenile delinquents were considered in which primary respondents who were both institutionalised and non-institutionalised in Bungoma County completed the survey (n=183). Juvenile delinquents providing incomplete data for the relevant variables have been deleted from the analysis, resulting in a final sample of 177. The samples were distributed equally across the county of Bungoma where each respondent had an equal and independent chance and each respondent was only chosen once.

4.3 Demographics information of the respondents

The section below on demographic information shows how the distribution of juvenile delinquents was in regards to age, gender, highest level of education attained and Family background.

4.3.1 Age of the respondents

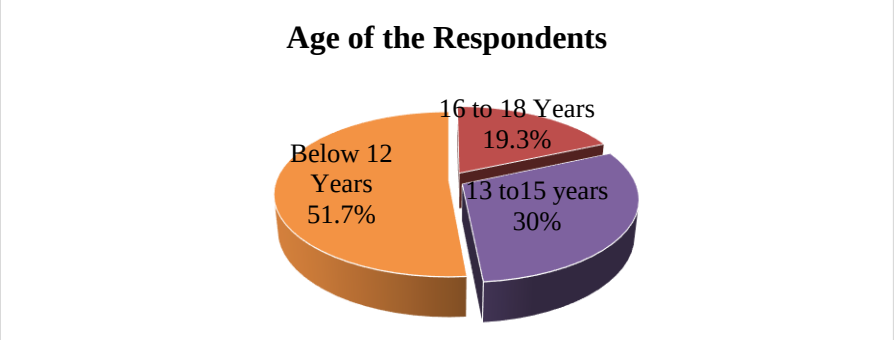

Figure 1: A figure on the age of the respondents

The sample had most of respondents 51.7%(n=93) were in the age group 16 to 18 Years followed by the 13 to 15 years age group at 30.0%(n=54) and below 12 years of age were minority respondents representing 19.3%(n=33) and shows that majority of respondents as juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County were between the ages of 16 to 18 Years.

4.3.2 Education level of the respondents

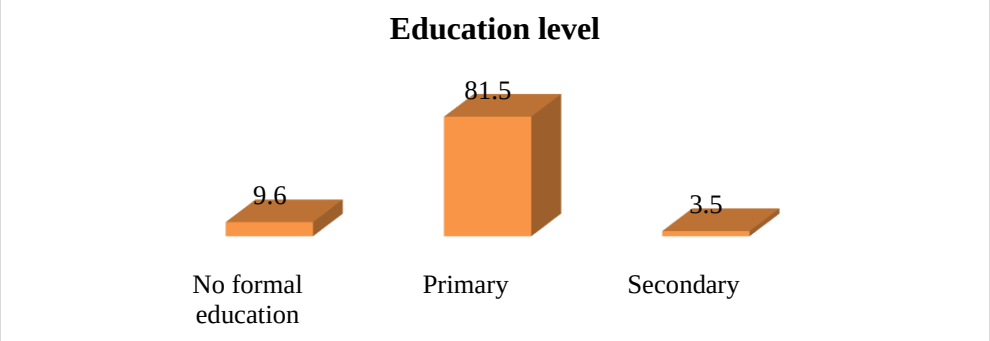

Figure 2: A figure on Education level of the respondents

Most of the respondents 81.5 %(n=119) had attained a highest level of primary education followed by those with no formal education at 9.6 %(n=14) followed by those who had attained secondary education were the minority respondents representing 3.5 %(n=13).

4.3.3 Gender of the respondents

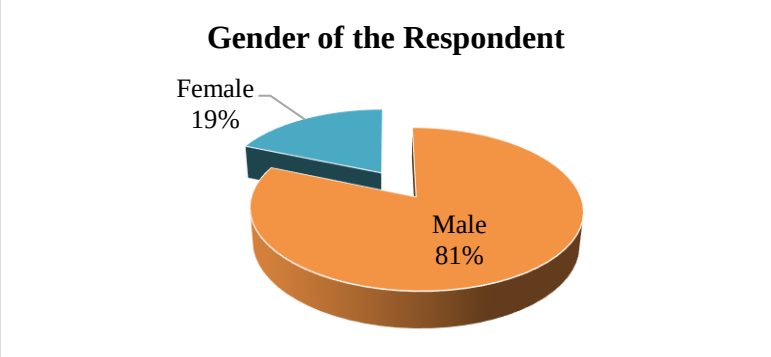

Figure 3: A figure on Gender of the respondents

Male were the majority of respondents 81.4 %(n=144) and Female were minority respondents representing 18.6 %(n=33).

4.3.4 Family Background of the respondents

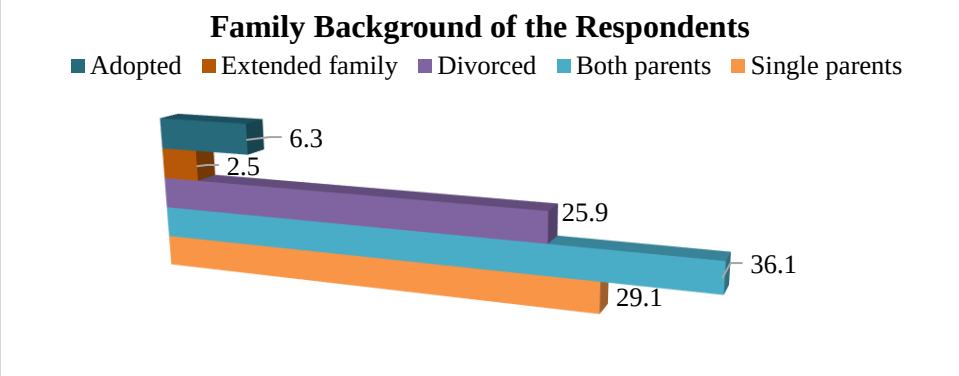

Figure 4: A figure on Family Background of the respondents

A greater number of respondents 36.1 %(n=57) had both parents followed by those from single parents at 29.1 %(n=46) followed by those from divorced family backgrounds at 25.9 %(n=41) followed by those adopted at 6.3 %(n=10) and those from extended family backgrounds were minority respondents representing 2.5 %(n=4).

"Respondent s; some of the children come from well of family but due to poor parenting they get involved in juvenile delinquency. Abusive parents also are partly involved"

Respondent z; Leaders, teachers and parents don't listen to children, they believe their word is final and sometimes punish children innocently hence make children to run away from home or become rude. Good example is the assistant chief who stabbed a form four girl in "musikoma" claiming that she has an affair with the husband.

4.4 The demographic information of the family/parents

This section describes the family/parents marital status, education level, number of children and even the family socio economic status.

4.4.1 Marital status of the parents/Guardians

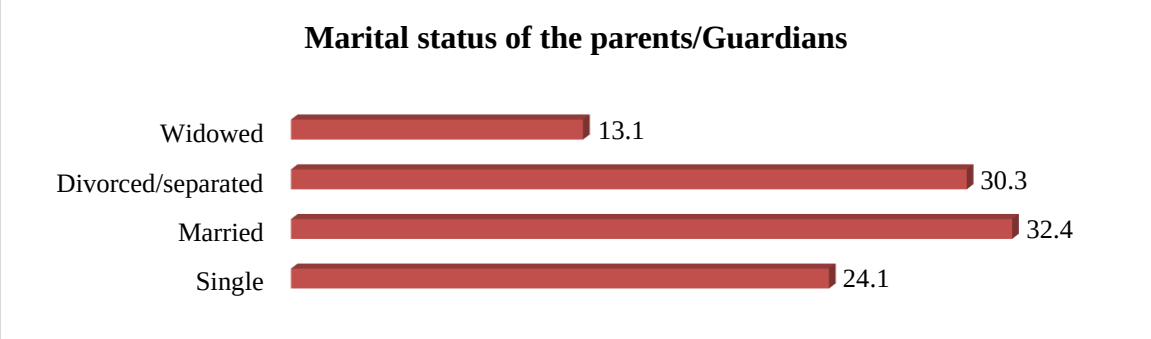

Figure 5: A figure of marital status of the parents/Guardians

Regarding the marital status of the parents/Guardians, most of respondents 32.4 % were married followed by those divorced/separated at 30.3%, and then followed by single parents at 24.1% and finally the least being widowed parents at 13.1%.

4.4.2 Employment level of the parents/guardians

In employment level of the parents of guardians, we sought to see if they were employed and if employed the type of employment that they were into and the findings was as stated below:

Table 2: Employment level of the parents/Guardians

11. Are they employed?		
	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	53	37.6
No	88	62.4
Total	141	100.0

On whether the parents are employed or not, majority of parents/guardians 62.4 %(n=88) were not employed while those employed were minority representing 37.6 %(n=53). This indicates that a majority of them were not employed.

Whereas those who said yes, the type of employment that they are in is as below

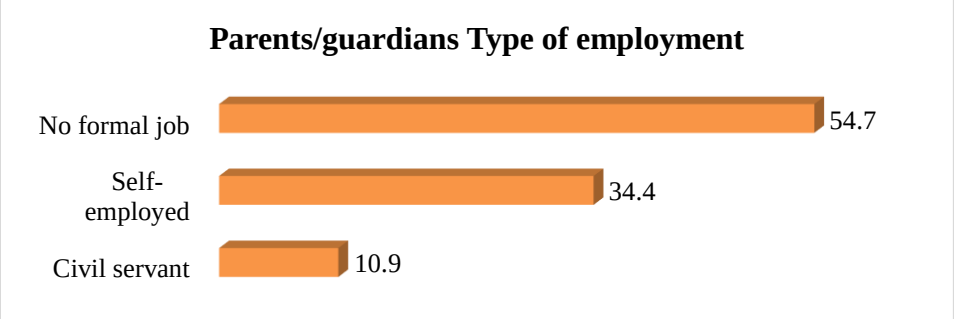

Figure 6: A figure on the Employment type of the parents/Guardians

The type of employment the parents/guardians are in, majority of them 54.7% had jobs that were not formal followed by those self-employed at 34.4% and finally those who were civil servants as the minority of parents representing 10.9 %.

4.4.3 Family's Socio economic background

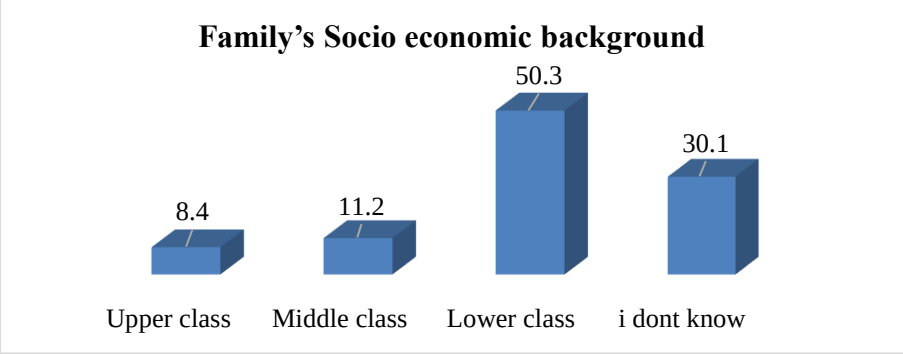

Figure 7: A figure Family's Socio economic background

Most of the families 50.3% were from lower class that is income less than Kshs 5, 000 a month followed by those who were not aware of what their family earns monthly at 30.1%, then followed by those from middle class that is monthly income of between Kshs 25,000 to Kshs 49,000 at 11.2% and finally those from upper class that is income above Kshs 50,000 as the minority representing 8.4%.

"Poverty is the greatest contributor to juvenile delinquency. Teachers demanding a lot of money from parents for tuition"

"Respondent X; not providing basic to the kids make kids become juvenile. Step children, the neighbors influence kids to become rude. The kids who are strangers are also used by criminals. They come begging and one opens the door, they are robbed"

4.4.4 Education level of the parents/Guardians

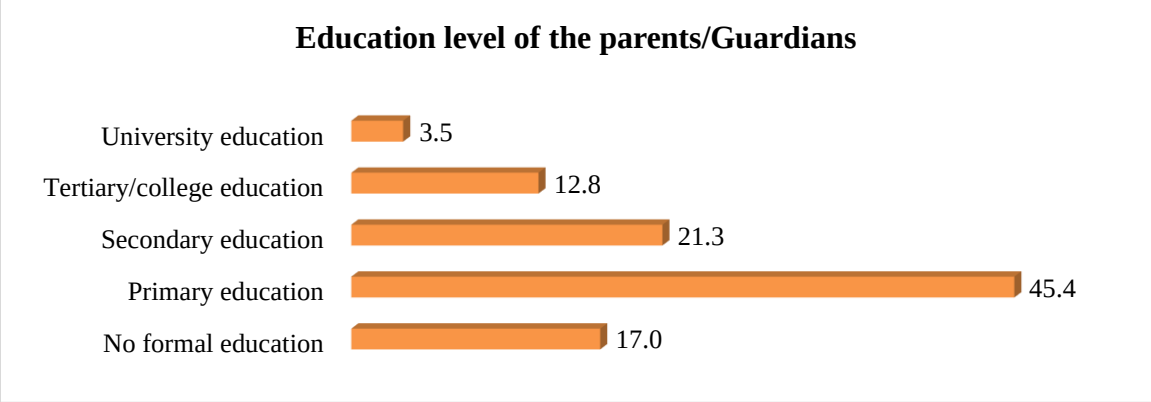

Figure 8: A figure on Education level of the parents/Guardians

A greater number of the parents/guardian 45.4% had attained a highest level of primary education followed by those who had attained secondary education at 21.3%, then followed by those with no formal education at 17%, then followed by those who had attained

tertiary/college education at 12.8% and finally those with university education being the minority parents/guardians representing 3.5%.

4.4.5 Number of children

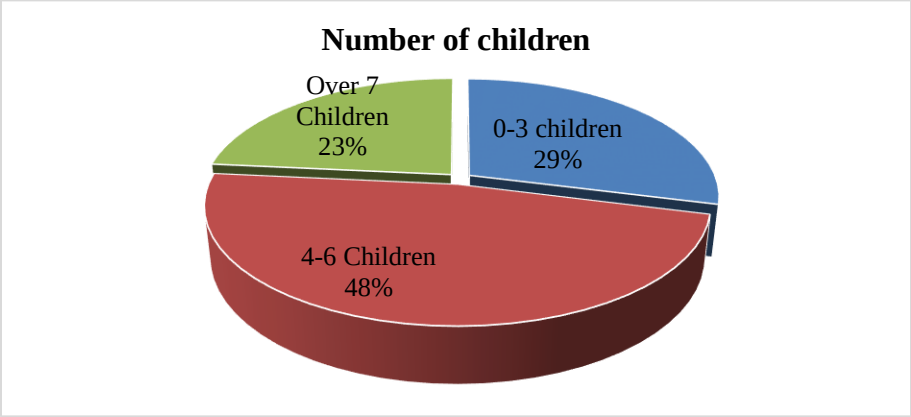

Figure 9: A figure on Number of children

Most of the parents/guardian 48% had between 4 to 6 children followed by those who had below 3 children at 29% and finally those with more than 7 children being the minority representing 23%.

4.5 Extent of Crimes by Juvenile Delinquents in Bungoma County

Crime is the breaking of rules or laws for which some governing authority (via mechanisms such as legal systems) can ultimately prescribe a conviction. Modern societies generally regard crime as offences against the public or state. Included under the umbrella of juvenile delinquents are status offences, so called because they are closely connected with the age status of an offender; a particular action or behaviour is considered a violation of the law only if it is committed by a juvenile (examples include truancy and running away). Antisocial behaviour may be a normal part of growing up or the beginning of a long-term pattern of criminal activity.

From this perspective, delinquents actually represent a sample of those behaviors prohibited by state law and delinquents are, for all practical purposes, youths who are "caught" and subject to formal processing by the authorities.

4.5.1 Age of committing the first crime among the Juvenile delinquents

In Bungoma County, the age at which most of the juvenile delinquents are committing their first crime is as shown below:

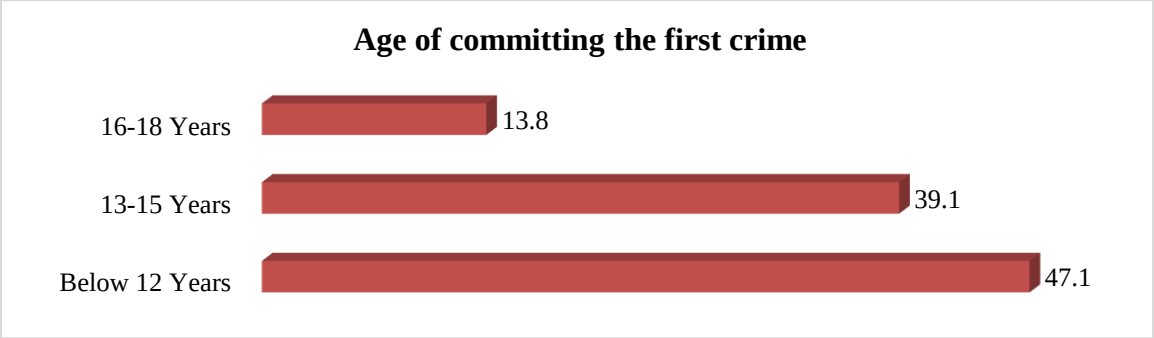

Figure 10: A figure of Age of committing the first crime among the juvenile delinquents

The first Age of committing the first crime among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County indicates that, greater number of the juvenile delinquents 47.1% were below 12 years when they committed their first crimes followed by those who had between 13 to 15 children at 39.1%, and finally those who committed the crime at the age of between 16 to 18 years being the least representing 13.8%. This implies that most of the juvenile delinquents were hardly 12 years when they joined crime.

4.5.2 Places/Area where the juveniles committed the crimes

These are the places within Bungoma county that the Juvenile delinquents deemed as the places that they committed crime.

Table 3: A table on the Places/Area where the juveniles committed the crimes

Place of crime		
	I committed the crime in School	**I committed the crime at Home**
Strongly Agree	33.3%	32.9%
Agree	31.2%	37.1%
Neutral	9.2%	7.1%
Disagree	9.9%	92.9%
Strongly disagree	16.3%	13.6%

We can say that most of the crimes were committed by the juvenile delinquents in the schools and homes. This is seen by the agreement (strongly agree 33.3% and 32.9% for school and home respectively and also agree 31.2% and 37.1% for school and home respectively) which is 64.5% for those who committed it in schools and 70% for those who committed at home. For others who did not agree to the two places it means they committed the crimes at other varied places depending on the crime and area of crime.

4.5.3 What influenced the juvenile delinquents to commit the crime?

Table 4: A table on what influenced the juvenile delinquents to commit the crime

What influenced the juvenile delinquents to commit crime				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness
1. I engaged in criminal behavior due to peer pressure.	141	2.43	1.425	.700
2. I engaged in criminal behavior due to depression.	143	2.55	1.388	.650
3. I engaged in criminal behavior due to media influenced.	143	2.88	1.517	.278
3. I engaged in criminal behavior due to home problems.	144	2.45	1.490	.757
4. I engaged in criminal behavior due to Rastafarian beliefs.	142	4.09	1.399	-1.333

It can be observed from the study results in table 4 above that the juvenile delinquents that have committed crime due to peer pressure has a mean of 2.43 and a standard deviation of

1.425. This corresponds to approximately 2 on a Likert scale implying that most of the juvenile delinquents agreed to have committed crime due to peer pressure. Therefore, on average, the juvenile delinquents agreed to have committed crime due to peer depression. This is supported by a mean of 2.55 and a standard deviation of 1.388. Juvenile delinquents that have committed crime due to influence by the media have a mean of 2.88 and a standard deviation of 1.517. This confirms that most of the respondents agreed that they were influenced by media to commit crime. Juvenile delinquents that have committed crime due to home problems have a mean of 2.45 and a standard deviation of 1.490 which an indication that most of the juvenile delinquents agreed to have committed crime due to home problems. Finally, Most of the juvenile delinquents disagreed that they have been influenced by Rastafarian beliefs to commit crime. This is supported by a mean of 4.09 and a standard deviation of 1.399.

The distribution of the data shows that most of the attributes of crime have positive coefficients of skewness indicating that the distribution of the data is to the right (positively skewed) but only one attribute had a negative coefficients of skewness indicating that the distribution of the data is to the left (negatively skewed)

"Respondent y; Peer pressure is also largest contributor to juvenile delinquency and the Challenges they face. Are Parents are bribed to terminate the case so most of those cases are not forwarded."

"Respondent x; Due to embarrassments, many parents fear to report these cases to the right authority until it's too late."

Crimes tend to vary from possession of narcotic substances such as bhang remains illegal in most parts of the world, manslaughter, assault or theft, Carjacking, Robberies, Cattle theft and rustlings among many other crimes. For the sake of this study we are going to confine ourselves on the crime grouped into: Crime and violence, Petty offences, antisocial behavior and finally Alcohol and drug abuse.

4.5.4 The extent and attributes of crimes and violence by juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County

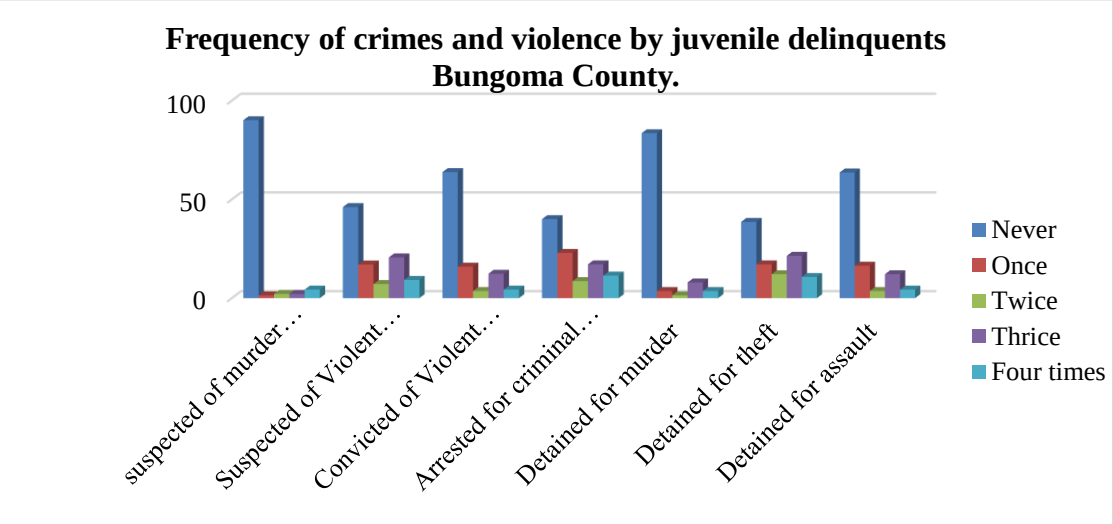

Figure 11: A figure on Frequency of crimes and violence by juvenile delinquents Bungoma County.

Table 5: A table on the descriptive statistics of the extent and attributes of crime and violence by juvenile delinquents Bungoma County

Crime and violence Attributes				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness
1. I have been suspected of murder before.	141	1.29	.945	3.247
2. I have been suspected of violent crime.	141	2.30	1.453	.615
3. I have been convicted of violent crime.	138	1.78	1.232	1.412

4. I have been arrested for criminal offences.	140	2.37	1.441	.612
5. I have been detained for murder.	139	1.45	1.091	2.295
6. I have been detained for theft.	140	2.49	1.452	.394
7. I have been detained for assault.	140	1.77	1.225	1.423

It can be observed from the study results in table 5 above that the majority of the juvenile delinquents (90.1%) that have been suspected for murder have never been suspected of murder before. This is verified by a mean of 1.29 and a standard deviation of 0.945 which corresponds to approximately 1 on a Likert scale implying that most of the respondents have never been suspected for murder. 46.1% the respondents also have never been suspected of violent crime once. This is supported by a mean of 2.30 and a standard deviation of 1.453. 63.8% of the Juvenile delinquents that have never been convicted of violent crime have a mean of 1.78 and a standard deviation of 1.232. This confirms that most of the respondents have never been convicted of violent crime.

40% of the respondents corresponding to majority have never been arrested for criminal offences have a mean of 2.37 and a standard deviation of 1.441 indicating that most of the respondents have been arrested for criminal offences once. Most of the juvenile delinquents (83.5%) have never been detained for murder as it is supported by a mean of 1.45 and a standard deviation of 1.091 and 38.6% of the Juvenile delinquents have never been detained for theft as seen in the mean of 2.49 and a standard deviation of 1.452, implying that most of the respondents have been detained for theft once. Finally most of the respondents (63.6%) have never been detained for assault as in a mean of 1.77 and a standard deviation of 1.225 which implies that most of the juvenile delinquents have never been detained for assault.

However, all the attributes of crime have positive skewness indicating that the distribution of the data is to the right.

4.5.5 The extent of anti-social behavior by juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

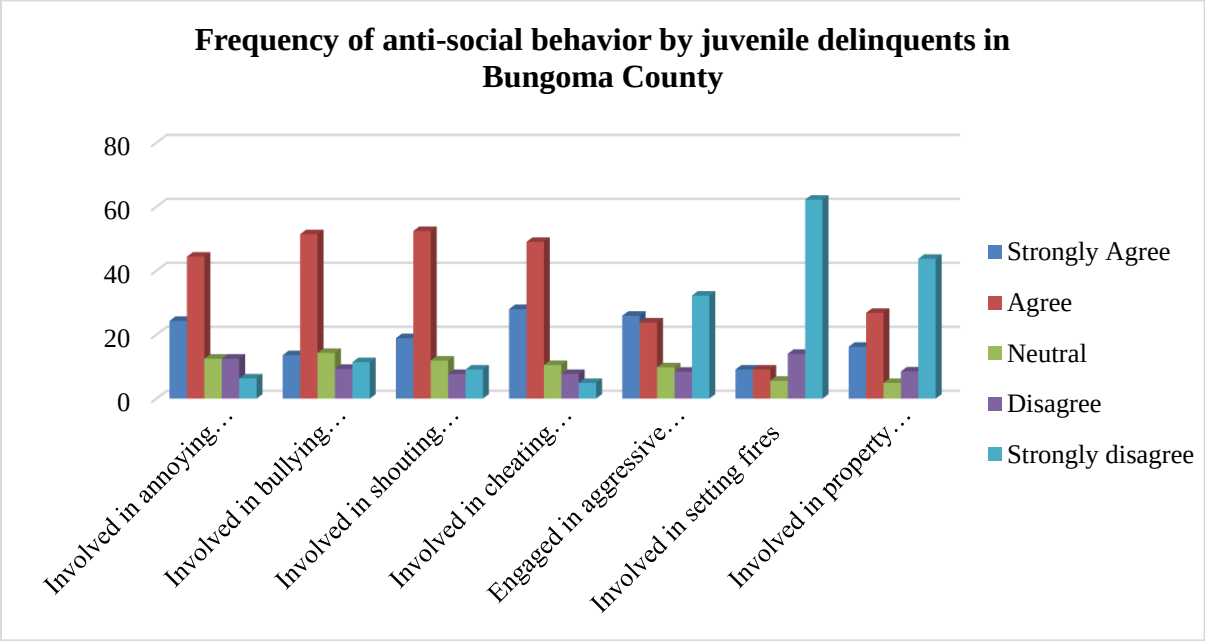

Figure 12: A figure on Frequency of anti-social behavior by juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County

Table 6: A table on the descriptive statistics of the extent of anti-social behavior attributes by juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

Attributes of Anti-Social Behavior	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness
1. I have been involved in annoying behaviors.	144	2.32	1.157	.834
2. I have been involved in bullying behaviors.	140	2.54	1.184	.890
3. I have been involved in shouting behaviors.	143	2.36	1.147	1.054
4. I have been involved in cheating behaviors.	143	2.13	1.061	1.146
5. I have been engaged in aggressive action towards sibling.	143	2.97	1.631	.134
6. I have been involved in setting fires.	143	4.11	1.364	-1.303
7. I have been involved in property vandalism.	142	3.37	1.622	-.217

It can be observed from the study results in table 6 above the Most of the juvenile delinquents (44.4%) have agreed to have been involved in annoying behaviors have a mean of 2.32 and a standard deviation of 1.157.This implies that most of the respondents agreed on being involved in annoying behaviors. 51.4% of the Respondents agreed to have been involved in bullying behaviors as in the mean of 2.54 and a standard deviation of 1.184. This confirms that the respondents agreed on being involved in bullying behaviors. 52.4% of the Juvenile delinquents agreed to have been involved in shouting behaviors as in the mean of 2.36 and a standard deviation of 1.147 which confirms that most of the respondents agreed that they have been involved in shouting behaviors. On average 49% of the juvenile delinquents agreed to have been involved in cheating behaviors with a mean of 2.13 and a standard deviation of 1.061 implying that most of the respondents that they have been involved in cheating behaviors. Majority of respondents 32.2% disagreed to have been engaged in aggressive action towards siblings that have a mean of 2.97 and a standard deviation of 1.631 indicating that respondents strongly disagreed that they have been engaged in aggressive action towards sibling. 62.2% of the respondents disagreed to have been involved in setting fires have a mean of 4.11 and a standard deviation of 1.364 which implies that respondents strongly disagree that they have been involved in setting fires. Finally most of the juvenile delinquents 43.7% disagreed to have been involved in property vandalism as also seen in a mean of 3.37 and a standard deviation of 1.622. This confirms that respondents strongly disagree that respondents have been involved in property vandalism.

From the anti-social behavior attributes, the distribution of juvenile delinquents involved in annoying, shouting, cheating behaviors and engaged in aggressive action towards sibling have positive coeffients indicating that the responses are skewed towards the right. However, the respondents involved in setting fires and property vandalism have negative coeffients indicating that the responses are skewed towards the left.

4.5.6 Extent of Alcohol and drug behavior by juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County

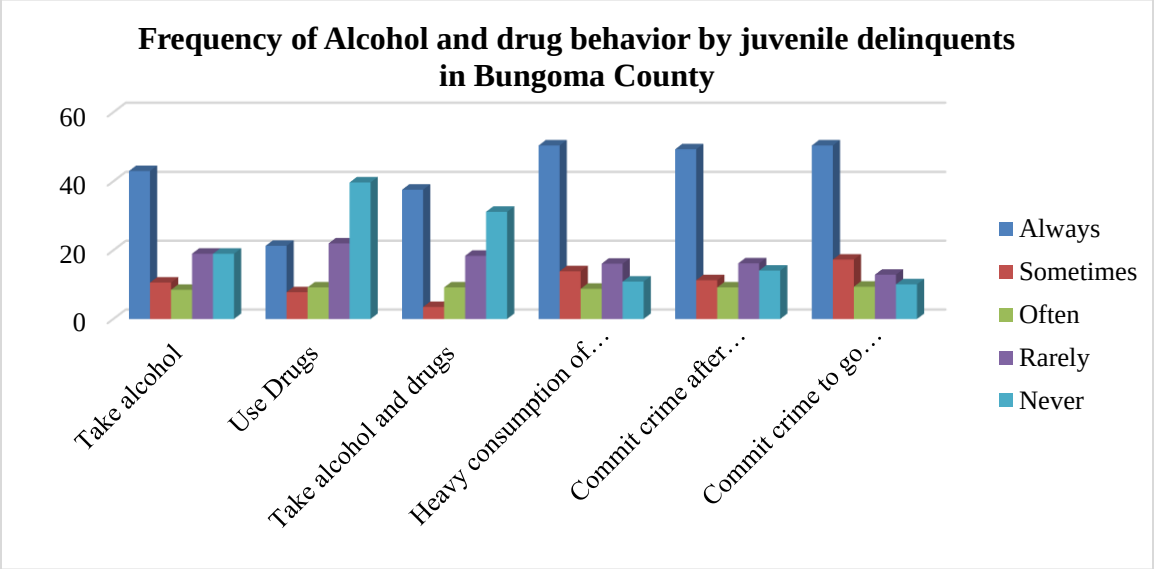

Figure 13: A figure on the Frequency of Alcohol and drug behavior by juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County

Table 7: A table of the extent of anti-social behavior attributes by juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

Alcohol and Drugs Attributes

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness
1. I usually take alcohol.	142	2.61	1.624	.317
2. I usually use drugs.	141	3.51	1.579	-.599
3. I take alcohol and drugs.	141	3.02	1.730	-.109
4. Am a heavy consumer of alcohol	137	2.23	1.477	.729
5. I commit crime after drinking.	142	2.35	1.548	.603

6. I commit crime to go and drink.	139	2.15	1.419	.871

The findings from the study reveal that most of the respondents 43% always take alcohol. This is supported by a mean of 2.61 and a standard deviation of 1.624. Most of the juvenile delinquents (39.7%) never use drugs a mean of 3.51 and a standard deviation of 1.730. This corresponds to approximately 5 on a Likert scales implying that most of the respondents never use drugs. Most of the respondents (37.6%) always take both alcohol and drugs have a mean of 3.02 and standard deviation of 1.730.Corresponding to approximately 3 on a Likert scale indicating that on average the respondents always take alcohol and drugs. 50.4% of the juvenile delinquents are heavy consumers of alcohol have a mean of 2.23 and a standard deviation of 1.477. This confirms that most of the respondents have often consumed alcohol. 49.3% of the respondents sometimes commit crime after taking alcohol have a mean of 2.35 and a standard deviation of 1.548 indicating that most of the respondents sometimes commit crime after taking alcohol. Lastly, 50.4% juvenile delinquents sometimes commit crime to go and drink as seen in a mean of 2.15 and a standard deviation of 1.419. This confirms that they never commit crime to go and drink.

It can be observed that from the table 7 above on respondents that usually take alcohol, those that are heavy consumer of alcohol, commit crime after drinking and that commit to go and drink have positive skewness coefficients. This implies that the distribution of the responses is skewed toward the right. However, juvenile delinquents who usually use drugs and take both alcohol and drugs have negative coefficients, implying that the responses are skewed towards the left.

4.5.7 Extent of Petty Offences by juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

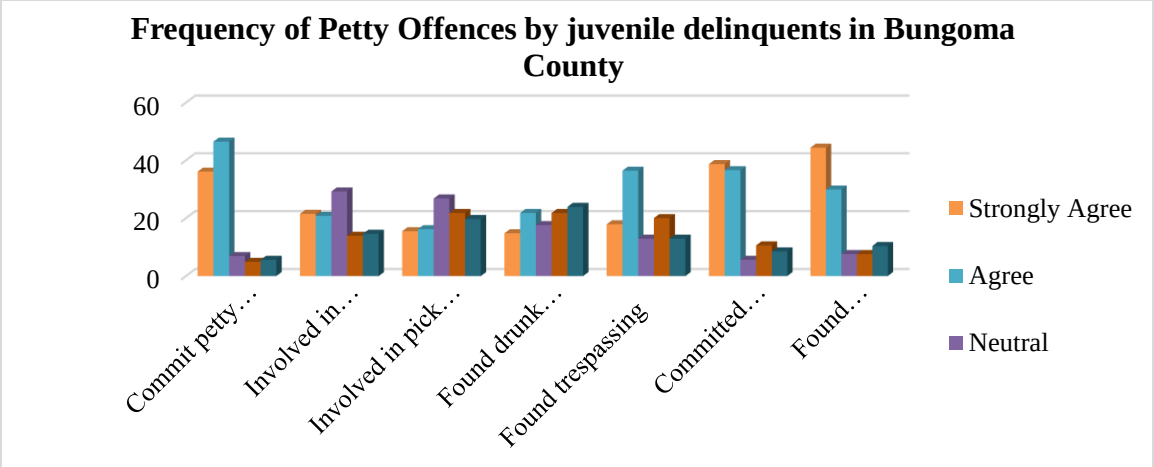

Figure 14: A figure on the Extent of Petty Offences by juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

Table 8: A table of the extent of petty offences attributes by juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

Petty Offences Attributes				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness
1. I have committed petty offences.	144	1.97	1.064	1.434
2. I have been involved in shop lifting.	144	2.79	1.327	.208
3. I have been involved in pick pocketing.	142	3.14	1.335	-.153
4. I have been found drunk and disorderly.	142	3.18	1.402	-.128
5. I have been found trespassing.	140	2.74	1.317	.367
6. I have committed simple food theft.	142	2.13	1.273	1.064
7. I have found myself disturbing peace.	144	2.10	1.329	1.106

The findings from the study reveal that most juvenile delinquents 46.5% agreed to have committed petty offences as also seen in a mean of 1.97 and a standard deviation of 1.064. This implies that most of the respondents agreed about committing petty offences.

On average 29.2% of the respondents disagreed on having been involved in shop lifting. This is supported by a mean of 2.79 and a standard deviation of 1.327. 26.8% of the Juvenile delinquents agreed that most of them have been involved in pick pocketing having

a mean of 3.14 and a standard deviation of 1.335 which confirms that most of the respondents have been involved in pick pocketing.

Most of the respondents 23.9% disagreed to have been found drunk and disorderly as also seen in a mean of 3.18 and a standard deviation of 1.402. This indicates that most of the respondents strongly disagreed on being found drunk and disorderly. 36.4% of the Juvenile delinquents agreed that most have been found trespassing as seen in a mean of 2.74 and a standard deviation of 1.317. This corresponds to approximately 2 on a Likert scale implying that most of the respondents agree that they have been found trespassing. 38.7% of the respondents agreed that most of them have committed simple food theft as seen in a mean of 2.13 and a standard deviation of 1.273. This implies that on average most of the respondents strongly agreed that they have committed simple food theft. Finally, most of the juvenile delinquents (44.4%) strongly agreed to have found themselves disturbing peace having a mean of 2.10 and a standard deviation of 1.329, an indication that most of the respondents strongly agreed that they have found themselves disturbing peace.

4.6 Study objectives

This section describes the findings of the main objectives which are to examine how the socio economic status of a family relates to children participating in crime; to investigate how the socio economic status of a family relates to alcohol and drug abuse among children; to evaluate how family socio economic status relates to antisocial behavior among children, and finally to assess how the socio economic status of a family relates to petty offences among children.

4.6.1 The relationship between family socio economic status on crime and violence among children in Bungoma County.

This section explains how the various demographic information (gender, respondents age, respondents education level, family social economic status, parents marital status, parents education level, and number of children) relate to crime and violence among children in Bungoma County.

4.6.1.1 Relationship between Gender on crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

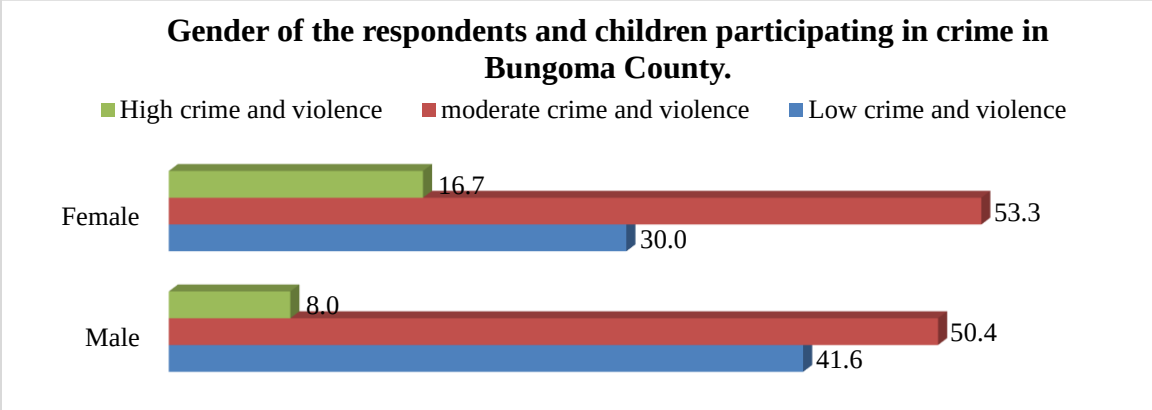

Figure 15: A figure on the relationship between Gender on crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Table 9: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between Gender on crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics		
	Male	Female
N	113	30
Mean	1.66	1.87
Mode	2	2
Std. Deviation	.621	.681
Skewness	.375	.170

The distribution of the crimes and violence by gender shows positive coefficients of Skewness for both genders implying that the distribution of the crimes are skewed towards the right (positively skewed)

Most of the male Juvenile delinquents 50.4% were found to have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.66 and a standard deviation of 0.621. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the male respondents were found to moderately committed crime. Female Juvenile delinquents were found that a majority 53.3% had moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.87 and a standard deviation of 0.681. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime and violence.

Table 10: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between Gender on crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Gender of respondents on crime and violence					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
0.130		143	0.121		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
2.686		2	0.261		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	83.861	1	83.861	2.363	.126
Within Groups	5002.964	141	35.482		
Total	5086.825	142			

The correlation between respondents' gender on crime and violence shows that there is a weak positive linear relationship between respondents' gender on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in respondents' number of females there is an increase in crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of respondents' gender is

(r=0.130, p= 0.121) The p-value for respondents' gender is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between respondents' gender on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

The Chi square test of association between respondents' gender on crime and violence indicates that there is a significant association between respondents' gender on crime and violence among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 = 2.686, df =2, p = 0.261)Since the p-value for respondents' gender is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis.

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to crime and violence. We can see that the significance value is (F = 2.363, df= (1, 142), p = 0.126). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of crime and violence between the different respondent's ages.

4.6.1.2 Relationship between age of the respondents and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

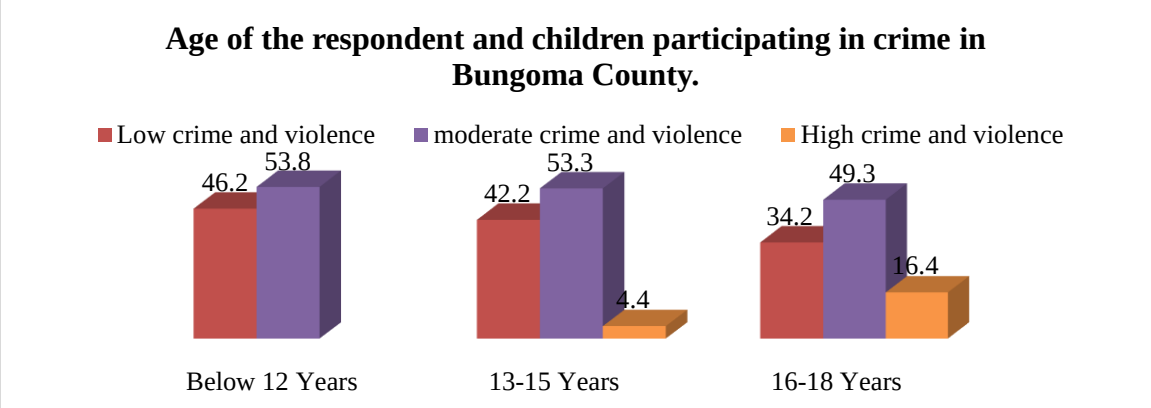

Figure 16: A figure on the relationship between age of the respondents and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Table 11: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between age of the respondents and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics			
	Below 12 Years	13-15 Years	16-18 Years
N	26	45	73
Mean	1.54	1.62	1.82
Mode	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.508	.576	.694
Skewness	-.164	.243	.254

The distribution of the crimes and violence in regards to age of the juveniles, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles below 12 years have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the crimes are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed) whereas for juveniles between 13-18 years have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the crimes are skewed towards the right (positively skewed)

Juvenile delinquents below 12 indicated that a majority (53.8%), were found to have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.54 and a standard deviation of 0.508. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed crime. Majority of the Juvenile delinquents between 13-15 years (53.3%) were found to have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.62 and a standard deviation of 0.576. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed crime. Finally, for Juvenile delinquents between 16-18 years that were found that a majority, 49.3%, have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.82 and a standard deviation of 0.694. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale

implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed crime.

Table 12: A table on correlation, Chi-square and ANOVA test of the relationship between age of the respondents and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Age of respondents on crime and violence					
Pearson Correlation		N		Sig. (2-tailed)	
0.187		145	0.025		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
9.21		6	0.162		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	174.272	3	58.091	1.643	.182
Within Groups	4986.170	141	35.363		
Total	5160.441	144			

On the correlation between respondents' age on crime and violence, there is a weak positive linear relationship between respondents' age on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in respondents' age there is an increase in crime and violence among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of respondents' age is ($r= 0.187$, $p= 0.025$) The p-value for respondents' age is less than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is no significant relationship between respondents' age on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between respondents' age on crime and violence, there is a significant association between respondents' age on crime and violence among the

juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 = 9.210, df=6, p = 0.162) Since the p-value for respondents' age is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to crime and violence. We can see that the significance value is (F= 1.643, df= (3, 144), p = 0.182). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of crime and violence between the different respondent's ages.

4.6.1.3 Relationship between education level of the respondents and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

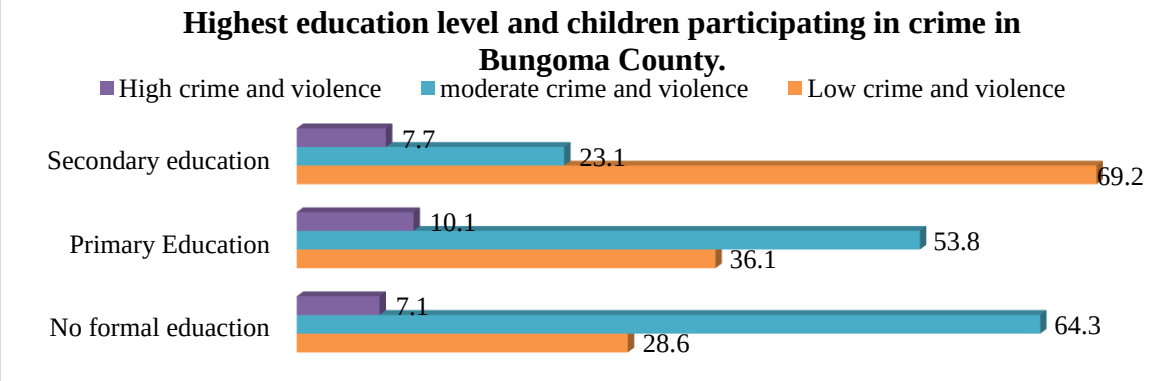

Figure 17: A figure on the relationship between education level of the respondents and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Table 13: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between education level of the respondents and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics			
	No formal education	Primary Education	Secondary education
N	14	119	13
Mean	1.79	1.74	1.38
Mode	2	2	1
Std. Deviation	.579	.631	.650
Skewness	-.028	.267	1.576

Distribution of the crimes and violence by education level the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles with no education have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the crimes are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed) whereas for juveniles between who have education have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the crimes are skewed towards the right (positively skewed)

64.3% of the Juvenile delinquents with no formal education were found to have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.79 and a standard deviation of 0.579. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed crime. Juvenile delinquents with primary education were found that a greater number (53.8%) had moderately committed crime and violence which is also seen on a mean of 1.74 and a standard deviation of 0.631. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed crime. Finally, for Juvenile delinquents with secondary education, a majority 69.2% were found to have lowly committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.38 and a standard deviation of 0.650. This corresponds to approximately 1 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have lowly committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 1 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have lowly committed crime.

Table 14: A table of correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between education level of the respondents and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Education level of respondents on crime and violence					
Pearson Correlation		N		Sig. (2-tailed)	
-0.134		146	0.108		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df		Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	
6.468		4	0.167		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	146.164	2	73.082	2.062	.131
Within Groups	5067.753	143	35.439		
Total	5213.918	145			

On the correlation between respondents' education level on crime and violence, there is a weak negative linear relationship between respondents' education level on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in respondents' education level there is a decrease in crime and violence among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of respondents' education level is (r=-0.134, p= 0.108) The p-value for respondents' education level is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between respondents' education level on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

Chi square test of association between respondents' education level on crime and violence, there is a significant association between respondents' education level on crime and violence among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 =6.468, df = 4, p = 0.167) Since the p-value for respondents' education level is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to crime and violence. We can see that the significance value is (F= 2.062, df = (2, 145), p = 0.131). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of crime and violence between the different respondent's education levels.

4.6.1.4 Relationship between family socio economic status and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

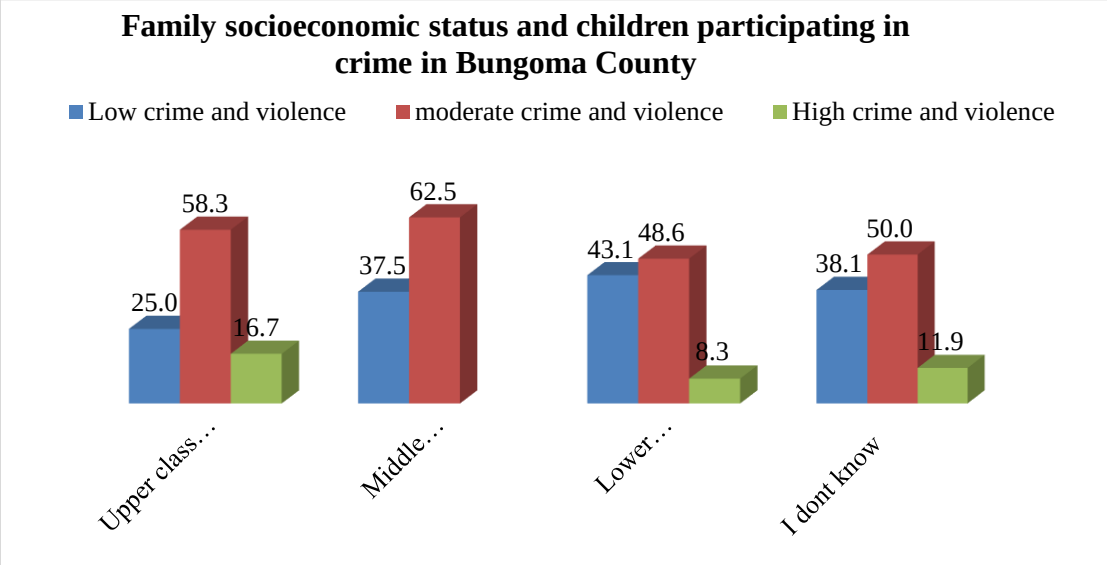

Figure 18: A figure on the relationship between family socio economic status and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Table 15: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between family socio economic status and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics				
	Upper class ->50,000	Middle class-25,000-49,000	Lower class->5000	I don't know
N	12	16	72	42
Mean	1.92	1.63	1.65	1.74
Mode	2	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.669	.500	.632	.665
Skewness	.086	-.571	.432	.348

The coefficient of Skewness of juveniles from middle class have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the crimes are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed) whereas for juveniles from upper class, lower class and those juveniles who never knew the status of their parents income have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the crimes are skewed towards the right (positively skewed).

A majority (58.3%) of the juvenile delinquents from upper class were found to have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.62 and a standard deviation of 0.669. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed crime. But 62.5% of juvenile delinquents from middle class have were found to have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.63 and a standard deviation of 0.50. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. Juvenile delinquents from lower class were found that a majority (62.5%) have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.65 and a standard deviation of 0.632. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. Finally, 50% for Juvenile delinquents who could not tell an income of their families' were found to have moderately committed crime which is also

seen on a mean of 1.74 and a standard deviation of 0.665. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed crime.

Table 16: A table on correlation, Chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between family socio economic status and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Family Socio-economic status on crime and violence					
Pearson Correlation		N		Sig. (2-tailed)	
-0.023		143	0.786		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df		Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	
5.092		8	0.748		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	146.585	4	36.646	1.037	.391
Within Groups	4878.953	138	35.355		
Total	5025.538	142			

On the correlation between family socio economic status on crime and violence, there is a weak negative linear relationship between family socio economic status on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in family socio economic status there is an decrease in crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of family socio economic status is ($r=-0.023$, $p= 0.786$) The p-value for family socio economic status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between family socio economic status on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

Chi square test of association between family socio economic status on crime and violence, there is a significant association between family socio economic status on crime and violence among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 = 5.092, df = 8, p = 0.748) Since the p-value for family socio economic status is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis.

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to crime and violence. We can see that the significance value is (F= 1.037, df= (4, 142), p = 0.391). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of crime and violence between the different family socio economic statuses.

4.6.1.5 Relationship between parent's marital status and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

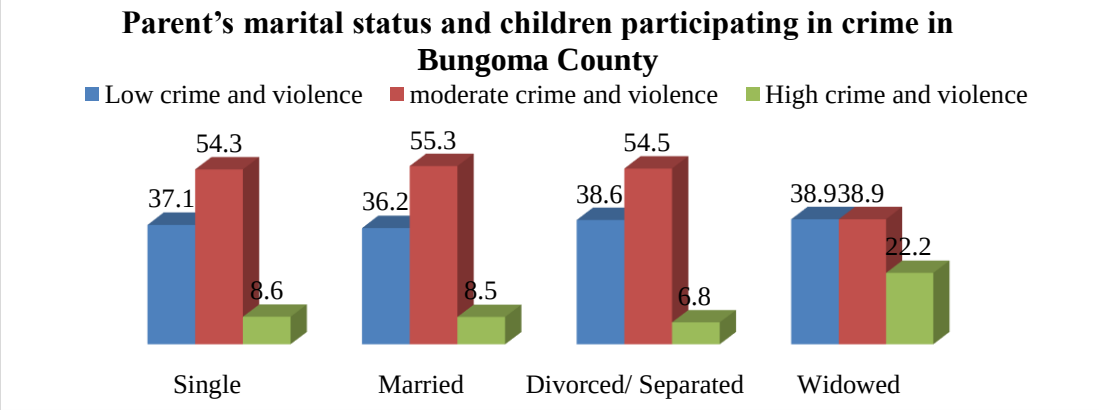

Figure 19: A figure on the relationship between parent's marital status and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Table 17: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between parent's marital status and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics

	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed
N	35	47	44	18
Mean	1.71	1.72	1.68	1.83
Mode	2	2	2	1
Std. Deviation	.622	.615	.601	.786
Skewness	.270	.238	.253	.318

The distribution of the crimes and violence by juveniles parents' marital status, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles parents from all the marital statuses have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the crimes are skewed towards the right (positively skewed).

Juvenile delinquents from single parents were that a majority (54.3%) had moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.71 and a standard deviation of 0.622. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. Juvenile delinquents having married parents were found that most (55.3%) had moderately committed crime and violence which is also seen on a mean of 1.72 and a standard deviation of 0.683. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed crime. 54.5% of the Juvenile delinquents from divorced/separated parents were found to have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.68 and a standard deviation of 0.607. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have

moderately committed crime. Finally, Most of the juvenile delinquents with widowed parents (38.9%) were found to have moderately committed crime and lowly committed crime respectively which is also seen on a mean of 1.83 and a standard deviation of 0.786. This corresponds to approximately 2 and 1 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime and lowly respectively. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 and 1 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately and lowly committed crime respectively.

Table 18: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between parent's marital status and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Parent's marital status on crime and violence					
Pearson Correlation		N		Sig. (2-tailed)	
0.006		145	0.94		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
5.873		8	0.661		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	65.935	4	16.484	.468	.759
Within Groups	4933.127	140	35.237		
Total	4999.062	144			

On the correlation between parent's education level on crime and violence, there is a weak positive linear relationship between parent's education level on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in parents education level there is an increase in crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of parents education level is (r=0.006, p= 0.940) The p-value for parents education level is greater than the significance level α =

0.05 and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between parents education level on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

Chi square test of association between parent's education level on crime and violence, there is a significant association between parent's education level on crime and violence among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 = 5.873, df =10 p = 0.661) Since the p-value for parents education level is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to crime and violence. We can see that the significance value is (F= 0.468, df = (4, 144), p = 0.759). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of crime and violence between the different parents education level.

4.6.1.6 Relationship between parent's education level and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

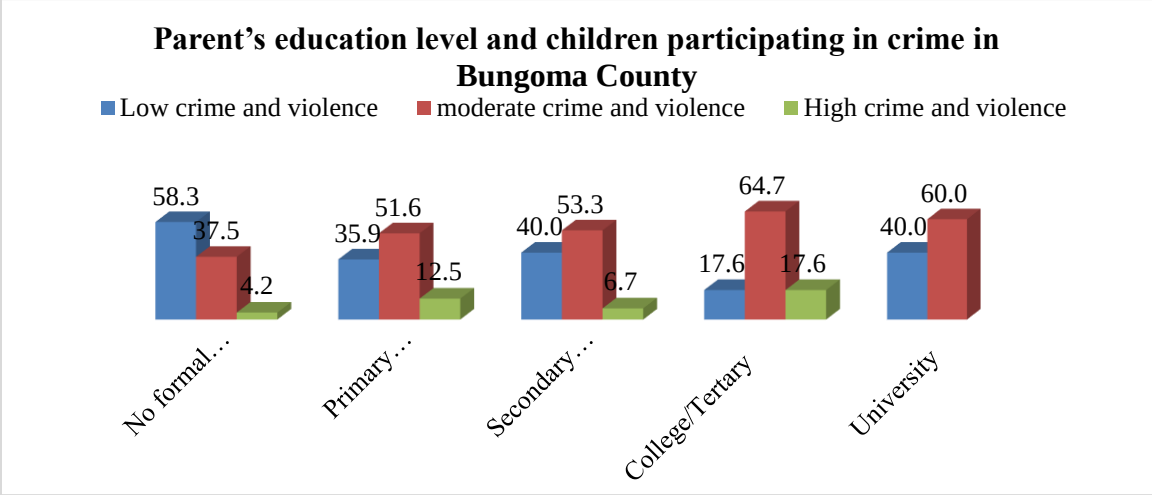

Figure 20: A figure on the relationship between parent's education level and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Table 19: A table on descriptive Statistics on the relationship between parent's education level and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics					
	No formal education	Primary education	Secondary education	College/ Tertiary	University
N	24	64	30	17	5
Mean	1.46	1.77	1.67	2.00	1.60
Mode	1	2	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.588	.660	.606	.612	.548
Skewness	.873	.293	.294	.000	-.609

On the distribution of the crimes and violence by juveniles parents' education level the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles with university education have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the crimes are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed) whereas for juveniles parents between who have education level below university, have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the crimes are skewed towards the right (positively skewed)

Majority of the Juvenile delinquents having parents with no formal education (58.3%) were found to have lowly committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.46 and a standard deviation of 0.588. This corresponds to approximately 1 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have lowly committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 1 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have lowly committed crime, 51.6% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with primary education were found to moderately committed crime and violence which is also seen on a mean of 1.77 and a standard deviation of 0.660. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying

that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed crime. A majority (53.3%) of the juvenile delinquents have parents with secondary education were found to have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.67 and a standard deviation of 0.606. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed crime. 64.7% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with college/tertiary education were found to have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 2.00 and a standard deviation of 0.612. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed crime. Finally, for Juvenile delinquents having parents with university education (60%) were found to have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.60 and a standard deviation of 0.548. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime.

Table 20: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between parent's education level and crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Parent's education level on crime and violence		
Pearson Correlation	N	Sig. (2-tailed)
0.145	141	0.086
Chi-Square Tests		

Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
10.1		10	0.432		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	279.526	5	55.905	1.625	.158
Within Groups	4644.275	135	34.402		
Total	4923.801	140			

On the correlation between parent's marital status on crime and violence, there is a weak positive linear relationship between parent's marital status on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in parents marital status there is an increase in crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of parents marital status is (r=0.145, p= 0.086) The p-value for parents marital status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between parents marital status on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

The Chi square test of association between parent's marital status on crime and violence, there is a significant association between parent's marital status on crime and violence among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 10.100$, df = 10, $p = 0.432$) Since the p-value for parents marital status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to crime and violence. We can see that the significance value is (F= 1.625, df = (5, 135) p = 0.158). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is

no statistical significant difference in the mean of crime and violence between the different parents marital status.

4.6.1.7 Relationship between Number of children on crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

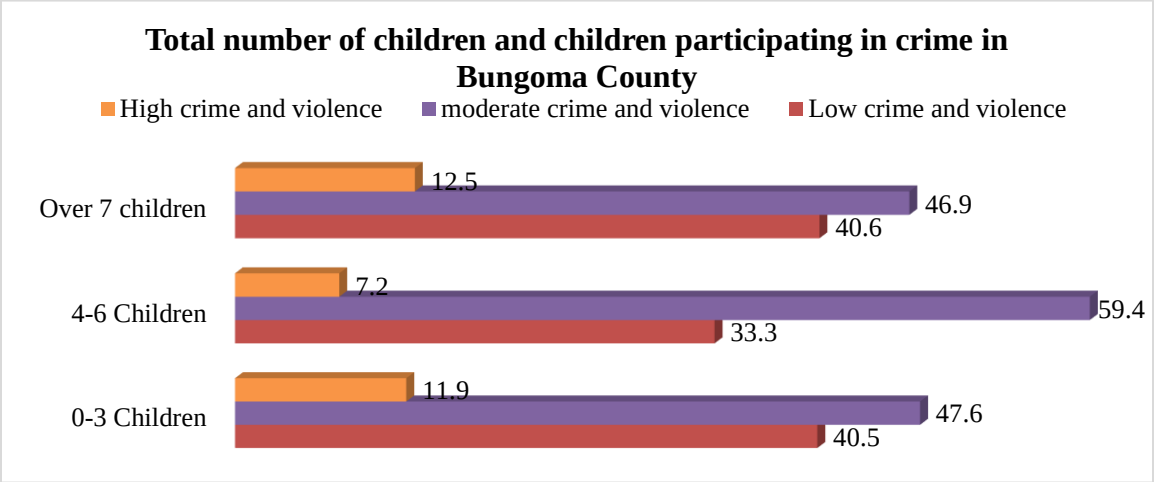

Figure 21: A figure on the relationship between Number of children on crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Table 21: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between Number of children on crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics			
	0-3 Children	4-6 Children	Over 7 children
N	42	69	32
Mean	1.71	1.74	1.72
Mode	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.673	.585	.683
Skewness	.411	.110	.423

On the distribution of the crimes and violence in terms of number of children, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles from families regardless of the children have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the crimes are skewed towards the right (positively skewed)

46.9% of the juvenile delinquents from families with over 7 siblings were found to have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.71 and a standard deviation of 0.673. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. 62.5% of the juvenile delinquents from families with between 4 and 6 siblings were found to have moderately commit crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.74 and a standard deviation of 0.585. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. Finally, a majority 47.6% of the juvenile delinquents from families with less than 3 siblings were found to have moderately committed crime which is also seen on a mean of 1.72 and a standard deviation of 0.683. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed crime.

Table 22: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between Number of children on crime and violence among children in Bungoma County

Number of children on petty offences		
Pearson Correlation	N	Sig. (2-tailed)
-0.039	145	0.083
Chi-Square Tests		
Pearson Chi-Square	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
5.711	6	0.456
ANOVA		

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	34.638	3	11.546	.328	.805
Within Groups	4964.424	141	35.209		
Total	4999.062	144			

The correlation between numbers of children on crime and violence, there is a weak negative linear relationship between numbers of children on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in numbers of children there is a decrease in crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of parents marital status is (r=-0.039, p= 0.083) The p-value for parents marital status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between parents marital status on crime and violence among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between numbers of children on crime and violence, there is a significant association between numbers of children on crime and violence among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 5.711$, df = 6, $p = 0.456$) Since the p-value for number of children is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to crime and violence. We can see that the significance value is ($F = 0.328$, df = (3, 144) $p = 0.805$). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of crime and violence between the different numbers of children.

4.6.2 The relationship between family socio economic status and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

This section explains how the various demographic information (gender, respondents age, respondents education level, family social economic status, parents marital status, parents education level, and number of children) relate to petty offences among children in Bungoma County.

4.6.2.1 Relationship between Gender and alcohol and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

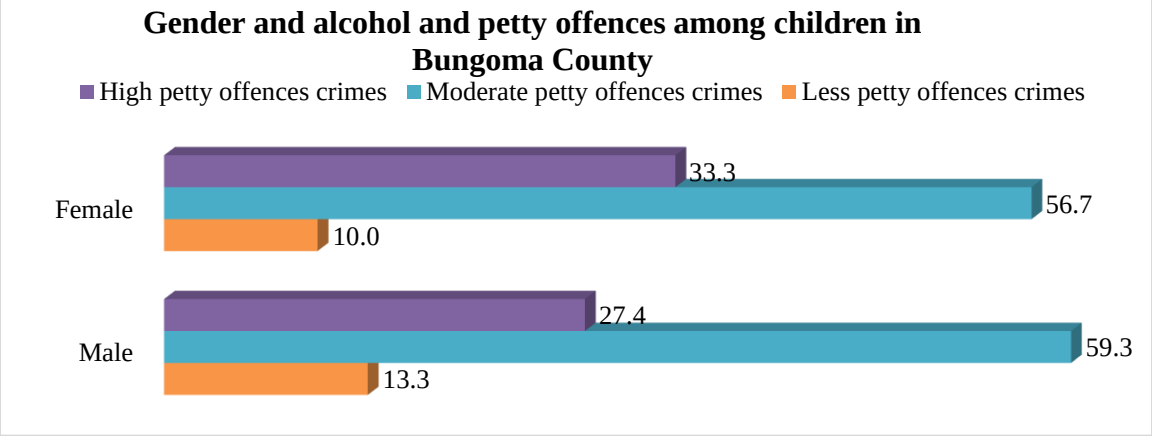

Figure 22: A figure on the relationship between Gender and alcohol and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Table 23: A table on descriptive Statistics on the relationship between Gender and alcohol and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics		
	Male	Female
N	113	30
Mean	2.14	2.23
Mode	2	2
Std. Deviation	.625	.626
Skewness	-.108	-.201

On the distribution of the petty offences by gender the coefficient of Skewness for both genders have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the petty offences are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed)

59.3% of the male Juvenile delinquents were found to have moderately committed petty offences which are also seen on a mean of 2.14 and a standard deviation of 0.625. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the male respondents were found to moderately committed petty offences. 56.7% of the female Juvenile delinquents were found to have moderately committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.23 and a standard deviation of 0.626. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences and violence.

Table 24: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between Gender and alcohol and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Gender of respondents on petty offences					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
0.06		143	0.476		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
0.518		2	0.772		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.323	1	.323	.007	.933
Within Groups	6338.138	141	44.951		
Total	6338.462	142			

On the correlation between respondents' gender on petty offences, there is a weak positive linear relationship between respondents' gender on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in respondents' number of females there is an increase in petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of respondents' gender is (r=0.060, p= 0.476) The p-value for respondents' gender is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between respondents' gender on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between respondents' gender on petty offences, there is a significant association between respondents' gender on petty offences among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 0.518$, df = 2, $p = 0.772$)Since the p-value for respondents' gender is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to petty offences. We can see that the significance value is ($F = 0.007$, df = (1, 142), $p = 0.933$). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of petty offences between the different respondent's ages.

4.6.2.2 Relationship between age of the respondents and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

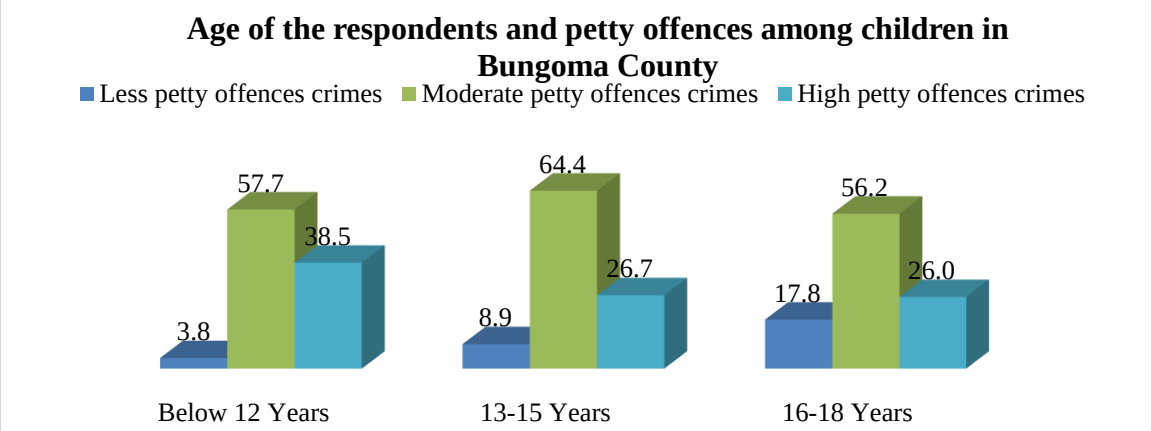

Figure 23: A figure on the relationship between age of the respondents and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Table 25: A table on descriptive Statistics on the relationship between age of the respondents and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics			
	Below 12 Years	13-15 Years	16-18 Years
N	26	45	73
Mean	2.35	2.18	2.08
Mode	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.562	.576	.662
Skewness	-.065	-.003	-.089

On the distribution of the petty offences in regards to age of the juveniles, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles all the years have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the petty offences are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed)

A greater proportion, 57.7%, of the juvenile delinquents below 12 years were found to have moderately committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.35 and a standard

deviation of 0.562. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed petty offences. 64.4% of the juvenile delinquents between 13-15 years were found to have moderately committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.18 and a standard deviation of 0.576. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed petty offences. Finally, 56.2% of the Juvenile delinquents between 16-18 years were found to have moderately committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.08 and a standard deviation of 0.662. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences.

Table 26: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between age of the respondents and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Age of respondents on petty offences					
Pearson Correlation	N	Sig. (2-tailed)			
-0.156	145	0.061			
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
5.844	6	0.441			
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.

Between Groups	104.942	3	34.981	.790	.501
Within Groups	6240.465	141	44.259		
Total	6345.407	144			

The correlation between respondents' age on petty offences, there is a weak negative linear relationship between respondents' age on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in respondents' age there is an decrease in petty offences among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of respondents' age is (r=-0.156, p= 0.061) The p-value for respondents' age is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between respondents' age on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

Chi square test of association between respondents' age on petty offences, there is a significant association between respondents' age on petty offences among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 5.844$, df = 6, $p = 0.441$) Since the p-value for respondents' age is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to petty offences. We can see that the significance value is ($F = 0.790$, df = (3,144), $p = 0.501$). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of petty offences between the different respondent's ages.

4.6.2.3 Relationship between education level of the respondents and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

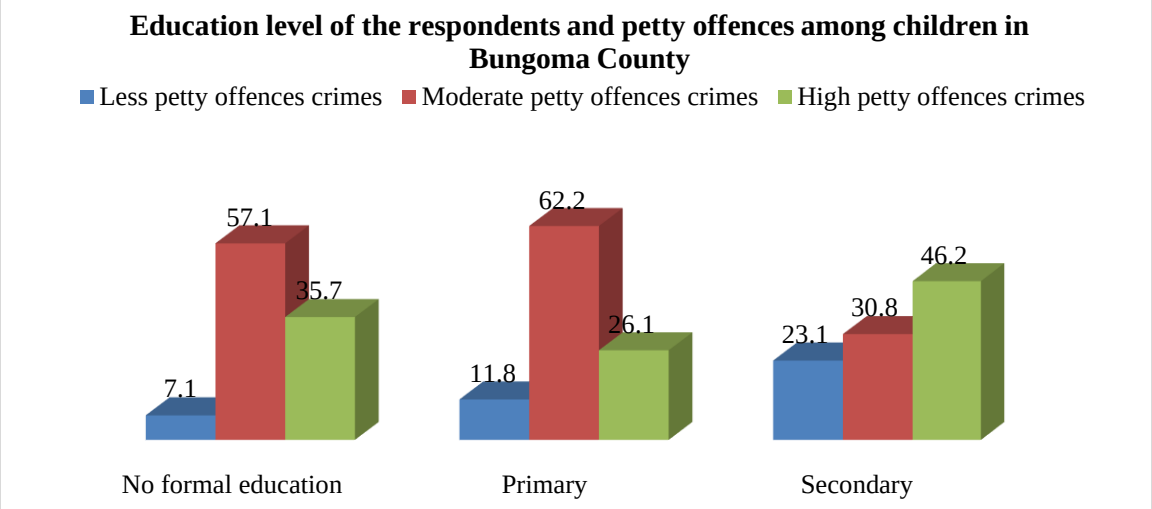

Figure 24: A figure on the relationship between education level of the respondents and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Table 27: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between education level of the respondents and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics			
	No formal education	Primary	Secondary
N	14	119	13
Mean	2.29	2.14	2.23
Mode	2	2	3
Std. Deviation	.611	.601	.832
Skewness	-.192	-.063	-.498

On the distribution of the petty offences by education level the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles in all education levels have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the petty offences are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed)

57.1% of the juvenile delinquents with no formal education were found to have moderately committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.29 and a standard deviation of 0.611. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the

respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed petty offences. 62.2% of the juvenile delinquents primary education were found to have moderately committed petty offences and violence which is also seen on a mean of 2.14 and a standard deviation of 0.601. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. Finally, 46.2% of the juvenile delinquents with secondary education have been found that a majority were found to have highly committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.23 and a standard deviation of 0.832. This corresponds to approximately 3 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have highly committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 3 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have highly committed petty offences.

Table 28: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between education level of the respondents and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Education level of respondents on petty offences					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
-0.021		146	0.797		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
5.432		4	0.246		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	85.150	2	42.575	.944	.391
Within Groups	6447.131	143	45.085		
Total	6532.281	145			

On the correlation between respondents' education level on petty offences, there is a weak negative linear relationship between respondents' education level on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in respondents' education level there is a decrease in petty offences among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of respondents' education level is (r=-0.021, p= 0.797) The p-value for respondents' education level is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between respondents' education level on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between respondents' education level on petty offences, there is a significant association between respondents' education level on petty offences among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 =5.432, df = 4, p = 0.246) Since the p-value for respondents' education level is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to petty offences. We can see that the significance value is (F = 0.944, df = (2, 145), p = 0.391). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of petty offences between the different respondent's education levels.

4.6.2.4 Relationship between family socio economic status and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

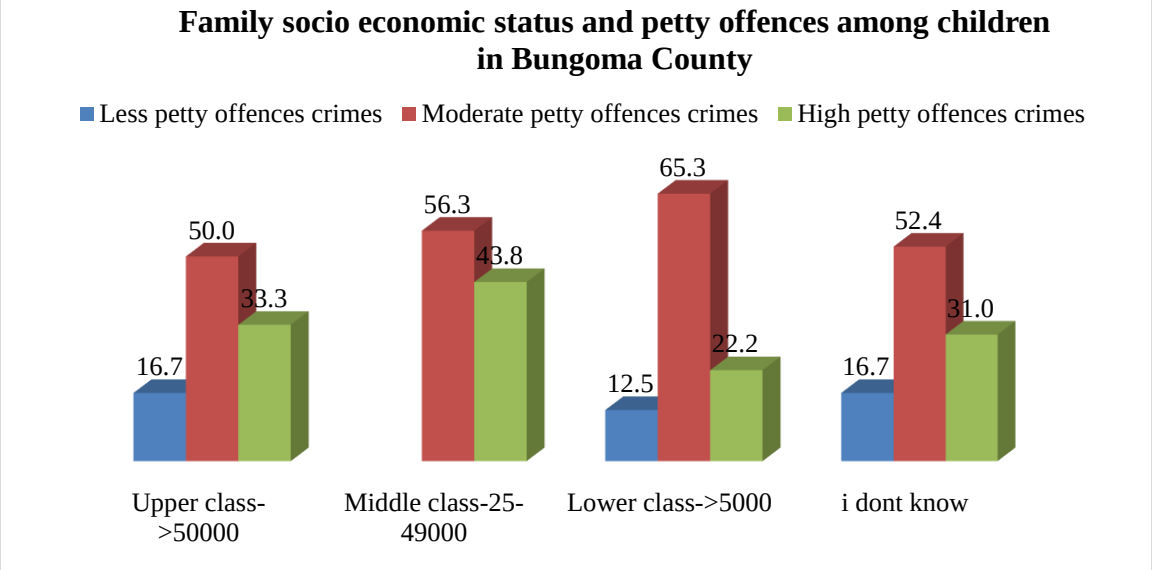

Figure 25: A figure on the relationship between family socio economic status and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Table 29: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between family socio economic status and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics

	Upper class->50000	Middle class-25-49000	Lower class->5000	I don't know
N	12	16	72	42
Mean	2.17	2.44	2.10	2.14
Mode	2	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.718	.512	.585	.683
Skewness	-.262	.279	-.012	-.187

The distribution of the petty offences in terms of family socio economic status, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles from middle class have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the petty offences are skewed towards the right (positively skewed)whereas for juveniles from upper class, lower class and those juveniles who never knew the status of their parents income have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the petty offences are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed)

50% of the juvenile delinquents from upper class were found to have moderately committed petty offences which are also seen on a mean of 2.17 and a standard deviation of 0.718. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. 56.3% of the juvenile delinquents from middle class were found to have moderately commit petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.44 and a standard deviation of 0.512. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. 65.3% of the juvenile delinquents from lower class were found to have moderately committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.10 and a standard deviation of 0.585. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. Finally, 52.4% of the juvenile delinquents who could not tell an income of their families' were found to have moderately committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.14 and a standard deviation of 0.683. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed petty offences.

Table 30: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between family socio economic status and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Family socio economic status on petty offences					
Pearson Correlation		N		Sig. (2-tailed)	
-0.072		143	0.39		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df		Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	
6.914		8	0.546		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	277.181	4	69.295	1.584	.182
Within Groups	6038.063	138	43.754		
Total	6315.245	142			

On the correlation between family socio economic status on petty offences, there is a weak negative linear relationship between family socio economic statuses on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in family socio economic status there is an decrease in petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of family socio economic status is (r=-0.072, p= 0.390) The p-value for family socio economic status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between family socio economic status on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between family socio economic statuses on petty offences, there is a significant association between family socio economic statuses on petty offences among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 6.914$, df = 8, $p = 0.546$) Since the p-value for family socio economic status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to petty offences. We can see that the significance value is (F = 1.584, (4, 142), p = 0.182). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of petty offences between the different family socio economic statuses.

4.6.2.5 Relationship between parent's marital status and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

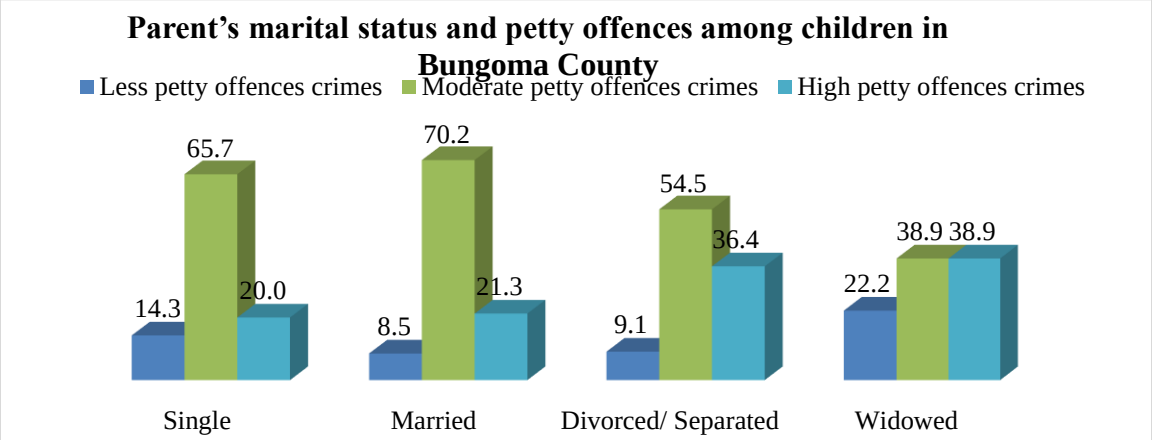

Figure 26: A figure on the relationship between parent's marital status and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Table 31: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between parent's marital status and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics				
	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed
N	35	47	44	18
Mean	2.06	2.13	2.27	2.17
Mode	2	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.591	.536	.624	.786
Skewness	-.007	.123	-.259	-.318

The distribution of the petty offences by juveniles parents' marital status, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles parents from who are married have positive coefficients implying

that the distribution of the petty offences are skewed towards the right (positively skewed) whereas the other statuses have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the petty offences are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed) 65.7% of the juvenile delinquents from single parents were found to have moderately committed petty offences which are also seen on a mean of 2.06 and a standard deviation of 0.591. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. 70.2% of the juvenile delinquents having married parents were found to have moderately committed petty offences and violence which is also seen on a mean of 2.13 and a standard deviation of 0.536. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed petty offences. 54.5% of the juvenile delinquents having divorced/separated parents were found to have moderately committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.27 and a standard deviation of 0.624. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. Finally, 38.9% of the juvenile delinquents with widowed parents were found to have moderately committed petty offences and highly committed petty offences respectively which is also seen on a mean of 2.17 and a standard deviation of 0.786. This corresponds to approximately 2 and 3 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to

have moderately committed petty offences and highly respectively. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 and 3 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately and highly committed petty offences respectively.

Table 32: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between parent's marital status and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Parent's marital status on petty offences					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
0.125		145	0.133		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
11.058		8	0.198		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	248.543	4	62.136	1.499	.206
Within Groups	5801.829	140	41.442		
Total	6050.372	144			

On the correlation between parents education level on petty offences, there is a weak positive linear relationship between parents education level on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in parents education level there is an increase in petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of parents education level is (r=0.125, p= 0.133) The p-value for parents education level is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between parents education level on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between parents education level on petty offences, there is a significant association between parents education level on petty offences among the

juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 = 11.058, df = 8, p = 0.198) Since the p-value for parents education level is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to petty offences. We can see that the significance value is (F = 1.499, df = (4, 144), p = 0.206). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of petty offences between the different parents education level.

4.6.2.6 Relationship between parent's education level and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

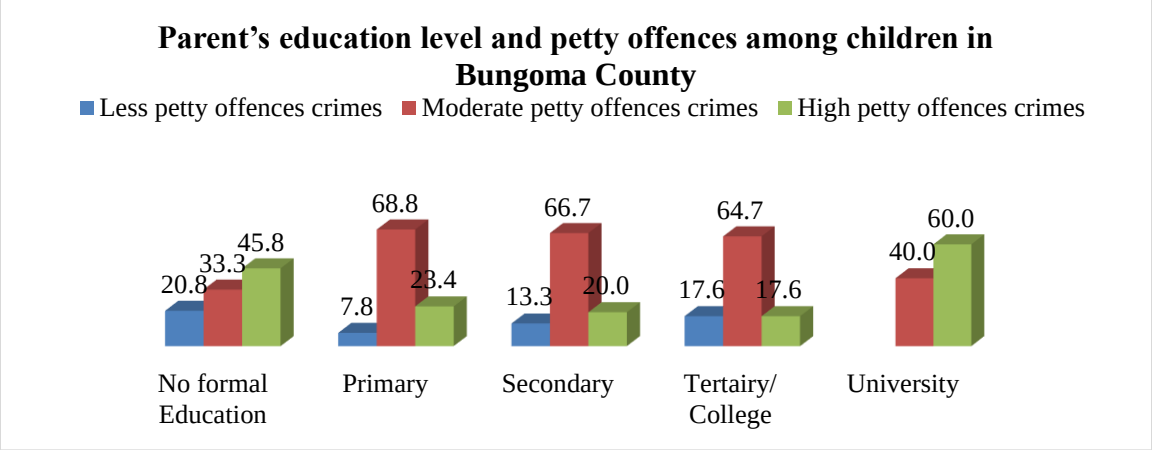

Figure 27: A figure on the relationship between parent's education level and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Table 33: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between parent's education level and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics					
	No formal Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary/ College	University
N	24	64	30	17	5
Mean	2.25	2.16	2.07	2.00	2.60

Mode	3	2	2	2	3
Std. Deviation	.794	.541	.583	.612	.548
Skewness	-.497	.115	.003	.000	-.609

The distribution of the petty offences and violence by juveniles parents' education level the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles with no formal education and university education have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the petty offences are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed) whereas for juveniles parents between who have education level of primary and secondary have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the petty offences are skewed towards the right (positively skewed) and for juveniles parents between who have education level of tertiary/ college education have zero coefficients implying that the distribution of the petty offences are normally distributed.

45.8% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with no formal education were found to have highly committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.25 and a standard deviation of 0.497. This corresponds to approximately 3 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have highly committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 3 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have highly committed petty offences. 68.8% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with primary education were found to have moderately committed petty offences and violence which is also seen on a mean of 2.16 and a standard deviation of 0.541. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. 66.7% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with secondary education were found to

have moderately committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.07 and a standard deviation of 0.583. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed petty offences. 64.7% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with college/tertiary education were found to have moderately committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.00 and a standard deviation of 0.612. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. Finally, 60% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with university education were found to have highly committed petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.60 and a standard deviation of 0.548. This corresponds to approximately 3 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have highly committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 3 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have highly committed petty offences.

Table 34: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between parent's education level and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Parents education level on petty offences		
Pearson Correlation	N	Sig. (2-tailed)
-0.042	141	0.632
Chi-Square Tests		
Pearson Chi-Square	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
14.991	10	0.132
ANOVA		

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	620.398	5	124.080	3.183	.010
Within Groups	5262.255	135	38.980		
Total	5882.652	140			

On the correlation between parents marital status on petty offences, there is a weak negative linear relationship between parents marital status on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in parents marital status there is a decrease in petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of parents marital status is (r=-0.042, p= 0.632) The p-value for parents marital status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between parents marital status on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between parents marital status on petty offences, there is a significant association between parents marital status on petty offences among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 14.991$, df =10, $p = 0.132$) Since the p-value for parents marital status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis.

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to petty offences. We can see that the significance value is ($F = 3.183$, df = (5, 135), $p = 0.010$). Which is less than 0.05. And, therefore, there is a statistical significant difference in the mean of petty offences between the different parents marital status.

4.6.2.7 Relationship between Number of children and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

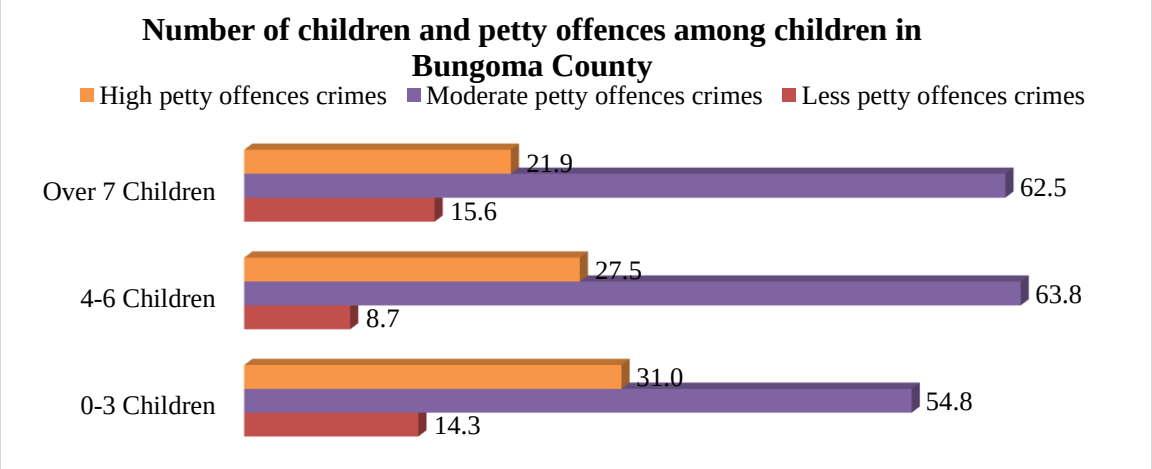

Figure 28: A figure on the relationship between Number of children and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Table 35: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between Number of children and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics			
	0-3 Children	4-6 Children	Over 7 Children
N	42	69	32
Mean	2.17	2.19	2.06
Mode	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.660	.576	.619
Skewness	-.188	-.016	-.034

The distribution of the petty offences in terms of number of children, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles from families regardless of the children have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the petty offences are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed)

62.5% of the juvenile delinquents from families with over 7 siblings were found to have moderately committed petty offences which are also seen on a mean of 2.06 and a standard

deviation of 0.619. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. 63.8% of the juvenile delinquents from families with between 4 and 6 siblings were found to have moderately commit petty offences which is also seen on a mean of 2.19 and a standard deviation of 0.576. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. Finally, 54.8% of the juvenile delinquents from families with less than 3 siblings were found to have moderately committed petty offences which are also seen on a mean of 2.17 and a standard deviation of 0.660. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed petty offences.

Table 36: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between Number of children and petty offences among children in Bungoma County

Number of children on petty offences					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
0.00		145	0.999		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
7.235		6	0.300		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	379.806	3	126.602	3.148	.027
Within Groups	5670.567	141	40.217		
Total	6050.372	144			

On the correlation between numbers of children on petty offences, there is no linear relationship between numbers of children on petty offences among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. Since the correlation coefficient of number of children is (r=0.00, p= 0.999)

On Chi square test of association between numbers of children on petty offences, there is a significant association between numbers of children on petty offences among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 = 7.235, df = 6, p = 0.300) Since the p-value for number of children is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to petty offences. We can see that the significance value is (F= 3.148, df = (3, 144), p = 0.027). Which is less than 0.05. And, therefore, there is a statistical significant difference in the mean of petty offences between the different numbers of children.

4.6.3 The relationship between family socio economic status and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

This section explains how the various demographic information (gender, respondents age, respondents education level, family social economic status, parents marital status, parents education level, and number of children) relate to anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County.

4.6.3.1 Relationship between Gender and alcohol and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

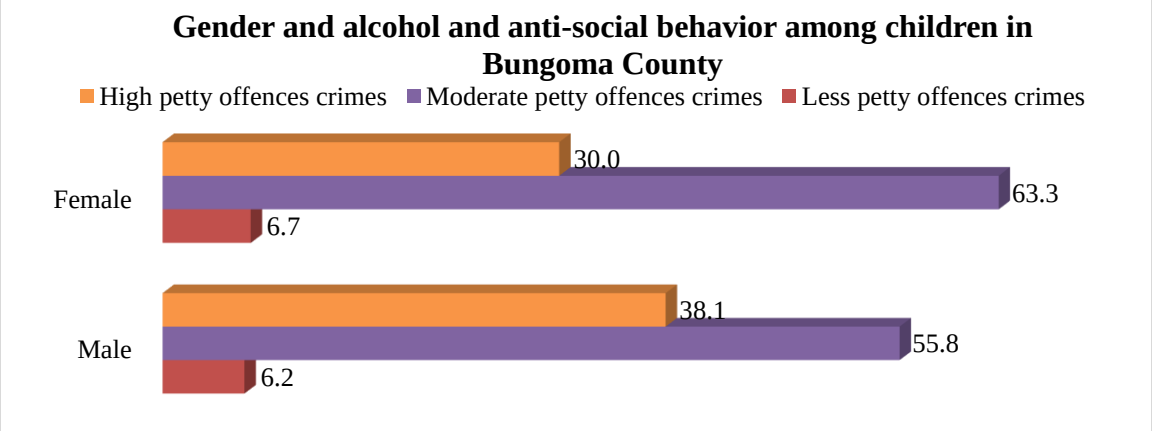

Figure 29: A figure on the relationship between Gender and alcohol and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Table 37: A table on the descriptive statistics on the relationship between Gender and alcohol and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics		
	Male	Female
N	30	113
Mean	2.23	2.32
Mode	2	2
Std. Deviation	.568	.587
Skewness	.013	-.202

On the distribution of the antisocial behavior crime by gender the coefficient of Skewness for female have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behavior crime are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed) whereas Skewness for male have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behavior crime are skewed towards the right (positively skewed)

55.8% of the male juvenile delinquents were found to moderately commit antisocial behavior crime which is also seen on a mean of 2.23 and a standard deviation of 0.568.

This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the male respondents were found to moderately committed antisocial behavior crime. 63.3% of the female Juvenile delinquents were found to moderately commit antisocial behavior crime which is also seen on a mean of 2.32 and a standard deviation of 0.587. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime.

Table 38: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between Gender and alcohol and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Gender of respondents on Antisocial behaviour					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
-0.06		143	0.478		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
0.669		2	0.716		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	15.487	1	15.487	.460	.499
Within Groups	4746.401	141	33.662		
Total	4761.888	142			

On the correlation between respondents' gender on anti-social behavior crime, there is a weak negative linear relationship between respondents' gender on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in respondents' number of females there is an decrease in anti-social behavior crime among

juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of respondents' gender is (r=-0.060, p= 0.478) The p-value for respondents' gender is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between respondents' gender on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between respondents' gender on anti-social behavior crime, there is a significant association between respondents' gender on anti-social behavior crime among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 = 0.669, df = 2, *p* = 0.716)Since the p-value for respondents' gender is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to anti-social behavior crime. We can see that the significance value is (*F*= 0.460, df = (1, 142), *p* = 0.499). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of anti-social behavior crime between the different respondent's ages.

4.6.3.2 Relationship between age of the respondents and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

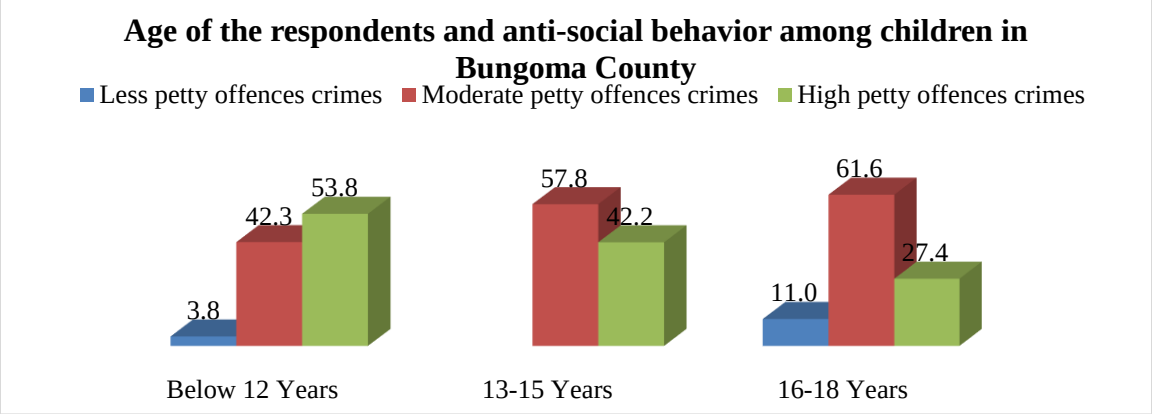

Figure 30: A figure on the relationship between age of the respondents and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Table 39: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between age of the respondents and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics			
	Below 12 Years	13-15 Years	16-18 Years
N	26	45	73
Mean	2.50	2.42	2.16
Mode	3	2	2
Std. Deviation	.583	.499	.601
Skewness	-.656	.326	-.076

The distribution of the antisocial behaviour in regards to age of the juveniles, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles of age below 12 years and 16 to 18 years have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behaviour are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed) whereas age between 13 to 15 years have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behaviour are skewed towards the right (positively skewed)

Juvenile delinquents below 12 years who are a majority (53.8%) were found to have highly committed antisocial behaviour which is also seen on a mean of 2.50 and a standard deviation of 0.583. This corresponds to approximately 3 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have highly committed antisocial behaviour. This is also ascertained by a mode of 3 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have highly committed antisocial behavior. Juvenile delinquents between 13-15 years who are a majority (57.8%) were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour which is also seen on a mean of 2.42 and a standard deviation of 0.499. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed antisocial behavior. Finally, for Juvenile delinquents between 16-18 years who are a majority 61.6% were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour which is also seen on a mean of 2.16 and a standard deviation of 0.601. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour.

Table 40: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between age of the respondents and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Age of respondents on Antisocial behaviour		
Pearson Correlation	N	Sig. (2-tailed)
-0.245	145	0.003
Chi-Square Tests		
Pearson Chi-Square	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
11.889	6	0.064

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	402.129	3	134.043	4.272	.006
Within Groups	4424.534	141	31.380		
Total	4826.662	144			

On the correlation between respondents' age on anti-social behavior crime, there is a weak negative linear relationship between respondents' age on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in respondents' age there is an decrease in anti-social behavior crime among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of respondents' age is (r=-0.245, p= 0.003) The p-value for respondents' age is less than the significance level α = 0.05 and hence we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is no significant relationship between respondents' age on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between respondents' age on anti-social behavior crime, there is a significant association between respondents' age on anti-social behavior crime among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 =11.889, df = 6, p = 0.064) Since the p-value for respondents' age is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to anti-social behavior crime. We can see that the significance value is (F= 4.272, df = (3, 144), p = 0.006). Which is less than 0.05. And, therefore, there is a statistical significant difference in the mean of anti-social behavior crime between the different respondent's ages.

4.6.3.3 Relationship between education level of the respondents and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

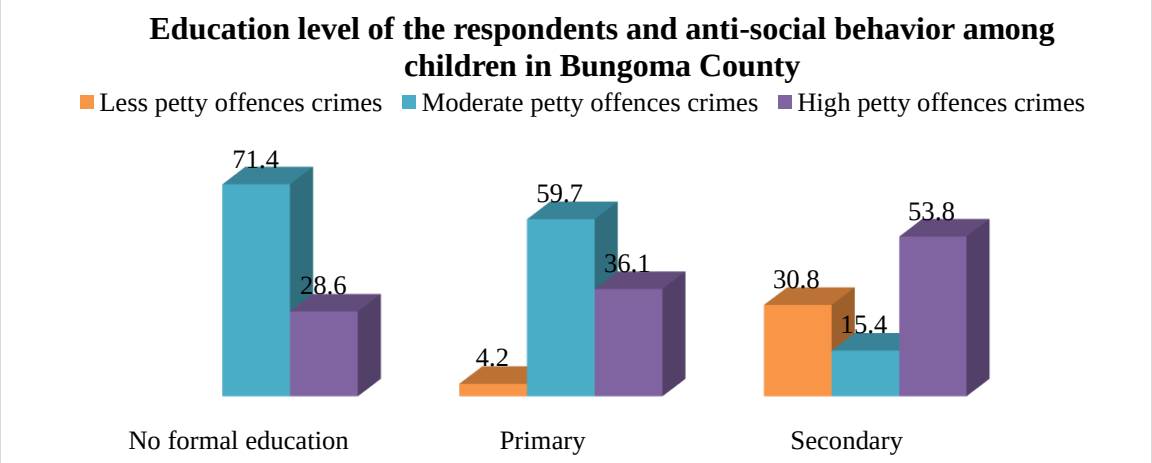

Figure 31: A figure on the relationship between education level of the respondents and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Table 41: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between education level of the respondents and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics			
	No formal education	Primary	Secondary
N	14	119	13
Mean	2.29	2.32	2.23
Mode	2	2	3
Std. Deviation	.469	.551	.927
Skewness	1.067	-.012	-.531

On the distribution of the antisocial behavior crime by education level the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles with no education have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behavior crime are skewed towards the right (positively skewed) whereas those with education have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behavior crime are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed)

71.4% of the juvenile delinquents with no formal education were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime which is also seen on a mean of 2.29 and a standard deviation of 0.469. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed antisocial behavior crime. 59.7% of the juvenile delinquents primary education were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime which is also seen on a mean of 2.32 and a standard deviation of 0.551. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime. Finally, 53.8% of the juvenile delinquents with secondary education were found to have highly committed antisocial behavior crime which is also seen on a mean of 2.23 and a standard deviation of 0.927. This corresponds to approximately 3 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have highly committed antisocial behavior crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 3 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have highly committed antisocial behavior crime.

Table 42: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between education level of the respondents and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Respondent's Education Level on Antisocial behaviour			
Pearson Correlation	N		Sig. (2-tailed)
-0.019	146	0.82	

Chi-Square Tests

Pearson Chi-Square	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
20.285	4	0.00

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	20.028	2	10.014	.285	.753
Within Groups	5031.534	143	35.186		
Total	5051.562	145			

On the correlation between respondents' education level on anti-social behavior crime, there is a weak negative linear relationship between respondents' education level on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in respondents' education level there is a decrease in anti-social behavior crime among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of respondents' education level is (r=-0.019, p= 0.820) The p-value for respondents' education level is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between respondents' education level on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between respondents' education level on anti-social behavior crime, there is no significant association between respondents' education level on anti-social behavior crime among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 = 20.285, df = 4 p = 0.00) Since the p-value for respondents' education level is less than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to anti-social behavior crime. We can see that the significance

value is (F= 0.285, df = (3, 144), p = 0.753). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of anti-social behavior crime between the different respondent's education levels.

4.6.3.4 Relationship between family socio economic status and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

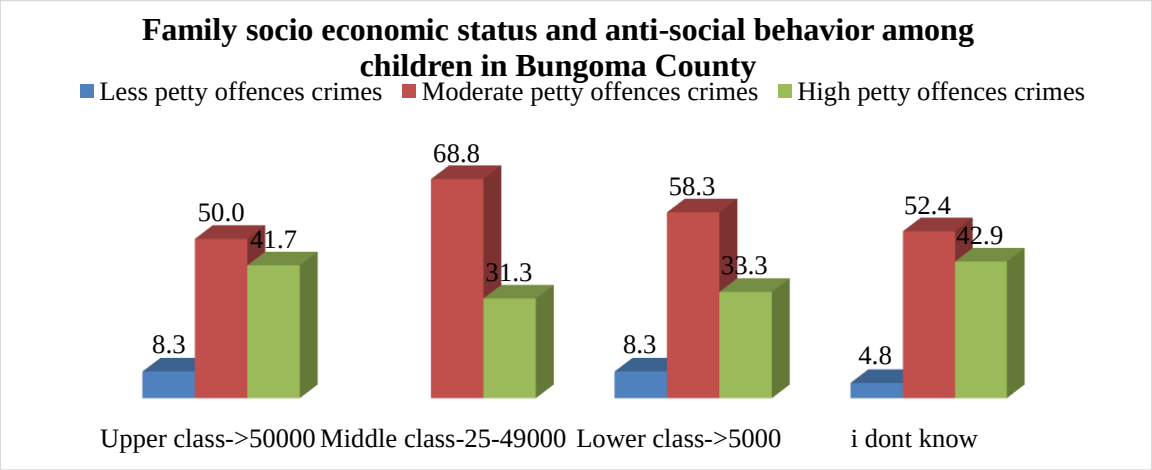

Figure 32: A figure on the relationship between family socio economic status and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Table 43: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between family socio economic status and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics				
	Upper class->50000	Middle class-25-49000	Lower class->5000	I don't know
N	12	16	72	42
Mean	2.33	2.31	2.25	2.38
Mode	2	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.651	.479	.599	.582
Skewness	-.439	.895	-.151	-.287

The distribution of the antisocial behaviours in terms of family socio economic status, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles from middle class have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behaviours are skewed towards the right (positively skewed) whereas for juveniles from upper class, lower class and those juveniles who never

knew the status of their parents income have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behaviours are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed)

50% of the juvenile delinquents from upper class were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviors which is also seen on a mean of 2.33 and a standard deviation of 0.651. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviours. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviors. 68.8% of the juvenile delinquents from middle class were found to have moderately commit antisocial behaviours which is also seen on a mean of 2.31 and a standard deviation of 0.479. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviours. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviors. 58.3% of the juvenile delinquents from lower class were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviours which is also seen on a mean of 2.25 and a standard deviation of 0.599. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviours. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviors. Finally, 52.4% of the juvenile delinquents who could not tell an income of their families' were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviours which is also seen on a mean of 2.38 and a standard deviation of 0.582. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale

implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviours. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed antisocial behaviours.

Table 44: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between family socio economic status and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Family socio economic status on Antisocial behaviour					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
0.025		143	0.769		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
4.008		8	0.856		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	40.732	4	10.183	.298	.879
Within Groups	4715.016	138	34.167		
Total	4755.748	142			

On the correlation between family socio economic status on anti-social behavior crime, there is a weak positive linear relationship between family socio economic statuses on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in family socio economic status there is an increase in anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of family socio economic status is (r=0.025, p= 0.769) The p-value for family socio economic status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between family socio economic status on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between family socio economic statuses on anti-social behavior crime, there is a significant association between family socio economic status on anti-social behavior crime among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 = 4.008, df = 8, p = 0.856) Since the p-value for family socio economic status is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to anti-social behavior crime. We can see that the significance value is (F= 0.298, df = (4, 142), p = 0.879). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of anti-social behavior crime between the different family socio economic statuses.

4.6.3.5 Relationship between parent's marital status and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

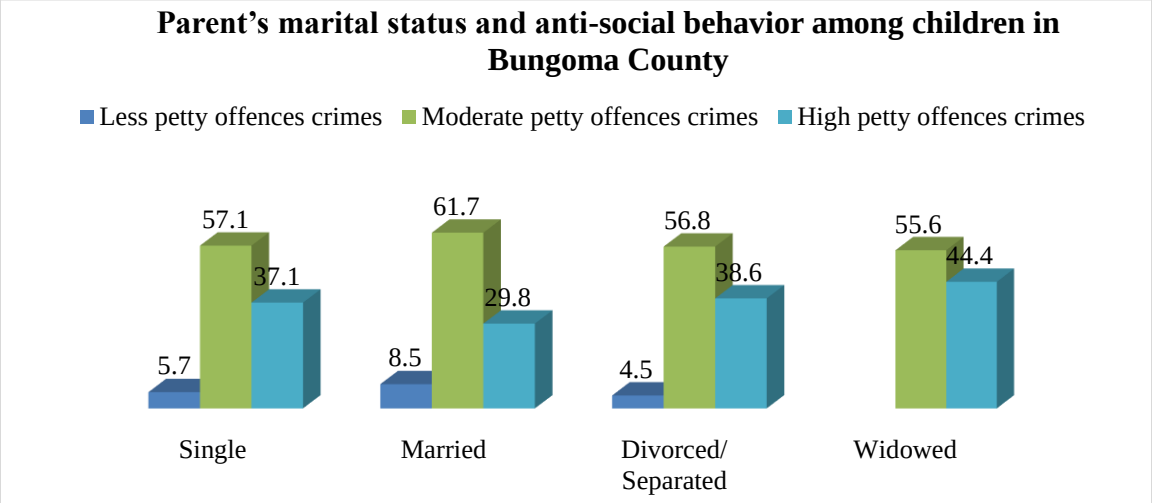

Figure 33: A figure on the relationship between parent's marital status and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Table 45: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between parent's marital status and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics				
	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed
N	35	47	44	18
Mean	2.31	2.21	2.34	2.44
Mode	2	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.583	.587	.568	.511
Skewness	-.153	-.065	-.125	.244

On the distribution of the antisocial behavior crimes by juveniles parents' marital status, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles parents from who are widowed have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behavior crimes are skewed towards the right (positively skewed) whereas the other statuses have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behavior crimes are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed)

57.1% of the juvenile delinquents from single parents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crimes which is also seen on a mean of 2.31 and a standard deviation of 0.583. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crimes. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crimes. 61.7% of the juvenile delinquents having married parents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crimes and violence which is also seen on a mean of 2.21 and a standard deviation of 0.587. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crimes. This is also

ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed antisocial behavior crimes. 56.8% of the juvenile delinquents having divorced/separated parents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crimes which is also seen on a mean of 2.34 and a standard deviation of 0.568. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crimes. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crimes. Finally, 55.6% of the juvenile delinquents with widowed parents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crimes which is also seen on a mean of 2.44 and a standard deviation of 0.511. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crimes. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crimes.

Table 46: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between parent's marital status and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Parents marital status on Antisocial behaviour					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
0.098		145	0.239		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
4.667		8	0.793		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	105.636	4	26.409	.847	.498
Within Groups	4363.675	140	31.169		

Total	4469.310	144

On the correlation between parents education level on anti-social behavior crime, there is a weak positive linear relationship between parents education level on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in parents education level there is an increase in anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of parents education level is (r=0.098, p= 0.239) The p-value for parents education level is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between parents education level on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between parents education level on anti-social behavior crime, there is a significant association between parents education level on anti-social behavior crime among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 4.667$, df = 8, $p = 0.793$) Since the p-value for parents education level is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to anti-social behavior crime. We can see that the significance value is ($F= 0.847$, df = (4, 144), $p = 0.793$). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of anti-social behavior crime between the different parents education level.

4.6.3.6 Relationship between parent's education level and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

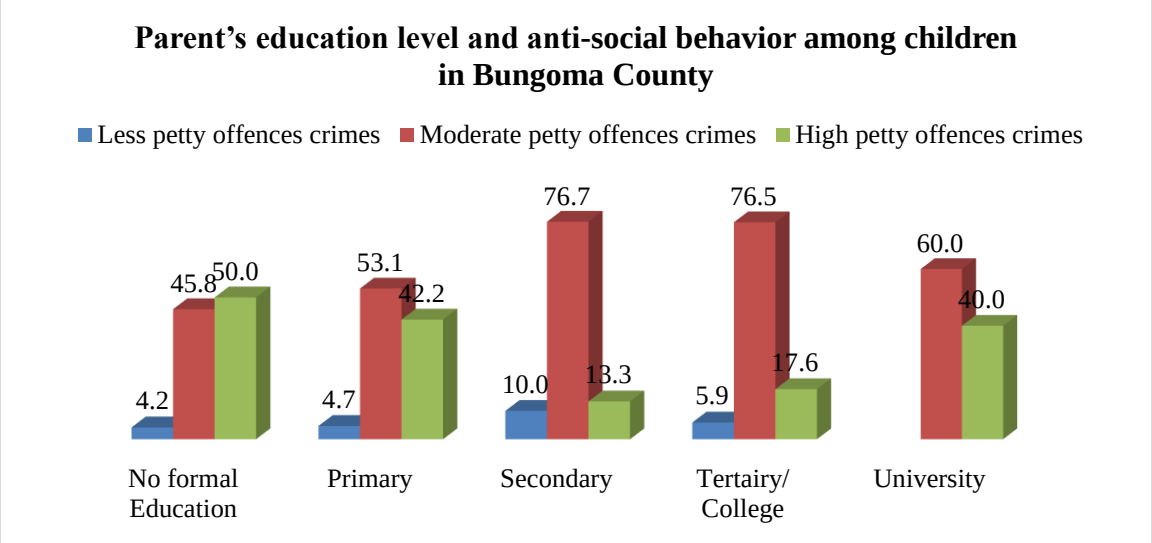

Figure 34: A figure on the relationship between parent's education level and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Table 47: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between parent's education level and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics					
	No formal Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary/ College	University
N	24	64	30	17	5
Mean	2.46	2.38	2.03	2.12	2.40
Mode	3	2	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.588	.577	.490	.485	.548
Skewness	-.525	-.255	.095	.399	.609

On the distribution of the antisocial behaviour and violence by juveniles parents' education level the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles with no formal education and primary education have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behaviour are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed) whereas for juveniles parents between who have education level of tertiary, university and secondary have positive

coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behaviour are skewed towards the right (positively skewed).

50% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with no formal education were found to have highly committed antisocial behaviour which is also seen on a mean of 2.46 and a standard deviation of 0.588. This corresponds to approximately 3 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have highly committed antisocial behaviour. This is also ascertained by a mode of 3 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have highly committed antisocial behaviour. 53.1% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with primary education were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour and violence which is also seen on a mean of 2.38 and a standard deviation of 0.577. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed antisocial behaviour. 76.7% of the juvenile delinquents have parents with secondary education were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour which is also seen on a mean of 2.03 and a standard deviation of 0.490. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed antisocial behaviour. 76.5% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with college/tertiary education were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour which is also seen on a mean of 2.12 and a standard deviation of 0.399. This corresponds to approximately 2 on

the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed antisocial behaviour. Finally, 60% of the juvenile delinquents have parents with university education were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour which is also seen on a mean of 2.40 and a standard deviation of 0.548. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behaviour.

Table 48: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between parent's education level and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Parents education level on Antisocial behaviour					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
-0.156		141	0.065		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
14.906		10	0.136		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	482.858	5	96.572	3.389	.006
Within Groups	3846.943	135	28.496		
Total	4329.801	140			

On the correlation between parents marital status on anti-social behavior crime, there is a weak negative linear relationship between parents marital status on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in parents marital status there is a decrease in anti-social behavior crime among juvenile

delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of parents marital status is (r=-0.156, p= 0.065) The p-value for parents marital status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between parents marital status on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between parents marital status on anti-social behavior crime, there is a significant association between parents marital status on anti-social behavior crime among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 14.906$, df = 10, $p = 0.136$) Since the p-value for parents marital status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

This table that shows the output of the ANOVA analysis and whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to anti-social behavior crime. We can see that the significance value is (F= 3.389, df = (5, 135), p = 0.006). Which is less than 0.05. And, therefore, there is a statistical significant difference in the mean of anti-social behavior crime between the different parents marital status.

4.6.3.7 Relationship between Number of children and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

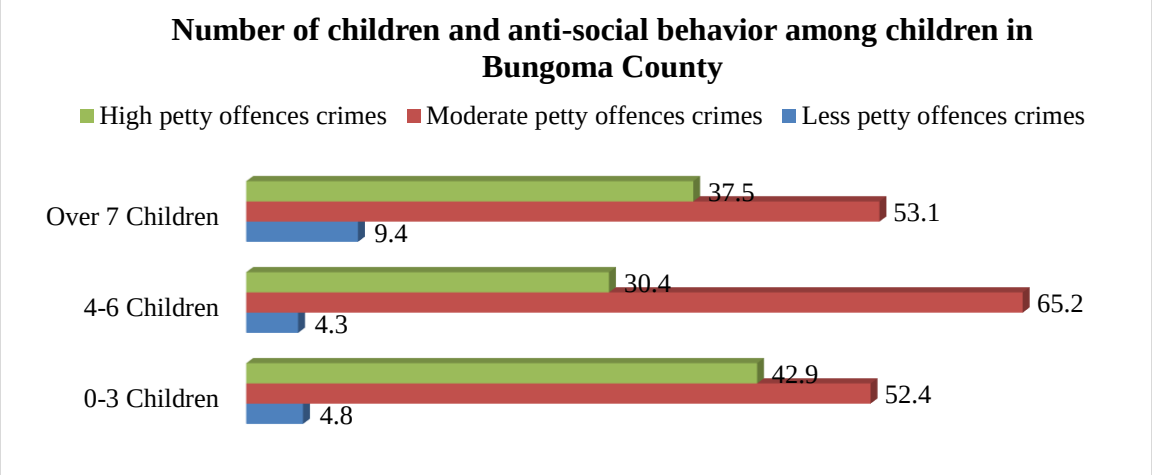

Figure 35: A figure on the relationship between Number of children and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Table 49: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between Number of children and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics			
	0-3 Children	4-6 Children	Over 7 Children
N	42	69	32
Mean	2.38	2.26	2.28
Mode	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.582	.533	.634
Skewness	-.287	.167	-.301

On the distribution of the antisocial behavior crime in terms of number of children, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles from families with less than 3 children and over 7 children have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behavior crime are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed) whereas those with 4-6 children have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the antisocial behavior crime are skewed towards the right (positively skewed)

53.1% of the juvenile delinquents from families with over 7 siblings were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime which is also seen on a mean of 2.38 and a standard deviation of 0.582. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime. 65.2% of the juvenile delinquents from families with between 4 and 6 siblings were found to have moderately commit antisocial behavior crime which is also seen on a mean of 2.26 and a standard deviation of 0.533. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime. Finally, Juvenile delinquents from families with less than 3 siblings have been found that a majority 52.4% were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime which is also seen on a mean of 2.28 and a standard deviation of 0.634. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed antisocial behavior crime.

Table 50: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between Number of children and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County

Number of children on Antisocial behaviour		
Pearson Correlation	N	Sig. (2-tailed)
-0.018	145	0.827

Chi-Square Tests

Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
6.704		6	0.349		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	148.065	3	49.355	1.610	.190
Within Groups	4321.246	141	30.647		
Total	4469.310	144			

On the correlation between numbers of children on anti-social behavior crime, there is a weak negative linear relationship between numbers of children on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in number of children there is an decrease in anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of number of children is (r=-0.018, p= 0.827) The p-value for number of children is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between number of children on anti-social behavior crime among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between numbers of children on anti-social behavior crime, there is a significant association between numbers of children on anti-social behavior crime among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 6.704$, df = 6, $p = 0.349$) Since the p-value for number of children is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

This table that shows the output of the ANOVA analysis and whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to anti-social behavior crime. We can see that the significance value is (F= 1.610, df = (3, 144), p = 0.190). Which is

greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of anti-social behavior crime between the different numbers of children.

4.6.4 The relationship between family socio-economic status and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

This section explains how the various demographic information (gender, respondents age, respondents education level, family social economic status, parents marital status, parents education level, and number of children) relate to alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County.

4.6.4.1 Relationship between Gender and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

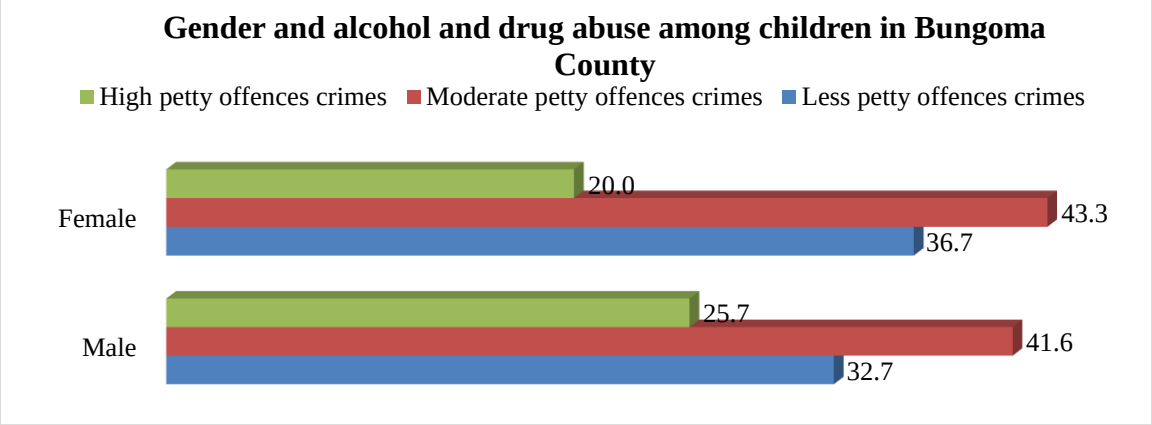

Figure 36: A figure on the relationship between Gender and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Table 51: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between Gender and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics		
	Male	Female
N	113	30
Mean	1.93	1.83
Mode	2	2
Std. Deviation	.764	.747
Skewness	.121	.286

On the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse by gender the coefficient of Skewness for both genders have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuses are skewed towards the right (positively skewed)

41.6% of the male juvenile delinquents have been found that a majority were found to moderately commit alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 1.93 and a standard deviation of 0.764. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the male respondents were found to moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. 43.3% of the female juvenile delinquents were found to moderately commit alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 1.83 and a standard deviation of 0.747. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed to alcohol and drug abuse.

Table 52: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between Gender and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Gender on alcohol and drug abuse					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
-0.052		143	0.054		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
0.437		2	0.804		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.606	1	.606	.011	.915
Within Groups	7480.387	141	53.052		
Total	7480.993	142			

On the correlation between respondents' gender on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a weak negative linear relationship between respondents' gender on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in respondents' number of females there is an decrease in alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of respondents' gender is (r=-0.052, p= 0.540) The p-value for respondents' gender is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between respondents' gender on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between respondents' gender on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a significant association between respondents' gender on alcohol and drug abuse among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 4.37$, df = 2, $p = 0.804$) Since the p-value for respondents' gender is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to alcohol and drug abuse. We can see that the significance value is (F= 0.011, df = (1, 142), p = 0.915). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of alcohol and drug abuse between the different respondent's ages.

4.6.4.2 Relationship between age of the respondents and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

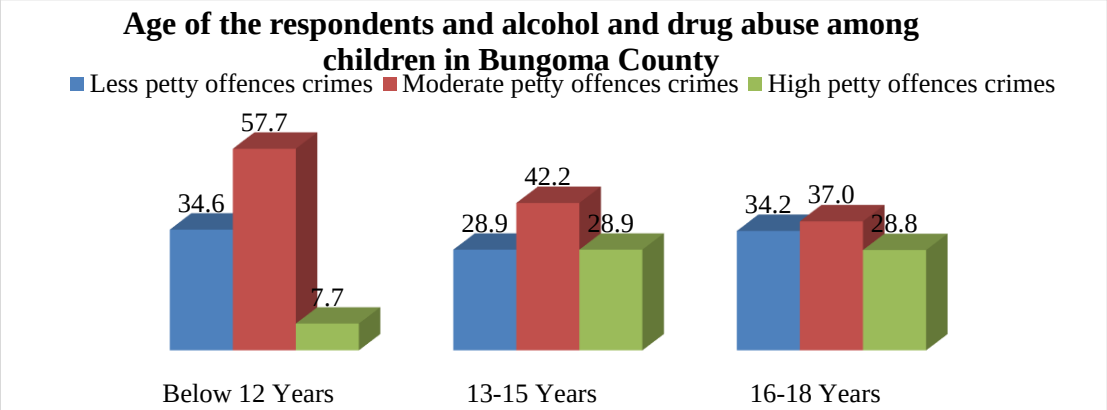

Figure 37: A figure on the relationship between age of the respondents and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Table 53: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between age of the respondents and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics			
	Below 12 Years	13-15 Years	16-18 Years
N	26	45	73
Mean	1.73	2.00	1.95
Mode	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.604	.769	.797
Skewness	.171	.000	.100

On the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse in regards to age of the juveniles, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles of age below 12 years and 16 to 18 years have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse are skewed towards

the right (positively skewed) whereas age between 13 to 15 years have zero coefficients implying that the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse are normally distributed.

57.7% of the juvenile delinquents below 12 years who are a majority were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 1.73 and a standard deviation of 0.604. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. 42.2% of the juvenile delinquents between 13-15 years who are a majority were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 2.00 and a standard deviation of 0.769. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse.

Finally, 37.0% of the juvenile delinquents between 16-18 years were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 1.95 and a standard deviation of 0.797. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse.

Table 54: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between age of the respondents and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Age of respondents on alcohol and drug abuse					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
0.06		145	0.476		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
8.096		6	0.231		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	274.342	3	91.447	1.771	.155
Within Groups	7278.969	141	51.624		
Total	7553.310	144			

On the correlation between respondents' age on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a weak positive linear relationship between respondents' age on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in respondents' age there is an increase in alcohol and drug abuse among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of respondents' age is (r=0.060, p= 0.476) The p-value for respondents' age is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between respondents' age on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between respondents' age on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a significant association between respondents' age on alcohol and drug abuse among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 8.096$, df = 6 $p = 0.231$) Since the p-value for respondents' age is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to alcohol and drug abuse. We can see that the significance value is (F= 1.771, df = (3,144), p = 0.155). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of alcohol and drug abuse between the different respondent's ages.

4.6.4.3 Relationship between education level of the respondents and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

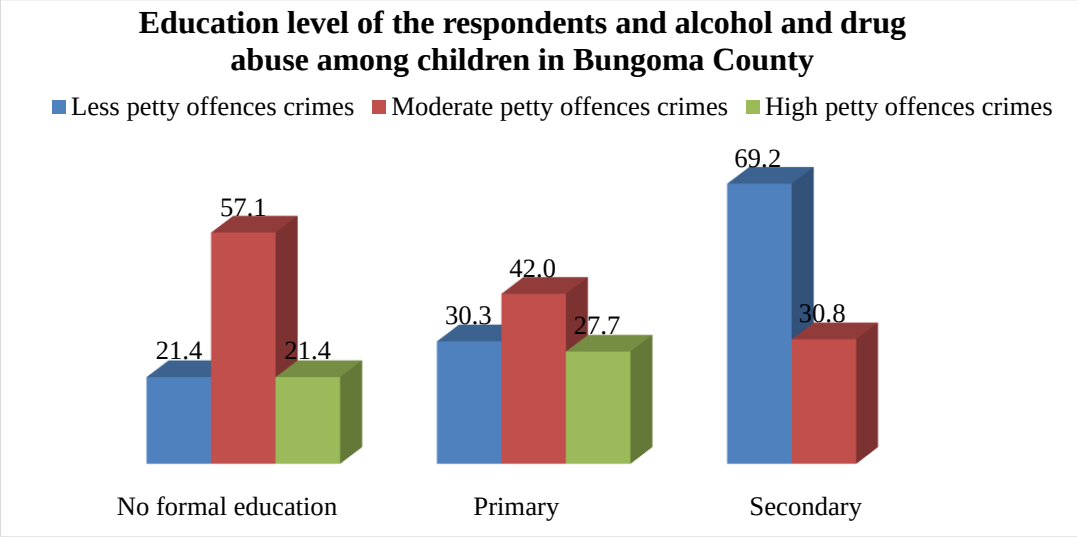

Figure 38: A figure on the Relationship between education level of the respondents and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Table 55: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between education level of the respondents and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics			
	No formal education	Primary	Secondary
N	14	119	13
Mean	2.00	1.97	1.31
Mode	2	2	1
Std. Deviation	.679	.764	.480
Skewness	.000	.043	.946

On the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse by education level the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles with no education levels have zero coefficients implying that the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse are normally distributed whereas those with education had positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse are skewed towards the right (positively skewed)

57.1% of the juvenile delinquents with no formal education were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 2.00 and a standard deviation of 0.679. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. 42% of the juvenile delinquents primary education were found to moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse and violence which is also seen on a mean of 1.97 and a standard deviation of 0.767. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. Finally, 69.2% of the juvenile delinquents with secondary education were found to have lowly committed alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 1.31 and a standard deviation of 0.480. This corresponds to approximately 1 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have lowly committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 1 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have lowly committed alcohol and drug abuse.

Table 56: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between education level of the respondents and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Education Level of respondents on alcohol and drug abuse					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
-0.192		146	0.02		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
10.889		4	0.028		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	957.357	2	478.679	10.371	.000
Within Groups	6600.205	143	46.155		
Total	7557.562	145			

On the correlation between respondents' education level on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a weak positive linear relationship between respondents' education level on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in respondents' education level there is a decrease in alcohol and drug abuse among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of respondents' education level is (r=-0.192, p= 0.020) The p-value for respondents' education level is less than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is no significant relationship between respondents' education level on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. On Chi square test of association between respondents' education level on alcohol and drug abuse, there is no significant association between respondents' education level on alcohol and drug abuse among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 10.889$, df = 4, $p = 0.028$) Since the p-value for respondents' education level is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to alcohol and drug abuse. We can see that the significance value is (F= 1.771, df = (3, 144), p = 0.155). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of alcohol and drug abuse between the different respondent's education levels.

4.6.4.4 Relationship between family socio economic status and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

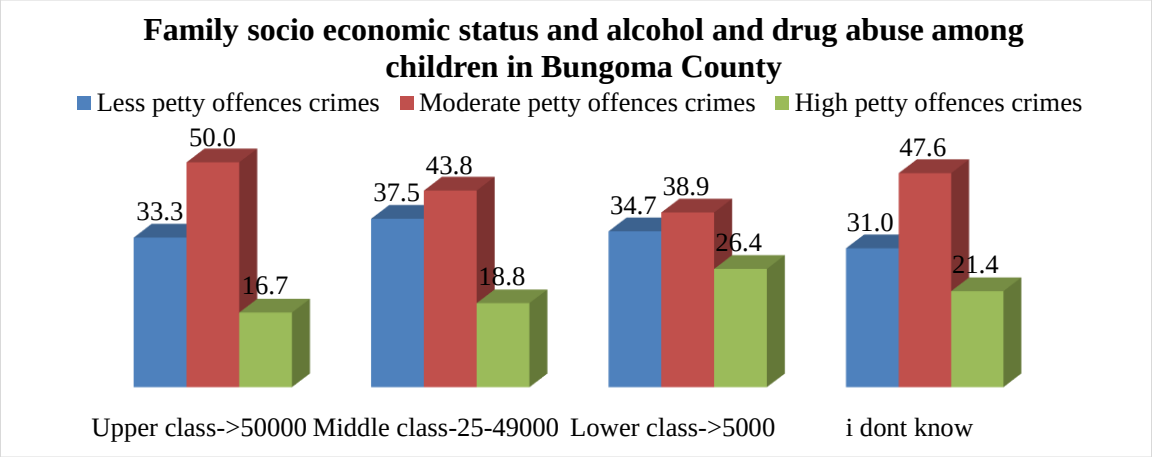

Figure 39: A figure on the relationship between family socio economic status and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Table 57: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between family socio economic status and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics				
	Upper class->50000	Middle class-25-49000	Lower class->5000	I don't know
N	12	16	72	42
Mean	1.83	1.81	1.92	1.90
Mode	2	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.718	.750	.783	.726
Skewness	.262	.334	.149	.148

On the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuses in terms of family socio economic status, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles from all the class have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuses are skewed towards the right (positively skewed).

50% of the juvenile delinquents from upper class were found to moderately commit alcohol and drug abuses which is also seen on a mean of 1.83 and a standard deviation of 0.718. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. 43.8% of the juvenile delinquents from middle class have been found that a majority were found to have moderately commit alcohol and drug abuses which is also seen on a mean of 1.81 and a standard deviation of 0.750. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. 38.9% of the juvenile delinquents from lower class were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses which is also seen on a mean of 1.92 and a standard deviation of 0.783. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. Finally, 47.6% of the juvenile delinquents who could not tell an income of their families'

have been found that a majority were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses which is also seen on a mean of 1.90 and a standard deviation of 0.726. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses.

Table 58: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between family socio economic status and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Family socio economic status on alcohol and drug abuse					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
0.057		143	0.497		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
4.761		8	0.783		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	110.006	4	27.501	.529	.715
Within Groups	7180.973	138	52.036		
Total	7290.979	142			

On the correlation between family socio economic status on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a weak positive linear relationship between family socio economic status on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in family socio economic status there is an increase in alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of family socio economic status is ($r=0.057$, $p= 0.497$) The p-value for family socio economic status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

and conclude that there is a significant relationship between family socio economic status on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between family socio economic status on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a significant association between family socio economic status on alcohol and drug abuse among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 4.761$, df = 8, $p = 0.783$) Since the p-value for family socio economic status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to alcohol and drug abuse. We can see that the significance value is (F= 0.529, df = (4, 142), p = 0.715). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of alcohol and drug abuse between the different family socio economic statuses.

4.6.4.5 Relationship between parent's marital status and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

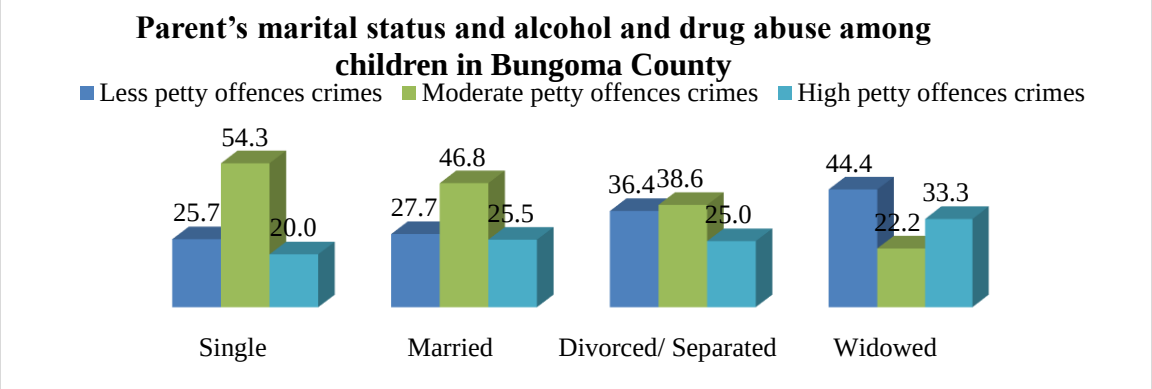

Figure 40: A figure on the relationship between parent's marital status and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Table 59: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between parent's marital status and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics				
	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed
N	35	47	44	18
Mean	1.94	1.98	1.89	1.89
Mode	2	2	2	1
Std. Deviation	.684	.737	.784	.900
Skewness	.071	.034	.206	.237

On the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuses by juveniles parents' marital status, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles parents from all the statuses have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuses are skewed towards the right (positively skewed).

Juvenile delinquents from single parents have been found that a majority 54.3% were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses which is also seen on a mean of 1.94 and a standard deviation of 0.684. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. 46.8 % of the Juvenile delinquents from married parents had committed alcohol and drug abuse moderately which is also seen on a mean of 1.98 and a standard deviation of 0.737. This corresponds to approximately 2 on a scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. For Juvenile delinquents from divorced/separated parents, a majority 38.6 % were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug

abuses which is also seen on a mean of 1.89 and a standard deviation of 0.784. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuses. Finally, For Juvenile delinquents with widowed parents have been found that a majority 44.4% had lowly committed alcohol and drug abuses which are also seen on a mean of 1.89 and a standard deviation of 0.900. This corresponds to approximately 1 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have lowly committed alcohol and drug abuses. This is also ascertained by a mode of 1 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have lowly committed alcohol and drug abuses.

Table 60: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between parent's marital status and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Parents marital Status on alcohol and drug abuse					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
-0.058		145	0.485		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
7.994		8	0.434		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	97.298	4	24.324	.471	.757
Within Groups	7237.365	140	51.695		
Total	7334.662	144			

On the correlation between parents education level on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a weak positive linear relationship between parents education level on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase

in parents education level there is an increase in alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of parents education level is (r=0.094, p= 0.267) The p-value for parents education level is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between parents education level on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between parents education level on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a significant association between parents education level on alcohol and drug abuse among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 11.930$, df = 8, $p = 0.290$) Since the p-value for parents education level is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to alcohol and drug abuse. We can see that the significance value is ($F= 1.443$, df = (5, 135), $p = 0.213$). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of alcohol and drug abuse between the different parents education level.

4.6.4.5 Relationship between parents education level and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

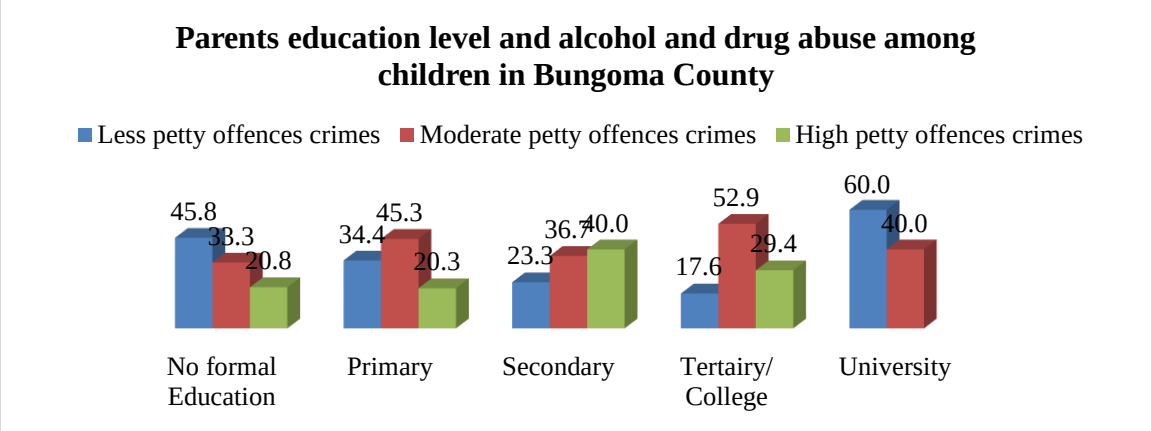

Figure 41: A figure on the relationship between parents education level and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Table 61: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between parent's education level and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics					
	No formal Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary/ College	University
N	24	64	30	17	5
Mean	1.75	1.86	2.17	2.12	1.40
Mode	1	2	3	2	1
Std. Deviation	.794	.732	.791	.697	.548
Skewness	.497	.226	-.315	-.161	.609

On the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse and violence by juveniles parents' education level the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles with secondary and college/ tertiary have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed) whereas for juveniles parents between who have education level of no education, university and secondary have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse are skewed towards the right (positively skewed).

45.8% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with no formal education were found to have lowly committed alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 1.75 and a standard deviation of 0.794. This corresponds to approximately 1 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have lowly committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 1 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have lowly committed alcohol and drug abuse. 45.3% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with primary education were found to moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse and violence which is also seen on a mean of 1.86 and a standard deviation of 0.732. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. 40% of the juvenile delinquents have parents with secondary education were found to have highly committed alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 2.17 and a standard deviation of 0.791. This corresponds to approximately 3 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have highly committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 3 implying that majority of the respondents were found to highly committed alcohol and drug abuse. 52.9% of the juvenile delinquents have parents with college/tertiary education were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 2.12 and a standard deviation of 0.697. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of

the respondents were found to moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. Finally, 60% of the juvenile delinquents having parents with university education were found to have lowly committed alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 1.40 and a standard deviation of 0.548. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have lowly committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have lowly committed alcohol and drug abuse.

Table 62: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between parent's education level and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Parents education level on alcohol and drug abuse					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
0.094		141	0.267		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
11.93		10	0.29		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	366.201	5	73.240	1.443	.213
Within Groups	6850.749	135	50.746		
Total	7216.950	140			

On the correlation between parents marital status on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a weak negative linear relationship between parents marital status on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in parents marital status there is a decrease in alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of parents marital status is ($r=-0.058$, $p= 0.485$) The p-value for parents marital status is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a

significant relationship between parents marital status on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between parents marital status on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a significant association between parents marital status on alcohol and drug abuse among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. (χ^2 = 7.944, df = 10, p = 0.434) Since the p-value for parents marital status is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to alcohol and drug abuse. We can see that the significance value is (F= 0.471, df = (4, 140), p = 0.757). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of alcohol and drug abuse between the different parents marital status.

4.6.4.6 Relationship between Number of children and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

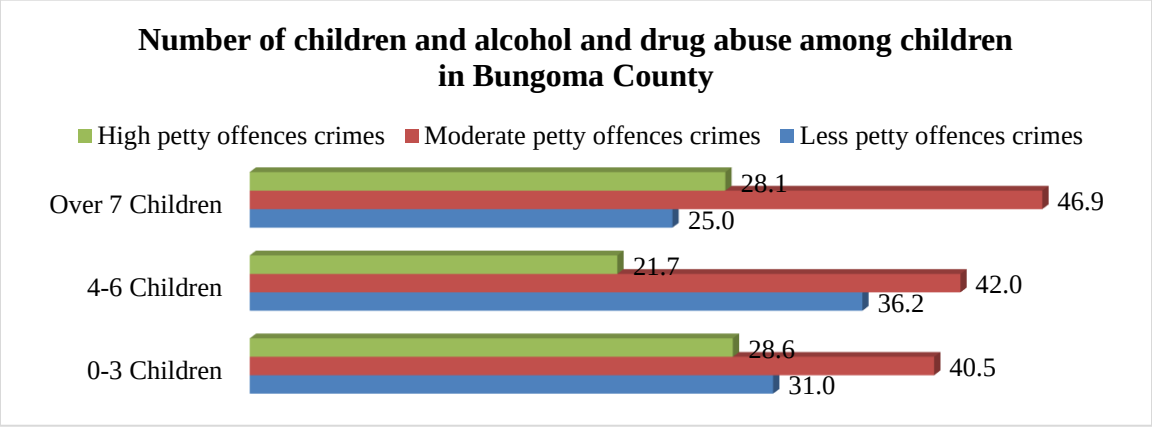

Figure 42: A figure on the relationship between Number of children and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Table 63: A table on descriptive statistics on the relationship between Number of children and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Descriptive Statistics			
	0-3 Children	4-6 Children	Over 7 Children
N	42	69	32
Mean	1.98	1.86	2.03
Mode	2	2	2
Std. Deviation	.780	.753	.740
Skewness	.042	.247	-.050

On the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse in terms of number of children, the coefficient of Skewness of juveniles from families with over 7 children have negative coefficients implying that the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse are skewed towards the left (negatively skewed) whereas those with less than 6 children have positive coefficients implying that the distribution of the alcohol and drug abuse are skewed towards the right (positively skewed)

46.9% of the juvenile delinquents from families with over 7 siblings were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 2.03 and a standard deviation of 0.740. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. 42% of the juvenile delinquents from families with between 4 and 6 siblings were found to have moderately commit alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 1.86 and a standard deviation of 0.753. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to

have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. Finally, 40.5% of the juvenile delinquents from families with less than 3 siblings were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse which is also seen on a mean of 1.98 and a standard deviation of 0.780. This corresponds to approximately 2 on the scale implying that most of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse. This is also ascertained by a mode of 2 implying that majority of the respondents were found to have moderately committed alcohol and drug abuse.

Table 64: A table on correlation, chi-square and ANOVA test on the relationship between Number of children and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County

Number of children on alcohol and drug abuse					
Pearson Correlation		N	Sig. (2-tailed)		
-0.006		145	0.947		
Chi-Square Tests					
Pearson Chi-Square		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
2.421		6	0.877		
ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	123.882	3	41.294	.807	.492
Within Groups	7210.781	141	51.140		
Total	7334.662	144			

On the correlation between number of children on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a weak negative linear relationship between number of children on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. This means that for every increase in number of children there is an decrease in alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County since the correlation coefficient of number of children is ($r=-0.006$, $p= 0.947$) The p-value for number of children is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant

relationship between number of children on alcohol and drug abuse among juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County.

On Chi square test of association between number of children on alcohol and drug abuse, there is a significant association between number of children on alcohol and drug abuse among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. ($\chi^2 = 2.421$, df = 6, $p = 0.877$) Since the p-value for number of children is greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and hence we do not reject the null hypothesis

ANOVA output above tests whether there is a significant difference statistically between the group means in regards to alcohol and drug abuse. We can see that the significance value is (F= 0.807, df = (3,141), p = 0.492). Which is greater than 0.05. And, therefore, there is no statistical significant difference in the mean of alcohol and drug abuse between the different numbers of children

4.7 Discussion of the major findings

The main aim of this study is to examine the relationship between family socio economic status and juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. The male juvenile delinquents were the most susceptible gender to crime where most of them were below 12 years of age. Similarly, in terms of education level, a greater proportion of the juvenile delinquents had attained a highest education level of primary.

Due to the lowest level of education attained by the juvenile delinquents' parents (primary), most of them were unemployed and could afford to make an in income below Kshs 5, 000 a month which automatically ranks them as low class. Despite of these, the juvenile delinquents had both parents who were still married and had an average of between 4 to 8 children.

Peer pressure, depression, media influence, and also home problems were the main indicators that influenced a majority of the juvenile delinquents to commit crimes both in school and at home deemed as the places they committed crimes the most.

On the objective to establish the relationship between family socio economic status on crime and violence among children in Bungoma County, age of the juvenile delinquents was found to have a great influence on the crime and violence. The second greatest influence was contributed by the parents' education level then gender of the respondents, family socio economic status and parents marital status in that order. Juvenile delinquents education level had the smallest influence on crime and violence so is the number of children as the second least contributor to crime and violence among children in Bungoma County. In summary, It was established that age of the juveniles and parents education level were statistically significant in influencing crime and violence among children in Bungoma County.

Family socio-economic status was found to have a great contribution on the alcohol and drug abuse in the bid to examine the relationship between family socio-economic status and alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County. Juvenile delinquents parent's education level also contributed to alcohol and drug abuse but not as much as the family socio-economic status. Among other contributors were age of the respondents and number of children respectively, whereas juvenile delinquents education level had the least contribution on alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County. The other least contributors were gender of the respondents and marital status of the parents respectively. However, only juvenile delinquent's education level were found to be

statistically significant in influencing alcohol and drug abuse among children in Bungoma County.

The third objective was to assess the relationship between family socio economic status and anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County. The greatest contributors to anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County was Parents marital status and juvenile delinquents education level following that order. The least contributors to anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County were juvenile delinquents age, parent's education level, family socio economic status, gender of the respondents and number of children respectively. Only parent's education level and age of the respondent were found to be statistically significant in influencing anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County.

Finally in assessing the impact of family socio-economic status on petty offences among children in Bungoma County, marital status of parents was found to have a great influence on the petty offences. The second most influencer to petty offences was gender and juvenile delinquents education level systematically. On the least influencers of petty offences was juvenile delinquents age, family socio economic status, parent's education level and the number of children sequentially. On finalizing, only parent's education level and age of the respondent were found to be statistically significant in influencing petty offences among children in Bungoma County.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter describes key study findings derived from the analyses and discussions on the interaction between demographic characteristics and the crime and violence, petty offences, alcohol and drug abuse and finally antisocial behaviour in Bungoma County, Kenya. The chapter reiterates the research problem, explains the meaning of the findings, and relates of the findings to similar studies, limitations, conclusion as well as some policy recommendations and suggestions for further research considerations.

5.2 Summary of the major findings

5.2.1 Summary

The study aims to examine the relationship between family socio economic status and juvenile delinquency in, Bungoma County. The research was motivated by the fact that there is limited research on the juvenile delinquents especially in Bungoma County as per the 2016 economic survey, due to their higher vulnerability/susceptibility to crime owing to their young age and the rising cases of crime by the juvenile delinquents. Further most of the studies focus on some institutions rather than the whole population both in the institutions and those not in the institutions. Socio-economic status was chosen because socio economic instability is often linked to persistent unemployment and low incomes among the young, which can increase the likelihood of the juvenile delinquents being involved in criminal activity. Various observations indicate that most of the youth are in

crime because of poverty, which drove them into criminal acts for survival as seen in a study by (Prior & Paris, 2005).

Chapter one provides a background to the study and builds a case for the research study in terms of the criminality and the attributes which are crime and violence, petty offences, antisocial behaviour and finally alcohol and drug abuse.

This is followed by chapter two which provides an in-depth literature review on the empirical literature including the related studies on the relationship between demographic information and alcohol and drug abuse, relationship between demographic information and crime and violence, relationship between demographic information and petty offences and finally relationship between demographic information and antisocial behaviour. The chapter then progresses to discuss the theoretical framework and finally the conceptual framework.

Chapter three outlines the research methodology that is the research design, sample size, data collection and data analysis whereas Chapter four presents the results and discussions on demographic characteristics, attributes of crime (crime and violence, petty offences, antisocial behaviour and alcohol and drug abuse. Finally, the study concludes with Chapter five, which presents the conclusions and recommendations.

The validity and reliability of a study critics and approves the methodology and the findings of any given study. There in our study, it is indicated that the target population was only limited to juvenile delinquents found in Bungoma County which could breed some level of biasness especially those found within the correctional facilities as they could have been influenced by those from other parts of the country. On the data collection process, the juvenile delinquents had a low education level translating to a low literacy level urging the

need to translate the questionnaire while administering it. Translation of the questionnaire at times distorts the intended meaning and thus compromise the objectives intended, however, care was taken to ensure this does not happen. Finally, on sampling, the process of snowballing was time consuming and costly as there was difficulty in locating the respondents as some parents were reluctant to give information about the whereabouts of their children for fear of being taken back to the institutions. Similarly, there was limited statistics or records.

The findings from this research are in support of Brown`s (2008) findings which state that criminologists relate young age with more crime, and at the same time age and related information has been used to increase penalties for youth crime. But it contradicts some other researches as a research carried out by Foy et al. (2012) indicated that trauma, as consequences of delinquent behavior, has an effective role in increasing antisocial behavior in girls than in boys.

5.2.2 Major Findings

The demographic information of the study shows that most of the respondents were above 16 years of age. Similarly, greater number of the respondents had attained a highest education of primary and many of the juvenile delinquents were males. When it comes to parent's demographic information, most of the parents were married but unemployed. In terms of socio economic status majority of the parents were also from low income that was below Kshs 5,000 a month. According to the respondents, many of the parents had attained primary level of education and those who had between 4 to 6 children were the majority.

Peer pressure, depression, media influence, and also home problems were the main indicators that influenced a majority of the juvenile delinquents to commit crimes both in school and at home deemed as the places they committed crimes the most.

As the Male juvenile delinquents increase the crime and violence and petty offences increases but as for antisocial behavior and alcohol and drug abuse, the more the male juvenile delinquents, the less the antisocial behavior and alcohol and drug abuse in Bungoma County. Increasing age of the juvenile delinquents was associated with decreased petty offences and antisocial behavior but a decrease crime and violence and alcohol and drug abuse in Bungoma County. In the increase of the education level of the juvenile delinquents there is a decrease it the crime and violence, petty offences, antisocial behavior and then alcohol and drug abuse in Bungoma County. For the crime and violence, petty offences, as the family social economic status increases, there is a decrease in crime and violence, petty offences but an increase in antisocial behavior and alcohol and drug abuse in Bungoma County. As the marital status of the parents to the juvenile delinquents increases there is an increase it the crime and violence, petty offences, antisocial behavior whereas there is a decrease in the alcohol and drug abuse in Bungoma County. In the increase of the juvenile delinquents parent's education level, there is an increase it the crime and violence and alcohol and drug abuse but there is a decrease in the petty offences and antisocial behavior in Bungoma County. Finally as the total number of children increases in a family there is a decrease in the crime and violence, antisocial behavior and alcohol and drug abuse.

As all tests (chi-square, Pearson correlation and ANOVA) for the relationship between age and antisocial behavior among the children in Bungoma County and the relationship between education level among the juvenile delinquents and alcohol and drug abuse among the children in Bungoma County had significant results.

5.3 Similar findings and relation to our findings

According to Brown, 2008, Criminologists have long associated young age with more crime, and at the same time age and related information has been used to increase penalties for youth crime and redirect the juvenile justice system towards a more punitive orientation which is in agreement with our study.

In our study, which shows that the less the age the more the crimes committed by juveniles, conforms to a study by Letourneau et al. (2013) which suggest that age impact leads to decreasing environmental factors on antisocial behavior as shown in behavioral genetics research.

One in five detained youths in Putnins's (2001) South Australian study reported that young offenders had a problem with substance abuse; however, Juvenile detention does not appear to assist young people in breaking habits of drug abuse. This study out comes are also in conformity with this research which finds that as the age increases, there is an increase in alcohol and drug abuse.

The study by Wu et‟ al (1998) found that an increase in age of participants attracted increase in the rate of delinquency contradicting our study that says that as the age increases, there is a decrease in the petty offences.

Several studies have suggested that variations in female and male crime are explained by female having a more interpersonal and relational focus with continued participation with close friends, school and family throughout adolescence (Alarid, Burton, and Cullen, 2000; Steffens Meier and Allan, 1996: 473, 476; Uggen and Kruttschnitt, 1998: 342) in support of our research.

In contradiction to our study is a research carried out by Foy et al. (2012) which indicated that trauma, as a consequence of delinquent behavior, has an effective role in increasing of antisocial behavior in girls than in boys.

In agreement with our study, a study in South Australia, the main sex differences in drug use patterns were that female adolescent detainees were more likely than the males to report using most classes of substances, particularly narcotics, inhalants and stimulants, and injecting drugs (Putnins 2001).

Bingham et al (2006) generally observed that male had greater numbers of offence than female which has the same findings as our findings

A negative family characteristic such as poor parental supervision of children is often studied as a risk factor for future delinquency or crime, and children who come from such homes are believed to be at greater risk or are more likely to commit offenses than children who do not. (Derzon, 2005) while in our study there is a negative relationship between family background and crime implying an increase in family background there is an decrease in crime thus in support

The study agrees with our study as it suggest that the most extensive research on the concentration of offending in families was carried out in the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development, Arrests of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts,

grandfathers, and grandmothers all predicted the boy's own delinquency (Farrington et al., 2001).

Parental substance abuse, criminal conduct, and incarceration are associated with early emergence of adolescent substance abuse (Sommers & Baskin, 1991) which is contradicting to our findings

Some research reports that are in support of our research have shown that a large percentage of all juvenile delinquents come from homes that lacked normal parental love and care. Attention, love and warmth go a long way in assisting the child's emotional development and adjustment (Odebumi 2007)

Some research has shown that children from families with four or more children have and increased chance of offending (Wasserman and Seracini, 2001 but this is on the contrast with our study.

In summary most of the studies above conform to our findings.

5.4 Importance of the findings

The importance of the results of this study will provide useful background information to the future researcher in juvenile delinquency and children department program in Kenya. It is hoped that the study will also provide knowledge on the family structure and children deviate behaviors patterns. The information obtain will also be used by the policy-makers such as government, non-governmental bodies dealing with destitute children and nongovernmental organizations ,local community, police department, social welfare, education institution.

Similarly, this study will give theoretical contribution to knowledge in the following areas; social psychology, children development officers, community psychologist on generation of new methods of study and finally resolution to the problem of juvenile delinquency.

5.5 Limitations of the study

Study population was vast and scattered making it difficult to trace some of the respondents for data to be collected on time. Among the non-institutionalized juvenile delinquents, it was challenging to locate the respondents as some parents were reluctant in voluntary giving the information about the whereabouts of their children for fear of being taken back to the institutions but this challenge was tackle through the help of the local administrators who helped in convincing the parents of the aim of the study as being just for academic purposes.

5.6 Suggestions for further research

The study was conducted on juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County only. To enhance the study, a comprehensive study can be conducted to find the crimes among the juvenile delinquents in Kenya. This study can be extended to other relevant sectors; social psychology, children development officers, community psychologist on generation of new methods of study and finally resolution to the problem of juvenile delinquency

5.7 Conclusion

The male juvenile delinquents were the most susceptible gender to crime where most of them were below 12 years of age. A greater proportion of the juvenile delinquents had attained a highest education level of primary.

"Respondent m: Children when taken to Borstal institution when they come back, they are worse as they have copied other behaviors from the rest of offenders"

"Respondent s; Approved school makes the children become hard criminal as these kids start committing crime as early as 5years"

Peer pressure, depression, media influence, and also home problems were the main indicators that influenced a majority of the juvenile delinquents to commit crimes. Both in school and at home are deemed as the places juvenile delinquents committed the crimes the most.

In the increase of the education level of the juvenile delinquents there is a decrease it the crime and violence, petty offences, antisocial behavior and then alcohol and drug abuse in Bungoma County. For the crime and violence, petty offences, as the family social economic status increases, there is a decrease in crime and violence, petty offences but an increase in antisocial behavior and alcohol and drug abuse in Bungoma County.

As the number of the separated/divorced parents to the juvenile delinquents increases there is a probable increase in the crime and violence, petty offences and antisocial behavior whereas there is less prevalence in the alcohol and drug abuse among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. In families where parents had a higher level of education, there is a high prevalence of crime and violence and alcohol and drug abuse but there is a low prevalence in petty offences and antisocial behavior among the juvenile delinquents in Bungoma County. Finally as the total number of children increases in a family there is a decrease in the crime and violence, antisocial behaviour and alcohol and drug abuse.

Age of the juveniles and parents education level was statistically significant in influencing crime and violence among children in Bungoma County. Only juvenile delinquent's education level was found to be statistically significant in influencing alcohol and drug

abuse among children in Bungoma County. The parent's education level and age of the respondent were found to be statistically significant in influencing anti-social behavior among children in Bungoma County. Finally, only parent's education level and age of the respondent were found to be statistically significant in influencing petty offences among children in Bungoma County.

5.8 Recommendation

Arising from this research, the researcher makes the following recommendations that would contribute towards further research as well as formulations of interventions to deal with juvenile delinquents.

1. Undertake Economic Empowerment of families through community development activities which would in turn enable families to meet their obligations thereby enhancing livelihoods.
2. Encourage the parents to undertake education at various stages of their lives that help community by increasing their literacy levels and thus promote a peaceful coexistence.
3. Make education accessible and compulsory to all the children as enshrined in the constitution as one of the basic rights of a child for them to improve their literacy level which help reduce their involvement in crime.
4. Encourage parents to adopt suitable parenting styles that are conducive to the reduction of juvenile delinquency.
5. Government through its agencies such as children officers, probation officers etc. and non-governmental organizations should design interventions in order to address the existing delinquents particularly those not in the correctional facilities.

6. Implement the programs on family therapy that adopts a multidimensional approach that combines parental training, youth training and family dynamic improvement which are essential in improving communication and interaction between parents and children and also enrich parental practices to better resolve problems that arise.
7. Reinforcing crime interventions within the community to help curb the juvenile delinquents

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire to Examine the Relationship between Family Socio-Economic Status and Juvenile Delinquency in Bungoma County

INFORMED CONSENT

Hallo, My name is…….....I am part from the University of Nairobi carrying out a study "family socio- economic status and juvenile delinquency in Bungoma County. You are among those randomly selected for this exercise. I would like to ask you some few questions concerning you. This interview usually takes 10 to 15 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept confidential and will not be shared with anyone and will only be used for academic purposes only.

Instructions: Please tick or fill Gaps where appropriate

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

QUESTION	**RESPONSE**
SERIAL NUMBER	
DATE OF INTERVIEW [DD/MM/YYYY]	
TYPE OF THE JUVENILES.	☐ INSTITUTIONALIZED ☐ NON- INSTITUTIONALIZED
IF INSTITUTIONALISED WHICH INSTITUTION	☐ APPROVED SCHOOL ☐ BORSTAL
A) NAME OF THE INSTITUTION	
IF NON- INSTITUTIONALISED DIVISION NAME	
A) LOCATION NAME	
FOR BOTH INSTITUTIONALIZED AND NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED, WHERE IS YOUR HOMETOWN OR PLACE OF PERMANENT RESIDENCY?	

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

	QUESTION	**RESPONSE**
1	Gender	☐Male ☐Female
2	Age	☐Below 12 Years ☐13 -15 years ☐16 – 18 Years
3	Highest level of education attained	☐No formal education ☐Primary education ☐Secondary education ☐Tertiary/college education ☐University Education ☐Others (Specify)…….
4	Family Background?	☐Single parents ☐Both parents ☐Divorced ☐Others (specify)……
5	What is the relationship like between you and your guardian?	☐ Positive and open (meaning you feel comfortable talking to your guardian about anything) ☐ Positive but not very open ☐ Somewhat positive and somewhat open ☐ Negative relationship and not open at all
a)	Do you ever experience violence in your home?	☐Yes

		☐No
b)	IF YES, How often do you ever experience violence in your home?	☐Frequently ☐Always ☐Never ☐Rarely
c)	IF YES, what type of violence?	
6	What is your family's economic background?	☐ Upper class ☐Middle class ☐Working class ☐Lower class ☐I do not know ☐Not applicable
7	What influenced on you to commit crime?	☐ Peer pressure ☐ Media i.e. radio or TVs ☐ Technology ☐ Other (Specify)……
8	Were there any efforts made by your parents/guardians, community to make you avoid involving in crimes?	Parents/guardians …… ……..... ..... Community …… ……..... .....
9	Have you ever been in any group of gangs?	☐ Yes ☐ No
10	Do you regret to involve in crimes?	☐ Yes ☐ No

SECTION B: PARENTAL INFORMATION

	QUESTION	RESPONSE
11	What is the marital status of your parent/guardians?	☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced/ Separated ☐ widowed
12	Are they employed?	☐ Yes ☐ No
13	If Yes what type of employment	☐ Civil servant ☐ Self-employed ☐ No formal job ☐ Others (specify).....
14	What is education level of your parents/guardians?	☐No formal education ☐Primary education ☐Secondary education ☐Tertiary/college education ☐University Education ☐Others (Specify)…….
15	Number of siblings in your family	

SECTION C: CRIMINALITY

	QUESTION	RESPONSE
16	Have you ever been involved in criminality?	☐ Yes ☐ No
17	Which crime was it?	**Criminality** ☐Murder ☐Subsequent violent behaviours

		☐Substance abuse crime link ☐Detained more than once
18	At what age did you commit your first crime?	☐ 10-12 ☐ 13-15 ☐ 16-18
19	Where did you commit it?	
20	How many times have you been arrested for this crime?	☐ Once ☐ Twice ☐ More than twice
21	How many crimes were you detained for?	☐ One crime ☐ Several crimes
22	Were you convicted from this crime?	☐ Yes ☐ No
23	IF YES Which year?	
24	How many times have you been convicted for this crime?	☐ Once ☐ Twice ☐ More than twice
25	What factors that influenced you to engage into this criminal behaviour?	☐ Peer pressure ☐ Depression ☐ Influence of media ☐ To cope with home problems ☐ To cope with home problems ☐ Because of Rastafarians Beliefs ☐ Others (Specify).....

SECTION D: ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

	QUESTION	RESPONSE
26	Have you ever been involved in the antisocial behavior	☐ Yes ☐ No
27	What which antisocial behavior did you commit?	**Antisocial behaviour** ☐Aggressive/bullying ☐High rate of antisocial behavior ☐Early onset ☐Maintain rather than revert ☐Engage in a range of behavior ☐Hyperactivity
28	At what age did you commit your first crime?	☐ 10-12 ☐ 13-15 ☐ 16-18
29	Where did you commit it?	
30	How many times have you been arrested for this crime?	☐ Once ☐ Twice ☐ More than twice
31	How many crimes were you detained for?	☐ One crime ☐ Several crimes
32	Were you convicted from this crime?	☐ Yes ☐ No
33	IF YES Which year?	
34	How many times have you been convicted for this crime?	☐ Once ☐ Twice ☐ More than twice

35	What factors that influenced you to engage into this criminal behaviour?	☐ Peer pressure ☐ Depression ☐ Influence of media ☐ To cope with home problems ☐ To cope with home problems ☐ Because of Rastafarians Beliefs ☐ Others (Specify).....

SECTION E: ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

	QUESTION	**RESPONSE**
36	Have you ever been involved in alcohol and drug abuse crime?	☐ Yes ☐ No
37	What crimes/offences did you commit?	**Alcohol and drug abuse** ☐ Heavy drinkers ☐ Early onset ☐ Drink both alcohol and abuse drug ☐ Drinking and offending
38	At what age did you commit your first crime?	☐ 10-12 ☐ 13-15 ☐ 16-18
39	Where did you commit it?	
40	How many times have you been arrested for this crime?	☐ Once ☐ Twice ☐ More than twice
41	How many crimes were you detained for?	☐ One crime ☐ Several crimes
42	Were you convicted from this crime?	☐ Yes ☐ No
43	IF YES Which year?	

44	How many times have you been convicted for this crime?	☐ Once ☐ Twice ☐ More than twice
45	What factors that influenced you to engage into this criminal behaviour?	☐ Peer pressure ☐ Depression ☐ Influence of media ☐ To cope with home problems ☐ To cope with home problems ☐ Because of Rastafarians Beliefs ☐ Others (Specify).....

SECTION F: PETTY OFFENCES

	QUESTION	**RESPONSE**
46	Have you ever been involved in petty offences crime?	☐ Yes ☐ No
47	What crimes/offences did you commit?	**Petty Offences** ☐Bullying ☐Stealing ☐Abusive
48	At what age did you commit your first crime?	☐ 10-12 ☐ 13-15 ☐ 16-18
49	Where did you commit it?	
50	How many times have you been arrested for this crime?	☐ Once ☐ Twice ☐ More than twice
51	How many crimes were you detained for?	☐ One crime ☐ Several crimes
52	Were you convicted from this crime?	☐ Yes ☐ No

53	IF YES Which year?	
54	How many times have you been convicted for this crime?	☐ Once ☐ Twice ☐ More than twice
55	What factors that influenced you to engage into criminal behaviour?	☐ Peer pressure ☐ Depression ☐ Influence of media ☐ To cope with home problems ☐ To cope with home problems ☐ Because of Rastafarians Beliefs ☐ Others (Specify).....

COMMENTS

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_____END_____

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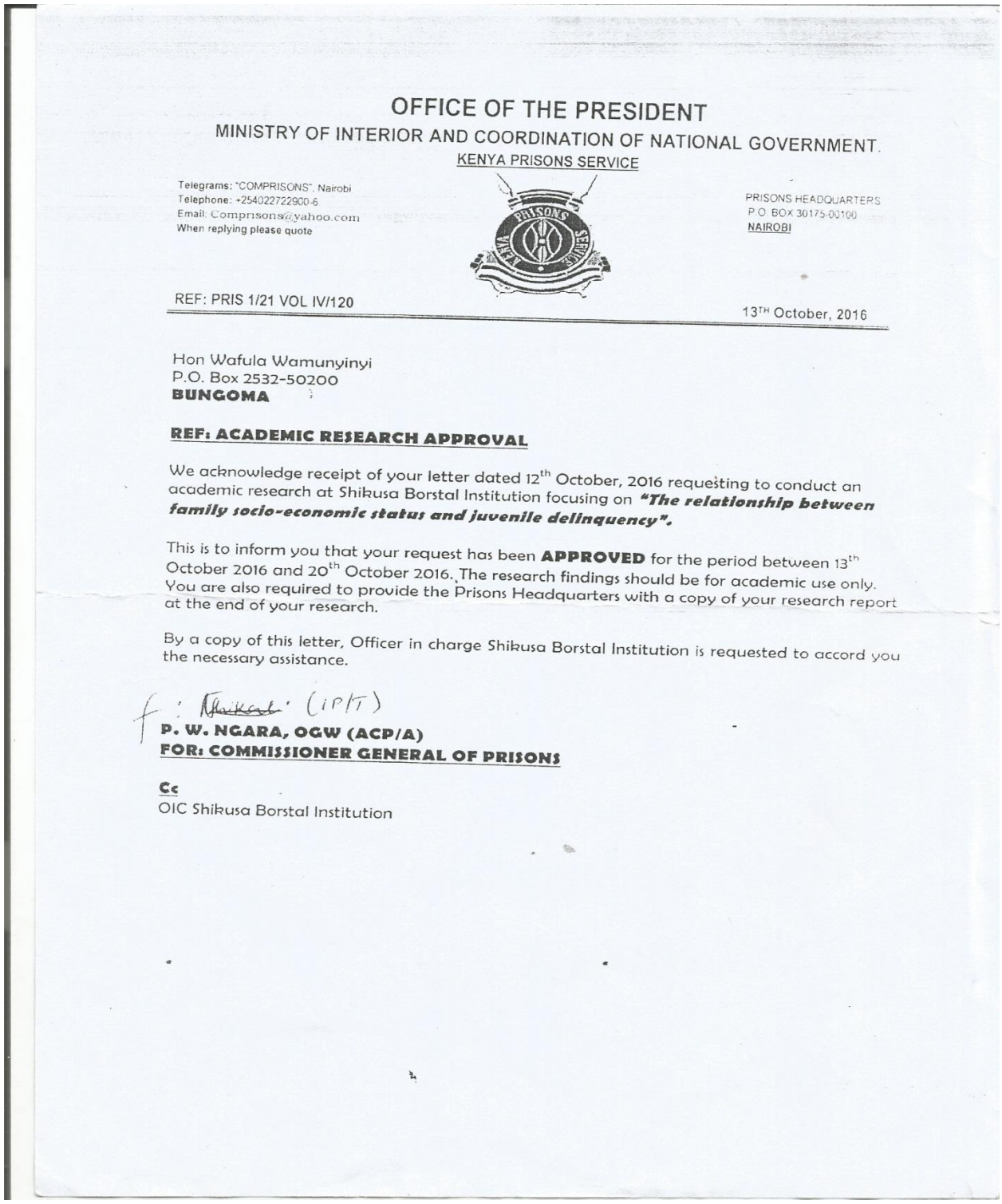
Appendix II: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guide

a) How is the situation of juvenile crime in Bungoma County?
b) Do you have special skills to deal with juvenile delinquencies and crimes?
c) Have you ever dealt with juvenile delinquencies and crimes or juvenile offenders in your career? If Yes how?
d) How is it different from those committed by youth and adults?
e) Is the handling of juvenile offenders different from that of adults? If Yes, How?
f) What kind of challenges do you face in handling juvenile offenders?
g) What do you think are the main causes of for juvenile crimes?
h) According to your records at what age juvenile start committing crimes?
i) What is situation of juvenile crimes in the County today compared to ten years ago? Is it increasing or decreasing and why do you think so?
j) Which types of crimes are mostly committed by juveniles in Bungoma County?
k) Which control measure do you use to address the situation of juvenile crimes?
l) How dynamic is the juvenile crime comparing to other years?
m) How is the situation of juvenile delinquency and crimes in Bungoma County compared to the neighboring Counties?
n) What do you think is to be done by the stakeholders to prevent more juvenile delinquencies and crimes?

Appendix III: Authorization letter from prisons



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND COORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
KENYA PRISONS SERVICE

Telegrams: "COMPRISONS", Nairobi
Telephone: +254022722900-6
Email: Comprisons@yahoo.com
When replying please quote

PRISONS HEADQUARTERS
P.O. BOX 30175-00100
NAIROBI

REF: PRIS 1/21 VOL IV/120

13TH October, 2016

Hon Wafula Wamunyinyi
P.O. Box 2532-50200
BUNGOMA

REF: ACADEMIC RESEARCH APPROVAL

We acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 12th October, 2016 requesting to conduct an academic research at Shikusa Borstal Institution focusing on ***"The relationship between family socio-economic status and juvenile delinquency"***.

This is to inform you that your request has been **APPROVED** for the period between 13th October 2016 and 20th October 2016. The research findings should be for academic use only. You are also required to provide the Prisons Headquarters with a copy of your research report at the end of your research.

By a copy of this letter, Officer in charge Shikusa Borstal Institution is requested to accord you the necessary assistance.

f: ~~Shikusa~~ (IPIT)
P. W. NGARA, OGW (ACP/A)
FOR: COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF PRISONS

Cc
OIC Shikusa Borstal Institution

Appendix IV: Authorization letter from Nacosti

NACOSTI

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No. **NACOSTI/P/16/96762/14254**

Date: **9th November, 2016**

Athanas Misiko Wamunyinyi
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on ***"The relationship between family socio economic status and juvenile delinquency in Bungoma County the relationship between family socio economic status and juvenile delinquency in Bungoma County,"*** I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Bungoma and Kakamega Counties** for the period ending **8th November, 2017.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioners and the County Directors of Education, Bungoma and Kakamega Counties** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.

DR. M. K. RUGUTT, PhD, HSC.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Bungoma County.

The County Director of Education
Bungoma County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO 9001:2008 Certified

Appendix V: Authorization letter from University of Nairobi

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

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

P.O. BOX 30197
NAIROBI
KENYA

October 6, 2016

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: WAFULA WAMUNYINYI – C50/73849/2014

Wafula Wamunyinyi is a student in the Department of Psychology studying Community Psychology Masters programme at the University of Nairobi. He is doing a project on ***"The Relationship between Family Socioeconomic status and Juvenile Delinquency in Bungoma County".*** The requirement of this course is that the student must conduct research project in the field and write a thesis.

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

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

Yours Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

Dr. Luke Odiemo
Chairman,
Department of Psychology