

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY VIOLENCE AND JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY: A CASE OF GIRLS AT KIRIGITI REHABILITATION AND
TRAINING CENTRE, KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA**

EMMANUEL GITONGA GICHARU

DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN MARRIAGE AND FAMILY THERAPY

PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

JUNE, 2023

Declaration

Declaration by the Student

This dissertation is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University or for any other award.

Signature.....

Date

EMMANUEL GITONGA GICHARU PMFT/14722/0/19

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Approval by the Supervisors

This dissertation has been submitted for examination with our approval as University Supervisors.

Signature.....

Date

DR. PERMINUS GITHUI

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TAITA TAVETA UNIVERSITY

Signature.....

Date

DR. AMOS KEYA ALUMADA

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Table of Contents

Declaration.....	ii
Table of Contents	iii
Dedication	vii
Acknowledgements.....	viii
Abstract.....	x
List of Tables	xi
List of Figures.....	xii
Abbreviations and Acronyms	xiii
Operational Definitions of Terms.....	xiv
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Introduction.....	1
Background to the Study.....	1
Statement of the Problem.....	5
Purpose of the Study	6
Research Objectives	6
Research Hypothesis	7
Justification of the Study.....	7
Significance of the Study	8
Scope of the Study	8
Limitations of the Study.....	9
Delimitations of the Study	10
Assumptions of the Study	11
Chapter Summary	12
Chapter 2: Literature Review	13
Introduction.....	13
Overview of Juvenile Delinquency	13
Prevalence of Family Violence Among Delinquent Girls	15
Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls	20
Relationship Between Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency	23
Psychological Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls	24
Quality of Parent-child Emotional Relationship	25

Consequences of Girl's Maltreatment.....	26
Sexual Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls	27
Subsequent Sexual Offending.....	27
Intervention Strategies to Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls	29
Spiritual Intervention Strategies for Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls	29
Intervention Strategies: Enhancing Family Cohesion.....	32
Cognitive Behavioral Group Intervention Strategies.....	36
Theoretical Framework	37
Attachment Theory	38
Conceptual Framework	46
Summary	49
Chapter 3: Research Methodology	51
Introduction.....	51
Research Design.....	51
Target Population.....	53
Sample Size and Sampling Procedures	54
Pupils Questionnaire	55
Managers' Interview Schedule.....	55
Focus Group Discussions with Teachers	56
Piloting of Research Instruments	56
Validity of Research Instruments.....	57
Reliability of the Research Instruments	57
Data Types	57
Data Collection Procedures.....	58
Data Analysis Procedures	58
Quantitative Data	58
Ethical Considerations	61
Summary	62
Chapter 4: Results and Discussion	63
Introduction.....	63
Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.....	65

Age Distribution of the Girl Respondents.....	66
Offences Committed by the Girl Respondents Prior to Commitment to KGRTC.....	67
Parents/Guardians' Marital Status	70
The Occupation of Guardian/Parent of the Juvenile Delinquent	73
Frequency of Visitation of the Juvenile Delinquent by Significant Others	75
Technical Skills Learnt by the Delinquent Girls at KGRTC	78
Prevalence of Family Violence Among Girls at KGRTC.....	78
Prevalence of Physical Abuse Among Girls at KGRTC.....	79
Prevalence of Psychological Abuse Among Girls at KGRTC.....	85
Prevalence of Sexual Abuse Among Girls at KGRTC	90
Comparison of Prevalence of Forms of Child Abuse Experienced by Girls at KGRTC	95
Analysis of Variance on the Prevalence of Forms of Child Abuse Experienced by Girls at KGRTC	97
Relationship Between Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls in KGRTC	100
Rating of Juvenile Delinquency	100
Establishing Linearity Between Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency	105
Ascertaining Normality Among Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Datasets .	106
Related Pairs in the Dataset	108
Determining that there were no Outliers in the Dataset.....	108
Ascertaining the Interval or Ratio Level Measurement	109
Correlation Coefficient Between Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency	109
Relationship Between Psychological Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency	112
Ascertaining Linearity Between Psychological Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency	113
Determining Normality Among Psychological Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency	114
Related Pairs in the Dataset	115
Ascertaining that there were no Outliers in the Dataset.....	115
Ascertaining the Interval or Ratio Level Measurement	116
Pearson Correlation Coefficient Between Psychological Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency	116
Relationship Between Sexual Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls in KGRTC	117
Rating of Juvenile Delinquency	117
Ascertaining Linearity Between the two Sexual Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency	117

Ascertaining Normality Among Sexual Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Datasets....	118
Related Pairs in the Dataset	119
Ascertaining that there were no Outliers in the Dataset.....	119
Ascertaining the Interval or Ratio Level Measurement	120
Correlation Coefficient Between Sexual Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency	120
Regression Analysis Between the Independent and Dependent Variables.....	122
Summary	133
Chapter 5: Summary, Conclusion, and Recommendations	134
Introduction.....	134
Summary of Findings.....	134
Prevalence of Family Violence among Girls in Kenya.....	134
Recommendations	138
Conclusions	140
References	141
Appendices	198
Appendix 1: Map of Kiambu County	198
Appendix 2: Informed Consent Form	199
Appendix 3: Pupils Questionnaire	200
Appendix 4: Managers' Interview Schedule.....	204
Appendix 5: Teachers/Instructors Focus Group Discussion [FGD]	205
Appendix 6: Police Clearance Certificate	206
Appendix 7: Ethical Clearance Certificate.....	207
Appendix 8: Research License.....	207
Appendix 9: Data Collection Authorization at KGRTC	209
Appendix 10: Similarity Index.....	210

Dedication

I devote this dissertation to the Almighty God, my beloved wife, pastor Mary Wanjiru Gitonga, and our two lovely children, David Gicharu Gitonga and Faith Wambui Gitonga, who provided me with unwavering support, love, and patience as I wrote this dissertation.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to my supervisors: Dr. Perminus Githui and Dr. Amos Keya Alumada for offering continuous guidance during the study. Thank you very much for your great understanding, sacrifice, and wise mentorship that you granted me and has brought me this far. I greatly appreciate the contributions of the Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences Professor Margaret Mwenje. I also acknowledge the entire staff in the Department of Psychology, Pan Africa Christian University for their encouragement and support. I extend special gratitude to the members of Blessed Beyond Measure Assembly (BBMA), the church I am privileged to pastor for their prayers.

Finally, I appreciate all those who took part in this research although they have not been mentioned. God Bless you all.

Abstract

Juvenile delinquency, which has partly been attributed to family violence, has been on the increase all over the world. This research sought to find out the relationship between family violence and juvenile delinquency among girls at Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre (KGRTC), Kiambu County, Kenya. The study's objectives were to: find out the prevalence of family violence among girls committed at KGRTC, establish the relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency, examine the relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency, assess the relationship between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency, and identify intervention strategies that can be employed to reduce juvenile delinquency among girls in KGRTC, Kiambu County, Kenya. The study was conceptualized by Attachment Theory. The study used an ex-post facto research design that combined both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The population of the study comprised of 61 girl child offenders, 6 teachers and instructors, 4 children's officers, and one manager all totaling to 72 respondents at KGRTC. The research used a census inquiry that included all the 61 girl delinquents. Purposive sampling was used to select the manager, children's officers, and teachers from the KGRTC. Questionnaires, interview schedules, and focus group discussions (FGDs) were used to collect data for the study. The validity of the tools was established with the assistance of specialists from Pan Africa Christian University, while reliability was determined using Cronbach Coefficient Alpha through data collected in a pilot study that was conducted at the Kamae Girls Borstal Institution. A reliability coefficient of 0.855 was attained which was considered an appropriate threshold. The quantitative data was analyzed by means of inferential and descriptive statistics with the assistance of the computer software, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 26. The qualitative data was analyzed using themes developed from the study's objectives. The study established that psychological abuse was the most prevalent with a global mean score ($\bar{x}=2.78$), followed by sexual abuse with a global mean score ($\bar{x}=2.16$), and the least prevalent was physical abuse with a global mean score ($\bar{x}=2.10$). The study further revealed an existence of a positive correlation between the physical abuse and juvenile delinquency ($r=.647$, $n=58$, $p < .01$); a strong, positive correlation between the psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency variables ($r=.696$, $n=57$, $p < .01$); and a strong, positive correlation between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency ($r=.708$, $n=59$, $p < .01$). The study computed a regression analysis between the dependent and independent variables so as to establish the contribution of every one of the three independent variables (i.e., psychological abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse) on the dependent variable (i.e., juvenile delinquency). It was established that the two independent variables, psychological ($p\text{-value}=.025$) and sexual abuse ($p\text{-value}=.000$) were significant contributors to juvenile delinquency. The implications of this research suggest the need to invest heavily in psychotherapy and treatment of the girls' inner hurts and childhood trauma as well as identifying appropriate methods of parenting for the girl child. These study outcomes imply that Attachment Theory may serve as an effective guiding principle for studying juvenile delinquency. This study identifies areas where difficulties exist with regard to juvenile delinquency among girls and suggests benefits for the treatment of girls from a systemic and multidimensional dimension.

List of Tables

Table 1 Population of the Study	76
Table 2 Brief Data Analysis Summary	81
Table 3 Occupation of Guardian/Parent.....	96
Table 4 Prevalence of Different Forms of Physical Abuse among Girls at KGRTC	80
Table 5 Prevalence of Psychological Abuse among Girls at KGRTC.....	86
Table 6 Prevalence of Different Forms of Sexual Abuse among Girls at KGRTC	91
Table 7 One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of Prevalence of forms of Child Abuse Experienced by Girls at KGRTC	97
Table 8 Post Hoc Tests (Multiple Comparisons) of the Mean Differences of the Prevalence of Forms of Child Abuse Experienced by Girls at KGRTC	99
Table 9 Rating of Juvenile Delinquency	101
Table 10 Pearson Correlation between Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency among Girls in KGRTC	110
Table 11 Correlation between Psychological Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency.....	116
Table 12 Correlation between Sexual Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency	121
Table 13 Model Summary showing Correlation Coefficient R and R squared of Physical Abuse, Psychological Abuse and Sexual Abuse	123
Table 14 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of Physical Abuse, Psychological Abuse, and Sexual Abuse.....	123
Table 15 Coefficients of Physical Abuse, Psychological Abuse, and Sexual Abuse	124

List of Figures

Figure 1 Relationship between Family Violence and Juvenile Delinquency	46
Figure 2 Age of Girl Respondents involved in the Study	66
Figure 3 Offences Committed by the Pupil Respondents	68
Figure 4 Parents' Marital Status.....	70
Figure 5 Visitation by Significant Others	76
Figure 6 Technical Skills Learnt at KGRTC	78
Figure 7 Comparison of Prevalence of Forms of Child Abuse Experienced by Girls at KGRTC	95
Figure 8 Scatter Diagrams between Juvenile Delinquency versus Physical Abuse.....	106
Figure 9 The Histogram of Frequency of Juvenile Delinquency	107
Figure 10 The Histogram of Frequency of Physical Abuse.....	107
Figure 11 The Boxplot of Juvenile Delinquency	108
Figure 12 The Boxplot of Physical Abuse	109
Figure 13 Scatter Diagrams between Juvenile Delinquency versus Psychological Abuse	113
Figure 14 The Histogram of Frequency of Psychological Abuse.....	114
Figure 15 The Boxplot of Psychological Abuse	115
Figure 16 Scatter Diagrams between Juvenile Delinquency versus Sexual Abuse	118
Figure 17 The Histogram of Frequency of Sexual Abuse	119
Figure 18 The Boxplot of Sexual Abuse.....	120

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABS:	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACE:	Adverse Childhood experiences
BBMA:	Blessed Beyond Measure Assembly
CCNES:	Coping with Children's Negative Emotions Scale
CDA:	Critical Discourse Analysis
CSA:	Child Sexual Abuse
ES:	Economic Status
FOO:	Family of Origin
GBD:	Global Burden of Disease
IPV:	Interparental Violence
JD:	Juvenile Delinquency
KGRTC:	Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre
KYCTC:	Kamiti Youth Correction and Training Center
NACOSTI:	National Council for Science and Technology
NCRB:	National Crime Records Bureau
PIU:	Problematic Internet Usage
PTSD:	Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
SAVRY:	Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goals
SMW:	Sexual Minority Women
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STD:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TI:	Transparency International
WHO:	World Health Organization

Operational Definitions of Terms

This study has identified and conceptualized the following terms as follows:

Juvenile: Juvenile in the context of family violence refers to a person who is under the age of eighteen (18) and is a victim or perpetrator of violence within the family.

Juveniles can be victims of physical, emotional, or sexual abuse from a family member, such as a parent, a sibling, or a caregiver. Juveniles can also perpetrate violence against family members, such as parents, siblings, or other relatives. In either case, the violence can have serious and long-lasting effects on the juvenile and their family (Munir et al., 2020). As used in this study juvenile denotes a person aged 7 years or more and but has not attained eighteen (18) years.

Juvenile Delinquency: Gupta-Kagan (2018) observed that delinquency of the juvenile also well-known as “juvenile offending” legally refers to incidences when young people break the law and are hence put in custodial sentences with the aim of correcting their behaviour before they are returned back to the community. Juvenile is often observed when minor, usually between 10-17 years is involved in acts at variance with the law (Munir et al., 2020).

As used in this study a child who commits an act that would be penalized as a crime or as harm to other people or the public is considered a juvenile delinquent in Kenya if they are between the statutory juvenile court age range of seven and seventeen.

Family: A family, is defined as any group of parents and their children who live as a single unit (Chambers,2021). In our research study, a family simply refers to a partnership of those who are related by blood, such as a wife(woman), husband(man), and children.

Family Violence: Family violence, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) (2022) is a pattern of abusive behaviour in which one person exercises unwarranted dominance over another and creates fear within a family relationship. Family violence is a term that relates to sexual abuse, psychological abuse, and physical abuse as used in this research study.

Rehabilitation: The word "rehabilitation" means a set of actions designed to increase performance and minimize handicaps in the lives of affected people with health challenges as far as their surroundings are concerned (Bickenbach,2021). As used in our study,

rehabilitation refers to a correction center where victims, girls in our case, are convicted by a court of law.

Formal Employment: The establishment of a formal employment relationship usually involves a contractual agreement between a corporation and an individual employee. In advanced economies, several industries like manufacturing, extractive industries, and service provision are typically classified as part of the formal economy (Yin et al., 2019). As used in this study formal employment refers to permanent and pensionable employment.

Prevalence: Prevalence in the context of family violence refers to the proportion of individuals or families within a specific population who have experienced some form of violence or abuse within their familial relationships. This can include physical, sexual, emotional, or financial abuse, as well as, neglect or other forms of mistreatment. The prevalence of family violence can be measured through various research methods, such as surveys or interviews, and is often expressed as a percentage or rate of the population affected. Understanding the prevalence of family violence is important for developing effective prevention and intervention strategies, as well as, for advocating for policies and programs that addresses this critical social issue (Ssenyonga et al., 2019). As used in this study, prevalence refers to the magnitude of family violence as indicated by psychological, sexual and family violence. In this study, the researcher measured prevalence in terms of the mean score obtained from the Likert scale. The bigger the mean statistic the higher the prevalence.

Psychological Abuse: Psychological abuse is a type of family violence that aims to control, intimidate or weaken an individual's sense of self-worth, autonomy, or safety through various forms of communication such as verbal abuse, emotional neglect, gaslighting, isolation, and financial control. It can have severe and lasting negative

impacts on a person's mental health and well-being, including depression, anxiety, PTSD, and suicidal thoughts. It is crucial to identify the signs of psychological abuse and seek help for oneself or others who are experiencing it (Kuik, 2023). As used in this study, psychological abuse (also known as verbal or emotional abuse) is defined by name calling, isolation from family and friends, put-downs, jealousy, and intimidation to commit suicide or to quit the relationship if the victim does not collaborate.

Physical Abuse: Physical abuse in the context of family violence refers to the use of physical force or violence against a family member that causes harm, injury, or pain. This can include hitting, slapping, punching, kicking, choking, burning, or using weapons to harm the victim. Physical abuse is a form of domestic violence that can have serious physical and emotional consequences for the victim, as well as, legal consequences for the perpetrator. (Arai et al., 2021). Physical abuse as used in this study refers to any behaviour by an individual who has control, caring, or custody of a child that causes non-accidental bodily harm, such as striking, biting, hitting, pressing, striking, punching, blistering, cutting, or blasting.

Sexual Abuse: Sexual abuse in the context of family violence refers to any sexual activity or behaviour that is forced upon a family member without their consent. This can include rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, molestation, or any other form of unwanted sexual contact. Sexual abuse is a form of domestic violence that can have serious physical, emotional, and psychological consequences for the victim. (Ferrara et al., 2021). As used in this study, sexual abuse includes unwanted touching or sexual assault, rape, molestation and harassment, forced pregnancies or abortions, as well as, the development of STDs of girls under the age of 18 years.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Introduction

The background of this study consists of the statement of the problem, the objectives of the research, the study's significance, the justification of the research, the scope, the assumptions of the research study, the limitations of the study, the operational definitions of the research hypothesis, and the chapter summary of the are all included in this introductory chapter.

Background to the Study

Data indicate that juvenile delinquency is increasing rather than decreasing, and it is now a global problem (Nilsson et al., 2017). Any criminal behaviour committed by an adolescent person that is under the age of 18 is described too as delinquency. Therefore, an adolescent person that has committed an offence and disobeyed a court of law is described as a juvenile offender. According to reports, adolescents conduct offences or crimes that range from trivial to significant, such as petty theft, drug addiction and/or trafficking, robbery, rape, and offences that result in great bodily harm to other people (Agarwal, 2018). Juvenile delinquency is defined as the criminal activity and behaviour of an immature person (Walsh et al., 2020).

Mwanza (2022) noted that Juvenile delinquency can be influenced by various factors, and it is often the result of a complex interplay of multiple elements. He noted that some general factors that can contribute to juvenile delinquency included: family environment: family dynamics, including parental behaviour, the presence of domestic violence, neglect, substance abuse, and inadequate supervision, which can significantly impact a child's behaviour and increase the likelihood of delinquency. Peer influence: Peer pressure and the desire to fit in with certain groups can lead juveniles to engage in delinquent activities they might not have otherwise considered. The influence of peers can be particularly strong during adolescence. Socioeconomic factors: economic disadvantage, poverty, lack of access to quality education, and limited employment opportunities can create an environment where juveniles are more vulnerable to delinquency.

Financial strain and the allure of quick money can push some young people towards criminal behaviour. School-related factors: academic difficulties, truancy, low educational attainment, and a negative school environment can contribute to delinquency (MacDonald et al., 2020). A lack of positive relationships with teachers and a sense of disconnection from school can increase the likelihood of engaging in delinquent acts. Substance abuse: substance abuse, including alcohol and drug abuse, can significantly increase the risk of delinquent behaviour among juveniles. Substance abuse can impair judgment, lower inhibitions, and contribute to impulsive and criminal acts. Individual factors: certain individual characteristics, such as a history of aggressive or antisocial behaviour, poor impulse control, low self-esteem, and mental health problems, can contribute to juvenile delinquency. These factors can make young people more susceptible to engaging in delinquent acts.

Rodenhizer and Edwards (2019) opined that media influence: Exposure to violence, criminal behaviour, and glamorized portrayals of crime in media, including movies, television, music, and video games, can desensitize young people to the consequences of delinquent behaviour and potentially influence their actions. Community factors: high crime rates, limited community resources, a lack of social support networks, and the presence of gangs can create an environment that fosters delinquency among juveniles. Communities with high levels of social disorganization and limited opportunities for positive engagement can increase the likelihood of criminal involvement. It's important to note that these factors may interact and influence each other, and not all juveniles who experience these factors will engage in delinquent behaviour. Prevention efforts often focus on addressing these underlying factors and providing support and opportunities for at-risk youth to prevent delinquency and promote positive development. Another major factor that can cause juvenile offending is family violence. Of all these

general factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency this study chooses to handle family violence.

Christian et al. (2015) defined family violence as a pattern of abusive behaviour in which one person asserts authority over another and produces dread in an intimate or familial connection. Adolescents in families characterized by violence are at increased risk of adjustment difficulties (Noble-Carr et al., 2020). They also suggest that frequent or severe exposure of children to family violence is a major predisposing factor to delinquent conduct. For instance, Boccio and Beaver (2019) reported that the harm caused by family violence on a child can be cognitive in nature, communal, psychological, and physical, and its behavioural effects are often interrelating and intersecting.

The World Health Organization (WHO) (2022) describes family violence as a phenomenon that applies to all forms of abuse that occur in familial relationships (i.e., physical, sexual, financial/economic, emotional/psychological, verbal, spiritual, and neglect of a child's needs) by caregivers, parents, and other figures of authority most often, in the home setting but also in surroundings such as orphanages and schools. More specifically, Penttinen et al. (2019) augmented that the most prevalent forms of family violence against children consist of physical, psychological, and sexual abuse. Thus, it can be concluded that family violence tends to be experienced in multiple contents and in diverse forms (Boccio & Beaver, 2019; Christian et al., 2015; Noble-Carr et al. (2020); Penttinen et al., 2019; Sacks et al., 2017; WHO, 2022).

One of the worst types of victimization is when children are exposed to familial violence, both in terms of occurrence and severity (Sacks et al., 2017). According to self-report surveys carried in Britain showed that the prevalence of physical maltreatment was estimated to be 22.6 %, emotional violence to be 36.3%, and sexual abuse to be 7.6% for the boy-child and 18% for the girl-child. On the other hand, physical negligence was found to be 16.3%, and psychological negligence was 18.4% worldwide (Archer et al., 2017). One estimate places the number of children that were exposed to intimate partner abuse every year at 133 and 275 million (Norman et al., 2012). These high rates of hostility and family aggression display indicate that interpersonal cruelty against adolescents is a substantial global health well-being and societal concern, notwithstanding, the shortcomings in the intensive care of adolescent victimization (Ward et al., 2015). According to some estimates, 9 out of every 1000 children in the USA between the ages of

0 and 17 had been subjected to abuse or mistreatment by a guardian or other adult caregiver (Sacks et al., 2017).

The challenge of juvenile delinquency is a big societal issue in many nations (Young et al., 2017). For instance, retrospective investigations by Garbarino and Plantz (2017) suggest that child abuse has a considerable effect on juvenile delinquency. Garbarino and Plantz (2017) further established that adolescents who were subjected to abuse acquired juvenile delinquency at considerably greater rates than the general population. Barboza (2020) additionally, asserted that the emergence of delinquent behaviour was related to the use of harsh physical punishment. A study from Korea established that delinquent adolescents perceived their parents to have problematic parent-child relationships, weaker family functioning, and more domestic violence (Kim & Kim, 2008).

Another research conducted in Malaysia revealed that there exists a powerful association between parental violence and adolescent criminality (Piang & Mahadir, 2017). In fact, evidence shows that dysfunctional family connections and domestic violence have severe implications on teenage character and behaviours such as physical assault, theft, truancy, bullying, smoking, and drug addiction, among others (Wolff et al., 2018). One thing that all these studies have in common is that the family environment provides the cradle and nurturing of delinquent behaviours (Garbarino & Plantz, 2017; Kim & Kim, 2008; Piang & Mahadir, 2017; Williams, 2017).

The development of severe psychological illnesses and the emergence of deviant behaviour in adolescence are frequently correlated with the exposure of children to familial violence (Vu et al., 2016). A child who has witnessed violence in their family of origin may grow up with an "inferiority complex" mentality. For example, violence against children is linked to the emergence of a number of serious long-term traumatic repercussions (Margolin & Vickerman, 2011). Therefore, Schwerdtfeger et al. (2013) noted that these lifelong effects of trauma may show as affective illnesses, PTSD, eating disorders, behaviour that is addictive, and several other things.

Cenat et al. (2015) investigated the connection between inter-parental cruelty and unlawful conduct among high school pupils studying in Quebec in Canada. The study reported that out of every 2 participants, (50%), had engaged in delinquent behaviour and 61.8 % had experienced one of two types of domestic violence. More current research carried out in Uganda found that there exists a connection between physical abuse, family violence, and juvenile offending (Akello, 2021). Currently, Kenya is experiencing a

significant increase in juvenile delinquent criminal activities which has been linked to an increase in juvenile delinquency (UN Habitat, 2017).

The development and frequency of juvenile delinquents (JD) in Kenyan rehabilitation institutions is causing worry (Nguku et al., 2017). As a result, security officials and the general public are concerned about the growing number of juvenile criminals across the country (Simatwa et al., 2014). More notably, Kenya's high rates of adolescent violence and criminality are proof of both indirect and direct repercussions on family stability, social development, and economic growth, among other things (Steketee et al., 2021). In fact, current studies indicate that there are many juvenile rehabilitation centers spread across the country to mitigate the growing number of juvenile delinquencies in Kenya. many of these, deal with boys with few handling girls (Karakus, 2020; Nyanweta & Reinsch, 2019).

Despite these troubling trends on a global, regional, national, and local level, there are concerns that the family institution has abandoned its noble role of guiding and mentoring youth in the acquisition of appropriate values and attitudes, resulting in a high prevalence of delinquent behaviour (Nilsson et al., 2017). There are concerns that the family violence may have contributed to the high prevalence of delinquent activities (Nilsson et al., 2017). For instance, several studies within the Kenyan context demonstrate that family violence has resulted to the inadequacy of parents and caregivers in guiding and mentoring the youth; hence, failure in empowering them in the acquisition of appropriate values and attitudes leading to a high prevalence of delinquent activities (Omonya, 2020; Smetana, 2017; Warnasuriya, 2018).

Statement of the Problem

The family is the child's first socialization institution (Alakwe & Ogbu, 2018). In fact, the family is the most central environmental component in promoting the learning of attitudes, behavioural mannerisms, norms, and values from the family (Alakwe & Ogbu, 2018; Warnasuriya, 2018). Furthermore, the family is responsible for teaching societal values to children in addition to constructing a barrier against the effect of aberrant behavioral patterns through the provision of guidance, socialization, and identity formation (Zara & Farrington, 2016). However, the UN Habitat (2017) points out that juvenile delinquency has increased dramatically in Kenya in recent years. This premise is affirmed by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2019) which reported a steady increase in juvenile delinquents from 41.6% in 2013 to 58.7% in 2019 in rehabilitation

centers. These increased incidences of children offenders across the country are becoming a matter of grave distress to security agencies and the general public. In Kiambu County particularly, juvenile delinquency is becoming an issue of serious concern. It was further observed that if this situation is allowed to continue, there would be an escalation of school dropout rates, insecurity, poverty and incapacitation of the future generation to participate in productive family, economic and social activities (Omonya, 2020).

Sandberg (2018) suggested the need to prioritize the security of adolescents from harmful influences and ill-treatment from the family and adults in their lives, thereby allowing them to fully engage in healthy living. Studies have shown that family violence is a possible causal factor in juvenile delinquency; however, this relationship has largely evaded scholarly attention and consequently the scarcity of literature on the same (Alakwe & Ogbu, 2018; Garbarino & Plantz, 2017). Against this background, this research sought to investigate the relationship that exists between violence in the family setting and juvenile offending among girls at the Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre in Kiambu County, Kenya.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish the relationship between family violence and juvenile delinquency among girls at Kirigiti Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

Research Objectives

The following specific research objectives directed this investigation to:

1. Find out the prevalence of family violence among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.
2. Establish the relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency among Girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.
3. Examine the relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency among Girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.

4. Assess the relationship between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency among Girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.
5. To identify intervention strategies that can be employed to reduce juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.

Research Hypothesis

The following research hypothesis guided this study:

H0₁: There is no statistically significant difference in prevalence of physical, psychological and sexual abuse among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.

H0₂: There is no statistically significant relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

H0₃: There is no statistically significant relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

H0₄: There is no statistically significant relationship between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

Justification of the Study

There has been a marked increase of juvenile delinquency criminal activities in Kenya in the recent past (Opere et al., 2019). Furthermore, the number of young people belonging to criminal gangs in the Kenya is also on the rise (UN Habitat, 2017). This increased incidence of juveniles involved in crime across the country is becoming a matter of grave concern among the general public and security agencies in particular (Whittaker, 2020). According to a number of studies, it is crucial to understand how family violence affects juvenile delinquency in order to develop policies and intervention programs that will lessen the causes of juvenile delinquency and, in turn, promote peace, family stability, growth of our economy and development in the nation while reducing the financial burden associated with the care of juvenile offenders (Alakwe & Ogbu, 2018; Kiruki,

2020; Nowakowski & Rowe, 2017; Nyangweta & Reinsch, 2019; Opere et al., 2019). In light of the above, the researcher found this study justified and necessary.

Significance of the Study

The results of this study could assist in identifying the regions that pose challenges in light of the prevalent juvenile misbehavior. The outcomes of this study may in turn benefit families, juvenile justice system, decision-makers, rehabilitation centers and the general public in formulating appropriate interventions. In addition, the findings of this research may help the criminal justice system on how to integrate family intervention services with ways of reducing the rate of subsequent arrests for crimes committed by the juveniles. Furthermore, these study outcomes could help the rehabilitation and correctional centers focusing on juvenile delinquents to develop systemic interventions that will enable easy reintegration of juvenile delinquents back to their families.

The findings could also provide marriage and family therapists, counselling psychologists, academicians, and researchers with valuable information and treatment approaches for families and juvenile delinquents. In addition, correctional and training facilities would be in a better position to rebuild and examine their attitudes, perceptions, and knowledge of juvenile misbehaviour, resulting in better results by maximizing the human resource at their disposal. The investigation of the association between family violence and juvenile offending is crucial, as the results may go a long way in empowering families in appropriate ways to avoid family violence, thereby reducing juvenile delinquency. Therefore, a key contribution of this study is that it may act as an initial point for additional investigation into the delinquency of adolescents.

Scope of the Study

This study involved the Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya. The sample size used was 61 child offenders (pupils) which was used to collect quantitative data. Six teachers, four children's officers, and one manager were used to collect qualitative data. This study comprised of 72 respondents. The study picked Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre as the study site due to its peculiarity as

the only center where girls are received from the juvenile courts, assessed and rehabilitated. The centre admits girls who have been mandated by the court to receive rehabilitation services, with the objective of providing them with a secure and nurturing environment where they can access guidance, counselling, education, vocational training, and life skills training. KGRTC also provides assessment services to identify each girl's individual needs and create a tailored rehabilitation plan to support her in reforming and reintegrating into society. As one of the institutions in Kenya that supports juvenile delinquent girls, the KGRTC strives to provide them with the necessary assistance and resources to help them develop into responsible and successful members of their communities.

The study involved mainly girls due to limited literature available on juveniles' girls. Hence the study's findings would provide vital information that could inform policies and mitigation measures.

Limitations of the Study

The research investigated the relationship between family violence and juvenile delinquency in only one juvenile delinquency rehabilitation center, Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre. This is despite the fact that there are many girl offenders across the country who have not been committed to institutions for rehabilitation. The results may not be generalized to all other rehabilitations, therefore similar studies need to be done in other juvenile delinquency rehabilitations. The study assumes that Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre represents the unique challenges of delinquent behaviour among girls. Thus, the study findings may not reflect the situation in other juvenile delinquency centers across Kenya. Another limitation concerned the questionnaires where there is possible bias on respondents when doing self-reporting. They may only say good things concerning themselves but once they were assured of confidentiality during data collection, they were likely to give correct information even concerning their weaknesses. In addition, the researcher could have generalized the study outcomes to girls all over Kenya but most of the respondents came from the urban setting whose general dynamics are different from the rural settings.

Hence, the inability to generalize these study outcomes to all adolescent juveniles in Kenya.

Delimitations of the Study

There are other institutions in Kenya that receive, assess, and rehabilitate juvenile delinquent girls. Some of these institutions include: The Nairobi Remand and Allocation Home for Girls, which is located in Nairobi and provides temporary accommodation and rehabilitation services for girls in conflict with the law. The Nairobi Remand and Allocation Home for Girls is a facility located in Nairobi, Kenya that provides temporary accommodation and rehabilitation services for girls in conflict with the law. The institution receives girls who have been remanded by the court, with the aim of providing them with a safe and secure environment while awaiting trial or placement in other institutions. The home also provides rehabilitation services, including counselling, education, vocational training, and life skills training, to help the girls reform and reintegrate into society.

The Nairobi Remand and Allocation Home for girls is one of the institutions in Kenya that aims to provide juvenile delinquent girls with support and services to help them turn their lives around and become responsible members of society. The Mombasa Juvenile Remand Home, which is located in Mombasa and provides temporary accommodation and rehabilitation services for both boys and girls in conflict with the law. The Nakuru Juvenile Remand Home, which is located in Nakuru and provides temporary accommodation and rehabilitation services for both boys and girls in conflict with the law. The Kisumu Juvenile Remand Home, which is located in Kisumu and provides temporary accommodation and rehabilitation services for both boys and girls in conflict with the law. It is important to note that the specific institutions and their services

may vary depending on the location and the jurisdiction of the courts that handle juvenile cases.

Some delimitations of the study entail the fact that there are many variables that contribute to juvenile delinquency rather than family violence. They include child's personality, lack of spirituality, child's mental health, poverty, lack of family cohesion, laziness, peer pressure, uninvolved parent, child neglect, drug and substance abuse, family structure, genetical factors, environmental factors among others.

Some of the delimitations of this study was that although the researcher would have loved to involve girls from different institutions across the whole country, there is only one institution in Kenya that is a reception and assessment center located at the KGRTC. Finally, the researcher would have loved to do a comparative study between boys and girls given that many societies assume that it is only boys that commit crime and ignore the fact that girls are equally liable to commit crime as well.

Assumptions of the Study

Several underlying assumptions contributed to the pursuit of this study. Some of the most salient reasons of this study were based on the assumptions that: juvenile delinquency is prevalent in Kiambu County, physical abuse influences child delinquency in Kiambu County, psychological abuse contributes to juvenile delinquency in Kiambu County, the prevalence of sexual abuse contributes to the increase of juvenile delinquency in Kiambu County, dysfunctional home environment contributes the development of juvenile delinquency in Kiambu County, lack of secure parental or primary caregivers has a far-reaching negative impact on the development of delinquent behaviours among the youth in Kiambu county, Kenya, the study respondents would respond honestly to all instrumentations and the study would be completed according to the researcher's planned schedule.

Chapter Summary

Nilsson et al. (2017) conducted a study which revealed that juvenile delinquency is a worldwide issue which is increasing rather than decreasing. In addition, Sanders (2013) revealed that while adolescence is a tough growth and developmental stage for young people all over the world, the issues they confront are frequently exacerbated or controlled at the family level. A study by Mwangangi (2019) reported that the degree of aggression between parents and their children has an impact on juvenile delinquency. Empirical evidence by Mwangangi (2019) indicates that 78% of children who commit crimes are minors who come from a family and they have suffered child abuse and physical violence. For instance, close to 22 % come from homes where there is no domestic violence which shows that families without a past of physical or psychological abuse are much more likely to produce non-offenders than are households with frequent abuse. Thus, the family forms the child's first socialization institution and it is thus regarded as the most central environmental component in promoting the learning of attitudes, behavioral mannerisms, and standards from the child's parents (Alakwe & Ogbu, 2018).

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Introduction

This section shows a review done on the literature as far as the relationship between juvenile delinquency and family violence using the Attachment Theory. Juvenile delinquency is conceptualized as criminal behaviour or acts (Farrington, 2021). Ireland et al. (2019) defines family violence as physical child abuse; child witnesses to marital abuse; psychological and emotional abuse; child sex abuse. This chapter is constructed on the succeeding study objectives. The chapter concludes by examining the conceptual and theoretical framework followed by a summary of the chapter.

Overview of Juvenile Delinquency

Empirical findings associate several factors with juvenile delinquency (Grady et al., 2021). Many of these factors stem from the familial environment in which these juveniles are brought up (Assink et al., 2019). For instance, Gupta-Kagan (2018) observed that delinquency of the juvenile also well-known as “juvenile offending” legally refers to incidences when young people break the law and are hence put in custodial sentences with the aim of correcting their behaviour before they are returned back to the community. Juvenile is often observed when the minor, usually between 10-17 years is involved in acts at variance with the law (Munir et al., 2020).

Nailing down a specific description of juvenile delinquency is challenging (Meyerowitz, 2021). However, there have been several attempts to define delinquency by many scholars and the legal systems (Chowdhury, 2019; Farrington, 2021; Gupta-Kagan, 2018; McGuire et al., 2021; Munir et al., 2020; Troutman, 2018). For instance, the word “delinquency” came from the Latin word “delinquare” meaning “to leave out” (Chowdhury, 2019). The term delinquency was used by the Romans to describe a person’s inability to complete a task or responsibility (Chowdhury, 2019). William Coxson coined the term “delinquent” in 1484 to denote a person convicted of a minor misdemeanour. Thus, delinquency is any sort of misbehaviour or deviation from society's traditional norms of behaviour (Meyerowitz, 2021).

The authorized definition of juvenile delinquency does not always aid us to apprehend the actual quality of delinquency and the status of juvenile offender since

criminal proceedings vary depending on the circumstances in juvenile delinquency cases (Brezina & Agnew, 2015; McGuire al., 2021; Troutman, 2018). For instance, Troutman (2018) argues that, legal definitions tend to fluctuate from nation to nation and from time to time. In addition, a child may be labeled as a deviant only when judicial action is required due to his anti-social behavior (Demeter & Rusu, 2019; Lee 2013; Siegel & Welsh, 2014). Thus, juvenile delinquency, can be defined as any irregular social behavioural condition that affects adolescents and children who regularly commit crimes (Heynen et al., 2018).

Bosick and Fomby (2018) suggest that, some criminologists define juvenile delinquency as a failure of youngsters to demonstrate anticipated conduct in society. Others define juvenile delinquency as behaviour involving wrongdoing by an adolescent or juvenile person who is under the era of the legislation of the jurisdiction in question (Abrams et al., 2020). Thus, both legal and social characteristics that encompass juvenile delinquency have evolved into a widespread problem that manifests itself in a diversity of undesirable activities such as drug and substance abuse, pickpocketing, sexual offences, stealing, murdering, raping, snatching, robbing, assaulting, and burning (DeLisi et al., 2015). In certain circumstances, juvenile delinquency refers to non-criminal actions that are legal if done by an adult, such as staying out late at night, drinking alcoholic beverages, and smoking, but are considered criminal when done by a juvenile (Aizpurua et al., 2020). Thus, contemporary reports suggest that juvenile delinquency is the commission of any unlawful act by a juvenile and the juvenile found guilty of such an offence is referred to as a juvenile delinquent (Lavrentieva et al., 2020).

Many delinquents have emotional maladjustments which are frequently the result of disordered familial conditions (Motamedi, 2020). The systemic traits of a delinquent adolescent, according to Hoeve et al. (2009), include disobedience to parents, leaving home, quitting school, disobeying rules set forth by teachers and parents, having an irresponsible attitude, and a tendency to engage in behaviours that put the safety of others as well as one's own. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a juvenile is identified as a boy that is below the sixteenth birthday and a girl who is below the eighteenth birthday (Biswal et al., 2018). Adolescents engage in criminal activities in order to: show strength and courage; show support for their classmates; show a sense of connection to other juvenile offenders (Semenza, 2018).

Prevalence of Family Violence Among Delinquent Girls

A study conducted by Smith et al., (2020) in Texas USA revealed that girls are rapidly attracting the attentiveness of the system of juvenile justice due to the offences they commit. The purposes why a girl-child becomes a lawbreaker or the challenges these girls confront as a result of their juvenile criminal behaviour are not well understood. In order to recognize subtypes of dangers among youthful girls who have been involved in criminal behaviors, Smith et al. (2020) used latent class analysis. They then used modelling that was a mixture to establish what distal emotional, community, educational, and commercial results in adolescents are connected with every subtype. The study's findings revealed that programs with greater degrees of harassment practices tended to account for engaging in extra criminal behaviour in teenage years and had a bigger proportionality of Black and Spanish American adolescents than classes with lesser levels of discrimination experiences.

The data from the US National Centre for Juvenile Justice in 2014 revealed that more juvenile offenders than adult criminals were arrested (Jordan & McNeal, 2016). Another US study posited that every year, around six hundred and thirty thousand youthful criminals are released from state and federal jails (Carson et al., 2018). When someone is released from a correctional facility, for instance, 44% of them end up getting arrested again within the first year of their release, and 80% of them do so within 10 years. Additionally, those with a history of repeated offences and high arrest rates show antisocial inclinations that date back to the age of 14 (Zara & Farrington, 2016). Similar study outcomes show that in the Kenyan context, the number of teenagers engaging in crime and who sent to correctional and rehabilitation centers was on the upward trend (Muchai & Jefferson, 2012). Therefore, the high rate of reoffending may be caused by

inadequate intervention efforts to deter juveniles from engaging in acts of juvenile delinquency (Carso, 2018; Smith et al., 2020).

According to Baumle (2018), the startling percentage of adolescents in the minor court system in the USA that have been abused is referred to as the "pipeline from sex abuse results in prison." The unexplainable overrepresentation of girls from low-income communities and black girls in the organization is not entirely explained by this pipeline, nor does it provide a complete picture of the situation.

According to Liu and Miller (2020), social ties between young people and traditional social institutions including family, school, and parental control over their free time are two types of suppressants for preventing juvenile misbehaviour. According to the findings of Liu and Miller (2020), girls are involved in both destructive and non-destructive misbehaviour at considerably lower rates than boys. However, non-aggressive delinquency involves more girls than boys. Additional findings from this study conducted in the University of Delaware, commonly known as UD or UDel, which is situated in Newark, a town located in the north-eastern region of New Castle County within the state Delaware, USA revealed that parental supervision tended to shield boys and girls from aggressive misbehavior in different ways. This has a stronger inhibiting influence on girls' aggressive behaviour as a result. Thus, Liu and Miller (2020) came to the conclusion that adolescent delinquency has a gendered pattern and that gender modifies the impact of several protective factors.

Steketee et al. (2021) conducted a study in the USA and noted that violence is frequently present among young people in schools, their homes, and also in communities. They could experience serious mental, psychological and physical suffering, that can result in physical and emotional impairment from this exposure. These results may persist well into their old age. Zyla et al. (2019) conducted a study from a high school located in

New Jersey close to New York city in the USA and noted that experiencing both domestic abuse and child abuse seems to worsen the impact of violent offences. The findings confirm the "cycle of domestic violence" attachment theory propounded by John Bowlby in 1960 claims that children often imitate the actions of their major attachment figures on a global scale.

Petersen and Howell (2013) in their study conducted at Kennesaw State University (KSU) located in Kennesaw, a city in Cobb County, which is in the north-western part of the state of Georgia, USA observed that a lot of studies have been carried out throughout the previous twenty years that have detailed with a high degree of precision the amount and gravity of girls' participation in gangs. Adolescent girls have not been given much consideration while designing gang prevention and intervention programs, despite the fact that female gang membership is common. Petersen and Howell (2013) further submitted that gender is linked to both protective and harmful factors for joining gangs.

Furthermore, psychosocial experiences of gang-involving girls, female gang crime involvement, is widespread and serious, and gender composition in gangs is important. As a result, programming that is both gender-neutral and specifically geared at girls is needed to effectively meet the needs of gang girls' prevention, according to the available research. Numerous studies urge further research into the primary reasons behind the explosion in the number of girls participating in adolescent criminal activity, as well as their ramifications (Allroggen et al., 2018; Kim et al., 2020; Meyerowitz, 2021; Smith et al., 2020). The argument by Silcox (2019) through a study carried out in Canada indicates that girls who frequently find themselves in the focus of a moral panic surrounding adolescent crime, have assertions that their behaviour is out of control in the news media. There isn't much scholarly agreement, despite the media's frequent and uncritical assertion that girl criminality is on the rise.

Family fighting, material goods destruction, and additional substantial risks to adolescents' protection are some of the key elements that have been investigated in recent research studies on important factors related to group crime among adolescents (Kim et al., 2020; Salikhov et al., 2019). Data obtained from the Caribbean Youth Violence Survey on medium college and secondary school students in five of the Caribbean nations, for instance, revealed that girl-students were to a greater extent probable than boy-students to give more details concerning criminal behaviours (Kim et al., 2020). Some well-known Caribbean nations include Jamaica, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, the Bahamas, Puerto Rico (an unincorporated territory of the United States), St. Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda. However, these are just a few examples, as there are many more countries and territories in the Caribbean region. Despite sharing the geographical region, each Caribbean country possesses its own distinct culture, history, and governmental structure. These findings are crucial to this dissertation, because, they show that family cohesion and family dysfunction dramatically lower students' behaviours after experiencing or witnessing school misconduct.

According to additional research studies in the United Kingdom (UK) by Anderson and Walerych (2019), the number of adolescents that are included in the system of juvenile courts has consistently risen throughout the past several years. The results of the study, according to Anderson and Walerych (2019), suggested that systemic trauma and violence are frequently associated to girls' participation in the system of juvenile justice. The majority of the interviewed girls reported having suffered extreme levels of domestic abuse, psychological trauma, and sexual harassment, which was supported by many of these research studies (Anderson & Waleyrch, 2019; Baumle, 2018; Boccio & Beaver, 2019; Kim et al., 2020). A study carried out by Young et al. (2017) in the UK noted that black girls are specifically targeted by and directed toward the juvenile court system.

According to research, even though there is no comprehensive study on all of the abuse and trauma experienced by girl-child involved in the justice court system, a disproportionately high percentage of adolescent girls have experienced violence and trauma before they are committed to the juvenile justice system.

A study carried out by Allroggen et al. (2018) in Germany showed that adolescents under institutionalized care have an especially high danger of engaging in sexually violent conduct, such as assaults that are sexual in nature. For instance, Allroggen et al. (2018) found out that, in general, 23.5% of the people taking part acted sexually violently at some point in their life; 4.6% percent admitted to committing sexual assaults that involved (real or made an effort) to penetration. The research sample consisted of three hundred and twenty-two children (43% female, with a mean age of 16.7 years) from thirty-two boarding schools and residential care institutions all through the nation of Germany. The majority of those offences indicate that the survivors knew the perpetrators and were approximately the same age as theirs. The study by Allroggen et al. (2018) recommended that the upcoming study should focus on addressing the application of preventative measures for facilities and improving the care provided to adolescents in those facilities.

Egbe et al. (2020) investigated the relationship between sexual behaviour and family violence among adolescent girls in Yakurr Local Government Area, Cross River State, Nigeria involving a sample of 215 adolescent girls, between the ages 13-17 years. The results revealed that there was a high rate of sexual immorality including premarital sex, illicit sex, rape and homosexuality among teenage girls, leading to a high rate of adolescent pregnancy, rampant school drop-out and restiveness which agrees with the study on the prevalence of family violence and juvenile delinquency. Based on these findings, it was recommended that social work intervention measures such as counselling, awareness creation, sensitization, behavioural change process and vigorous campaigns

should be organized for adolescent girls in the area so that they would be aware of the dangers of immoral sexual behaviour and to avoid the consequences that attend it. Besides, sex education should be vigorously embarked upon to effect behaviour modification among adolescent girls as an intervention.

Despite the worrying trends in juvenile delinquency globally, there are concerns that the family institution may have abdicated its role in guiding and mentoring the youth in the acquisition of appropriate values and attitudes leading in a high prevalence of delinquent activities (Nilsson et al., 2017). For instance, several studies within the Kenyan context demonstrate that there are concerns that the institution of the family may have abdicated its role in guiding and mentoring the youth in the acquisition of appropriate values and attitudes leading to a high prevalence of delinquent activities (Hernandez, 2021; Omonya, 2020; Smetana, 2017; Warnasuriya, 2018). According to Manzoni and Schwarzenegger (2019), children who experienced physical abuse from their parents and guardians are more prone to employ violence as adolescents. The findings of the studies that are currently available indicate that parental abuse has a detrimental impact on future criminality both openly and non-openly, or across other criminal predictors (Boccio & Beaver, 2019; Manzoni & Schwarzenegger, 2019; Noble-Carr et al., 2020).

Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls

Physical abuse is defined as any behaviour by an individual who has control, caring, or custody of a child that causes a non-accidental bodily harm, such as striking, biting, hitting, pressing, striking, punching, blistering, cutting, or blasting (Swedo et al., 2020). Parental abuse towards children and teenagers is considered to be a common phenomenon within the general public as well as among scientists (Bentrup, 2020). Milaniak and Widom (2015) found out that perpetrators of poly-violent crimes were considerably highly probable to have a past of child neglect and/or maltreatment. A pattern of several unfair treatment of different types and categories, examples being physical abuse, exposure to familial violent behavior, bullying, sexual and assault is known as poly-violence (Price-Robertson et al., 2013).

Kimber et al. (2018) proposed that victimized children grow up to victimize others. They suggested that family-of-origin (FOO) fighting had both main and interaction impacts on grownup child and relationship abuse. For example, men who have experienced family abuse and verbal psychological mishandling as children are most

probable to engage in many kinds of violence (Jung et al., 2019). While many factors affect a child's character development, physical abuse is a major contributor to juvenile delinquency in youngsters (Mwangangi, 2019). As a result, big adolescents who encountered serious corporal violence were most probable to consume other drugs. However, those who live with a biological parent had a lower likelihood of developing a polydrug addiction (Snyder & Smith, 2015).

Farrington and Malvaso (2019) posited that there is a strong association between self-reported physical abuse and official delinquency. They also noted that more widespread physical mistreatment was linked to greater delinquency rates. A study by Walker et al. (2019) agrees with Farrington and Malvaso by asserting that children and teenagers' maltreatment by parents is linked to the growth and development of juvenile misbehaviour in Germany. Data from Germany shows that physical abuse against children and adolescents is only available for serious cases of maltreatment where physical discipline was used within reasonable limits (Walker et al., 2019). In addition, physical molestation of children includes both indirect and direct consequences on juvenile offending (Bunch et al. (2018). This study also reported that physical abuse has an independent effect on the child's self-control levels. Hence, this confirming the claim that discipline moderately facilitated the well-known link between child molestation and criminality (Bunch et al., 2018).

Miller et al. (2018) found that economic variables had an influence on physical, sexual, and emotional violence among children aged 13 to 17 from Nigerian community and that these factors also have an impact on juvenile criminality. Although low income has often been associated with child abuse, Farmer et al. (2015) claimed that juveniles aged between thirteen and seventeen years from high-end income homes were more probable to have experienced sexual, emotional, and physical violence in the previous one year compared to those in low-income households. In addition, Miller et al. (2018) also found that those aged between 18 and 20 years who grew up in families with a high economic status (ES) were more likely to suffer physical and emotional violence before turning 18 than those who grew up in households with a low ES. High economic status (ES) and an increased likelihood of experiencing physical and emotional violence among girls aged between 18 and 20 years can develop into juvenile delinquency. While it is important to note that not all individuals who experience violence in their childhood engage in delinquent behaviour, there is a recognized correlation between adverse

childhood experiences and an elevated risk of engaging in delinquent activities (Guarnaccia et al., 2022).

Experiencing physical and emotional violence during childhood can have profound effects on an individual's psychological well-being and behaviour. It can contribute to the development of various negative outcomes, including aggression, low self-esteem, poor impulse control and difficulties in forming healthy relationships. These factors, in turn, may increase the likelihood of engaging in delinquent behaviour. The influence of high economic status in this context can be multifaceted, certain dynamics associated with high-economic-status households may indirectly contribute to an increased risk of violence and subsequently impact delinquent behaviour. For instance, in families with high economic status, there may be factors such as increased stress levels, high parental expectations, substance abuse, and lack of parental supervision due to demanding work schedules or frequent travel. These factors can create an environment that is conducive to conflict and family dysfunction, potentially leading to an increased likelihood of violence within the household. Exposure to violence, in turn, can influence the development of delinquent tendencies.

Furthermore, high economic status plays a role in the accessibility of resources and opportunities. Adolescents from affluent families have greater access to disposable income, which can contribute to substance abuse, involvement in risky behaviours, or association with delinquent peers. These factors can further contribute to the likelihood of engaging in delinquent acts (Willoughby et al., 2021). Not all individuals from high-economic-status families will experience violence or engage in delinquent behaviour, and there are numerous other factors at play, including individual resilience, parental support, and community influences. Addressing the issue of juvenile delinquency requires a multifaceted approach that includes prevention strategies, early intervention, access to support services, and fostering healthy family dynamics regardless of economic status.

Relationship Between Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

Menting et al. (2016) found out that parenting behaviours especially persistence child beating of children between ages 10 and 13 years causes late juvenile delinquency. The study further observed that parental physical abuse greatly influences the delinquency development across adolescence and early adulthood ages of 12–13. For instance, spanking children does not help them gain self-control or social skills (Dewar, 2019). In addition, a study conducted by Cuartas (2021) demonstrate that spanking a youngster raises the likelihood of him or her having behavioral problems. Spanking seems to be continuing in some places despite the fact that corporal physical punishment has been prohibited in 54 nations since nineteen seventy-nine (Global Initiative to End Corporal Punishment of Children, 2019).

Adolescents who have been subjected to physical abuse and mistreatment by their parents are more prone to be violent as teenagers (Finkelhor et al., 2019; Mansoni & Schwarzenegger, 2019). The researchers believed that parental aggression had both open and non-open negative influences on subsequent delinquency. Children's Medical Society of America reported that guardians and primary caretakers should circumvent all forms of bodily corporal rough treatment, including spanking as these results into the development of juvenile delinquency (Cheung & Guo, 2019; Sege et al., 2018). However, many parents encourage physical punishment, particularly, those who adhere to authoritarian child-rearing views (Fréchette, 2016). Children's behaviour tends to deteriorate over time when they are spanked.

According to Elgar et al. (2018), spanking increases a child's likelihood of being rebellious, upset, and having negative relationships with their parents. As the frequency of emotional context and spankings increase, the negative consequences become more pronounced. Children are more prone to build up behavioural challenges if they are beaten frequently, in rage, or with items (Friedson, 2016). In a similar vein, Gershoff (2017) says that physical severe corporal chastisement is interconnected to a variety of behavioural challenges, such as, hostility, distrust, failure in school work, weak emotional and psychological control, and a lack of empathetic understanding.

Ward et al. (2020) studied the connections between mother beating and child shifting the blaming behaviour when infants were one, three, and five years old. They reported that spanking at the age of one year was linked to externalizing behaviour at the age of three in children with an insecure mother-child bond pattern. Youngsters with a

strong mother-child secure attachment type showed not relationship between maternal beating for one-year-old infants and baby externalizing behaviour at three years. The connection displayed by maternal beating at the age of three years and externalizing conduct at the age of five years was not moderated by attachment type, suggesting that beating at three years has detrimental repercussions at five years, regardless of secure attachment. Thus, despite living in a secure attachment context, beating was associated with unfavorable outcomes in early childhood.

According to Cano-Lozano et al. (2022), mother slapping, a type of physical punishment, had a high risk of leading an adolescent into juvenile delinquency. Zakaria et al. (2018) concluded that such children tended to participate in verbal bullying, physical violence, theft, vandalism, disobedience, relational aggression, which all are examples of externalizing behaviors. Furthermore, King et al. (2018) observed that many externalized behaviours are displayed by teenagers, particularly when they are distressed, facing obstacles, and or when in unsafe and hostile environment. Hence, externalizing conducts and disorders such as acting out, antisocial behaviour, hostility, and violence, are predominantly characterized by acts in the external environment (King et al., 2018; Zakaria et al., 2018). Despite these results, latest study outcomes show that boy-child are most probable than girl-child adolescent to get involved in more blatant externalized activities, such as physical bullying, but overall, aggressiveness levels are comparable across the sexes (Weiser et al., 2022).

Psychological Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls

Psychological abuse (also known as verbal or emotional abuse) is defined as name calling, isolation from family and friends, put-downs, jealousy, and intimidations to commit suicide or to quit the relationship if the victim does not collaborate (Mehrjoo & Hashem, 2018). Longitudinal research findings using samples from Korea revealed that maternal effects had a substantial part in children's psychological and behavioural development (Cho, 2019). One of the findings from this longitudinal study showed that rejection and psychological abuse are some of the characteristics of maladaptive parenting practices that predispose children at risk of delinquency. On the contrary, warm family environment and friendly family features like sensitivity, comfort, and regular punishment serve as intervention strategies.

Cassidy (2011) investigated the relevance of family characteristics and emotional pain in delinquency and juvenile delinquency in order to better understand the relative

significance of family relationships, psychological distress, and family structures. He reported that parental relationships filled with psychological abuse remain the most accurate indicators of misbehaviour and emotional discomfort. He also suggested a link between delinquency and psychological distress and that children who were most distressed were most probable to get involved in criminal behaviours. The study backs up the data that a variety of family variables impact child misbehaviour and psychological suffering (Badasa et al., 2019; Cho, 2019; Ward et al., 2020).

Zara and Farrington (2016) investigated the psychology of persistent offenders by looking at their criminal histories as well as their personal lives. They found that the antisociality syndrome is significant in explaining how delinquent behaviour is a minor element of a life marked by very destructive family relationships that included emotional neglect and social rejection. In another study, Rasskazova et al. (2019) investigated the psychological causes of antisocial behavior in adolescents and reported that there was a higher level of dissatisfaction with parental relationships among adolescents with drug addictions. Glatz et al. (2020) concluded that, antisocial impulses, divergent thinking, and a lack of self-control were found to be psychological markers for adolescents at risk of engaging in antisocial behavior that lack enough self-control.

Quality of Parent-child Emotional Relationship

Parenting behaviours and the emotional quality of the parent-child provide the child with a context for friendships and behaviour guidance (Moilanen et al., 2015, 2017, 2018). Importantly, teenagers who feel emotionally safe in their families tended to convey their feelings in a secure atmosphere (Morris et al., 2017). For instance, an environment saturated with emotional safety is a predictable and stable context in which positive and amenable conduct is nurtured. The more enthusiastic and attached girls are to their families, the less psychological arousal they will likely experience, this fosters the development of self-regulatory abilities (Lucktong et al., 2018). Consistent studies suggest that this can be demonstrated as early as childhood with maternal attachment security predicting postponed pleasure and task perseverance in children (Drake et al., 2014; Glatz et al., 2020; Morris et al., 2017; Ward et al., 2020).

It has been demonstrated that adolescents' capacity for short-term self-regulation is moderately affected by the characteristic of a guardian-child relationship and also how the child is attached to his/her guardian. According to Moilanen et al. (2015), connections that are of high quality especially between children and their primary care givers were linked

to high levels of short-term self-control in boys at the ages of ten and eleven. An extension study supported this finding in a test of girls and boys (Moilanen & Rambo-Hernandez, 2017). Thus, low family violence was linked to good parent-child relationships, which in turn decreased juvenile delinquency among girls—the focus of our study—by reducing family violence (Moiland & Rambo-Hernandez, 2017).

Goulter et al. (2019) suggested that attachment and emotional control can help to alleviate the damaging effects of the bad behaviour of girls in the long run. This study reported that, the psychological health of the child was found to be influenced by mother and father psychological abuse as well as mother and father cumulative abusive display. In addition, attachment instability was also found to explain the impact of paternal neglect on psychological health. Thus, attachment instability predicted poor general psychological health after five years of adolescent maltreatment by both paternal and maternal parents. In fact, these effects are particularly severe in children who do not have a stable bond with their parents (Goulter et al., 2019).

Consequences of Girl's Maltreatment

It has been demonstrated that a girl's background of abuse influences her future delinquent behaviours (Karakus, 2020). For example, Ng'ethe (2018) argued that despite being aware of the majority of the risks associated with drug misuse, such as, poor academic performance and being a social threat, teenagers who struggle with emotional abuse continue to take drugs. Study samples from the United States on adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) sought to evaluate early hardship through maltreatment and home breakdown. Thus, ACEs are connected with subsequent physical illnesses and behavioural problems such as juvenile criminality (Jeong et al., 2015; Leban & Gibson, 2020). An early study by Glueck and Glueck (2013) proposed that girls who receive affection from their parents (secure attachment) were marginally less delinquent, while the presence of an intact family had a definite adverse influence on delinquency. They also suggested that daughters who were abused by their mothers (i.e., family violence) were more prone to engage in delinquent conduct. Consequently, the link between child abuse and delinquent consequences is gendered (Watts & Iratzoqui, 2019).

Mayieka (2019) affirmed that harsh parental punishment tactics and emotional abuse were risk factors that predispose pupils to delinquent behaviour. He continued by

saying that more girls than boys disagreed with their teachers and owned pornographic materials, yet fewer girls than boys engaged in physical fights, damaged property, and were absent from school. Furthermore, Mayieka (2019) argued that there was a mitigated negative association between students' delinquent behaviour and their academic achievement-and that changes in students' academic performance may be related to their delinquent behaviour.

Sexual Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls

Sexual abuse includes unwanted touching or sexual contact, pregnancy prevention, forced pregnancies or abortions, as well contracting of STDs (Rosmarin et al., 2018). Childhood negative experiences also referred to as adverse childhood experiences (ACE) is linked to a range of undesirable behavioural outcomes, with childhood sexual abuse (CSA) being particularly detrimental (Drury et al. 2019; Murray et al., 2014). Although there is some evidence that CSA affects subsequent sexual offences, this connection is still debatable. Goulet and Tardif (2018) found out that among a cohort of penitentiary clients on supervised release in the Midwest, CSA was strongly related to official charges for sexual assault/rape, regardless of controls for age, total adverse childhood experiences, onset arrest, sexual sadism, race, sex, total arrest charges, pedophilia, and antisocial behavior.

Sexual offending was likewise inversely related to the age at which CSA began (Drury et al., 2019). Even after controlling for substantial clinical and criminological factors, Drury et al. (2019) found considerable proof that CSA is linked to subsequent sexual abuse. In fact, CSA has been theorized to be a particularly important element in the genesis of delinquency of girls and criminality of women. For example, a longitudinal study conducted between 1973 and 1975 showed that CSA was significant statistically a predictor of specific sorts of crimes (Ratkoceri & Ibis, 2021).

Subsequent Sexual Offending

In a study conducted over a thirteen-to-forty-four-year period to better understand the connection between CSA and criminal behavior that is long-term, Papalia et al. (2018) looked into gender-specific impacts, the role of index sexual violence traits, revictimization, and acute mental health issues. The findings of this long-term study revealed that those respondents who had experienced CSA were to a greater extent

susceptible to participate in aggressive behavior, sexual misconduct, and other abuses. Additionally, it has been reported that some attributes of the sexual abuse index modulated the connection between CSA and criminal behavior, with higher relationships being identified among females and males who were generally violently offending and violent in behaviour (Papalia et al., 2018).

Despite the fact that social media use among today's youths is extremely common, Negriff (2019) found out that, no research had looked at the risk material (e.g., drug use, sexual practices) communicated on the internet by maltreated children and their friends. Negriff (2019) indicated that all of the participants' facebook profiles were obtained and comments and postings were coded to prevent allusions to inappropriate content, including sexual stuff. The study outcomes showed that the amount of dangerous content shared on facebook by maltreated and non-maltreated children was the same, as was the amount of risky behaviour. Postings regarding alcohol usage exhibited higher correlations in the abused collection, whereas displays about sexual allusions, tough drugs, marijuana, had higher correlations in the comparison group. According to the study, men created more dangerous online content than women. All put together, it can be concluded that, child maltreatment is becoming a global health concern which includes sexual abuse (Gardner et al., 2019)

Childhood Adversity. According to current studies on childhood adversities, sexually abused females were most probable to reveal occurrences of childhood sexual abuse (CSA), misuse/addiction of substances, sexual molestation, and membership of criminal gangs, especially among girls (Beal et al., 2019). Thus, sexually assaulted girls were also much more likely to flee the treatment center and be designated as "unsuccessful discharged" (Hickle & Roe-Sepowitz, 2018). Childhood adversity, which encompasses abuse, neglect, household dysfunction, and traumatic events experienced during early life, is strongly connected to juvenile delinquency (Bonner et al., 2020). The impact of childhood adversity on delinquency can be understood through various mechanisms. Firstly, the trauma and psychological effects of abuse or neglect can lead to emotional difficulties, conduct disorders, and maladaptive coping strategies, including delinquent behaviour.

Secondly, Geiger et al. (2021) noted that disrupted attachment and socialization resulting from adverse experiences can hinder the development of empathy, self-regulation skills, and appropriate social boundaries, increasing the likelihood of delinquent activities. Thirdly, childhood adversity can impair cognitive development and executive functioning,

affecting decision-making, impulse control, and the ability to resist delinquent behaviours. Additionally, children who have experienced adversity may be more susceptible to peer influence and may gravitate towards delinquent peer groups, reinforcing deviant behavior. Lastly, systemic factors and environmental stressors, such as poverty, neighbourhood violence, substance abuse, or parental criminality, often co-occur with childhood adversity, creating an environment conducive to delinquency due to limited resources, exposure to deviant role models, and a lack of positive opportunities.

Addressing the connection between childhood adversity and juvenile delinquency necessitates a comprehensive approach. This approach involves preventive measures, early intervention, and supportive systems (Duron et al., 2021). It includes promoting safe and nurturing environments, strengthening family resilience and support, providing trauma-informed care, improving access to mental health services, and implementing community-based programs that target underlying risk factors and foster positive youth development.

Intervention Strategies to Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls

The number of adolescent girls entering the juvenile justice systems in Kenya is rising quickly. The question that researchers need to answer is: are these girls' victims of a gender bias that sees them detained more frequently and for less serious crimes than their male counterparts? Utilizing the work of developmental psychologists, juvenile justice professionals, and recent research documents, this research study put forth gender-specific treatment interventions for girls including spiritual approaches, enhanced family cohesion and comprehensive counseling programs (Cognitive Behaviour Family Therapy) that addresses their problem situations among others.

Spiritual Intervention Strategies for Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls

Spiritual intervention according to Panchuk (2018) is when someone utilizes spiritual or religious affairs to influence extra person, for instance encouraging someone to adopt a certain belief to strengthen their faith. For example, Lee et al. (2017) explored the consequences of two "spiritual virtues" the spiritual experience of love and service to others—on character development (humility), recidivism, sobriety and found out that greater service to others, anticipated lower deteriorate and more humility, with or without

the spiritual encounter of affection. Furthermore, Lee et al. (2017) found that defiance was linked to a greater rate of imprisonment, but the blending love and service anticipating a reduced rate of imprisonment and moderated the effect of rebelliousness. The youngsters with dwindling service, whether or not they had great love, were most probably going to relapse than those with great motivation to walk in love (Lee et al., 2017). As a result, spiritual virtue seems to be a viable road to rehabilitation and perseverance, even for the most difficult-to-rehabilitate young criminals (Grossoehme et al., 2020; Lee et al., (2020).

Russell (2018) undertook research on the spiritual growth and development of teenagers and how hostility might damage or interrupt religiousness in order to aid priesthood and other spiritual and religious leaders handling victims of maltreatment, particularly children. How faith leaders respond to difficult subjects like forgiveness may either reduce or aggravate the spiritual consequences of abuse (Vieth et al., 2019). Positive religious and spiritual coping techniques might help victims find meaning and make sensible interpretations of what they have encountered (Lee et al., 2020). Growing incidences of adolescent delinquency, is a problem in culture and civilization that value civility (Sahare & Kotnala, 2020). Sahare and Kotnala (2020) suggested that delinquency is one of the major factors contributing to societal disintegration. Assuming that the two primary risk factors for juvenile criminal activity are a lack of conscience and resilience, Sahare and Kotnala (2020) investigated the effectiveness of psychological and spiritual approaches in helping juvenile delinquents build psychological resilience and conscience.

Sahare and Kotnala (2020) theoretical study was based on the following assumptions: conscience and resilience meaning as defending factors in criminal behaviour, adolescence in trouble have powers and are gifted in becoming tough and building integrity, and spiritually enhanced emotional methods can be valuable assets in developing elasticity and dependability. Sahare and Kotnala (2020) claim that by enhancing a person's spiritual understanding of life, spiritual practices like meditation and the gayatri mantra, when used in conjunction with a cognitive strategy, are useful in nurturing defensive traits like conscience and resilience, in the life of young offenders.

Wahl et al. (2018) pointed out that in the lives of young people who engage in criminal behaviour, spirituality is frequently disregarded as a coping strategy and a resilience component. It will be easier to comprehend the decisions that many adolescents confront when they are experiencing personal crises if we have more knowledge of the

function that spirituality plays in the life of an adolescent. Suicidal ideation and high rates of psychological well-being issues are commonplace amongst adolescents who join the juvenile justice system. Our capacity to deliver culturally competent care and substantive assistance can be significantly improved by having a clear knowledge of the function of spirituality for an adolescent in crisis. Taking a "clinical spiritual history" provides clinicians with important information that they can use to offer help and assistance to the suffering adolescents.

According to Sahare and Kotnala (2020), instances of adolescent delinquency are a cause for serious matter in an enlightened group of people and the social system of a nation. Sahare and Kotnala (2020) further assert that one of the main issues with social disorganization is delinquency and that the main goal of researchers is to investigate the efficacy of spiritual and psychological procedures in bolstering the emotional conscience and toughness strength in youthful offenders. They make the assumption that lack of resilience and conscience are significant risk variables related to juvenile criminal conduct.

Theoretical study's presumptions included the following: conscience and resiliency play a protective role in juvenile criminality, youths who are in difficulties can acquire resilience and conscience and have strengths, and building resilience and conscientiousness can benefit greatly from using spiritually enriched psychological techniques. According to Sahare and Kotnala (2020), spiritual practices like meditation and the gayatri mantra combined with a cognitive approach are successful in promoting protective traits like perseverance and empathy, at least among juvenile offenders, by enhancing their spiritual view of life

The prevalence of juvenile delinquency has stimulated academics' interest in undertaking empirical and scientific studies on the causes, control, and rehabilitation of

delinquent behavior (Munir et al. 2020). A study reported by Munir et al. (2020) proposed and examined a route prototype to describe law-breaking criminality by tackling the importance of peer and parent affection in determining a child's spiritual leaning and developing good character. Understanding the fundamental mechanisms of protective variables, such as interpersonal relationships and spiritual leaning in forming decency against an undesirable societal behaviour, was the goal. Adolescents numbered 706, with a mean age of 17.01 years and a SD of 0.98, and self-reported misbehavior, devoutness, attachment to primary caregivers and contemporaries, and spiritual affiliation.

The findings indicated that delinquency is negatively correlated with both parent and peer attachments. The extrinsic religious inclination is favourably correlated with delinquency; whereas, moral character is adversely correlated. The connection between (the primary caregiver and colleagues) bond and criminality were mediated by external religious inclination, but the peer attachment mediation was more effective than for delinquency and parental involvement. The results of this study show that secure parent attachment is more directly related to intrinsic religious orientation than extrinsic religious orientation, which is further associated with an improvement in moral character. This further led to a significant decrease in delinquency. Both aspects of religious orientation played a similar function in interpersonal bonding and strengthened moral character, which reduced juvenile delinquency.

Intervention Strategies: Enhancing Family Cohesion

After being exposed to community violence, Haj-Yahia et al. (2018) conducted a study to determine whether parental and academic support can shield adolescents from internalized and externalized issues. Self-administered surveys were completed by 1,832 high school students from both the Jewish and Arab communities in Israel, comparing Arab and Jewish adolescents. They found out that the former reported much higher levels

of victimization from community violence, as well as internalized and externalized issues, and family and teacher support. In comparison to the boys, the girls reported higher degrees of internalized and externalized issues. Family support predicted low levels of internalized and externalized problems, while exposure to community violence predicted high levels of internalized and externalized problems. Teacher support did not play a role in these predictions. The results of the path analysis validated the importance of the connections between exposure to community violence effects and support.

Studies have revealed that older people in a close-knit family experience a variety of difficulties, including raising a troubled grandchild (Mugedya et al., 2020). Mugedya et al. (2020) used an exploratory and a descriptive case study design to support the qualitative approach and paradigm for their study. In-depth interviews and focus groups with grandparents, a member of a community committee, and probation officials were used to gather data from the study's sample of eleven participants. A number of strategies used by grandparent homes and the Department of Social Development were uncovered that showed the place family played in the treatment of juvenile delinquency. These include, but are not limited to, using physical force, asking for help from family members, asking for help from social workers, and fostering attachment. Mugedya et al. (2020) suggested that the government prioritize the grandparents' vulnerability to the risks of raising challenging children, either by removing them from such a harmful environment or by putting policies in place to handle children who are in trouble with the law, with special consideration for grandparent-led families.

Adolescents who are at risk of becoming criminals are still the most likely target population for programs to reduce crime (Lane, 2018). Many of the challenges these youthful children dealt with in the 1960s still persist or have gotten worse; methods used to deal with them have changed. Although there has been substantial development in this

area, policy makers and practitioners can now benefit from the useful lessons that have been learned. Among them are help doesn't hurt; improved procedural safeguards; continuing to develop, implement, and improve evidence-based programming; tailoring services; addressing problems at the community level; genuinely listening and cooperating; creating better data systems; and investing in children and adolescents. Lane (2018) offered a look back at the 1967 report of the U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, updated the findings of the commission regarding the causes of juvenile delinquency, outlined the commission's policy recommendations, reviewed the research on changes in policy and practice since the report, and took into account the implications for policy and practice today. The policy document's implications focused on the community's and parents' roles in attempting to lower the trending rate of juvenile delinquency among adolescents.

Ginner and Azad (2022) pointed out that family circumstances play a crucial role in both the general growth and development of adolescents and the emergence of juvenile delinquency. They seem to be especially significant for female criminality. Ginner and Azad (2022) sought to examine family-related claims in the delinquency narratives of adolescent females from a developmental perspective. Nine female juvenile offenders from Sweden were interviewed, and they used consensual qualitative research (CQR) to assess the interviews. They concluded that the family made significant contributions to either develop or reduce juvenile delinquency. Families were portrayed as being involved in every step of the delinquency process in the narratives about it. Additionally, it was shown that delinquency was connected to interactions between delinquents and their families. Ginner and Azad (2022) from their findings showed that for females with low delinquency, the developmental viewpoint on family influences was significant. Furthermore, this viewpoint may eventually help in the development of

suitable community-based interventions for this population of juvenile offenders that has not yet been thoroughly studied but was under intense consideration in this study.

Family systems and life course theories contend that times of significant change, such as early adolescence, can destabilize established family systems and alter family dynamics (Lippold et al., 2018). In this long-term study published in the journal of *Developmental psychology*, Lippold et al. (2018) look at two types of changes in parental warmth and hostility toward their children during early adolescence (Grades six to eight), including liability (within-person fluctuations around developmental trends) and developmental trends (linear declines), as well as their connections to youth substance use and delinquency in Grade nine. Additionally, Lippold et al. (2018) investigated whether the gender of young people influences the relationships between liability and risky conduct in youth. Lippold et al. (2018) observed that higher levels of liability (more fluctuations) in the warmth and antagonism of parents as reported by children are connected with higher rates of youth delinquency, tobacco use, and the onset of polysubstance use.

The correlations between youth-reported liability in mother and father antagonism and polysubstance use showed an inverted U shape pattern: very low and high liability was related with substantially lower rates of substance use. Moderate levels of liability were associated with increased substance use. For girls but not for boys, many of the correlations between liability and youth delinquency were significant. Using parent accounts, fewer effects of liability on youth outcomes were discovered. Youth delinquency was also linked to changing parental attitudes toward their children, both positively and negatively. Liability affects adolescent adjustment differently than other factors, such as gender, reporter, and youth outcome.

Cognitive Behavioral Group Intervention Strategies

Walker et al. (2019) tested a gender-responsive cognitive behavioural group intervention (CBGI) on 87 female adolescents who were involved in 5 juvenile courts and at risk for substance use disorder. For ten weeks (twenty sessions), participants in the intervention of a sample size of 57 attended twice-weekly group sessions with the goal of developing their capacity for emotional, cognitive, and behavioural self-regulation and applying it to relationally oriented scenarios (GOAL: Girls Only Active Learning) in their lives. Individual counselling, non-gender-specific aggression management training, and no treatments were provided to youth in the controlled group with a sample size of 30. The GOAL program was determined to be viable to implement in a juvenile court environment with qualified facilitators and acceptable to adolescents and parents. Over the course of six months, the program significantly and meaningfully decreased self-reported delinquent conduct compared to services provided as normal and showed trend-level benefits for decreased substance use. On family conflict and the ability to control one's emotions, the training had conflicting or no impacts. GOAL results indicated that CBGI if follow-up and proper training are done can be an effective treatment of juvenile delinquency of our adolescents.

Wong et al. (2018) carried out a study in Hong Kong in order to examine a culturally appropriate cognitive-behavioural intervention for lowering impulsivity and delinquency-related attitudes and behaviour among Chinese delinquent adolescents. They used a design that was quite experimental for a 12-month period. 20 participants received cognitive behaviour intervention, and 20 adolescents received standard counselling. Before the intervention, at six and twelve months after the intervention, each participant completed a standardized questionnaire. The outcomes were as follows: the time group effects of the two participant groups were investigated using a series of two times three

you can use 2 X 3 analyses of variance. The findings suggested that participants in the experimental group demonstrated greater and sustained improvements in overall impulsivity, no planning impulsivity, cognitive impulsivity, and overall delinquency compared to the control group, with effect sizes indicating a moderate to large magnitude of change. If properly understood and applied, the cognitive behavioral intervention program may be a helpful tool in the treatment of our delinquent adolescents.

Despite rising rates of female juvenile crime, Lim et al. (2019) argue that this phenomenon is poorly understood by parents, guardians and teachers of children. According to Lim et al. (2019), a variety of factors can causally influence how young individuals become offenders. Lim et al. (2019) in their study used a retrospective file audit of 184 female minor offenders in New Zealand to look into adverse outcomes. The ecological model developed by Bronfenbrenner, which highlights the several contextual levels that influence behaviour, including individual, community, cultural variables, peer, family and school was used to categorize their research findings. The findings show that there are important risk variables for female juvenile offenders. High rates of mental health disorders, drug use, histories of abuse, familial stressors, peer problems, and behavioural challenges at school were present in the cohort. Risk factors affected each of the young girls in different ways. Therefore, initiatives for preventative counselling and targeted, multisystemic intervention are required to address female juvenile offending, especially on the family level.

Theoretical Framework

One theoretical paradigm, Attachment Theory guided this study. John Bowlby developed the theory as an addition to Psychoanalytic Theory in the 1950s and 1960s as the main conceptual framework of theories about the origins and effects of juvenile delinquency. The outcomes of the study helped us update, extend, and better incorporate our conceptual models of juvenile delinquency. The researcher gave a brief description of this theoretical model in this section.

Attachment Theory

Zvara et al. (2020) describes Attachment Theory as an evolutionary, psychological, and ethological theory that deals with human connections and explains how people feel. As for Bowlby (1960), the most basic concept of Attachment Theory is that for maximum social and emotional development to occur, young children should build a bond with at least one major caregiver. As a result, the Attachment Theory provides a safe foundation for studying intimate relationships, as it can accept a wide range of approaches and findings (Usem, 2020). Attachment Theory has a big influence on how people think about themselves, their loved ones, and their environment (Hudson & Fraley, 2017; Shaver et al., 2019). Furthermore, the theory explains why people seek out and maintain close emotional bonds with others, as well as why these attachment relationships are essential to them (Gross et al., 2017; Carlone & Milan, 2021).

According to attachment theorists, individuals are born with an attachment behavioral machinery that drives them to seek lovingness with attachment symbols in stressful situations (Bowlby, 1973, 1980, 1982; Mikulincer & Shaver, 2019). Indeed, attachment proponents believe that human beings' connection requirements are present throughout their lives (Ainsworth, 1992; Bowlby, 1979; 2018; Bretherton, 1992). Thus, during times of adversity, the attachment behavioral system offers persons with dependable help, a sense of attachment security and protection (Charalampous et al., 2018; Mikulincer & Shaver, 2019; Nowakowski-Sims & Rowe, 2017).

Riva et al. (2019) defined attachment as a mutual, long-lasting bond that is emotional in nature between a caregiver and a newborn child in which both parties contribute actively to the newfound relationship. According to Bowlby (1951) and Ainsworth (1967), a newborn develops a "working model" of what to anticipate from his or her primary caregiver. The child's model holds up if the caregiver continues to respond in predictable ways; but, if the caregiver's actions become regularly unpredictable, the newborn is compelled to adjust his or her model, and the attachment's security alters

(Ainsworth, 1967). Bowlby's Attachment Theory is founded on the concept that parents possess an ability to both offer a sense of security and protect their children (Arriaga et al., 2018; Brumariu et al., 2018). For example, when a youngster feels scared, fatigued, or unwell, he or she will seek security and protection from an adult or caregiver (Boldt, 2020; Bugnon, 2020; Holmes, 2000; Papalia, 2010).

When an attachment bond is created, it guarantees that the relationship's strong foundation is in place. The interaction between security and exploration is one of the fundamental elements of such a secure base (Boldt, 2020; Kogilavani & Rajendran, 2018). When a kid has a safe connection, he or she can explore the surroundings, but when the child feels threatened, attachment behaviours are engaged, and the youngster seeks a secure caregiver (Lienenman, 2020; Żechowski, 2017). Bowlby proposed that, based on their experiences and views of the caregiver's capacity, availability, and willingness to offer care and protection, youngsters construct a picture of their own worthiness (Bowlby, 1973). With observation and determined practice, the child can employ figurative representations of significant attachment personalities to sense comfort even when the parent primary caregiver is not there (Ainsworth, 1979, 1992; Bowlby, 1973, Guerin-Marion et al., 2020). Not all attachments, though, are pleasant. Although stable attachments are preferable (60-75%), avoidant, ambivalent, and disorganized/disoriented attachments can also emerge in less predictable parent-child relationships (Papandrea, 2022; Lienenman, 2020; Papalia, 2010).

According to Attachment Theory, child abuse generates anxious attachment and insecure and avoidant, ambivalent, or disordered attachment (Alumada, 2021; Crittenden, 1989; Grunsfeld, 2018). Anxious attachment is a sign of subsequent community and sensitive issues, and it is more probable to emerge in mistreatment conditions (Biere et al., 2017; Lewis et al., 1984). Unfortunately, inaccurate designs of connecting to others form the basis of a kid's vision of the planet, affect how the youngster reacts and might hinder the child from forming a healthy inner model of the person (Bowlby, 1988; Gerlach et al., 2022). Antisocial behaviour might be related to early negative family encounters, especially insecure attachment arrangements, according to research findings (Costello & Laub, 2020; Diaz et al., 2020; Neo Samantha et al., 2021; Smallbone & Dadds, 2000). Insecure attachment dimension is also more common in communities of children who have undergone physical abuse or neglect, according to many research works (Bowlby, 1984). Furthermore, Grunsfeld (2018), observed that Attachment Theory can enlighten

how child abuse is passed down from generation to generation, eventually leading to juvenile delinquency, which is why this theory was chosen to conceptualize the problem.

Core Assumptions of Attachment Theory. The concept that: pursuing and sustaining intimate relationships with significant persons is an innate ability, and basic motivational drive in each person over their lifespan is one of the major assumptions of Attachment Theory and its core principles. This shows that all mankind possess a natural desire to encounter affection and receive psychological support from primary caregivers "from the cradle to the grave" (Bowlby, 1979, p. 129); children may totally rely on their parents for secure attachment (Bretherton & Muinolland, 1999; Kim et al., 2004, 2006, 2018) caretakers are given a safe haven and a supportive environment by the key attachment figures—caregivers, parents, and children whom they may rely on in times of vulnerability, anguish, and danger as well as with whom they can enjoy moments of joy, fulfillment, and zeal. When people are exposed to the unpleasant repercussions of everyday life, their attachment security is jeopardized. When attachment activities collapse in eliciting calming sensitivity and association from primary caregivers, a representative pattern of clinging, depression, angry griping, and anguish emerges, which results to detachment (Bowlby, 1969, 1973, 1980; Goli et al., 2021).

Historical Development of Attachment Theory. John Bowlby and Mary Ainsworth developed the Attachment Theory (Bowlby & Ainsworth, 1991; Bowlby, 1969, 1973, 1980, 1994). Ethology, evolution, developmental psychology, psychoanalysis, information processing, and cybernetics all have origins in Attachment Theory (Bowlby, 1969; Bretherton, 1992). Bowlby, a psychoanalyst who was a member of the British object relations theorists was working on an explanation of how the parent-child interaction influenced the structure and developments of the children's thinking processes. Bowlby turned his focus away from Psychoanalysis Theory and toward combining his understanding of animal studies and applying these findings to newborn children (Harlow, 2021). Bowlby identified the consistent emotional responses that human or ape newborns have when they were separated from their mothers (Bowlby, 1980).

Infants began by rebelling, which includes behaviour like wailing, aggressively seeking, and refusing to be calmed (Harlow, 2021). The child then displayed passivity and

expressive melancholy, which was followed by a sense of hopelessness. The babies eventually began to separate themselves. Human newborns were the only ones who showed detachment when their mothers returned, and they utilized avoidance to aggressively preserve their lives against helplessness. These striking parallels led Bowlby to speculate on the evolutionary significance of mother-child bonding and its maintenance through times of parting and sorrow (Hazan & Selcuk, 2015).

Bowlby is widely regarded as one of the first family therapists to speak out against the pathologizing of dependency and the supporting of disconnectedness and autonomy paradigms that dominated Western philosophy (Essien, 2019). He was worried by conventional children's lack of superficial interactions, emotions, and aggressiveness against others when researching them (Bowlby, 1969, 1973, 1980). This led Bowlby to believe that the kid's perception of their well-being (i.e., a stable basis from which to survive and develop) was exclusively dependent on the quantity of care provided by the parent (Harlow, 2019). As a result, the formation of Attachment Theory was an effort to counteract or ameliorate the essential indigenous baby fantasy, as well as Freud's emphasis on the importance of innate wants (Fonagy & Campell, 2015).

The Relational Model reinforced the Drive Model as psychoanalysis progressed, explaining distinctions in how people processed and managed their thoughts, awareness empathy, emotions, understanding, and conscious control (Zechowski, 2017). Ainsworth et al. (1978) observed that social context was pervaded by a rising desire to understand the link between newborn development processes and later disparities in parent behavior. The theory object relations concepts gradually replaced ego mind-set as the primary psychoanalysis model. As a result, the importance of natural need for intimate connections as a fundamental predictor of deliberate behavior and intellectual advancement has received widespread support (Fonagy & Campell, 2015).

Ainsworth et al. (1978), based on the notion of working models, developed a model that identified attachment styles based on the infant's reactions to the "abnormal situation" (Yip et al., 2018). The Attachment Theory was expanded as a result of Ainsworth's pioneering empirical examination of Bowlby's principles. Ainsworth, for example, expanded the concept of the principal attachment picture as a secure sanctuary that gave newborns with a sense of reassurance from which they might grow and blossom (Harlow, 2019). Ainsworth also introduced the notion of motherly sensitivity and its relationship to mother-child attachment receptiveness that is regarded as one of the most important parenting concepts (Bohr et al., 2018). Bowlby (1988) felt that children internalize and arrange ways of relating to others from an early age. They may cognitively reflect their experiences with attachment figures, as well as develop beliefs and expectations about connections with both main and secondary attachment figures (Bowlby, 1944, 1988). As a result, during development, an inner functioning model of attachment is progressively formed (Andretta et al., 2017; Turan et al., 2019). Researchers commenced studying attachment connections between parents and their children as well as attachment ties in early parenthood, across time, concentrating on attachment symbols instead of baby attachment activities (Levine & Heller, 2011).

The Attachment Theory is developmental in nature that examines the influence of parent- kid attachment connections on healthy improvement and psychopathology, that includes juvenile delinquency (Adshead & Moore, 2022; Sroufe et al., 1999; Witte et al., 2020). Several prior meta-analyses on the correlation between poor behaviour in children and insecure attachment relationships have been undertaken. Facompre et al. (2018), for example, identified a strong association between disordered attachment and externalizing problem behaviour after assessing 12 research studies. In addition, attachment insecurity was revealed to be substantially related with externalizing behaviours in 69 research

studies in a recent meta-analysis (Dagan et al., 2021). Regrettably, these meta-analyses failed to distinguish between the two primary categories of externalizing disorders, namely, aggressiveness and delinquency (Cui et al., 2021). Previous studies have revealed that violence and delinquency are fundamentally separate categories of behaviours (Teymoori et al., 2018). Delinquency and aggression, for example, have been seen to follow distinct evolving patterns (Teymoori et al., 2018). Additionally, several risk factors for delinquent and aggressive conduct have been discovered (Merrin et al., 2019). To modify a child's internal working model and build relationships between a "secure base" in the school and a group of withdrawn and passive youngsters, Ubha (2010) worked with Child Developmentalist John Bowlby's theory of attachment, which has been one among the most effective patterns in psychology, in conjunction with fundamental assumptions being generally accepted (e.g., Grosseohme et al., 2020; Sroufe et al., 1999). John Bowlby conceptualized attachment as a biological impulse that evolved to secure the continued existence of the fragile child (Bowlby, 1969).

Attachment and Delinquency. The Social Control Theory (Hirschi 1969, 2017; Sampson & Laub 1995) and Attachment Theory (Hoeve et al. 2012) are two primary theories that explore the link between delinquency and attachment (Ainsworth 1979; Bowlby 1973). The first theory explains the hypothesis of criminological as proposed by Hirschi in 1969, who defined attachment as an emotional tie by which kids acquire society's traditional rules (Baz & Fernandez-Molina, 2018). Hirschi claims that delinquency will be small in families with strong emotional links as children who are emotionally linked to their primary care-givers who are most likely concerned about their parents' regulating aspirations that shields them against criminal tendencies (Mes, 2018). The strength of attachment serves as an indirect kind of parental control: strong child-parent relationships result in the child's traditional conduct (Baz, 2018; Hirschi, 1969;

Mes, 2018). Delinquent conduct, on the other hand, will rise if the parent-child relationship is poor, an aspect of family violence (Walters, 2019).

Bowlby (1973) observed mothers and their infants and discovered that newborns who had been removed from their parents showed severe anguish. When they were to be separated, these youngsters cried and clung to their mothers. Attachment activities are normal adaptive reactions to severance that serve as an evolutionary role (Bowlby, 1973). For example, if the bond of parent-child attachment is disturbed from the beginning, delinquency and violent behaviour, which are long-term adverse repercussions, as well as the inability to show concern or care for others, may develop (Bowlby, 1944, 1973).

Based on Structural Equation Modeling, Ghadampour et al. (2020) evaluated the influence of unmarried mothers' attachment styles, personality traits, and demographic factors in the elucidation of differences for children's mental health issues. In this study, the results indicated that demographic characteristics, the mama's attachment styles, and personality traits explained 88.8 % of the kid's psychopathology variances. In the study, demographic factors, the attachment styles of mothers, and personality characteristics of mothers all had distinct path measurements with psychopathology of children including girls. In the investigational study, mother's personality characteristics, all subscales of mother's attachment styles, and child's age had substantial secondary influences on psychopathology of children, late adolescence, and transition to adulthood.

Interventions for juvenile delinquency can be informed by attachment theory, which highlights the importance of secure attachment relationships in promoting healthy development and reducing the likelihood of delinquent behaviours. Studies have demonstrated that juveniles who lack secure attachment relationships with caregivers are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviours, whereas those with secure attachment relationships are less likely to do so. Interventions based on attachment theory can centre

on promoting secure attachment relationships between juveniles and caregivers, such as parents or other family members. One example is family therapy, which can enhance communication and relationships within the family, fostering secure attachment relationships and lowering the risk of delinquent behaviours. Attachment-based interventions may also focus on building positive relationships between juveniles and mentors or other supportive adults. This can provide juveniles with secure attachment figures and positive role models, promoting healthy development and decreasing the risk of delinquent behaviours.

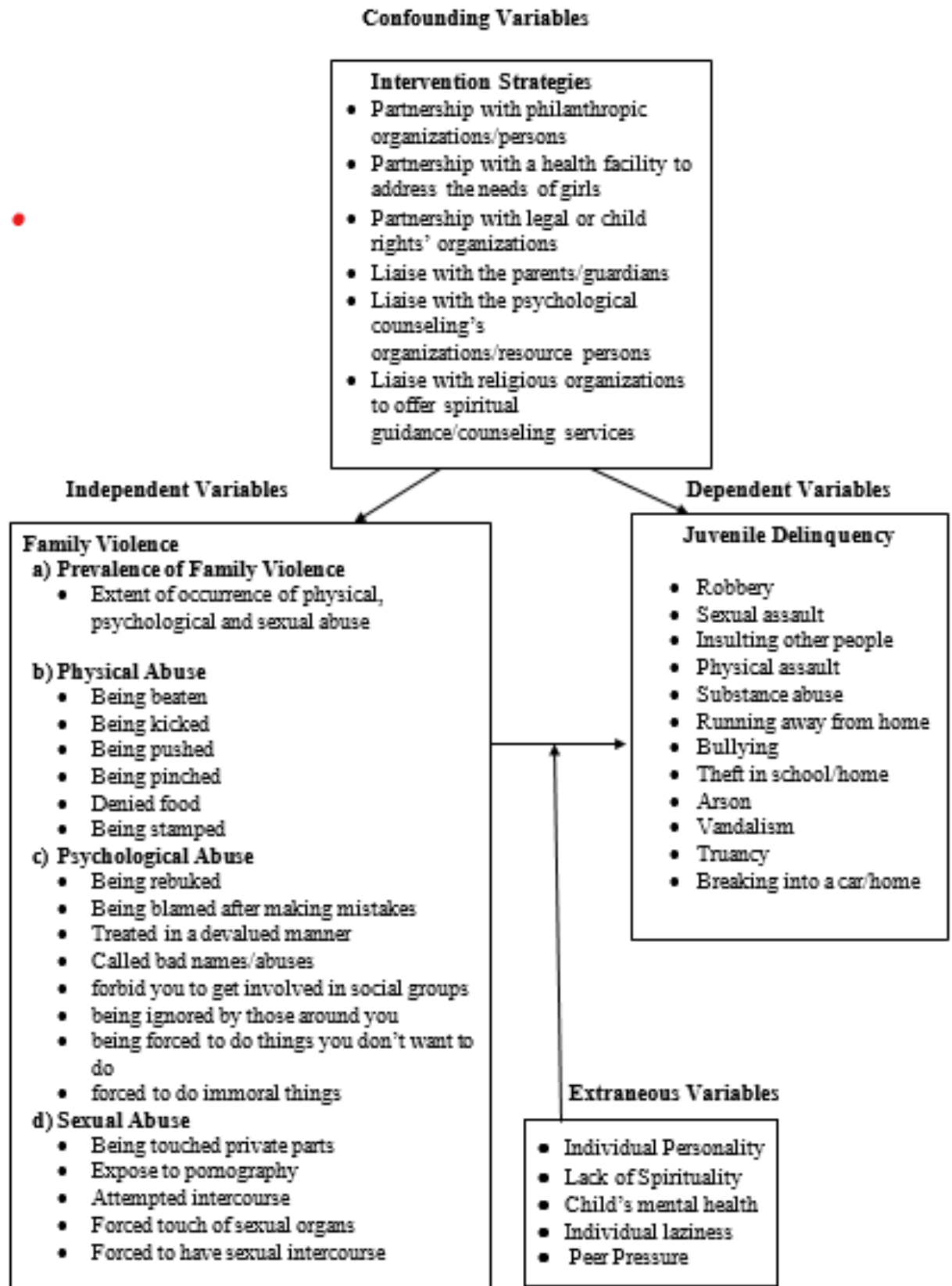
Attachment theory can also guide interventions aimed at developing healthy coping strategies for stress and emotional regulation. By providing juveniles with the tools to manage their emotions in constructive ways, these interventions can reduce the likelihood of delinquent behaviours as a form of coping.

In summary, attachment theory can be a valuable framework for designing interventions that facilitate secure attachment relationships, healthy development, and reduced risk of delinquent behaviours in juveniles. As an attempt to measure attachment styles of the respondents, the researcher asked the girls committed to KGRTC the frequency of visitation by their significant others. Figure 5 showed the visitation of children committed at KGRTC by significant others. Fathers (83.60%) had the largest proportion of significant others who never visited the girls committed at KGRTC. This was followed by siblings (80.3%) while mothers had the least tendency of not visiting their children (50.8%). These findings indicate that the juvenile delinquent girls were rarely visited by other family members. This suggested that the girls could be facing rejection issues and lack of secure attachment at home which could explain the development of juvenile delinquency. In particular, fathers displayed avoidant attachment,

siblings showed disorganized attachment while mothers had anxious-ambivalent attachment as they had the least tendency of not visit their daughters (50.8%).

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is depicted in Figure 1, where the prevalence of family violence, psychological abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse and intervention measures (independent variables) are assumed to influence juvenile delinquency (dependent variables) among girls, according to the study. Juvenile delinquency is the dependent variable. The study seeks to establish if these elements (the prevalence of family violence among girls, psychological abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse influence juvenile delinquency. However, there are additional variables that are outside the scope of the study; namely, individual personality, lack of spirituality, child's mental health, peer influence and tardiness among others that that might predispose the girls to incidents of juvenile delinquency. These factors have been categorized as extraneous variables and the use of probability sampling procedures can help to limit the number of superfluous factors. Extraneous factors, both external and internal to the adolescent as a person, would cause errors in the study and are hence referred to as such. The conceptual framework is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1*Relationship between Family Violence and Juvenile Delinquency*

Juvenile delinquency is now a worldwide issue, and data show that it is increasing

rather than decreasing (Nilsson et al., 2017). Juvenile delinquency is a big concern for many countries, as the morality of future generations determines the country's destiny (Ford et al., 2018). According to Paraschiv (2019) statistics on youth delinquency throughout the world are of great concern. According to Sanders (2013), while adolescence is a tough developmental stage for young people all over the world, the issues they confront are frequently exacerbated or controlled at the family level. Family violence and bad family relationships are perceived as leading to delinquent conduct in diverse ways, (Boccio & Beaver (2019). According to the W.H.O., Family violence is one of the highly predominant types of brutality against females and comprises physical, sexual, psychological, stalking, and emotional abuse, as well as controlling behaviours by an intimate partner. Mwangangi (2019) found that, the degree of aggression between parents and their children has an impact on juvenile delinquency. He also discovered that 78 % of child lawbreakers emanated from households where physical child abuse were common, whereas just 22 % emanated from non-violent households. Non-offenders originate more likely from households where physical or emotional violence is present.

Delinquent children perceived their primary care givers to have a higher level of problematic parental partner dynamics, higher levels of family violence, and poorer family functioning according to a study by Kim and Kim (2008) that studied 1,943 Korean children, that comprised of 707 adolescents, and 1,236 school students, to establish the role of domestic violence in influencing juvenile offending. Furthermore, a study conducted in the US discovered that delinquent teenagers were more likely than student adolescents to describe a higher incidence of rebellious character traits, a higher degree of psychosomatic indicators and irritation, and a greater occurrence of criminal activity (Daigle & Harris, 2018). In fact, juvenile delinquency in USA revealed a complex in meaning and character, partly due to the fact that the very concepts of childhood and

youth, basic to the idea of juvenile delinquency, are themselves complex (Avdela, 2018). Avdela (2018) observed that people have had much to do with the very idea that there is such a thing as juvenile delinquency.

The juveniles, who go through rehabilitation in institutions like KGRTC, later repeat the same delinquent acts because they rejoin a home environment where the parenting practices and family violence pushes them back to delinquent behavior (Lavoie et al., 2018). Despite the worrying trends globally, regionally, nationally, and locally, there are concerns that the family institution may have abdicated its noble role in guiding and mentoring the youth in the acquisition of appropriate values and attitudes leading to a high prevalence of delinquent activities (Nilsson et al., 2017). In addition, studies of family violence as a possible causal factor to juvenile delinquency have largely evaded scholarly attention and consequently, the scarcity of literature on their relationship. This study sought to find out the relationship between family violence and juvenile delinquency among girls at Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County in Kenya.

Summary

This chapter covers the review of the literature on the relationship between parental violence and teenage delinquency via the perspective of Attachment Theory a case study of KGRTC in Kiambu County, Kenya. Ireland et al. (2019) define family violence as physical child abuse, child witnesses to marital abuse, and child sex abuse and these variables are presented as themes that include: the relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in KGTRC, Kiambu County, Kenya; the relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in KGTRC, Kiambu County, Kenya; the relationship between sex abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in KGTRC, Kiambu County, Kenya; the prevalence of family

violence among girls in KGTRC, Kiambu County, Kenya; intervention strategies that can be employed to reduce juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya. The theoretical and conceptual framework was finally aligned with the research gap at the end of the chapter.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

Introduction

This third chapter contains the research design, the target population, sampling techniques and sample size, techniques of data analysis, the study's location, validity and reliability, research tools, instrument pre-testing, data collection methods, and ethical issues.

Research Design

According to Hancock et al. (2021), a research design is viewed as the blueprint and study structure that permits the investigator to systematically gather data grounded on the study's objectives. Ishtiaq (2019) further observes that the aim of the study, the time period over which the data will be collected, the research type, and the anticipated type of data analysis that the investigator desires to conduct, namely quantitative, qualitative, and/or mixed-methods study, all influence the selection of a research design to be employed in the study. In this regard, this research used a parallel convergent mixed methods research design (PCMMR) that includes both qualitative and quantitative methodologies and involves collecting data separately (quantitative and qualitative data), analyzing it separately and then combining the interpretation and writing the report.

Creswell and Sinley (2017) suggested that combining both quantitative and qualitative research techniques with the goal of answering a specific research question is one of the possible ways of increasing methodological diversity and provides greater authenticity of research findings.

Molina-Azorin and Feters (2020) state that an MMR is a research design where the researcher gathers, analyses and makes use of both quantitative and qualitative data in specific research. MMR appears to be currently gaining acknowledgement and is rapidly becoming institutionalized in the social sciences discipline (Creswell & Creswell, 2017;

Fleck et al., 2016; Nakaziba & Namuguzi, 2022); Timans et al., 2019). Thus, the parallel convergent mixed method approach was the most suitable methodology for this study because there has been a greater need for inclusion of diversity especially in social science research (Bordersn & Abbot, 2022). In addition, the research relied on the inherent benefits of the MMR given its underlying philosophy that reflects the diversity of the sample and population for this investigative study.

The underlying philosophy of research and preferences and skills were employed in the research and the population characteristics of Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre (KGRTC). The philosophy of the research study being objective in nature involved feelings and impressions as well as numerical data, hence qualitative and quantitative research methods. The study investigated the influence of family violence that influenced juvenile delinquency. Variables to be investigated included: physical, psychological, sexual, and their relationship with juvenile delinquency.

One way to think of a research design of a study is as the "gum or glue" that holds the many components of a research study together; it is a strategy, plan, or blueprint that's utilized to come up with solutions to a research question (Creswell & Sinley, 2017). Ex-post facto research was used in this research study. Simon and Goes (2013) view Ex post facto research as a strategy that can be utilized instead of an experiment to evaluate hypotheses regarding cause and effect in instances in which controlling or manipulating the variables is unethical.

The researcher sought to establish the effect of family violence which was the independent variable on juvenile delinquency which represented dependent variable of the study. Hence, this research design was considered to be the most appropriate in regard to the study's variables. Due to this, the variables were examined after the independent variables in the study had had an impact on the dependent variable, or in retrospect. This

design was found most fitting because it was in line with the ethical considerations with respect to the subjects. This is because this research design examined independent variables (e.g., physical abuse) on dependent variables (e.g., juvenile delinquency) once it has already happened. The variables that were investigated in reconsideration included: physical, psychological, and sexual abuse and their connection with juvenile delinquency.

Location of the Study

The study was conducted in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center (KGRTC), in Kiambu County which happens to be the only public girls' rehabilitation and training center in Kenya that also serves as a reception and assessment center is the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services and the Department of Children's Services (Bender et al., 2021). The institution (KGRTC) serves as a referral center for girl child offenders from all counties across the country, which explains the presence of cultural, religious and geographical diversity. Accordingly, its population composition reflects the “face” of Kenya, and thus provides a cosmopolitan population for investigation in connection to the study's factors.

On the site where the rehabilitation school now sits, liberation fighters were imprisoned during Kenya's 1950s-era war for independence (Arubia, 2017). When Central Province liberation fighters were released from prison following the country's independence in 1963, it served as a transit hub for them. The rehabilitation of juvenile offenders and children who had been imprisoned as prisoners of war was urgently needed in 1964. KGTRC was founded in 1964 in accordance with sections 37(1) and 47(1) of the Children's Act, chap. 586 of the Kenyan laws governing children and young people.

Target Population

Population of a study refers to all the units from which a sample is selected (Lai, 2018). As of October 2022, the population of KGRTC comprised of 61 juveniles which

was low due to Covid-19 Pandemic and care reform programs that was introduced in 2019 and started to be executed in 2022 (Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (2019).

These two factors greatly affected the population of the center that would normally hold over 100 girls. In addition, the center has one manager, four children's officers and six teachers totaling to 72. In this regard, the 61 girl child offenders, the manager, four children's officers (field officers), and six teachers from KGRTC made up the target group for this study. Budiu and Moran (2021) suggest that 40 participants can be appropriate for most quantitative studies, as it is typically sufficient to identify the main trends in user behaviour or preferences. However, they also note that the required sample size may vary depending on the research question and the population being studied. In some cases, it may be possible to recruit fewer users if the target population is small or if the study design is highly controlled. An overview of the study population is provided on Table 1.

Table 1

Population of the Study

Categories of Respondents		Target Population
1.	Child Offenders (Pupils)	61
2.	Teachers	6
3.	Children Officers	4
4.	Manager	1
Total		72

Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

When the universe is tiny, Kothari (2014) emphasizes that a sample survey is ineffective; instead, a census enquiry can be used to conduct a thorough enumeration of all subjects within the populace. According to Boeing (2019), a census is a gathering of data from all units in a population or a thorough enumeration of all subjects. It may be assumed that when all subjects are included in such an investigation, there is no element of chance

and the greatest accuracy is attained. In this regard, given that this study involves a small and manageable population, a census inquiry offers the best solution. In this regard, all 61 girls enrolled at Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation Centre were included in the research. The research further utilized purposive sampling to select the manager, four children's officers and the six teachers from Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center. The manager, the children's officers and the teachers were included in the sample to collect qualitative data to give strength to our data in that they helped us deeper understand the quantitative data collected from the girls.

Research Instruments

The study used three different sets of instruments to collect data; namely, a pupil's questionnaire, a managers' interview schedule and a teacher's Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

Pupils Questionnaire

The pupils' questionnaire consisted of 2 sections, one and two. Section One had four items and collected data on the pupils' biographical information. Section Two comprised of 56 items on a five-point Likert scale varying from; frequently (5), often (4), sometimes (3), rarely (2), and never (1). It was divided into four sections that collected data on sexual abuse, physical abuse, psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency (Appendix 3)

Managers' Interview Schedule

The interview schedule for managers included 10 open-ended questions designed to collect qualitative information on the different categories of offences that the girls had encountered prior to commitment to the center, partnership between KGRTC and other organizations and the measures that the institution had put in place to enhance the outcomes of the rehabilitation of the juveniles. The interview schedule also gathered the manager's and the children's teachers' opinions on suggestions of how they have addressed the delinquency of girls committed in KGRTC (Appendix 4)

Focus Group Discussions with Teachers

Ten open-ended questions were used in FGDs, with teachers and instructors to get qualitative data on their perceptions of the connection between juvenile delinquency, sexual abuse, physical abuse, and psychological abuse. Also discussed in the FGDs were mitigation measures (Appendix 5). The manager, children's officers, teachers and instructors were to add value to the study by giving qualitative data derived from focus group discussions (FGD) and interview schedules to complement the quantitative data. Also, the qualitative data received from the FGD and interview schedules helped to explain the findings from quantitative data.

Piloting of Research Instruments

Pretesting data gathering tools is an essential way of reducing errors during the actual research (Pankowska et al., 2021). This technique is crucial for addressing measurement scale-related issues such the representativeness of items for constructs, the precision of the questions being asked to the respondents, the design and structure of the questionnaires, the accuracy of the instructions, and the specificity of the items (Wakaruk et al., 2021). A pilot study was conducted among young girls involving the age group of 11 and 17 at Kamae Girls Borstal institution after the questionnaire was contextualized to include items about family violence. This location was chosen because it deals with the correction of young girls, which was an appropriate choice as it agrees with the works of Eunjoo (2017) whose study focused on the prevention of juvenile crimes in South Korea. Using the pilot study, the researcher established the duration it would take the respondents to complete the questionnaire. Before commencing the actual investigation, the pilot study allowed the researcher to find out any potential pitfalls, areas and faults in the research tools and protocol that had it resolved (Kraemer et al., 2006). There were 12 participants in all for the pilot trial. The duration it took respondents to complete the questionnaire and which items they found ambiguous or challenging to understand were noted. After the

pilot survey, the researchers realized the need to go through all the questionnaires with the girls to ensure they provided the right and valid responses.

Validity of Research Instruments

According to Miyasaki et al. (2021), research instrument's validity is the capacity of a research tool to evaluate what it is intended to measure. Content validity was ensured by having the survey items designed to capture the indicators of the specific objectives. This helped to guarantee that the tools have all of the necessary information to answer the research questions. Instruments were also provided to professionals at PAC University's Department of Psychology for verification. All confusing and ambiguous directions, as well as extraneous items, were rewritten. The experts from the psychology department were approached on an individual basis and a lot of feedback was given to the researcher during previous defenses.

Reliability of the Research Instruments

Reliability can be defined as the consistency with which a research tool produces reliable data after numerous trials (Creswell, 2014). Kothari (2014) defines the reliability of a tool as the precision, accurateness, and exactness of a measuring procedure. Cronbach Coefficient Alpha was utilized to evaluate the instrument's reliability. A reliability coefficient of 0.855 was achieved indicating that the instrument met the stipulated threshold of 0.7 recommended for studies in social sciences. Consequently, the instruments were deemed trustworthy and hence suitable for collecting data for the study.

Data Types

Both quantitative and qualitative data were used in the research. The responses to the interview schedule and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) served as the source of qualitative data. By having the young offenders' complete questionnaires, quantitative data was collected. A computer, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software, was used to clean, code, and analyze the returned responses.

Data Collection Procedures

An introduction letter from the Graduate School, PAC University was issued to the researcher before proceeding to the field to gather data, it was used to submit an application for research permission to the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). The proposal was approved by Ethical Review Board (ERB) after a rigorous examination for one month. The researcher further applied for local approval from the appropriate authorities at KGRTC and Kamae Girls Borstal Institution (KGBI) officials to visit the institutions and gather data. The researcher then went to the KGRTC and KGBI and personally administered the questionnaires to the juvenile girls after giving them verbal instructions, many times the researcher would translate the questions they had issues with in Kiswahili and even vernacular explaining to them question after the other to ensure they gave the right responses. As a result, data losses were reduced by maintaining a high response rate. The manager and the children's officers were also subjected to an interview by the researcher, and the instructors and trainers participated in a Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

Data Analysis Procedures

According to Kansteiner and Konig (2020), analysis of data collected from the field is the process of creating and generating meaning from raw field data. Utilizing themes developed from the study's objectives, qualitative data was evaluated. Through the use of statistical analysis, which included data cleaning, coding, and computer input, quantitative data was analyzed.

Quantitative Data

Using inferential and descriptive statistical methods, the questionnaire's quantitative data was examined. The prevalence of family violence, the state of physical abuse, sexual abuse and psychological abuse as well as the scope of juvenile delinquency, were all assessed using descriptive statistics, measure of central tendency and measure of dispersion, namely standard deviations, percentages (%), frequencies, and mean scores. Additionally, to establish the connection between the independent variables (psychological abuse, physical abuse and sexual abuse) in the study and the dependent variable (juvenile delinquency), inferential statistics, specifically the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA),

Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis, were employed. In this regard, the study tested four null hypotheses. Data analysis was aided by the use of the computer software, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), Version 26. Table 2 summarizes the data analysis:

Table 2

Brief Data Analysis Summary

	Research Objective	Independent variable	Dependent Variable	Statistic
	Find out the prevalence of family violence among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.	-	-	Frequencies, percentages, mean scores, standard deviation, ANOVA
	Establish the relationship between physical abuse and Juvenile Delinquency among Girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya	Physical Abuse	Juvenile Delinquency	Pearson correlation coefficient, regression analysis
	Examine the relationship between psychological abuse and Juvenile Delinquency among Girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.	Psychological Abuse	Juvenile Delinquency	Pearson correlation coefficient, regression analysis
	Assess the relationship between Sexual abuse and Juvenile Delinquency among Girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and	Sexual Abuse	Juvenile Delinquency	Pearson correlation coefficient, regression analysis

	Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.			
	Suggest intervention measures that can be put in place to address the impact of family violence on juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.	-	-	Narratives

Ethical Considerations

According to Ruane (2016), ethical norms should be followed throughout the whole study process, from the design through the summary of findings to the final data analysis. The researcher paid close attention to traits like kindness and honesty as well as regard for human dignity (Rahi et al., 2019). The researcher requested permission from the graduate program at Pan Africa Christian University (PACU), approval from an Ethical Review Board (ERB), a research license from NACOSTI, and local permission to collect data from the juvenile facility run by the Kenya Correctional Services Department before heading out into the field to gather data. Since the target audience was under 18, the rehabilitation administration of KGRTC were asked for their informed approval after the researcher went through with them all the items of the questionnaire to ensure the questions are not threatening to the girls committed to KGRTC.

The respondents were also made fully aware of the study's purpose and that it was conducted for academic purposes by the researcher. They were also informed that participation in the study was completely voluntary and that any participant might withdraw at any time. All children responders had the assurance of anonymity, which meant that their identities would remain confidential. On the other hand, they were made aware that any information provided throughout the study would be treated in confidence and would not be linked to a specific respondent. The respondents were sent to the center

administration for psychological support of debriefing if they became emotional during the interviews. The researcher went through the debriefing process especially when he noted the trauma arising inside the girls as indicated by their crying when asked some specific questions.

Summary

The research strategy and methodology used to evaluate the connection between family violence and juvenile delinquency were covered in this chapter. Ex post factor research design was used in the study's mixed method research (MMR) combining qualitative and quantitative research. All the 61 girls admitted to the Kirigiti rehabilitation center, along with 6 teachers, 4 child officers, 1 manager, and a total of 72 participants, made up the study's target group.

This study used three different sets of instruments to collect data, namely, a pupil's questionnaire, a principal's interview schedule and a teacher's and instructor's focus group discussions (FGDs). The research's location was at the Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre (KGRTC), a public boarding school in Kirigiti, Kenya. The Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Services and the Department of Children's Services now oversee the Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, a girl's rehabilitation reception and assessment school. Purposive sampling was used for this study to select the manager, children officer (field officer) teachers and instructors from Kirigiti Girls rehabilitation and training center who were included in the study.

Chapter 4: Results and Discussion

Introduction

In this chapter, data analysis and the findings about the connection between family violence and juvenile delinquency among juvenile delinquent girls at Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center (KGRTC) in Kiambu County, Kenya, are presented along with data presentation, interpretation, and discussion. The manager of KGRTC shared with the researcher and informed him during earlier visitation that KGRTC is the only center in Kenya that receives, evaluates, places, and rehabilitates girls who have committed crimes as children. It admits girls aged between 11 to 17 who have been brought before various children's courts from across the nation of Kenya. As a result, KGRTC represents the unique challenges of delinquent behaviour among girls across the country.

Data for this study was collected using three types of research instruments, namely: questionnaires administered to delinquent sixty-one girls committed to KGRTC, an FGD administered to six teachers and instructors at KGRTC and an interview schedule administered to the manager KGRTC and four children's officers. The return rate of the instruments was 100% in all the three categories. There were 61 girls that took part in the study. However, due to failures to reply to some of the items in the questionnaire, the examination of the replies to the various items in the questionnaire indicated minor variations in the sample size (n).

According to Baxter and Jack (2008) for a survey research, a response rate of greater or equal to 80% is perceived appropriate for a study. Stedman et al. (2019), adds that one strategy that shows promise for increasing the return rate of instruments entails personally delivering or hand-delivering self-administered tools to sampled units, followed by either an in-person retrieval or the mailing of completed tools back. The fact that the researcher personally administered the instruments may have contributed to the high instrument return rates noted in the study. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. Frequencies, percentages, mean scores, and standard deviations were employed as descriptive statistics for measure of dispersion and central tendency, whilst the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, and regression analysis were utilized as inferential statistics to test the hypothesis in order to reject the null hypothesis and adopt the alternate hypothesis.

Tables, charts, and graphs were used for exploratory data analysis, that is, to display the findings of the study of quantitative data. To support the quantitative findings, thematic analysis was utilized to examine qualitative data that had been collected from the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and interview schedules. The results were presented as narratives. Data analysis was carried out in accordance with the study's objectives, which were to:

1. Find out the prevalence of family violence among girls at Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.
2. Establish the relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency among Girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.

3. Examine the relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency among Girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.
4. Assess the relationship between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency among Girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.
5. To identify intervention strategies that can be employed to reduce juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.

This chapter also presents the findings of the following four-null hypothesis:

H₀₁: There is no statistically significant difference in prevalence of physical, psychological and sexual abuse among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.

H₀₂: There is no statistically significant relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

H₀₃: There is no statistically significant relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

H₀₄: There is no statistically significant relationship between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The demographic data of the girl respondents who took part in the study are shown in this section. Such a description was crucial in helping to give a thorough representation of the research participants, which may have had an impact on the findings in respect to the stated research objectives. The characteristics investigated comprised of; age, parent's marital status, guardians/parents' occupation, family members who paid the girl a visit

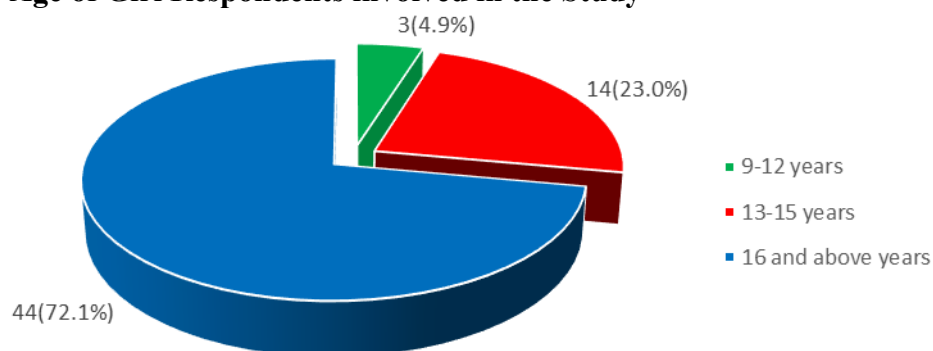
since they were committed to KGRTC and technical skills learned in the rehabilitation and training Centre.

Age Distribution of the Girl Respondents

The age in years of the girls committed to KGRTC was probed in the study. This was important in order to establish if there were differences in juvenile delinquency in relation to age of the offender. The findings are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2

Age of Girl Respondents involved in the Study



Data presented in Figure 2 revealed that majority 44(72.1%) of the girl respondents were aged above 16 years, this was followed by 14(23.0%) who were aged 13-15 years, and 3(4.9%) of the pupils aged 9-12 years. The findings show that majority of the girl delinquents were in their late adolescent stage of development. These results are consistent with the works of Matthews et al. (2018) who found that the 16–20 age range, is frequently regarded as an adult, had one of the highest rates of serious crime. Teenage rebellion, which peaks in the last few years of adolescence, could likely be blamed for this. In light of the fact that early adolescence is characterized by a high level of emotional, mental, and intellectual immaturity, the United Nations (2012) states that there is no set minimum age for criminal culpability for juvenile offenders (Redo & Redo, 2012).

The modern approach would be to think about whether a child can fulfill the moral and psychological requirements of criminal responsibility; that is, whether a child, by virtue of his or her unique discernment and understanding, can be held accountable for all intents and purposes of antisocial behavior that he or she perpetuates. Consequently, it is plausible that younger offending delinquents are ignored and thus not committed to the legal justice system. Nevertheless, delinquent behaviors were realized to be more prevalent among the mature girls contrasted with their youthful counterparts. This premise has been supported by Laird et al. (2005) who asserted that age is an important determinant of juvenile delinquency among adolescents since there are factors such as peer group influence, physical and cognitive development that are directly associated with age. The contention is that the age of the adolescent is a predictor of involvement in all forms of delinquent behaviours, so much so that delinquency is perceived to increase with the age of the offender. Similarly, a study by Ahonen et al. (2017) explored incongruities (scaling up aspects) from certified records to self-report between ages 12 - 17 years using a sample of 2,450 adolescent girls. Early adolescence was the period where the scaling-up factor was largest, suggesting that young female criminals were more likely to avoid police detection. This evidence from literature, therefore, concurs with empirical evidence that clearly shows that delinquent behavior increases with age.

Offences Committed by the Girl Respondents Prior to Commitment to KGRTC

The study examined the offences committed by the juvenile girls' which led to their conviction and commitment to KGRTC. The sampled girls were provided with an open-ended item that requested them to specify the crimes they had engaged in. A summary of the findings was presented in Figure 3.

Figure 3
Offences Committed by the Pupil Respondents

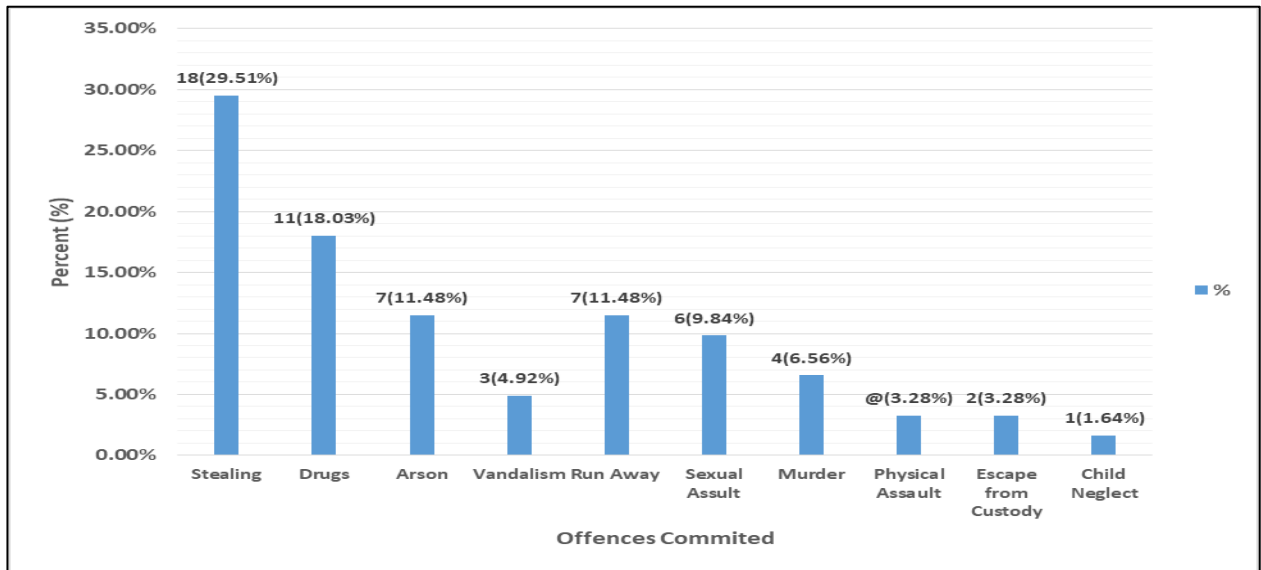


Figure 3 shows the responses of the girl respondents on the crimes they had been involved in that led to their conviction. Analysis of the data showed that the majority 18(29.51%) of the girls had been involved in theft, 11(18.03%) use of illicit drugs, 7(11.48%) arson, 3(4.92%) vandalism, 7(11.48%) running away from home, 6(9.48%) sexual assault, 4(6.56%) infanticide, 2(3.28%) physical assault, 2(3.26%) escape from lawful custody and 1(1.64%) child neglect. These findings clearly show that the most prevalent crimes among the juvenile girls were theft, drugs, arson, running away from home and sexual assault. The least represented crimes were child neglect, physical assault, vandalism and escape from custody. Young people may commit crimes, some of which are the same as adult offenders commit while others are based more on their age or other factors.

These findings concur with a survey conducted in Kenya by the National Crime Mapping (2016) and Probation Orders Report (2018) which established that the most common juvenile crimes; are: stealing, assault, drug and alcohol crimes, violent crimes, sexual offences, vandalism, gambling, hawking, creating disturbance, child neglect and infanticide (Aebi et al., 2019; Dağlar & Argun, 2016; Jendryke & McClure, 2019). These

findings were augmented by Motamedi (2020) who noted that stealing is the most frequent offence that minors commit. More serious property offences and sexual assault become more common with increase in age. Motamedi (2020) adds that the social, psychological, and economic elements that contribute to such conduct, as well as crime in general, are complicated. According to clinical research, many delinquents have emotional maladjustments, which are frequently the result of disordered familial conditions (Motamedi, 2020).

Hoeve et al. (2009) agrees with this view and adds that the characteristics of a criminal juvenile include rebellion towards parents, a reckless attitude, abandoning school, defiance of parents' and teachers' regulations, leaving home, and a proclivity to engage in behaviours that endanger others' and one's own well-being. This claim is supported by a study conducted in Pakistani (Khurshid & Urooj, 2012). The study revealed that the majority of young criminals who engaged in crimes like pickpocketing, robbery, drug use, drug sales, murder, mobile theft, car theft, suicide bombing, and sexual abuse were from the lower socioeconomic class and had unemployed or underemployed parents and guardians.

In an effort to understand why some children are more likely to engage in juvenile crime and delinquency than others, several academics and philosophers have proposed a number of theories. Others have linked it to childhood events like sexual abuse, as is the case with this study, while others have linked it to features of genes and chromosomes, gender, race, community decline, poverty, and unemployment (depicted by low socioeconomic status). Mayieka (2019) found that alcohol consumption, drug use, property destruction, physical fighting, illicit sex, and student-teacher confrontations were the most frequent delinquent behaviours among pupils in Kenya. These findings are in line with those of the current study.

Parents/Guardians' Marital Status

The study investigated the marital status of the parents/guardians staying with the juvenile delinquents' girls. This was important because parental marital status could be a contributing factor to parenting styles, family violence and consequent development of delinquent behaviours. The findings on parents/guardians' marital status were summarized in Figure 4.

Figure 4
Parents' Marital Status

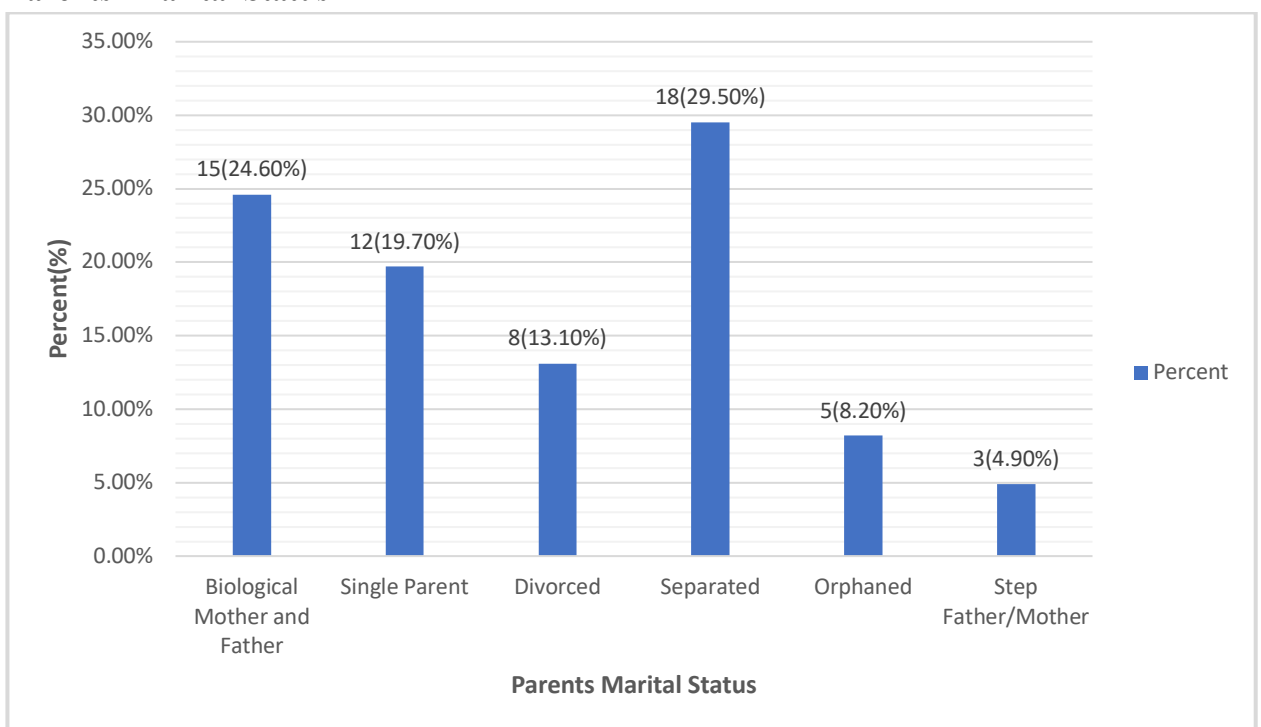


Figure 4 shows that majority 18(29.50%) of the parents were separated, followed by married biological mother and father 15(24.60%), single parent (never married) 12(19.70%), divorced 8(13.10%), orphaned 5(8.20%) and step mother/stepfather 3(4.90%). These findings indicate that majority of the girl delinquents came from families where; the parents had separated or had both single-parent families and biological parents. Children who are brought up in families where the parents are single-parent households or separated are likely to experience deficiencies in parenting and guidance in their growing

up. Where parental guidance is lacking, the children are vulnerable to negative influences from the society filling the void; thus, they ultimately engage in delinquent behaviours.

Similarly, children from families comprising of both biological parents are also vulnerable if the parenting styles fail to cater for the needs of the children. The results show that parental or guardian marital status influences the onset of delinquency, most likely as a result of levels of supervision and instruction. These results are consistent with a study on the relationship between family violence and juvenile criminality by Murry et al. (2009) which found out that 53% of delinquents in borstal institutions were from single-parent families. In contrast to the two-parent households, more young offenders come from other family types. The inability to monitor and regulate their children's behaviour, which is a sign of permissive parenting, is a trait of parents who are separated, divorced, or married but are otherwise unavailable for the children. This indirectly encourages delinquency in the children (Zakaria et al., 2018).

These results show that children raised by a single parent, their biological parents, and a separated family structure are more likely to become juvenile offenders (Jacobsen & Zaatut, 2022; Onsando et al., 2021). This might be explained by the parents' absence because of work-related activities and their propensity to vent their difficulties on the children, which eventually leads to juvenile criminality. These results contradict a study by McLanahan et al. (2013) that found that children from stable families (two biological parents) were less likely to engage in anti-social conduct than their counterparts from unstable families (such as single-parent, separated, or divorced parents). Previous research in this field by Wolff et al. (2018) has shown that there are connections between parental status and juvenile criminality. According to a study by Kimani (2010) in the Nakuru children's correctional home, children with two biological parents are less likely to engage in antisocial behavior and have more emotional stability than children with a single parent

or those from separated or divorced households. This is due to the presence, direction, and discipline provided by a framework where both parents participate in parenting duties.

The results are in line with a study by Badasa et al. (2019), which established that children living in dysfunctional families with poor supervision, parental violence, and unfriendly living conditions were more likely to become delinquents as a result of poor parental role modeling. Related research has shown that when families are split up and do not stay connected, children frequently turn to other support networks, particularly peer groups, because they cannot get the assistance they need from their parents (Godinet & Vakalahi, 2009). This paves the way for young people to gravitate toward gangs or groups that encourage socially undesirable behaviors.

The findings of this study concur with Demuth and Brown (2004), who investigated the impact of various family configurations on juvenile criminality. They found out that while single parenthood has a major impact on the emergence of juvenile delinquency, households headed by a single father have a markedly greater rate of delinquency than those headed by a single mother. Other studies have found out that single parent families, especially mother-only families, raise children who are more likely to turn delinquent compared to two parent families, which supports the theory that a father's presence helps to stabilize the male children who are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior. However, it is crucial to emphasize that if parenting techniques are kept in line with the needs of the kid, a single parent system can result in children who are socially responsible.

According to a study by Hoebe et al. (2016), family violence can impair protective factors like self-control and child supervision, and delinquent conduct may also be linked to these factors. Most parents are unaware of this, which could otherwise change the course of events. Lower levels of juvenile delinquency are ultimately produced by

positive parent-child attachments, particularly when the tie between the two parents is strong. These relationships are typically related to children who live with their biological parents. Insecure relationship between a child and parent makes the teenager less concerned with their reactions and more likely to engage in criminal behavior since no one is holding them accountable and the teenager believes that he or she has nothing to lose.

This study as shown in Table 4 reveals that 75.4 % of juvenile delinquent children live with non-biological parents which shows the effect of deficiency of social bonding especially from biological parents. These results are consistent with the claims that married status is significantly and adversely associated to juvenile delinquency, according to several studies (Palupi et al., 2020). Parenting is the overall interaction between parents and their children in which parents support their offspring by altering the knowledge, attitudes,-and behaviours that are deemed most suitable for parents in order to help them become independent, grow and develop in a healthy and optimal way, have self-confidence, be curious and sociable,-and be success-oriented (Palupi et al., 2020).

Nilsson et al. (2017) posits that the family institution has abandoned its noble role of guiding and mentoring youth in the acquisition of appropriate values and attitudes, resulting in a high prevalence of delinquent behaviour. The current study agrees with this assertion as observed in the high percentage of juvenile delinquency children raised by 75.5% of parents outside biological mother and father parenting style.

The Occupation of Guardian/Parent of the Juvenile Delinquent

The purpose of the study was to learn the parent or guardian of the juvenile offender's profession. The results were presented on Table 3.

Table 3

Occupation of Guardian/Parent

S. No.	Parent/Guardian Occupation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
--------	----------------------------	-----------	---------	--------------------

1.	Formally Employed	7	11.7%	11.7
2.	Farmer	5	8.3%	20.0
3.	Business	25	41.7%	61.7
4.	House Wife	4	6.7%	68.3
5.	Others	19	31.7%	100.0
Total		60	100.0%	

Data presented in Table 3 revealed that majority 25(41.7%) of the parents/guardian's occupation was business. This was followed by parent/guardian that were formally employed 7(11.7%). Parent/guardian whose occupation was farming and house wife had a proportion of 5(8.3%) and 4(6.7%) respectively. Other occupations that were not formal employment, farming, business, or housewife had 19(31.7%). These findings indicate that majority of the girl delinquents came from families where the parents were business persons or formally employed. In addition, parents/guardian who were house wives had the least contribution of children with delinquent behaviors. This probably could be attributed to their availability in the home as the children are growing up. Parents/guardians who were business persons had the highest contribution to children with delinquent behaviors probably due to their unavailability due to their busy schedules hence leaving the children unattended.

This study as shown in Table 3 indicated that 38.4% of delinquent children comes from family with low income (farmers, house wife and others where others included parents doing casual jobs). A study conducted by Warui et al. (2021) focusing on psychosocial factors contributing to juvenile delinquency like jobs done by parents concurred with this study. According to Warui's study, parental characteristics including unemployment (house wife and those doing casual/menial jobs) with a proportion of 38.4%, small business (41.7%) and farming (8.3%) had great influence on juvenile delinquency. The manager's interview schedule revealed that most parents do small

businesses just to put food on the table. The farming that the parents and guardians were involved in is peasant farming that only takes care of the family basic needs. This implied generally from the findings that more than 88.3% of the parents are struggling with basic needs; hence, the great propensity to juvenile the development of delinquency.

According to the FGD responses, most parents were struggling financially and were unable to fulfill their responsibility to support the needs of their children. For example, their children needed access to enough food and appropriate clothing. In light of the findings, it can be said that difficult financial times make it hard for guardians and parents to provide for their children, which in turn makes delinquent behavior more and more prevalent. This is in line with a study by Nasreen et al. (2015) that found out that children of low-income parents were more likely to engage in delinquent conduct because of their parents' financial struggles. Additionally, these youngsters are more likely to abuse drugs and alcohol (Diraditsile & Mabote, 2019). Children of poor socioeconomic class have more behavioral issues and frequently engage in delinquent behavior, according to a 2012 report from United National International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) (Hendel, 2022). The study findings are supported by Wang'eri et al. (2014), who emphasize that exosystem comprises characteristics that find children indirectly affected by financial restrictions brought on by parental income.

Frequency of Visitation of the Juvenile Delinquent by Significant Others

The findings of frequency of visitation of the girls' delinquents by their fathers, mothers and siblings are provided on Figure 5.

Figure 5
Visitation by Significant Others

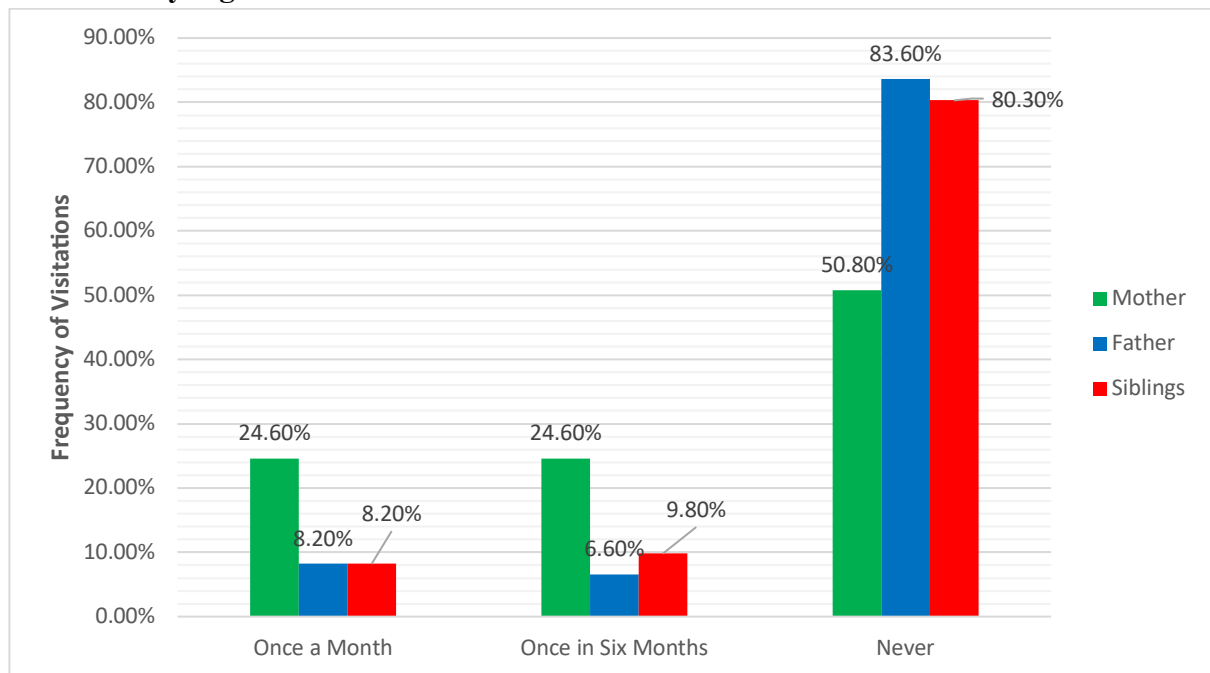


Figure 5 shows the visitation of children committed at KGRTC by significant others. Fathers (83.60%) had the largest proportion of significant others who never visited the girls committed at KGRTC. This was followed by siblings (80.3%) while mothers had the least tendency of not visiting their children (50.8%). These findings indicate that the juvenile delinquent girls were rarely visited by other family members. This suggests that the girls could be facing rejection issues and lack of secure attachment at home. In particular, fathers were emotionally distant from their daughters and so were the delinquent girls' brothers and sisters. It is probable that the girls suffered stigma from family members as a result of their criminal behaviors and nobody was willing to identify with them (Rigter et al., 2019); Sheeper & Vaughn, 2021).

This is in line with reviewed literature by Cho (2019) whose study revealed that maternal factors effect has a substantial contribution to a children's psychological and behavioural development after conducting longitudinal research in Korea. The mother's connection with their children explained why many mothers visited their daughters even

as can be explained by attachment theory that is the main theoretical conceptualization of this work. Concerning family visitation of once-a-month mothers again topped the least (24.6%), while the fathers and siblings came second in visiting the girls having both tied at (8.2%).

These finding indicated that majority of the girl delinquents were visited most frequent by their mothers, followed by their siblings and least visitors were men posing a question as to the reason why men were unable to visit their delinquent girls. Those children who were never visited by any significant including mother, father or siblings showed greater development of juvenile offending indicating probably they had lived a life of negligence. These findings further show that mothers suffer the burden of helping their adolescents as they outnumber fathers and siblings in visitations even when the girls were committed in a juvenile rehabilitation and correction center like KGRTC. The juveniles are apparently exposed to the development of delinquent conduct due to a lack of proper supervision and guidance, as evidenced by the limited visits by father figures.

This study revealed that child neglect as shown on Figure 5 of mothers, fathers and siblings who never visited their girls during their committal to KGRTC was a major contributor to juvenile delinquency development. This study indicated that 83.60% of fathers, 80.3% of siblings and 50.8% of mothers ignored their children as they never visited them even once in six months. This agrees with research carried out by Khurshid and Urooj (2012) that explored on various causes of juvenile delinquency and showed that poverty and family neglect as a major contributor to the enhancement of juvenile delinquency.

Reviewed literature by Glueck and Glueck (2013) showed that affection from parents (secure attachment) are marginally less delinquent, and adhering to an unbroken family has a definite adverse influence on misbehavior of girl-child which agrees with this study. Glueck and Glueck (2013) also suggested that mothers who ignore and neglect their

daughters by refusing to visit them enhances the girls the propensity to engage in delinquent conduct which is affirmed by our study. According to Watts and Iratzoqui (2019), the connection between psychological child maltreatment and juvenile delinquent consequences is gendered with mothers refusing to visit their daughters increasing the development of juvenile delinquency. They also showed that child maltreatment forms delinquent behaviors differently for girls in the cases of physical abuse and alcohol consumption, with various other categories of delinquent activities that are equally formed by child abuse among girl-child (McGuigan et al., 2018); Watts & Iratzoqui, 2019).

Technical Skills Learnt by the Delinquent Girls at KGRTC

The study sought to find out the technical skills learnt by the juvenile delinquent girls at KGRTC. Figure 6 provides a summary of the findings.

Figure 6

Technical Skills Learnt at KGRTC

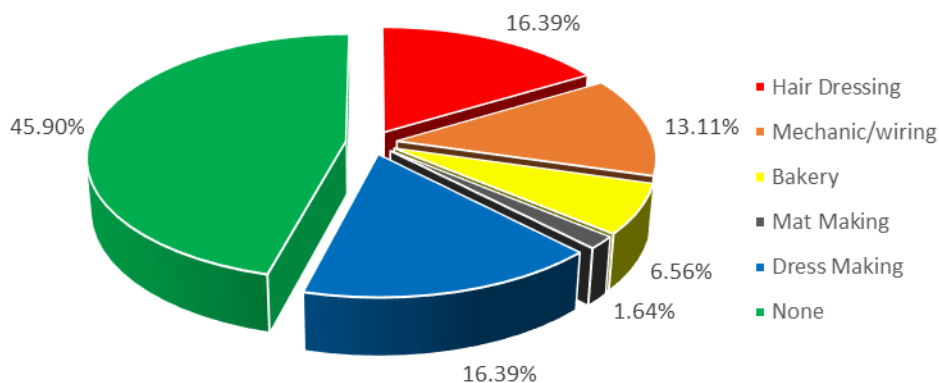


Figure 6 shows the technical skills learnt by girls committed at KGRTC. Majority of the girls learnt hair dressing and dress making (16.39%), followed by mechanic wiring (13.11%) and the least technical skills learnt was mat making (1.64%). The students not learning any technical skill and were simply pursuing their education was 45.90%. The technical skills included hair dressing, mechanic/wiring, bakery, mat making and also dress making. The present findings reveal the effectiveness of technical skills training in empowering juvenile delinquents. Ettah and Daru (2019) supported this work.

Prevalence of Family Violence Among Girls at KGRTC

The first research objective sought to find out the prevalence of family violence among girls committed to KGRTC. Family violence was rated by means of three subscales, namely; physical abuse, psychological abuse and sexual abuse.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse Among Girls at KGRTC

The study sought to find out the extent of prevalence of physical abuse among girls committed at KGRTC. To rate this prevalence, the delinquent girls were provided with 15 items in a Likert scale which rated their experiences pertaining the target subscale. From the responses obtained from the Likert scales, the researcher computed a mean scores and standard deviations for each statement which were used to rate the prevalence of physical abuse on a scale of 1-5. The minimum score was 1 which indicated “Never” or complete absence of abuse. Scores ranging from 1-2 indicated ‘rarely’ or ‘to a very small extent’, scores of 2-3 indicated ‘sometimes’ or ‘to a moderate extent’, scores of 3-4 indicated ‘often’ or ‘to a high extent’ and scores of 4-5 indicated ‘frequently’ or ‘extremely high’ physical abuse (Welch-Brewer et al., 2011). The results are displayed in Table 4.

Table 4*Prevalence of Different Forms of Physical Abuse Among Girls at KGRTC*

	Forms of physical Abuse	n	$\bar{x}$	s
1.	Being beaten	61	3.46	1.16
2.	Being kicked	61	2.41	1.37
3.	Being pushed	61	2.30	1.27
4.	Being punched	61	2.98	1.36
5.	Denied food	61	1.93	1.36
6.	Being stamped	60	1.85	1.34
7.	Scalded/burnt	61	1.51	1.16
8.	Forced to eat what you don't want	61	2.00	1.33
9.	Restrained with ropes/twines/belts	61	2.13	1.61
10.	Chased from home	60	2.30	1.59
11.	Shaking	61	2.05	1.40
12.	Choking	61	1.85	1.34
13.	Smothering	61	1.41	.86
14.	Biting	61	2.03	1.46
15.	Poisoning	61	1.11	.58
Global mean score ($\bar{x}$=2.10, s = .82)				

Physical abuse of children is defined by the World Health Organization (1999) as acts or omissions that result in actual or potential physical injury that are controllable by, or prevented by, the parent, guardian, or authorized person. Physical abuse is described as any bodily harm that causes the children to feel major or severe pain, leaves physical signs, impairs their ability to function normally, or seriously jeopardizes their safety (Carrasco et al., 2021). Numerous injuries, ranging from mild skin bruising to fatal head and abdomen damage, can be caused by physical abuse. This means that preventing increasing morbidity and mortality requires early detection, reporting, and action. This study established that physical abuse was common among girls who had been convicted of juvenile delinquent behaviours. Indeed, the girls had suffered various forms of physical maltreatment albeit in varying degrees of magnitude. The most prevalent form of physical

abuse was being beaten which the study established that the girls had experienced to a great extent with mean score and standard deviation ($\bar{x}$ = 3.46, s = 1.16).

Being beaten is a prevalent form of severe physical punishment that is meted widely by parents and guardians on children with a view of inculcating restraint towards undesirable behaviors. The findings of this study concur with Russa et al. (2014) who observed that the traditional society and religious teachings have advocated and even championed the utilization of corporal punishment among children as an acceptable and effective form of discipline and also as a deterrent towards maladaptive behaviours. Robinson (2019), a proponent of this, argues that failing to protect a child from physical violence as well as physical acts done against them, constitute child physical abuse. In fact, it is still acceptable in households and schools to use belts, rulers, different forms of whips, and other fiercely chosen weapons to deal with a recalcitrant or otherwise troublesome child (Rosner et al., 2014).

Indeed, the Christian Bible makes references to the importance of physical punishment as a form of discipline, such as "*Do not withhold discipline from your son; if you beat him with a rod, he will learn to fear you*" and "*He who spareth the rod hateth his son; but he who loves him chasteneth him betimes*" (Proverbs, XIII, 24 King James Version). The rod of discipline will expel foolishness from a child's heart because it is bound there (Proverbs, XXII, 15, King James Version). According to the 2006 version of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), beating is a type of physical punishment that is illegal and generally infringes on children's rights (Mezmur, 2006). The most frequent physical punishment is still beating, which is still widespread in many countries despite the existence of a global movements to stop violence against children. Consequently, in view of the above arguments, the observed high incidence of use of beating of the girls by their families could have predisposed them to engage in

juvenile activities. This is in agreement with a study by Bunch et al. (2018) which noted that child beating moderately facilitates the well-known link between juvenile offending and child abuse. Further, the results of this research agree with a study done by Menting et al. (2016) which established that parenting behaviors of physically abused children between ages 10 and 13 years causes late juvenile delinquency. Similarly, Dewar (2019) revealed that beating children, for example, does not help them gain self-control or social skills and that repeatedly beating a child raises the likelihood of him or her having behavioural problems. This explains why corporal punishment has been prohibited in 54 nations since 1979 (Global Initiative to End Corporal Punishment of Children, 2019). The observed high incidence of beating girls in this study could have inclined them to engage in juvenile delinquency.

Other forms of physical abuse with mean score ranging from 2.00 and 3.00 were interpreted as occurring in moderate extent and included; being kicked ($\bar{x}$ = 2.41, s = 1.37), pushed ($\bar{x}$ = 2.30, s = 1.27), punched ($\bar{x}$ = 2.98, s = 1.36), forced to eat food one does not like ($\bar{x}$ = 2.00, s = 1.33), restrained with ropes/twines/belts ($\bar{x}$ = 2.13, s = 1.61), being chased from home ($\bar{x}$ = 2.30, s = 1.59), shaking ($\bar{x}$ = 2.05, s = 1.40), and biting ($\bar{x}$ = 2.03, s = 1.46). The study revealed that these forms of abuse had been experienced by the girls. They were categorized as moderate and could probably have been as result of parents and care givers acting in anger, annoyance, frustration and loss of temper (Islam & Akhter, 2015; Jaffee & Maikovich-Fong, 2011). Most likely, such parents/guardians were unable to control their anger and were not aware that these forms of abuse can lead to juvenile delinquency. The parents probably had resulted to these forms of abuse by thinking that they could help their children reform and become good citizens. The parents who employed these forms of disciplining/correcting their children need counseling and education on the best methods

of behavior modification of their wayward children and the effects of such methods in reducing the growth and development of juvenile offending (Carr, 2019).

The results of this study support earlier studies by Baglivio et al. (2020) which identified an association between early and severe childhood and adolescent violence and poor parental disciplinary, attachment, and monitoring techniques. These practices also played a significant role in the theoretical and empirical bases of persistent antisocial conduct. According to Jolly (2014) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2014), 60% of children between the ages of two and fourteen had recently experienced physical punishment such as spanking, slapping, shaking, or being beaten with an object. Estimates from UNICEF (2014) indicate that two- to four-year-old children were spanked by their caregivers about half of the time in a month, making children under five the most vulnerable to the practice (UNICEF, 2014).

Lastly, the least prevalent forms of physical violence that girls experienced were; being denied food ($\bar{x}$ = 1.93, s = 1.36), being stamped ($\bar{x}$ = 1.85, s = 1.34), scalded/burnt ($\bar{x}$ = 1.51, s = 1.16), smothering ($\bar{x}$ = 12.41, s = 1.86), choking ($\bar{x}$ = 1.41, s = .86) and poisoning ($\bar{x}$ = 1.11, s = .58). The interpretation of these forms of abuse were categorized as rare (occurring to a very small extent) indicating that parents were not out to hurt their children and probably one can explain the low prevalence of this form of abuse as due to emotional outbursts caused by anger (Messner, 2022). These forms of abuse seem extreme in that they are not acceptable by the community, culture, or even religion in that they pose real danger of harm or even fatal consequences to the child. In addition, they are punishable by law which perhaps explains why this form of abuse was rarely used as a deterrent to child misbehaviour.

The findings of this study are consistent with those of Oladosu et al. (2021) whose research on physical abuse of children in Ilorin, Nigeria, revealed that the most frequent

types of physical abuse included being hit with an object (94.8%), being hit, beaten, or spanked with a hand (77.4%), pushed, grabbed, or kicked (54.7%), and pulling hair, pinching it, or twisting it (40.6%). Other common forms of physical abuse included being burned or scalded (5.5%); trying to drown (5.2%), smothering or choking. The current requests for the prohibition of corporal punishment of children were supported by Oladosu et. al (2021) who explained that the dominant cultural norms and state regulations appear to be the main drivers of this phenomenon of high form of physical abuse. The findings of Oladosu et al. (2021) on a self-reported experience of physical abuse in schools in Nigeria, which complement our study, showed that although physical abuse of children is extremely commonplace in public secondary schools in Nigeria, starvation as punishment, being put into hot or cold water, being tied with rope or a belt, being burned as punishment, putting soap or pepper in one's mouth as punishment, and being cut with a sharp object were almost nonexistent.

The global mean score ($\bar{x}$ = 2.10, s =.82) for all the 15 items used to rate how the prevalence of physical assault revealed that generally, the girl delinquents had experienced a moderate level of various forms of physical abuse. The study established that physical abuse was common among girls who had been convicted of juvenile delinquent behaviors, indeed the girls had experienced various forms of physical abuse albeit in varying degrees of magnitude. However, Gershoff (2017) and Thornberry et al. (2003) argue that the use of physical punishment by caregivers and primary givers has been linked to a number of undesirable outcomes, including an increase in risk-taking behaviors like delinquency and child hostility (Annerback et al., 2012; Leroya et al., 2013). In addition, Mwangangi (2019) found that, the degree of aggression between parents and their children has an impact on juvenile delinquency. He also noted that 78 % of child lawbreakers emanated from households where physical child abuse was common, whereas just 22 % emanated

from non-violent households. Children who are non-offenders originate more likely from households where physical or emotional violence is absent. Consequently, in view of the above argument, being raised by aggressive parents predisposes the children to juvenile offending which is affirmed by our study.

Prevalence of Psychological Abuse Among Girls at KGRTC

The study investigated the prevalence of psychological abuse among girls at KGRTC in Kiambu County. To rate the prevalence of psychological abuse, the girls were provided with 17 items in a Likert scale which rated their experiences pertaining the target subscale. Using the responses obtained from the Likert scales, the researcher computed a mean score and standard deviation for each statement which was used to rate the prevalence of psychological abuse on a scale of 1-5. The minimum score was 1 which indicated “never” or complete absence of abuse. Scores ranging from 1-2 indicated ‘rare’ or ‘to a very small extent’, scores of 2-3 indicated ‘sometimes’ or ‘to a moderate extent’, scores of 3-4 indicated ‘often’ or ‘to a high extent’ and scores of 4-5 indicated ‘frequently’ or ‘extremely high’. A summary of their responses is presented on Table 5.

Table 5*Prevalence of Psychological Abuse Among Girls at KGRTC*

S.No	Statement	n	$\bar{x}$	s
1.	Rebuked when spoken to	60	3.30	1.43
2.	Blamed after making mistakes	61	3.46	1.31
3.	Punished for something never done	61	3.28	1.45
4.	Gifts withdrawn for no apparent reason	61	1.75	1.29
5.	Devalued from childhood	61	2.51	1.57
6.	Called names by those around you	60	3.25	1.48
7.	Suggestions not taken seriously	61	3.18	1.31
8.	Forbidden to get involved in social groups	61	3.38	1.36
9.	Ignored/rejected by those around you	60	2.65	1.30
10.	Forced to do things one hates	61	2.72	1.45
11.	Forced to do immoral things	61	2.00	1.38
12.	Exposure to fearful objects, animals, darkness, heights, etc.	61	2.28	1.44
13.	Humiliation/constantly being criticized	61	2.49	1.51
14.	Threatening and using abusive language	61	3.05	1.45
15.	Sarcasm and making child subject of jokes	61	2.74	1.32
16.	Blaming and scapegoating	61	3.16	1.38
17.	Making a child do degrading acts	61	2.13	1.30
Global mean score ($\bar{x}$=2.78, s = .95)				

Psychological abuse (also known as verbal or emotional abuse) is defined by name-calling, isolation from family and friends, put-downs, jealousy, and intimidations to commit suicide or to quit the relationship if the victim does not collaborate (Mehrijoo & Hashem, 2018; Peterson et al., 2019). The most prevalent forms of psychological abuse experienced by the girls was being blamed after making mistakes which the study established the girls had experienced to a great extent ($\bar{x}$ = 3.46, s= 1.31). One way we challenge ourselves to learn to do things differently is by learning from our errors. It encourages us to experiment with fresh, creative approaches to problem-solving.

Learning from mistakes aids in the development of knowledge and sound judgment over the course of a lifetime. Taking care of the mistakes children make can be a great starting point for developing their character qualities and assisting them in realizing their own skills. It is a chance to help a child's resilience grow. However, blaming children after making mistakes makes them feel categorized, unworthy, unwanted and even hated explaining why children may turn to aggression, delinquency, while others develop suicidal tendencies. This study revealed that the girls had to a large extent experienced blame after making mistakes. This is consistent with Felson and Palmore (2018) whose study revealed that blaming people brought guilt, sympathy and anger toward offenders. This was affirmed by our study as being blamed by others after making mistakes indicated the highest form of psychological abuse of girls committed at KGRTC.

Other forms of psychological abuse with a mean score ranging from 3.05 and 3.30 were interpreted as occurring to high extent and included; threatening and using abusive language ($\bar{x}= 3.05$, $s=1.45$), blaming and scapegoating ($\bar{x}= 3.16$, $s=1.38$), suggestions not taken seriously ($\bar{x}=3.18$, $s=1.31$), called names by those around you ($\bar{x}= 3.25$, $s=1.48$), punished for something never done ($\bar{x}= 3.28$, $s=1.45$), rebuked when spoken to ($\bar{x}= 3.30$, $s=1.43$), and forbidden to get involved in social groups ($\bar{x}= 3.38$, $s=1.36$). One of the most frequent types of child abuse, according to the Child Crime Prevention and Safety Center (2022), is emotional/psychological abuse, which occurs when a parent or caregiver participates in behaviour, statements, or activities that are detrimental to a child's growth and well-being (Berdychevsky et al.,2022). A pattern of behaviour known as psychological child abuse affects a child's emotional growth or feeling of self-worth (Moise, 2020; Moitra & Mukherjee, 2012). Withholding affection, support, or advice are examples of this, as well as unrelenting criticism, threats, or rejection. All actions, words, and behaviours that parents, caretakers, or other major individuals in a child's life have a

negative psychological influence on the child are generally considered to be psychological abuse of children.

Forbidding children from joining social groups is the second most common kind of psychological abuse, after being reprimanded for mistakes committed at KGRTC. These were likely to be perceived by girls as acts of hostility, discrimination, and irresponsibility that could trigger the emergence of juvenile delinquency. Hoffmann and Dufur's (2018) study proposed that there has been a long history in criminology of examining the effects of social bonds (parents not allowing their children to mix with other play groups) on criminal behavior and that their studies have addressed the effects of parent-child relationships on adolescent behavior. The study also found out that family social ties are a strong predictor of delinquent behavior, which is supported by our research.

These findings encourage researchers to use family social ties as a potential concept in their work on delinquent behaviour. It's crucial for adolescents to feel emotionally safe in their homes so they can express their emotions in a secure setting (Morris et al., 2017). These environments should have clear expectations for behaviour, conduct, and affective displays as well as be predictable and steady. Emotionally safe environments should be safe places to make mistakes when it comes to managing their activities and achieving their goals, just as they should be for psychologically regulated weaknesses. Consequently, in view of the above arguments, the observed high incidence of being forbidden to get involved in social groups on the girls could have predisposed them to engage in juvenile activities.

The third form of psychological abuse experienced by girls committed at KGRTC was being rebuked when spoken to with a mean score ($\bar{x}$ = 3.30, s =1.43). This supports the findings of Mishra and Biswal (2020) who found that lack of effective parental guidance and supervision is a major contributor to juvenile criminality. The main contributor to girl delinquency is parental rejection and deprivation, specifically the lack of maternal affection and emotional support. Boys' delinquency is primarily caused by a lack of

parental involvement and inadequate amounts of quality time spent with them by parents. Being rebuked when spoken to, was interpreted as rejection, negligence and deprivation by parents as revealed by teachers and instructors during focused group discussions (FGDs).

The other forms of psychological abuse with mean score ranging between 2.00 and 2.74 were interpreted as occurring in moderate extent and included; forced to do immoral things ($\bar{x}= 2.0$, $s=1.38$), making a child do degrading acts ($\bar{x}= 2.13$, $s=1.30$), exposure to fearful objects ($\bar{x}= 2.28$, $s=1.44$), humiliation/constantly being criticized ($\bar{x}= 2.49$, $s=1.51$), devalued from childhood($\bar{x}= 2.51$, $s=1.57$), Ignored/rejected by those around you ($\bar{x}= 2.65$, $s=1.30$), forced to do things one hates ($\bar{x}= 2.72$, $s=1.45$), sarcasm and making child subject of jokes ($\bar{x}= 2.74$, $s=1.32$) . Gift withdrawn for no apparent reason had the lowest representation of psychological abuse having a mean score of ($\bar{x}=1.75$). Giving girls gifts and then withdrawing it back is a form of humiliation and the low representation of psychological abuse as shown by low mean score indicates that parents may not have used this form of disciplining their children to hurt them but out of outbursts of anger and temper out of desperation to force the girls to change their bad behaviour (Eide et al., 2018).

Eide et al. (2018) showed that giving a child a gift like smart phone and withdrawing it back in an unprocedural manner may introduce shame and anger in the lives of a child and can predispose a child to commit crime as form of fighting back to have his/her gift back. This study compliments the findings by Valderrama (2014) and Peng et al. (2022) that noted that a gift can become a crucial component in peoples' lives, with 73% reporting that they would feel panic if they had misplaced their gift and 58% reporting checking it at least once every hour to ensure its safe leave alone being taken away from them by a significant other. The withdrawal of gift can make one feel

very unpleasant, angry, hated, devalued and can easily result to violence if not handled properly as it may result to moodiness, irritability, and anxiousness (Cheever et al., 2014).

Prevalence of Sexual Abuse Among Girls at KGRTC

The study sought to find out the prevalence of sexual abuse among girls committed to KGRTC. To assess the prevalence of sexual abuse, the girls were provided with 12 items in a Likert scale which rated their experiences pertaining the target subscale. From the responses obtained, the researcher computed a mean score and standard deviation for each statement which was used to rate the prevalence of physical abuse on a scale of 1-5. The minimum score was 1 which indicated “never” or complete absence of abuse. Scores ranging from 1-2 indicated “rare” or to a very small extent, scores of 2-3 indicated “sometimes” or to a moderate extent, scores of 3-4 indicated “often” or to a high extent and scores of 4-5 indicated “frequently” or extremely high. The findings were presented on Table 6

Table 6*Prevalence of Different Forms of Sexual Abuse Among Girls at KGRGTC*

S/No	Statement	n	$\bar{x}$	s
1.	Touched private parts	61	2.33	1.39
2.	Expose to pornography	61	2.61	1.48
3.	Threatening sexual experience	61	2.46	1.50
4.	Attempted intercourse	60	2.80	1.52
5.	Forced to touch sexual organs of others	60	1.73	1.18
6.	Enticement for sexual intercourse	61	2.31	1.48
7.	Unwanted kissing or touching	61	2.51	1.47
8.	Rape or attempted rape	61	2.13	1.52
9.	Indecent exposure of private parts by an adult	61	2.00	1.38
10.	Being forcibly undressed by another person(s)	61	1.80	1.34
11.	Being given presents to have sexual intercourse	61	2.00	1.51
12.	Forced to have sexual activity with someone else	61	2.33	1.58
Global mean score ($\bar{x}$=2.16, s = 1.14)				

The analyzed data presented on Table 6 indicates that the most prevalent forms of sexual abuse were attempted intercourse which the girls had experienced to a moderate extent ($\bar{x}$ = 2.80, s = 1.39). Other forms of sexual abuse with mean score ranging from 2.00 to 2.61 were interpreted as occurring in moderate extent and included; being given presents to have sexual intercourse ($\bar{x}$ =2.00, s=1.51); indecent exposure of private parts by an adult ($\bar{x}$ = 2.00, s= 1.38); rape or attempted rape ($\bar{x}$ = 2.13, s= 1.52); enticement for sexual intercourse ($\bar{x}$ =2.31, s=1.48); forced to have sexual activity with someone else ($\bar{x}$ = 2.33, s= 1.58); touched their private parts ($\bar{x}$ =2.33, s=1.39); threatening sexual experience ($\bar{x}$ = 2.46, s= 1.50); unwanted kissing or touching ($\bar{x}$ =2.51, s=1.47); exposure to pornography ($\bar{x}$ =2.61, s=1.48).

The mean score of girls who were sexually abused through being given presents to have sexual intercourse ($\bar{x}$ =2.00) which was consistent with other studies by Gerassi et al.

(2021) whose purpose was to identify the prevalence and associated characteristics of adolescents who report sex trading for something of value (e.g., food, money, clothing, shelter) in a representative sample of high school students. Gerassi et al. (2021) showed that 2.47% (low proportion) of adolescents reported sex trading which concurs with our study. Our study shows low proportion of girls who indicated sexual abuse through being enticed with gifts to have sexual intercourse probably due to the stigma involved, as our cultural beliefs label girls who accept gifts in exchange for sex as prostitutes.

The study revealed that out of the 12 forms of sexual abuse investigated, four forms were most prevalent among girls committed to KGRTC. These included, attempted intercourse, exposure to pornography, unwanted kissing or touching, and threatening sexual experience. This agrees with the work of Wijayanti and Fairus (2020) who studied Indonesian adolescents aged between 15 and 18 years who attended high school in East Lampung. Wijayanti and Fairus (2020), and Rostad et al. (2019) showed that there was a relationship between exposure to pornography, attempted intercourse, threatening sexual experience, and juvenile delinquency in adolescents in East Lampung.

Lastly, the least prevalent forms of sexual abuse experienced by the girls were; forced to touch sexual organs of others ($\bar{x}=1.73$, $s=1.18$) and forcibly being undressed by another person(s) ($\bar{x}=1.80$, $s=1.34$). The findings of sexual abuse through being forced to touch sexual organs of others had a mean score of $\bar{x} = 1.7$ which was interpreted as rare or occurring to a small extent. These findings also reveal that this form of sexual abuse was the least indicated by girls committed at KGRTC which indicated that probably the girls through fear of being labeled as weak, and shame did not want to actually speak the abuses they had been subjected to. A lifetime of thoughts, behaviors, and emotions can be changed by experiencing child sexual abuse (Joleby et al., 2020). Physical, mental, and

behavioral health repercussions could be experienced in the short- and long-term as a result.

The study's findings support previous research by Finkelhor (2019) who noted that educating young people to recognize sexual abuse is the most important thing psychologists, therapists, and educators can do. Finkelhor also noted that most sexual abuse cases are still not diagnosed due to feelings of shame, fear, and secrecy. These results support a study by Agarwal (2018) that found that when sexual abuse is thoroughly detected, it is typically (and two-thirds of the time) as a result of an explicit revelation by a child. The child will disclose the abuse to a parent, sibling, friend, doctor, or official at school. The child may also make inquiries, discuss activities, or possess sexual knowledge that will unmistakably indicate their involvement. Sometimes an adult will witness the abuse taking place or deduce it from the way the child or perpetrator is acting. According to Winters et al. (2020), children who are brought in to a professional for assessment for some medical or behavioural condition will frequently report abuse under interrogation, in addition to spontaneous disclosures.

This demonstrates how crucial it is to know how to inquire about instances of sexual abuse in children. The conclusions from the qualitative data from the FGD shed light on a variety of factors that cause abuse victims to remain silent as well as the identification of characteristics that may encourage a victim to tell others about their abuse. The study revealed that the girls who indicated sexual abuse through being forcibly undressed by another person(s) had a mean score of $\bar{x}= 1.8$ indicating that this form of abuse was rare. However, the FGD with teachers indicated a very high prevalence of sexual abuse which seemed to be at variance with the responses obtained from the girls. This was probably due to the revealed inability of the girls to self-disclose. This concurs with Guerra et al. (2021) who posited that CSA is a frequent phenomenon, but it is not

often revealed by the injured party. Malloy et al. (2021) revealed that the lack of self-disclosure is more popular in the female populace, apparently due to cultural and social factors.

The global mean score and standard deviation for sexual abuse ($\bar{x}$ = 2.16, s = 1.14) for all the 12 items used to rate the prevalence of sexual abuse revealed that generally the girls had experienced a moderate level of various forms of sexual abuse. So far, however, studies about the prevalence of sexually aggressive behavior in homes are generally lacking. The findings of the study concur with the work of Zeanah and Humphreys (2018) who posits that a lot of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse cases goes on in homes and due to the presence of psychopathology of parents goes on unreported. Such cases pose a lot of challenges to clinicians because of the many complex family and system forces that engulf these children and their families.

In support of this view, Papalia et al. (2018) in the study that pursued to increase knowledge of the connection between prevalence of child sexual abuse, juvenile delinquency and the position of index sexual abuse revictimization, characteristics, and juvenile delinquency established that child sexual abuse victims were more prone to engage in all categories of delinquent behaviours involving aggressive, sexual, and other offences which agrees with the findings of this research. In addition, this study is consistent with this study. Bensel et al. (2019) showed that childhood abuse can predict juvenile offending. The study revealed that sexual abuse through exposure to pornography had a mean score of $\bar{x}$ = 2.60 which was interpreted as moderate abuse. Probably, the increased consumption of pornography could be as a result of lack of effective enforcement of government legislations on use of pornography, failure of parents to censure what their children are consuming from the internet and even lack of church involvement in fighting this vice.

The finding of this study complements existing literature on pornography by Burton et al. (2010) that indicates that pornography use may result in sexually aggressive behavior, although very little research has been reported on juvenile sexual abusers' exposure to pornography, a gap this study aims to fill. The study by Loutzenhiser (2021) reported exposure to pornography causes sexual offenses and ultimately juvenile delinquency. The impact of pornography, particularly its potentially harmful impact on sexual offense, is a subject of intense dispute in the scientific literature, according to research by Paquette et al. (2022) who noted that watching pornography has adverse impact on the minds of the adolescents. Pornography is thought to have a catalytic effect among teenagers who are predisposed to sexual offense due to the existence of other risk factors, even if studies do not directly link pornography consumption to sexual offense.

Comparison of Prevalence of Forms of Child Abuse Experienced by Girls at KGRTC

The study did a comparison of prevalence of forms of child abuse experienced by girls at KGRTC. The results are summarized in Figure 7.

Figure 7

Comparison of Prevalence of Forms of Child Abuse Experienced by Girls at KGRTC

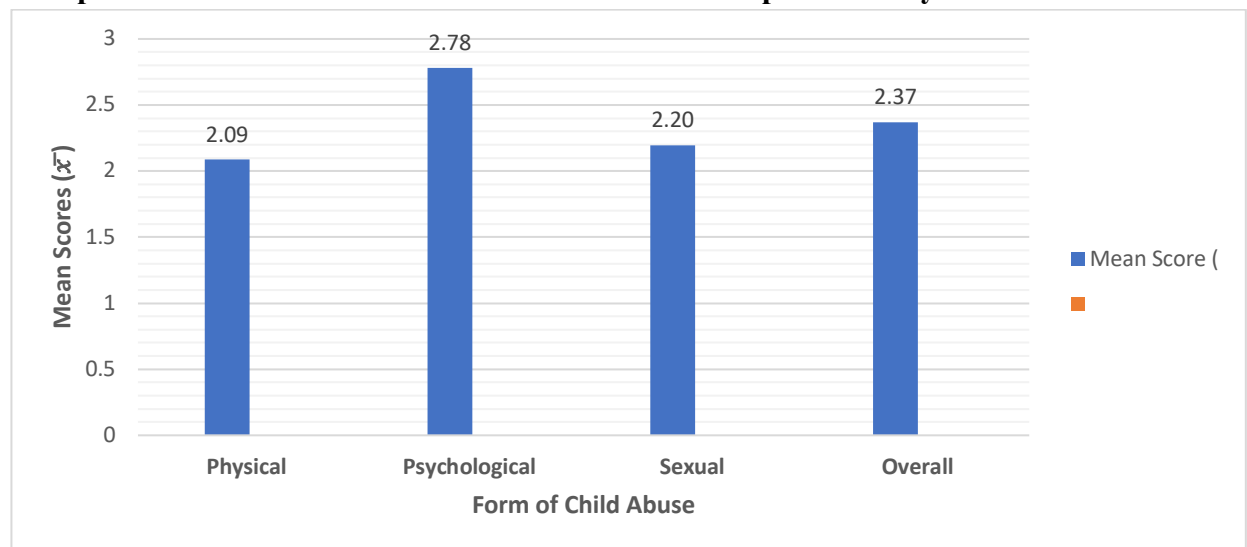


Figure 7 reveals that on a scale of 1-5, physical abuse had a mean score ($\bar{x}$ =2.09), psychological abuse ($\bar{x}$ = 2.78), sexual abuse ($\bar{x}$ =2.20) and the overall child

abuse of the girls at KGRTC was ($\bar{x} = 2.37$). These findings show that of the three kinds of child maltreatment, the one with the highest prevalence was psychological abuse, followed by sexual abuse and the least being physical abuse. However, the difference between physical and sexual abuse was marginal. The findings are in agreement with Penttinen et al. (2019) who assert that the most prevalent forms of family violence against children consists of physical, psychological, and sexual abuse. In addition, Mehrjoo and Hashem (2018) agree with this view and add that psychological abuse is the highest form of abuse meted on children and defined it thus: name-calling, isolation from family and friends, put-downs, jealousy, and intimidation to commit suicide or to quit the relationship if the victim does not collaborate.

These results are in line with a study by Eugene and Graafsma (2020) that looked at school-aged children in Nigeria between the ages of twelve and seventeen and evaluated parental abuse of their children. The most prevalent types of child maltreatment, according to this survey, were psychological abuse (94.2%), physical abuse (88.4%), severe physical abuse (66.7%), and neglect (42%) whereas sexual abuse had the lowest prevalence rate (18.8%). Psychological abuse happens when a parent or caregiver engages in behaviour, words, or activities that are harmful to a child's well-being and development, much like how the Child Crime Prevention and Safety Center claims that psychological abuse is one of the most prevalent types of child abuse (Vega et al., 2022). A pattern of conduct referred to as psychological child abuse has an impact on a child's emotional development or sense of value (Li et al., 2021). This includes withholding love, support, or counsel, as well as being consistently criticized, threatened, or rejected.

According to WHO (1999), child sexual abuse is the involvement of a child in sexual behavior that they do not fully comprehend, are unable to consent to knowingly, are not developmentally mature for, are unable to offer consent for, or that is against social standards or the law. According to Haque et al. (2021), psychological abuse had the highest prevalence rate, with a rate of approximately 97%, while neglect had the lowest incidence rate over the course of a year and a lifetime, at 58%. Haque et al. (2021) also noted that seeing domestic violence and experiencing bullying were risk factors for psychological abuse, and that children who lived apart from their parents were considerably more likely to experience neglect and psychological abuse. More years of education resulted in less psychological abuse and neglect being inflicted upon children, proving that young children were the ones most negatively impacted by parental violence.

Analysis of Variance on the Prevalence of Forms of Child Abuse Experienced by Girls at KGRTC

The study further explored whether there exist statistically significant differences in the observed mean scores of physical, psychological and sexual abuses of girls committed to KGRTC. To attain this, the researcher computed the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) which tested the first null hypothesis (H₀₁) which stated, thus;

***H₀₁:** There is no statistically significant difference in prevalence of physical, psychological and sexual abuse among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.*

One-way ANOVA was performed to determine whether the mean differences between physical, psychological, and sexual abuses were significant or were by chance. Table 7 displays the results.

Table 7

One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of Prevalence of forms of Child Abuse Experienced by Girls at KGRTC

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	16.279	2	8.140	8.492	.000
Within Groups	165.828	173	.959		
Total	182.108	175			

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) results in Table 7 show that the F-ratio statistic is 8.49, the Sum of Squares across Groups is 16.28, and the Mean Square is 8.14. The computed P- value (0.000) is less than the predetermined alpha level ($P = 0.05$), which suggests that there is a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of physical, psychological, and sexual abuse among girls in KGRTC. The null hypothesis (H₀₁): There

is no statistically significant difference in prevalence of physical, psychological and sexual abuse among girls in KGTRC, was rejected and adopted the alternate hypothesis.

Generally, the results in Table 7 show that at least two forms of child abuse in the study are statistically significant. According to Kerlinger et al. (2000) the ANOVA simply indicates whether the differences are significant. When the mean differences are significant, pos hoc tests can be done to know which differences contribute to the significance (Best & Khan, 2011).

Further, multiple comparison tests were done in order to reveal where the differences in prevalence of physical, psychological and sexual abuse among girls in KGTRC occurred. The findings are shown in Table 8.

Table 8

Post Hoc Tests (Multiple Comparisons) of the Mean Differences of the Prevalence of Forms of Child Abuse Experienced by Girls at KGRTC

(I) Form of Child Abuse	(J) Form of Child Abuse	Mean			95% Confidence Interval	
		Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Physical Abuse	Psychological Abuse	-.69506*	.18103	.001	-1.1230	-.2671
	Sexual Abuse	-.11045	.18026	.813	-.5366	.3157
Psychological Abuse	Physical Abuse	.69506*	.18103	.001	.2671	1.1230
	Sexual Abuse	.58461*	.18103	.004	.1566	1.0126
Sexual Abuse	Physical Abuse	.11045	.18026	.813	-.3157	.5366
	Psychological Abuse	-.58461*	.18103	.004	-1.0126	-.1566

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

The data presented in Table 8 shows the post hoc test results of the prevalence of forms of child abuse experienced by girls at KGRTC. The post hoc results shows where mean differences can be found in the prevalence of forms of child abuse experienced by girls at KGRTC. For instance, the data in Table 8 shows that the mean difference between physical abuse and psychological abuse is -.7 and the difference is significant since the computed P- value (.001) was less than the set alpha level ($P < .05$). This shows that the mean score for psychological abuse is higher than the mean for physical abuse. The mean difference between abuses is also significant. This implies that psychological abuse experienced by girls is higher as compared to physical abuse.

In addition, the mean difference between physical abuse and sexual abuse is -.11. The computed P- value (.81) was greater than the set alpha level ($P < 0.05$) hence the differences between the two abuses is not significant. This implies that physical abuse and sexual abuse could be generally the same. Furthermore, the mean difference between psychological abuse and sexual abuse is .58. The computed P- value (.004) was less than the set alpha level ($P < 0.05$) hence the differences between the two abuses is significant.

Therefore, based on the findings of the ANOVA, it can be concluded that there are significant differences in the prevalence of physical and psychological abuse and also sexual and psychological abuse among girls in KGRTC.

Mullen et al. (1996) explains that abuse of all types was more frequent in those children from disturbed and disrupted family backgrounds. Noble-Carr et al. (2020) posits that children in families characterized by family violence are at increased risk for adjustment difficulties, noting that frequent or severe exposure of children to family violence, is a major predisposing factor to delinquent conduct. Boccio and Beaver (2019) add that the harm caused by family violence on a child can be physical, emotional, behavioural, cognitive, and social, and the effects are usually overlapping and interrelated.

Relationship Between Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls in KGRTC

The second research objective sought to establish the relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in KGRTC. To achieve this the researcher rated juvenile delinquency using 12 items on a Likert scale. The responses obtained were used to compute a mean score and standard deviation for each statement and a global mean score for all 12 items. Further, the researcher computed a variable “juvenile delinquency” that was correlated with physical abuse using Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficient in order to establish the relationship between the two variables, namely; physical abuse and juvenile delinquency.

Rating of Juvenile Delinquency

From the responses obtained, the researcher computed a mean score and standard deviation for each statement which was used to rate the magnitude of juvenile delinquency on a scale of one to five. The minimum score was one which indicated “none” or complete absence of juvenile delinquency. Scores ranging from one to two indicated to a very small

extent, scores of two to three indicated a moderate extent, scores of three to four indicated a high extent and scores of four to five indicated extremely high extent. The rating of the 12 items measuring juvenile delinquency is presented in Table 9.

Table 9

Rating of Juvenile Delinquency

		n	$\bar{x}$	s
1.	Robbery	61	2.40	1.70
2.	Sexual assault	60	2.50	1.50
3.	Insulting other people	61	3.20	1.30
4.	Physical assault	61	3.10	1.50
5.	Substance abuse	61	2.90	1.70
6.	Running away from home	61	3.60	1.60
7.	Harassing somebody in the street	61	2.30	1.70
8.	Theft in the school/home	61	3.00	1.50
9.	Arson	61	1.50	1.00
10.	Vandalism	61	2.10	1.50
11.	Truancy	61	3.00	1.60
12.	Breaking into car/home	61	2.10	1.50
Aggregate Mean Score ($\bar{x}$)=2.57, s=1.06				

Analyzed data presented on Table 10 on delinquent behaviors of girls committed at KGRTC indicated that the mean score of this category of girls that committed the offence of robbery was 2.4 with a standard deviation of 1.7. This indicated that on a general scale, the girls that committed the offence of robbery was moderate. Concerning girls that committed the offence of sexual assault, the mean score of this category of offence was ($\bar{x}$ =2.50, s=1.50) that showed that on average this form of offence was moderate. On whether the girls committed to KGRTC committed the offence of insulting other people, the mean score of ($\bar{x}$ = 3.20, s= 1.30) for this statement showed that on average this form of offence of insulting other people was high.

The girls' responses on physical assault showed that the mean score of ($\bar{x}$ = 3.10, s = 1.50) for this statement showed that on average the girls that committed this offence was high. Regarding whether the girls had abused substances, the responses showed that the mean score of ($\bar{x}$ = 2.90, s = 1.70) for this statement indicated that on average this form of abuse was moderate. On if the girls who had run away from home, the responses indicated a mean score of ($\bar{x}$ = 3.60, s = 1.60) for this statement showed that on average this form of offence was high. When the girls were asked the level of harassing somebody in the street, the mean score of ($\bar{x}$ = 2.30, s = 1.70) for this statement showed that on average this form of abuse was moderate. Concerning girls that committed the offence of theft in the school/home, the mean score of this category of offence was ($\bar{x}$ = 3.00, s = 1.50) that showed that on average this form of offence was moderate.

In reference to the girls who had committed the offence of arson, the responses indicated a mean score of ($\bar{x}$ = 1.50, s = 1.00) for this statement showed that on average this form of offence from girls committed to KGRTC was rare. On whether the girls committed to KGRTC committed the offence of vandalism, the mean score was ($\bar{x}$ = 2.10, s = 1.50) for this statement showed that on average this form of offence was moderate. The girls' responses on truancy posted a mean score of ($\bar{x}$ = 3.00, s = 1.60) for this statement showed that on average the girls that committed this offence was high. When girls committed at KGRTC were asked whether they committed the offence of breaking into car/home the mean score was ($\bar{x}$ = 2.10, s = 1.50) for this statement showed that on average this form of offence was moderate.

From the findings of all the 12 forms of juvenile delinquency, running away from home ($\bar{x}$ = 3.60), truancy ($\bar{x}$ = 3.00), Physical assault ($\bar{x}$ = 3.10), and insulting other people ($\bar{x}$ = 3.20) were the most common forms of juvenile delinquency among girls committed to KGRTC as their mean score ranging from a mean score from ($\bar{x}$ = 3.00 and

$\bar{x} = 3.6$) that was interpreted as a high form of abuse. This agrees with the works of Agarwal (2018) who opines that Juvenile delinquency is a major crime that is bad for the social order in any nation of the world. According to our current study's findings, truancy, running away from home, rape, murder, and physical abuse are the most common types of juvenile delinquency. Agarwal noted that juvenile crimes are on the rise throughout the world. The youth are becoming more and more involved in violent crimes (Juvenile delinquency, 2021).

The second category of juvenile delinquency ranged from mean score between ($\bar{x} = 2.1$ and $\bar{x} = 2.9$) interpreted as moderate extent. Arson with a mean score ($\bar{x} = 1.50$) was interpreted as rare as far as juvenile delinquency is concerned was also the least of all the 12 forms of juvenile delinquency. The finding of the present study contrasts existing literature conducted by Roe-Sepowitz and Hickle (2011) who indicated that female juvenile arsonists more often reported a significant crisis within their family and that most of the female juvenile arson offenders attended school regularly. Roe-Sepowitz and Hickle (2011) noted that girl arsonists more often reported a history of childhood abuse, higher scores on a suicide ideation scale and that they were more likely to set fire at school due to other abuses like drug abuse which is less in our study population.

According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) (2018), a juvenile is identified as a boy who is under the age of 16 and a girl who is under the age of 18, and delinquency includes thefts/robberies, intended rape, murder, substance abuse, and any deviation from normal behaviour such as dropping out of school, destruction of property, moral depravity, and governability. This study is in accordance to the study done by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) (2018). A study by Semenza (2018) showed that delinquency was a way for children to: demonstrate courage and power, demonstrate solidarity with peers, and exhibit a sense of connection to other youths engaging in

delinquency which was an agreement with the findings of our study as revealed by interview schedule with the manager of KGRTC.

Smith et al. (2020) on a review of literature established that girls are increasingly becoming involved with the juvenile justice system because of the crimes they commit. The girl's involvement in criminality came out clearly from the findings represented in Table 10 that revealed the crimes committed by the girls included: robbery, sexual assault, insulting other people, physical assault, substance abuse, running away from home, harassing somebody in the street, theft in the school/home, arson, vandalism, truancy and breaking into car/home. This agrees with a study carried out by Ibrahim et al. (2020) which also added smoking as an act of children's offences.

The US National Center for Juvenile Offenders (USNCJO) (2014) found out that the rate of crime worldwide, particularly concerning juvenile delinquency, which threatens future prospects, has been increasing year over year (Sickmund & Puzzanchera, 2014). Because of its significance to the future of the nations and the condition of global security, a lot of research is being done in this field of study (Basto-Pereira & Maia, 2018). In comparison to adults, more juvenile offenders were arrested as far as criminal records are concerned (Jordan & McNeal, 2016; USNCJO 2014). For example, Muchai and Jefferson (2012) opined that the number of adolescents engaging in crime and who are sent to correctional and rehabilitation centers in Kenya is increasing. Equally the rate of re-offense is high probably because the intervention measures are not adequate enough to discourage the children from delinquency.

The findings from the study brings more light on the magnitude of juvenile offending. The Focus group discussions found out that numerous follow-ups must be scheduled in order to lower the rate of re-offence (relapse). Additionally, according to a study by Vitopoulos et al. (2019), maltreatment among female adolescents was the largest

predictor of juvenile delinquency in a model that took into account criminogenic requirements, and as such, it should be given priority during follow-up sessions. In practically every region of the world, juvenile criminality has increased, (United Nations: 2003). Many of these crimes have been linked to drug misuse and excessive alcohol consumption. The study's results are supported by the fact that today's list of serious adolescent offences includes computer and sexual offences (interview schedule with children officer). In order to establish whether the relationship between juvenile delinquency and physical abuse among girls at KGRTC was statistically significant, the second null hypothesis (H02) which stated thus, was tested:

H02: There is no statistically significant relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

Before computing the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient between the two variables, the researcher conducted a preliminary analysis of the two variables. Roni and Djajadikerta (2021) noted that preliminary analyses in Pearson correlations is important in order to safeguard no violation of the assumptions of linearity, normality, related pairs, no outliers and level of measurement of the two variables.

Establishing Linearity Between Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

Scatter plots were plotted prior to undertaking correlation analysis to counter-check linearity between the two variables: physical abuse and juvenile delinquency in the dataset. The findings are presented in Figure 8.

Figure 8
Scatter Diagrams Between Juvenile Delinquency Versus Physical Abuse

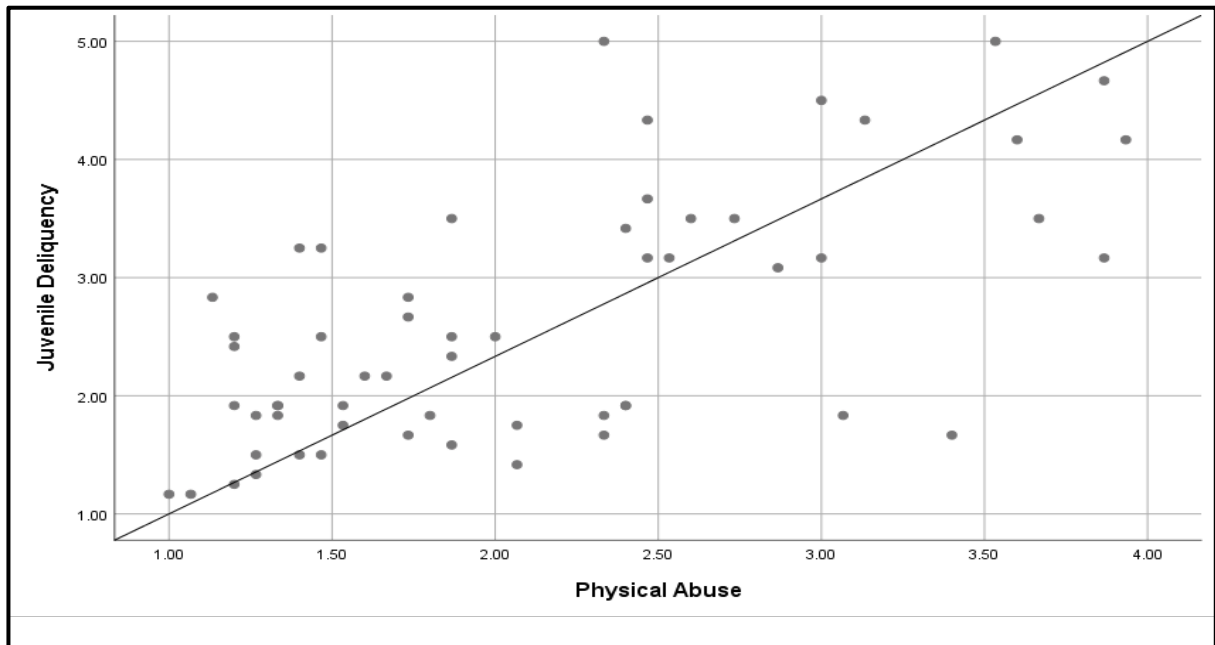


Figure 8 shows the scatter plot of juvenile delinquency versus physical abuse. This was important in order to test linearity between the two variables. Saccenti et al. (2020) states that a researcher should establish the existence of a linear relationship between the two variables before computing Pearson correlation coefficient. The scatter plots on Figure 8 shows that there is a general positive linear relationship between juvenile delinquency and physical abuse and hence the dataset was appropriate in computing Pearson correlation.

Ascertaining Normality Among Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Datasets

The study sought to establish whether the two variables, that is, physical abuse and juvenile delinquency were normally distributed. To ascertain this, the researcher generated a histogram for each of the two datasets. The findings are provided on Figures 9 and Figure 10.

Figure 9
The Histogram of Frequency of Juvenile Delinquency

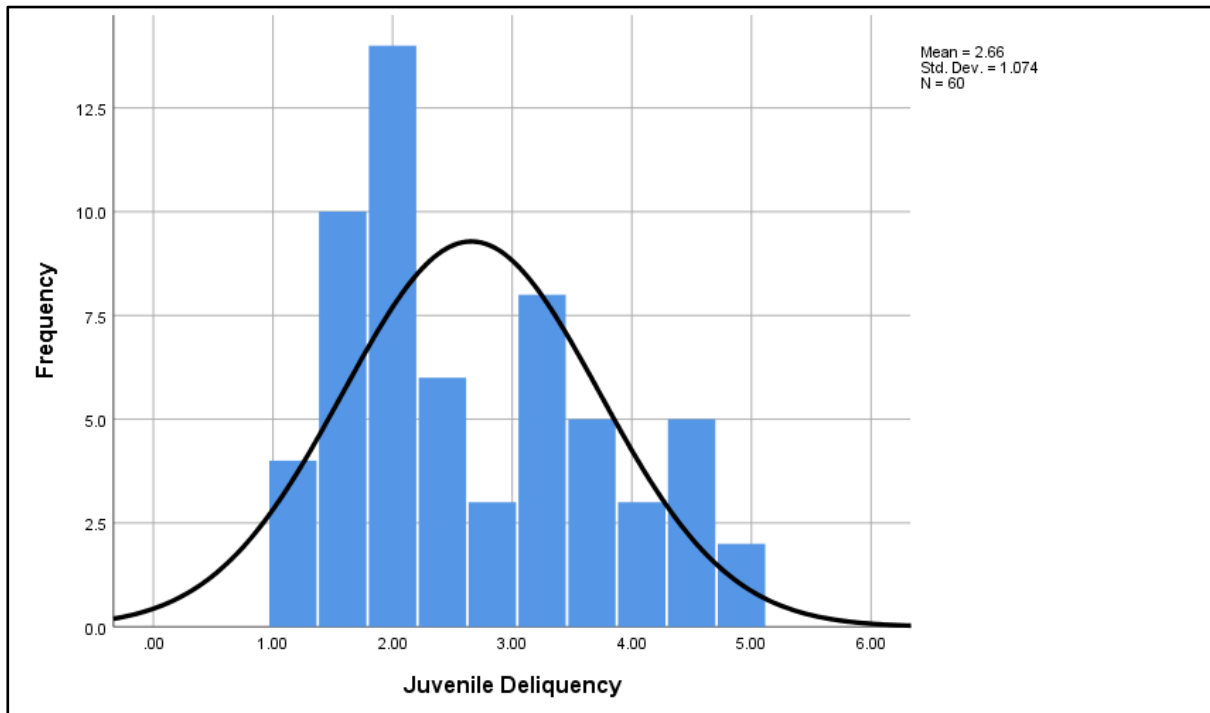
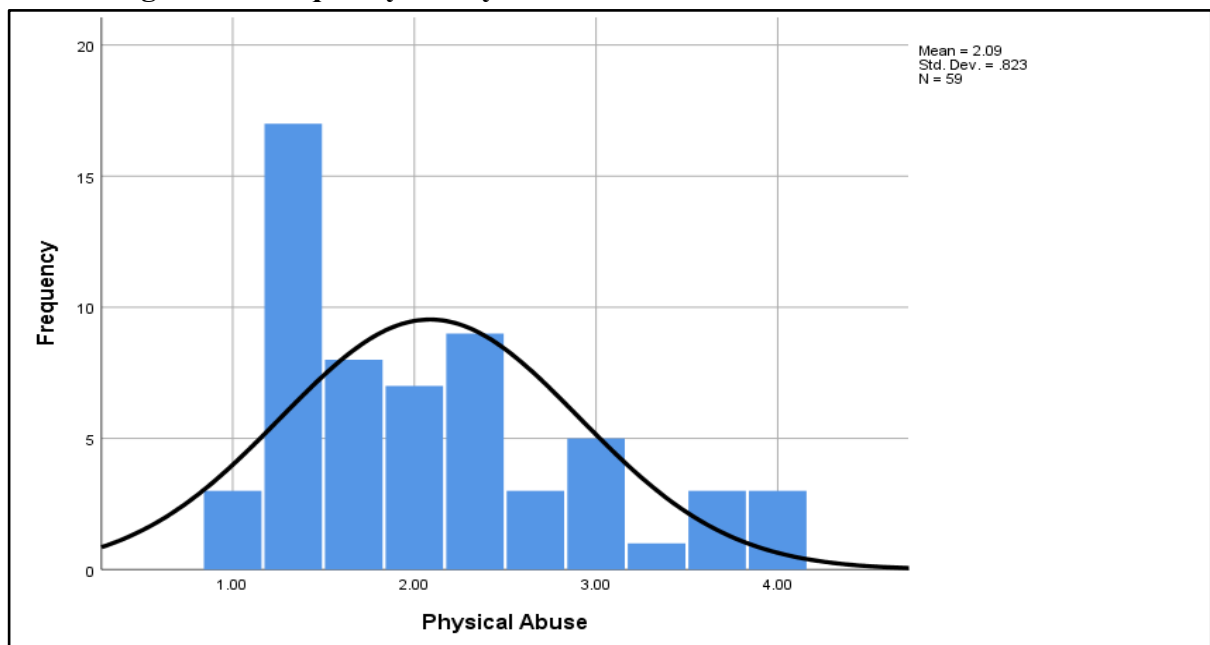


Figure 10
The Histogram of Frequency of Physical Abuse



Figures 9 and 10 shows that the datasets of the distributions of juvenile delinquency and physical abuse are approximately normally distributed. The histograms were important in order to ascertain normality among physical abuse and juvenile

delinquency between the two variables. Therefore, the Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables can be used check their relationship.

Related Pairs in the Dataset

To ascertain that there were related pairs in the dataset and that each observation in the dataset had a pair of values, SPSS was given a command to ignore/delete data values pairwise and hence the dataset was appropriate in computing Pearson correlation.

Determining that there were no Outliers in the Dataset

A value that is in the extremes of a data series is an outlier because it has the potential to influence the entire observation. Because they occur at either end of a data set, outliers are also known as extremes. Typically, a boxplot is used to depict a dataset in order to identify odd data points. To ascertain that there were no Outliers in the Dataset a boxplot was plotted. The findings are presented on Figure 11 and figure 12.

Figure 11
The Boxplot of Juvenile Delinquency

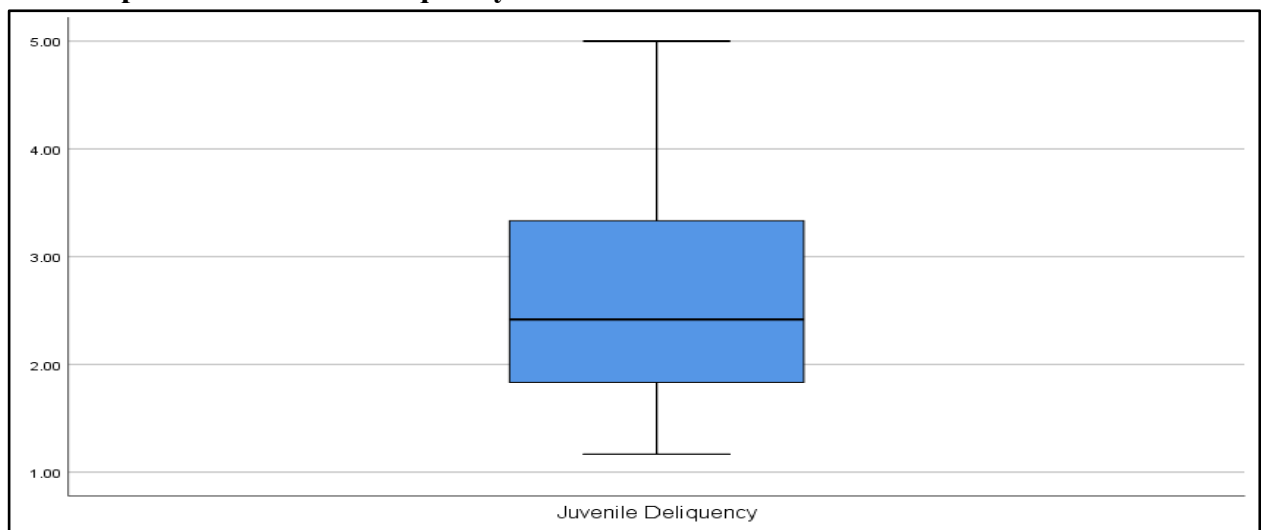
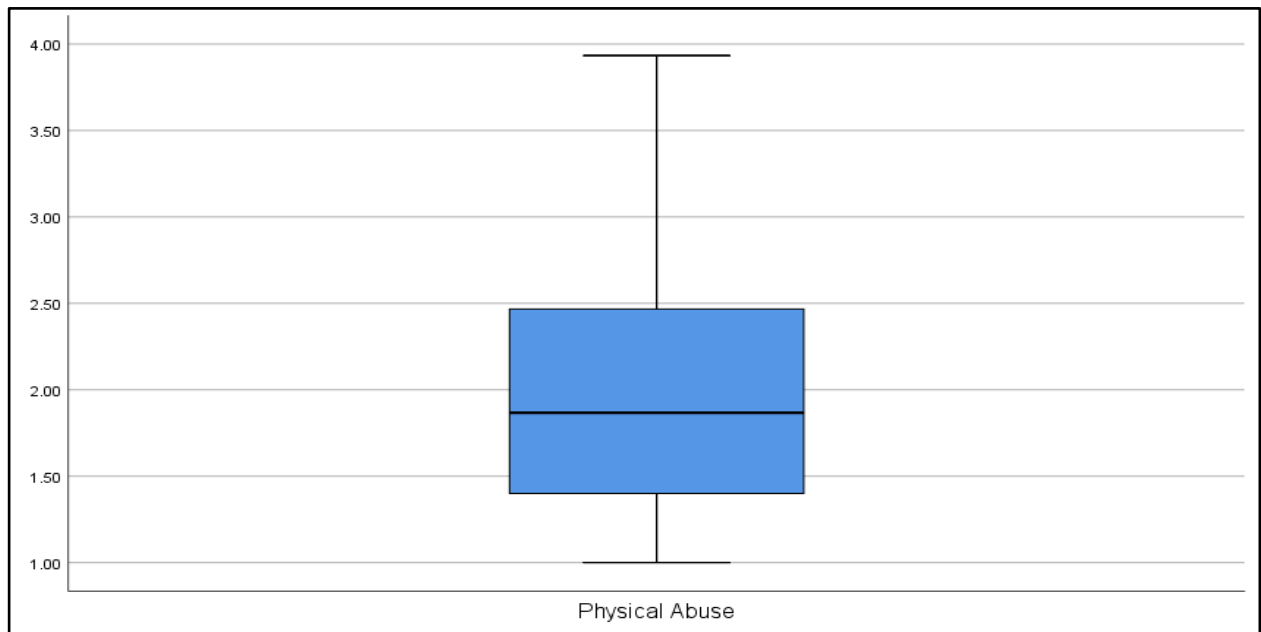


Figure 12
The Boxplot of Physical Abuse



Figures 11 and 12 show the boxplots of the datasets of juvenile delinquency and physical abuse. The boxplots were important in order to ascertain there were no extreme outliers in the dataset among the two variables (physical abuse and juvenile delinquency). Therefore, the Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables could be used to check their relationship.

Ascertaining the Interval or Ratio Level Measurement

The Likert scale assumed that the distance between consecutive two scales is equal hence, one can convert ordinal data to interval and ratio data. The two variables were then measured at ratio level.

Correlation Coefficient Between Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

The researcher calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency after making sure the data set complied with the four requirements of level of measurement, linear relationship, normality, linked pairings, and no outliers were violated. Table 10 presents the findings.

Table 10

Pearson Correlation Between Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls in KGRTC

Variable		Physical Abuse	Juvenile Delinquency
Physical Abuse	Pearson Correlation	1	.647**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	59	58
Juvenile Delinquency	Pearson Correlation	.647**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	58	60

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

To evaluate the linear relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency, a Pearson correlation was generated. The null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected. The results demonstrated a significant positive correlation ($r=.647$, $p=.000$) between the two variables, physical abuse and juvenile delinquency. According to Table 10, there is a .647 calculated correlation between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency. The p-value (.000) was less than .05. This indicates that there is a substantial correlation between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency. For physical abuse, the sample size N was 59, whereas for juvenile delinquency it was 58. Cohen (1988) offers the following recommendation: $r=.10$ to $.29$ or $r=-.10$ to $-.29$ small; $r=.30$ to $.49$ or $r=-.30$ to $-.49$ medium; $r=.50$ to 1.0 or $r=-.50$ to -1.0 large. Subsequently, there was a strong, positive correlation between the two variables ($r = +.647$, $n = 58$, $p < .01$). Shirley et al. (2005) shows that in a strong correlation, “r” ranges from ± 0.5 and ± 1.0 ; in a moderate correlation, “r” ranges between ± 0.30 and ± 0.49 while for a weak correlation, “r” ranges from ± 0.10 to ± 0.29 .

Pearson correlation coefficient (r) of .647 indicates that as physical abuse increases, juvenile delinquency increases positively. This study is in agreement with a study conducted by Smith et al. (2020) that noted that girls are increasingly becoming

involved with the juvenile justice system because of the crimes they commit. This study revealed that as physical abuse increases juvenile delinquency increases positively as indicated by strong positive relationship($r=.647$) between the variables physical abuse and juvenile delinquency. According to Manzoni and Schwarzenegger (2019) children who experienced physical abuse from their parents are more likely to use violence as adolescents. According to Kong and Lim (2012), both direct and indirect effects of parental abuse, such as depression, have a deleterious impact on eventual criminality. This view is supported by the responses of the FGD, in which the respondents pointed out that the prevalence of physical abuse among girls committed at KGRTC was approximately 30%. This was quantified by the physical injuries and scars identified on admission which included; limping because of being beaten, scars on their face, one child had a broken tooth, burn after allegedly being forced to put his hand on fire.

According to one respondent in the FGD, physical abuse among girls is so prevalent and outwardly visible that the judicial system needs to come to the rescue of the juvenile. Indeed, we recently admitted a girl who could not hear clearly because of slap from her father, another girl had scars of hair pulled off, while another child had her finger burnt after allegedly being forced to put it on fire because of visiting a friend and going back home late (Respondent A, 2022).

Respondent B (2022) reported thus; *“Some children have been so physically abused that they have been admitted as a result of beatings, others continue to experience health problems such as nose bleeding started because of consistent physical assault by the father.”*

These forms of abuse were allegedly perpetrated by the parents of the juvenile girls. Menting et al. (2016) found that parenting behaviour especially the persistence of child beating of children between ages 10 and 13 years influences late juvenile delinquency. Beating children, for example, does not help them gain self-control or social

skills. Dewar (2019) and Cuartas (2021) repeatedly demonstrate that beating a child raises the likelihood of him or her having behavioural problems. Corporal physical punishment has been prohibited in 54 nations since 1979 (Global Initiative to End Corporal Punishment of Children, 2019).

The findings in this study concur with what Menting et al. (2016) found there is a strong positive relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency. Furthermore, the works of Cuartas (2021), Dewar (2019) and Mansoni and Schwarzenegger (2019) reveal that physical abuse increases the development of juvenile delinquency. Finkelhor et al. (2019) asserted that parental aggression had both direct and indirect negative effects on subsequent delinquency. The American Academy of Pediatrics (2019) reported that parents should avoid all forms of physical punishment, including beating, as these result in the development of juvenile delinquency (Cheung & Guo, 2019; Sege et al., 2018). According to Elgar et al. (2018), spanking increases a child's likelihood of being rebellious, upset, and having negative relationships with their parents. As the frequency, emotional context, and spankings increase, the negative consequences become more pronounced. Children are more prone to develop behaviour problems if they are spanked frequently, in anger, or with objects (Friedson, 2016). In a similar vein, Gershoff (2017) says that physical corporal punishment is linked to a variety of behavioural problems, such as aggression, paranoia, school failure, poor emotional regulation, and a lack of empathy. This is in line with the findings of the study conducted.

Relationship Between Psychological Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

The third research objective sought to establish the relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in KGRTC. To achieve this, the researcher rated juvenile delinquency using 17 items on a Likert scale (Table 10). The computed variable “juvenile delinquency” was correlated with psychological abuse using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient in order to establish the relationship between the two variables, namely, psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency. In order to establish the relationship between juvenile delinquency and psychological abuse among girls at KGRTC, the third null hypothesis which stated thus, was tested;

H0₃: There is no statistically significant relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

The researcher calculated the Pearson product moment correlation between the two variables in order to see whether there was a statistical association between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency. The two variables (independent and dependent) were measured at the ratio level in preliminary analyses to ensure that the conditions of linearity, normalcy, related pairings, and the absence of outliers were not violated (Roni & Djajadikerta, 2021).

Ascertaining Linearity Between Psychological Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

Scatter plots were plotted prior to undertaking correlation analysis to counter-check the linearity between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency in the dataset. The findings are presented in Figure 13.

Figure 13

Scatter Diagrams between Juvenile Delinquency versus Psychological Abuse

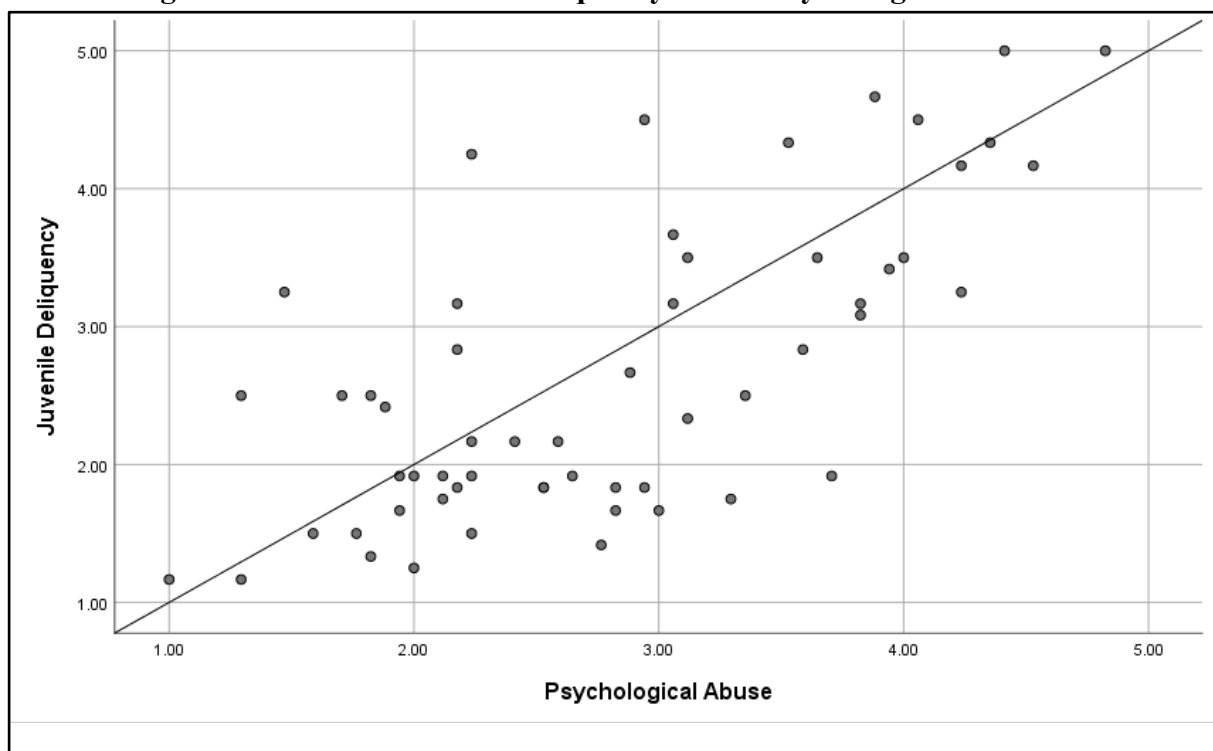


Figure 13 shows the scatter plot of juvenile delinquency versus psychological abuse. This was important in order to test linearity between the two variables. In this regard, the scatter plots on Figure 13 revealed that there was a general positive linear relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency and hence the dataset was appropriate in computing Pearson correlation.

Determining Normality Among Psychological Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

Datasets

The study sought to establish whether the two variables that is, psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency were normally distributed. To ascertain this, the researcher generated a histogram for Juvenile delinquency (Figure 9) and psychological abuse whose findings are provided on Figures 14.

Figure 14

The Histogram of Frequency of Psychological Abuse

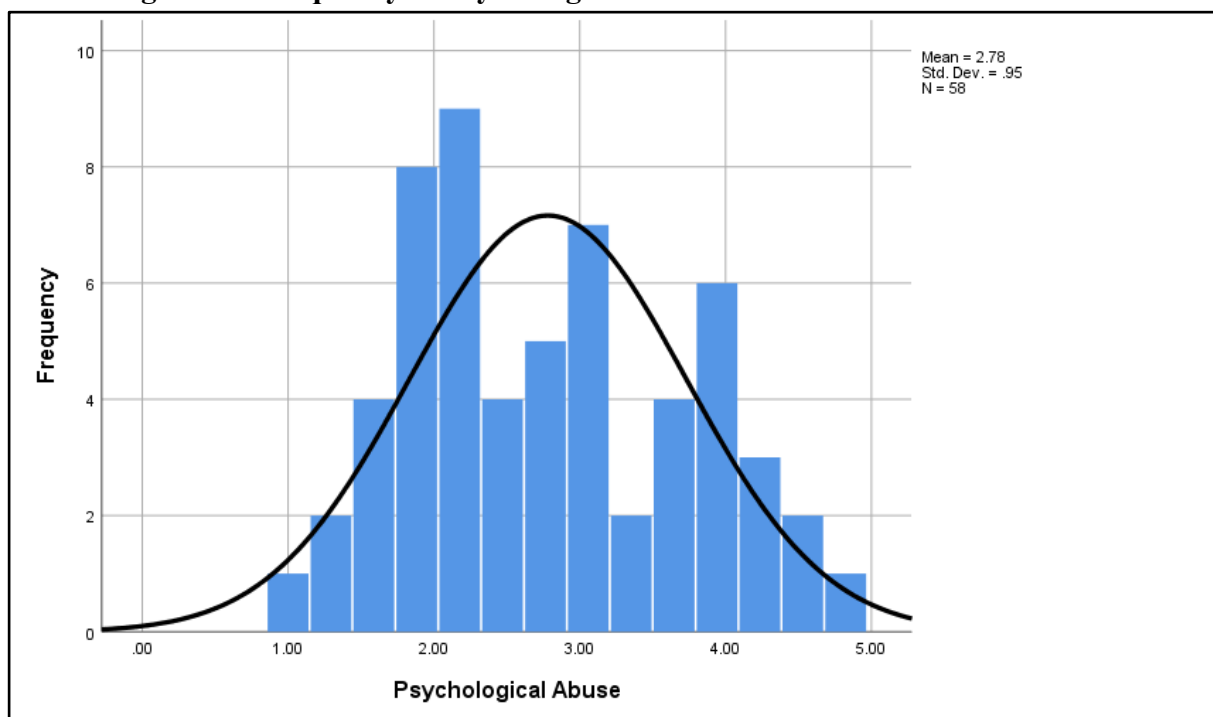


Figure 14 and Figure 9 shows that the datasets of the distributions of psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency are approximately normally distributed. According to Mishra et al. (2019), a histogram is important in ascertaining normality among variables. Therefore,

the Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables could be used to check their relationship.

Related Pairs in the Dataset

To ascertain that there were related pairs in the dataset and that each observation in the dataset had a pair of values, SPSS was given a command to ignore/delete data values pairwise and hence the dataset was appropriate in computing Pearson correlation.

Ascertaining that there were no Outliers in the Dataset

To ascertain that there are no outliers in the dataset a boxplot was plotted.

The findings are presented in Figure 15

Figure 15
The Boxplot of Psychological Abuse

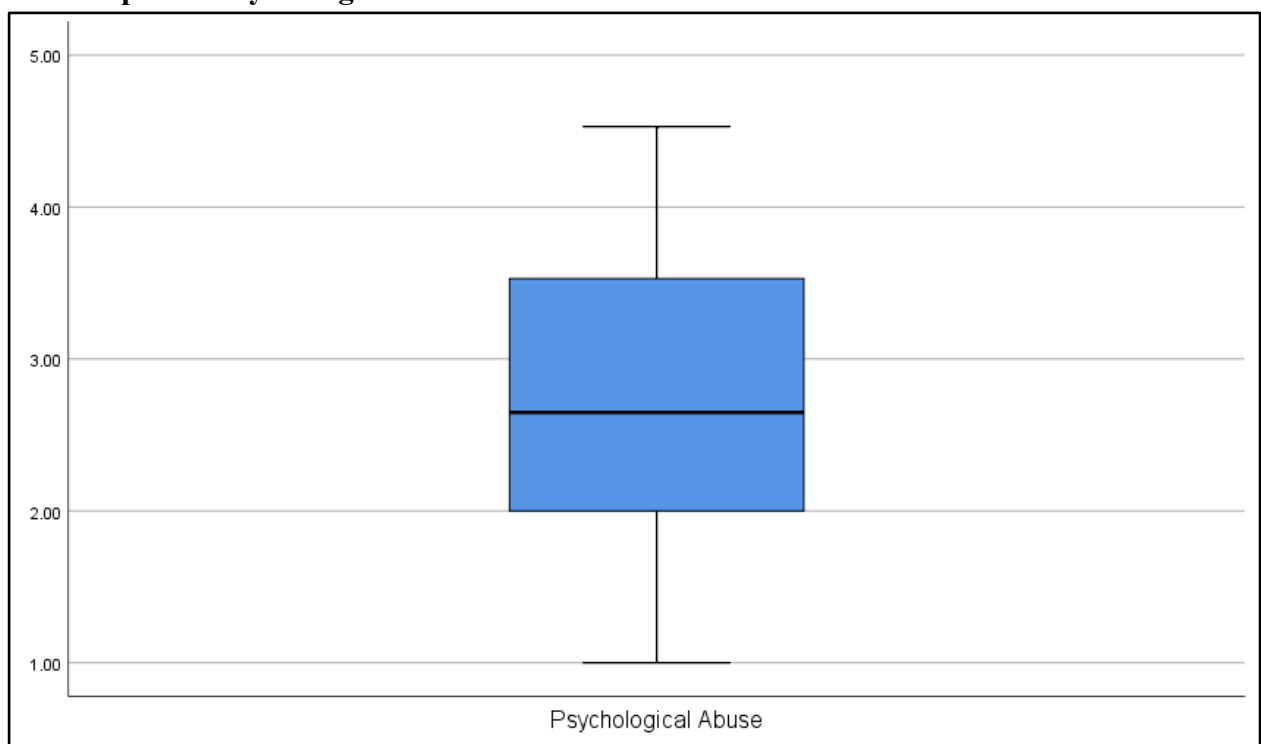


Figure 15 shows the boxplots of the distributions of psychological abuse. The boxplots were important in order to ascertain there were no extreme outliers in the dataset among the two variables (psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency). Therefore, the Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables can be used to check their relationship.

Ascertaining the Interval or Ratio Level Measurement

The two variables, namely, juvenile delinquency and psychological abuse were measured at ratio level.

Pearson Correlation Coefficient Between Psychological Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

After ensuring that the data set met all the four conditions of level of measurement, linear relationship, normality, related pairs, no outliers, the researcher computed Pearson correlation coefficient between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency. The findings are presented on Table 11.

Table 11

Correlation Between Psychological Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

Variable		Psychological Abuse	Juvenile Delinquency
Psychological Abuse	Pearson Correlation	1	.696**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	58	57
Juvenile Delinquency	Pearson Correlation	.696**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	57	60

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

To evaluate the linear relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency, a Pearson correlation was calculated. The null hypothesis (H_{03}) was rejected. The study showed that there existed a strong, positive correlation between the two variables ($r = .696$, $n = 57$, $p < .01$). This indicates that an increase in psychological abuse results in an increase in juvenile delinquency. Turner et al. (2021) observed that juvenile offenders had high rates of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs, such as psychological abuse and neglect). Furthermore, in non-offending juveniles and adults, ACEs appear to raise the likelihood of acquiring pertinent mental health issues. This was in agreement with our study.

For young people, violence is frequently present in their homes, schools, and communities (Steketee et al., 2021). Such exposure could potentially have a negative impact on someone's mental and emotional well-being, with effects that could last well into adulthood. Violence in the home, where parents beat their children, is a specific source of worry. The likelihood of engaging in violent delinquent behaviour later in life is increased by both direct and indirect exposure to violence and cruelty throughout childhood (Steketee et al., 2021). The outcomes of this study are in line with those of a study by Steketee et al. (2021) which revealed a link between familial violence and juvenile crime.

Relationship Between Sexual Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Among Girls in KGRTC

The fourth research objective sought to establish the relationship between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in KGRTC. To achieve this, the researcher rated juvenile delinquency using 12 items on a Likert scale (Table 10). The variable “juvenile delinquency” was correlated with sexual abuse using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient in order to establish the relationship between the two variables.

Rating of Juvenile Delinquency

In order to establish whether the relationship between juvenile delinquency and sexual abuse among girls at KGRTC was statistically significant, the fourth null hypothesis (H0₄) which stated thus, was tested. Before computing the Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables the researcher conducted a preliminary analysis of the two variables. According to Hu and Plonsky (2021) preliminary analyses in Pearson correlations is important in order to safeguard no violation of the assumptions of linearity, normality, related pairs, no outliers and level of measurement of variables.

Ascertaining Linearity Between the two Sexual Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

Scatter plots were plotted prior to undertaking correlation analysis to counter-check linearity between the two variables; sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency in the dataset. The findings are presented on Figure 16.

Figure 16

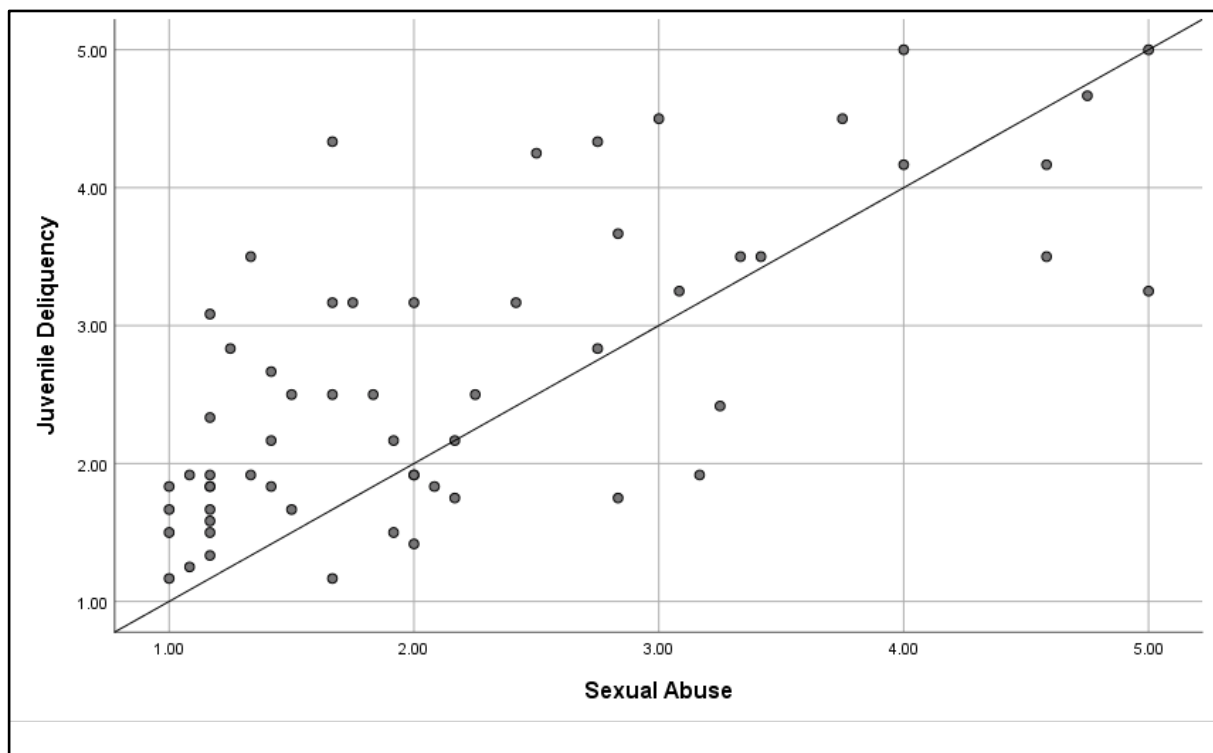
Scatter Diagrams Between Juvenile Delinquency versus Sexual Abuse

Figure 16 shows the scatter plot of juvenile delinquency versus sexual abuse, this was important in order to test the linearity between the two variables. Obilor and Amadi (2018) state that a researcher should establish the existence of a linear relationship between the two variables before computing the Pearson correlation coefficient. Figure 16 shows that there is a general positive linear relationship between juvenile delinquency and sexual abuse and hence the dataset was appropriate in computing Pearson correlation.

Ascertaining Normality Among Sexual Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency Datasets

The study sought to establish whether the two variables that is, sexual abuse (Figure 17) and juvenile delinquency (Figure 9) were normally distributed. To ascertain this, the researcher generated a histogram for each of the two datasets. The findings are provided on Figures 17 and Figure 9.

Figure 17
The Histogram of Frequency of Sexual Abuse

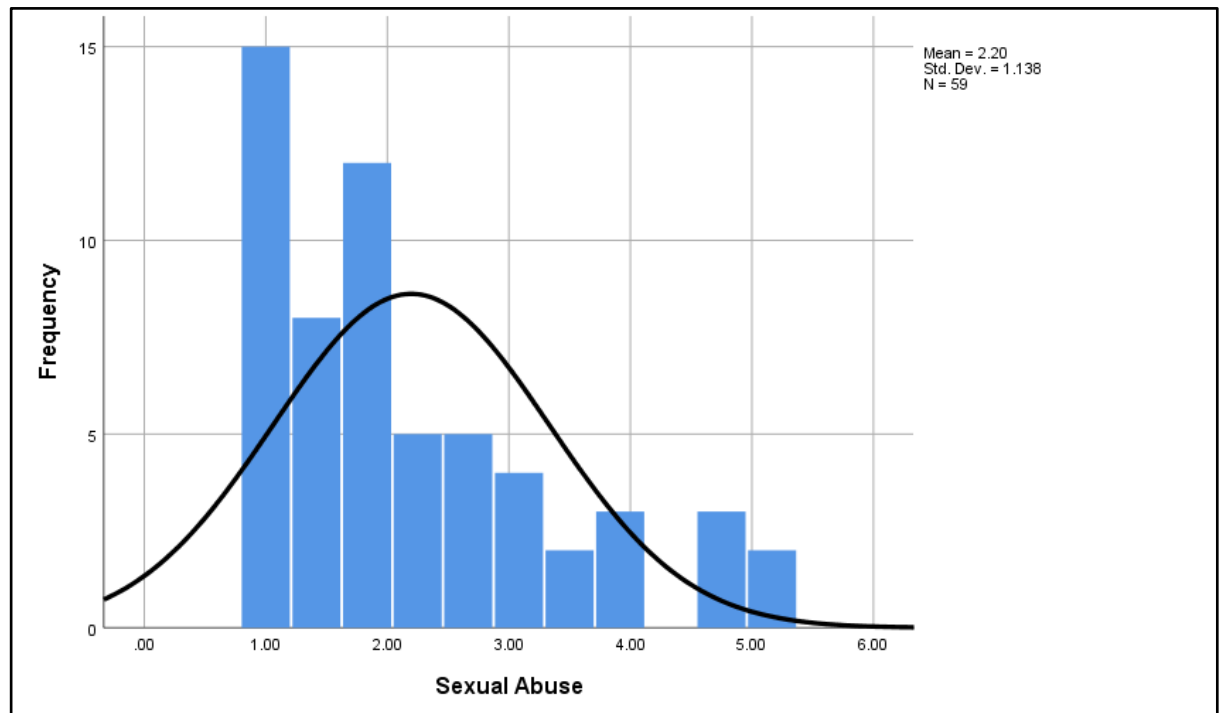


Figure 17 and Figures 9 show that the datasets of the distributions of juvenile delinquency and sexual abuse are approximately normally distributed. The histograms are important in ascertaining the normality among sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency between the two variables (Mishra et al., 2019). Therefore, the Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables could be used to check their relationship.

Related Pairs in the Dataset

To ascertain that there were related pairs in the dataset and that each observation in the dataset had a pair of values, SPSS was given a command to ignore/delete data values pairwise and hence the dataset was appropriate in computing Pearson correlation.

Ascertaining that there were no Outliers in the Dataset

To ascertain that there were no outliers in the dataset, a box plot was plotted. The findings are presented in Figure 19 and Figure 20.

Figure 18
The Boxplot of Sexual Abuse

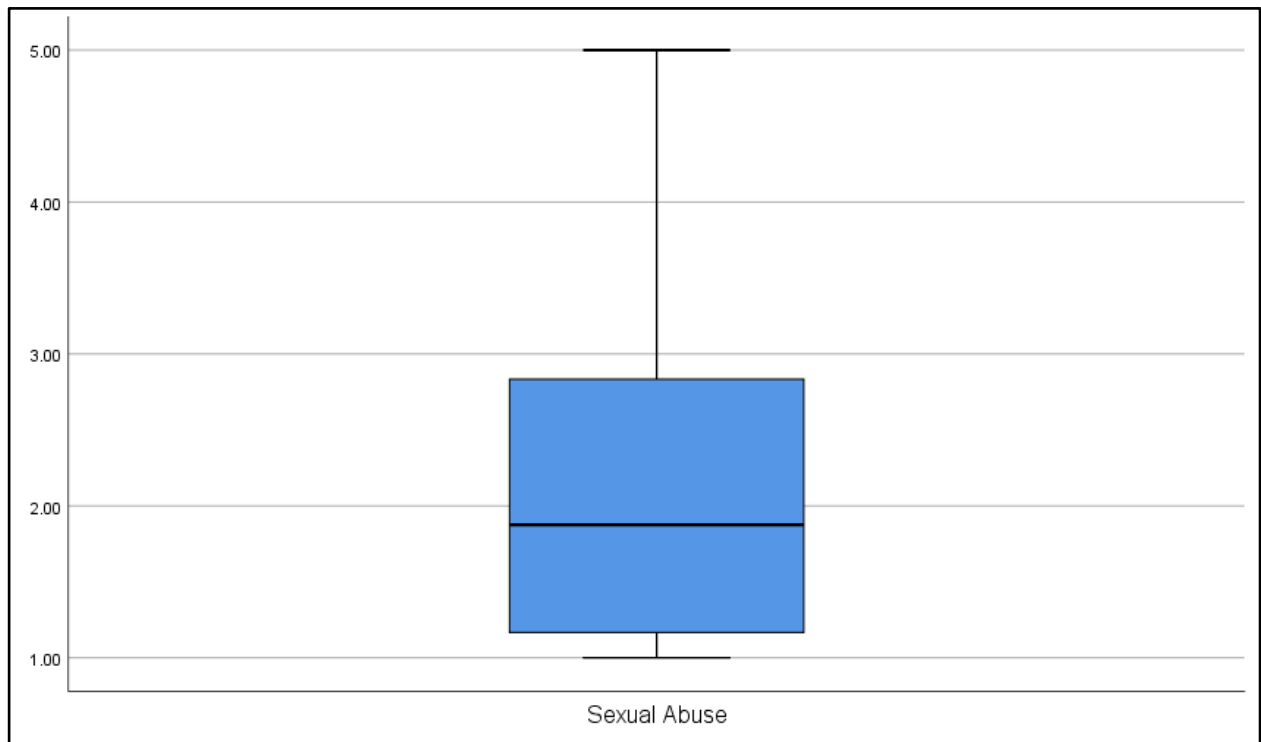


Figure 19 shows the boxplots of the distributions of juvenile delinquency and sexual abuse. The boxplots were important in order to ascertain there were no extreme outliers in the dataset among the two variables (sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency). Therefore, the Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables could be used check their relationship.

Ascertaining the Interval or Ratio Level Measurement

The Likert scale assumed that the distance between the two scales is equal hence could convert ordinal data to interval and ratio data. The two variables were then measured at ratio level.

Correlation Coefficient Between Sexual Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

The researcher calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency after making sure the data set complied with the four requirements of the level of measurement, linear relationship, normality, linked pairings, and no outliers were violated. The fourth null hypothesis which stated thus was tested;

H0₄: There is no statistically significant relationship between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

The findings are presented on Table 12.

Table 12

Correlation Between Sexual Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

Variable		Juvenile Delinquency	Sexual Abuse
Juvenile Delinquency	Pearson Correlation	1	.708**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	60	59
Sexual Abuse	Pearson Correlation	.708**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	59	59

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source. Researcher, 2022.

A Pearson correlation was computed to assess the linear relationship between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency. The null hypothesis (H0₄) was rejected. The findings showed that there was a positive correlation between the two variables $r=.708$, $p=.000$. Table 12 indicates that there is a strong, positive correlation between the two variables; sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency ($r=.708$, $n=59$, $p<.01$).

According to a study by Smith et al. (2020), juvenile judicial involvement among girls is rising as a result of the crimes they commit. This data presented on Table 12 showed that sexual abuse increases juvenile delinquency also increases positively. The relationship between the variable's family violence (sexual abuse) and juvenile delinquency shows a strong positive relationship ($r=.708$). Unwanted touching or sexual activity, these are examples of sexual abuse according to Rosmarin et al. (2018) that were found to contribute to juvenile delinquency. Adverse childhood experiences are linked to a range of poor behavioral outcomes, with (ACE) being particularly harmful (Drury et al., 2019). Although there is some evidence to support it, it is debatable if ACE affects

subsequent sexual offenses. In spite of controlling for age, sexual sadism, sex, and antisocial personality disorder, Drury et al. (2019) found out that ACE was strongly related with official charges for sexual abuse/rape in a group of penitentiary clients on supervised release in the Midwest. This can be ascribed to the lack of parental supervision and discipline, which led to the emergence of adolescent crime.

Branson et al. (2017) point out ways abusers gain power and control over their victims that include: humiliation, isolation, manipulation, terrorizing, coercing, threatening, blaming, injuring, and intimidating. Branson et al. (2017) further observe that children, who witness domestic violence, either directly or indirectly, experience feelings of loss of power and control in their life. Lichter and McClosky (2004), Alley et al. (2021) observes that oftentimes adolescence externalizes powerlessness through risky behaviour in an attempt to regain control and this behaviour can range anywhere from disruptive behaviour in the academic setting to juvenile sexual offending.

Regression Analysis Between the Independent and Dependent Variables

To determine the impact of each of the three independent factors (physical abuse, psychological abuse, and sexual abuse) on the dependent variable (juvenile delinquency), it was crucial to do a regression analysis between the independent and dependent variables. According to Moriya (2008), in order to do a regression analysis, the data should be assumed to have a normal distribution; otherwise, the regression analysis would be invalidated if this assumption was to be broken. Tables 13, 14, and 15 present the results of the study.

Table 13

Model Summary showing Correlation Coefficient R and R squared of Physical Abuse, Psychological Abuse and Sexual Abuse

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.789 ^a	.622	.599	.63982

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sexual Abuse, Physical Abuse, Psychological Abuse

b. Dependent Variable: Juvenile Delinquency

Table 13 shows the value of R (.789), Coefficient of determination R square (.622). The R value denotes the simple correlation and has a value of 0.789 which shows a high degree of correlation between the independent and dependent variables. The value of R² shows how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, juvenile delinquency, can be explained by the independent variables, physical abuse, psychological abuse and sexual abuse. In this instance, 62.2% can be explained, which is large.

Table 14

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of Physical Abuse, Psychological Abuse, and Sexual Abuse

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	33.023	3	11.008	26.889	.000 ^b
	Residual	20.059	49	.409		
	Total	53.083	52			

a. Dependent Variable: Juvenile Delinquency

b. Predictors: (Constant), Sexual Abuse, Physical Abuse, Psychological Abuse

Table 14 shows that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly well looking at the "Regression" row and going to the "Sig." column. This indicates the statistical significance of the regression model that was run. Here, $p < .000$, which is less than 0.05, and indicates that, overall, the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data).

Table 15*Coefficients of Physical Abuse, Psychological Abuse, and Sexual Abuse*

		Unstandardized		Standardized	
Model		Coefficients		Coefficients	t Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	.249	.286		.870 .389
	Physical Abuse	.247	.157	.203	1.579 .121
	Psychological Abuse	.353	.153	.316	2.315 .025
	Sexual Abuse	.382	.095	.418	4.029 .000

Dependent Variable: Juvenile Delinquency

Table 15 provides coefficients of physical abuse (.247), psychological abuse (.353), sexual abuse (.382) to predict juvenile delinquency as well as determine whether physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse contributes statistically significantly to the model (by looking at the "Sig." column).

$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$, where:

a- is the constant or intercept=.249

β_1 - is the slope or change in Y, given one unit change in X_1 =.247

Y- is the dependent variable=Juvenile Delinquency

X_1, X_2, X_3 - is the independent variable

e – is the error term

The constant “a” represents the value of Y that is not dependent on X. Mathematically it is referred to as the Y- intercept, the value of Y when the value of X is 0 represents the value of Y influenced by other unspecified factors apart from those under our investigation.

The data produced a multiple regression equation of $Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3$ where Y is dependent variable, juvenile delinquency, β_1, β_2 and β_3 are the three predictors, physical abuse, psychological and sexual abuse respectively.

The prediction equation was defined thus:

$$Y = .249 + .353X_2 + .382X_3$$

There is evidence of a regression relationship between juvenile delinquency (Y) and the two independent variables, psychological (p-value=.025) and sexual abuse (p-value = .000) since the p-values are less than .05 hence significant contributors to juvenile delinquency. For physical abuse the p-value (.121) is greater than .05 hence not a significant predictor of juvenile delinquency. The equation can also be written in full thus: Juvenile Delinquency = .249 + .353*psychological abuse + .382*. Sexual abuse has a regression constant of magnitude of .249 that indicates that even if psychological abuse and sexual abuse is zero there will still be juvenile delinquency of .249 magnitude. This magnitude of .249 is contributed by other factors apart from psychological abuse and sexual abuse, which other researchers can conduct further study to discover them. When the independent variable psychological abuse changes by one unit the dependent variable (juvenile delinquency) changes by .353 units. Likewise, when sexual abuse changes by one unit, the dependent variable juvenile delinquency changes positively by .382 units. Name intervention measures that can be put in place to address the menace of juvenile delinquency of girls committed at KGTRC, Kiambu County, Kenya.

To achieve the fifth objective namely ‘to suggest intervention measures that can be put in place to address the impact of family violence on juvenile delinquency among girls in Kenya’, the researcher conducted a focus group discussion with teachers, instructors, and children’s officers, and carried out interview schedules with the manager. The researcher also assessed the responses of the pupils using questionnaires to collect qualitative data that pointed out ways intervention measures that can be enacted to address family violence and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kenya. The qualitative data collected was later analyzed thematically to strengthen the quantitative findings. The real

names of the participants were withheld to conceal their identity such that their contributions could not be related to them.

Researcher: To identify intervention strategies that can be employed to reduce juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.

Respondent 1

As a child officer who has been in this field for many years, I strongly suggest heavy investment on psychotherapy and cognitive restructuring in our Borstal institutions in order to reduce the menace of juvenile delinquency. Serious psychotherapy will go a long way to treat childhood trauma. Many children who are admitted to Borstal institutions are fed well I agree, given some basic education and some vocational training but little is done on the inner hurts inflicted on them when growing up. Hence, there is a need for serious psychotherapy treatment to address the root cause of delinquency. Serious involvement on psychotherapy during treatment of juvenile delinquent will reduce significantly on relapse rate especially if the mother of the delinquent abuses drugs (Dolliver & Rocker, 2018; Drabble et al., 2018). Dolliver and Rocker (2018) noted that when a mother abuses drugs and alcohol it would be difficult for a child not to repeat the bad behaviour.

I have singled out three powerful “forces” that if integrated into Borstal institutions will reduce juvenile delinquency significantly. These “forces” include spirituality, psychotherapy/counselling and medication. If a balance is achieved on the three “forces,” juvenile delinquency will be reduced significantly. A lot of psychoeducation and sensitization should be done in our churches. Some children are being prayed for and ignoring counselling and psychotherapy due to a lack of good understanding of the distinctions between spiritual problems and mental problems. They do a lot of deliverance

while still praying for their clients but the children need to be taken to hospitals and counseling centers for proper assessment. As a confessing Christian, kindly allow me to quote a bible verse in the book of John 8:32 where the Bible says “*You shall know the truth and the truth you know shall set you free*” (KJV). If the clergy can know the psychological insights pertaining to juvenile delinquency, a lot of spiritual abuses will be minimized greatly with a lot of children and even adults helped from the pulpit. Kenya is largely a Christian nation with many people going to churches every Sunday, if the clergy are sensitized on the menace of the prevalence on mental illness on their followers, a lot of family violence and juvenile delinquency can be reduced.

Respondent 1 continued to say that as an expert in the field of counselling psychology, the understanding and involvement of shame and trauma counselling in our rehabilitation centers will go a long way in treating our young children and hence reducing juvenile delinquency. Shame and trauma counselling will treat and heal many of our children that are languishing in rehabilitation centers due to family violence subjected them as they are growing up. She finally noted that child neglect in her view contributes to the development of juvenile delinquency which agrees with reviewed literature (Bland et al., 2018; Mulder et al., 2018). Bland et al. (2018) noted that child neglect contributes to juvenile behaviour even in adulthood if early treatment is not done.

Respondent 2

My suggestion to this vital question is to look for appropriate and practical ways of treating dysfunctional families which if effectively done will greatly reduce juvenile delinquency. In my interaction with children committed to KGRTC and their parents and guardians, I have noted that about 80% of children committed to KGRTC comes from dysfunctional families that are chaotic in nature where the parents are always fighting hence showing a bad example for children to emulate. These families have poor

attachment styles with their daughters hence encouraging the development of juvenile delinquency. Respondent 2 realized that chaotic homes provided a good breeding ground for juvenile offending which is consistent with reviewed literature that indicated that chaotic homes, and adverse childhood experiences produce serious delinquency (Bonner et al., (2020). One practical way that can be used to handle dysfunctional families is by empowering parents with money and skills which will empower them to reduce poverty levels by connecting them to philanthropic NGO organizations and persons that can either give them free grants or give them soft loans to start small-scale business. Help them with pieces of information to partner with health facilities that can address the needs of girls. This will in turn help them take care of their delinquent children which will ensure there is enough provisions in the home hence the girls can face their education instead of looking for money which many times lands them into trouble.

Regular conferences between parents, teachers, children's officers, managers and other stakeholders should be organized to see how to work together to reduce juvenile delinquency (liaise with the parents/guardians). In these conferences, the parents are to be involved in family therapy where they would be offered psycho-education on their role in reducing the menace of juvenile delinquency which is consistent with the works of Bibi and Ali (2019) who did a study of analysis of parental role in the socialization of children in Pakistan. In the conferences, parents are taken through on effects of drug and substance abuse on children's behaviour and how parents can work with the government and community to help in treatment. Parents are also encouraged to improve their communication skills with their children by making regular calls and visits to see the progress of their children. The place of communication in reducing juvenile delinquency is consistent with the study conducted by Kapetanovic et al. (2019) that noted that parent-adolescent communication helps in reducing family differences hence reducing delinquent

offending. During the conferences, parents are taken through the place of forgiveness in boosting the quick recovery of their children (Pickhardt 2018). Phyfer and Peaton (1981) noted that parents should be psycho-educated on skills of parenting, and dealing with difficult children in order to tap into their hidden potential.

Respondent 3

This respondent suggested measures to reduce juvenile delinquency. The care reform is a recent government program designed to incorporate the girl offenders into homes with an aim of seeing how the home environment can contribute to the welfare of the children. Some girls come from dysfunctional families and some come from single parents who are unable to take care of the children due to economic and social reasons. Some families may be willing to take care of these children who are abandoned to be on their own due to poverty and character flaws experienced by their primary caregivers, hence the relevance of care reform programs. Campaert et al (2018) noted that poor parenting contributes to juvenile offending hence the need for the government to try to solve this challenge by creating a care reform initiative to try to solve this problem. Some of the parents' abuse drugs and substances, a case that makes the mothers and daughters fight over the same man hence aggravating the problem. If these care reforms are well structured, some girls may benefit as they get a good home environment.

Respondent 4

To address the impact of family violence on juvenile delinquency among girls in Kenya, in my many years of interacting with girls at KGRTC, I have noted that physical abuse approximates 30%, psychological abuse as 65% and sexual abuse is 20% indicating that many girls have experienced a lot of psychological abuse. In my view, the high prevalence of psychological abuse may be due to the low level of education of some parents. My suggestion is that a lot of psychoeducation be done to the parents to sensitize

them on the power of words on juvenile delinquency. Some of the parents don't seem to understand the impact of negative words on the life of their children due to their low level of education.

Respondent 5

As a teacher/instructor at KGRTC for many years, my suggestion to address the impact of family violence on juvenile delinquency, first and foremost, is to note that family violence impacts negatively the development of juvenile delinquency. Also, the economic empowerment of parents of these children can go a long way to reduce juvenile offending of girls. Due to economic challenges, some parents are absent, they neglect their children as they struggle to look for provisions of their families. When the children are left alone with inadequate guidance, they join bad company which influences them to maladaptive behaviors like watching pornography and involving in early sex. Additionally, this negligence makes the girl child to run away from home and join the streets, hence further developing juvenile delinquency. This point is in line with quantitative data collected from the girls revealed that (11.48%) actually run away from home due to parental negligence.

Another cause of children becoming delinquent is the trauma that the children go through when their parents are going through divorce and separation. Furthermore, when fathers develop antisocial behaviour, their daughters also copy the bad behaviour which ultimately grows into juvenile delinquency. This observation is consistent with the study conducted by Godleski and Eiden (2020) who observed that the fathers' antisocial conduct influences the early childhood character.

Respondent 6

As a teacher/instructor at KGRTC, my suggestion on intervention measures that can be put in place to address the impact of family violence on juvenile delinquency

among girls in Kenya, I concur with my colleague who spoke before me on the area of economic empowerment of parents of these children. Apart from that, I strongly suggest the empowerment of girls themselves as far as practical skills like tailoring, baking, and dressmaking are concerned. According to me, when these children are empowered by given practical skills like the ones I have just mentioned, they become self-reliant and the need for looking for men to have sex with them in exchange for money is reduced. From my own observation in interacting with these girls, many girls are abused sexually as they are lured into the act in exchange for money. This is consistent with the study conducted by Bradshaw (2018) which showed that family violence enhances juvenile sex offending. Further, I strongly suggest that girls be given tool kits like sewing machines after thorough training for economic empowerment.

Respondent 7

As a teacher/instructor at KGRTC, my suggestion on intervention measures that can be put in place to address the impact of family violence on juvenile delinquency among girls in Kenya is that both parents and children should be educated early in life to know how to handle their children, especially during adolescence and the effects of drug and substance abuse on children. The government to employ trained counsellors and put more funds in order for the girls to benefit. The counsellors that the institution relies on are students from the university on attachment and volunteers, some of whom are not trained. As others have noted, in this discussion, parental child neglect influences girls to involve in juvenile delinquency as the girls conceptualize this behaviour as rejection and hatred. This suggestion echoes a study conducted by Ryan et al. (2013), Young and Widom (2014) that indicated that adolescent neglect, juvenile delinquency and the risk of recidivism are directly related.

Respondent 8

As a teacher/instructor at KGRTC, my suggestion on intervention measures that can be put in place to address the impact of family violence on juvenile delinquency among girls in Kenya is that the government should create some funds for the girls whenever they are released from rehabilitation. The funds are to help the girls acquire some cheap materials like dryers for salons among other equipment. The community and other caretakers, I would suggest looking into cultural beliefs, to avoid a challenge of one girl I knew that was defiled by the father and the father was jailed for many years, the community turned their wrath on the girl whom they accused of the reason behind the jailing of the father. I also strongly feel that child neglect greatly affects child's behaviour in the present and in the future, hence, activating juvenile delinquency. This thought from the eighth respondent is in line with the study carried out by Hecker (2019) in a primary school in Tanzania who posited that child neglect affects a child's emotional and behavioral wellbeing. **(FGD)**

Respondent 9

On suggestions on intervention measures that can be put in place to address the impact of family violence on juvenile delinquency among girls in KGRTC, the ninth respondent noted that children's officers should collaborate with chiefs in the areas where these girls come from and help in follow-up programs. I think the follow-up program is an opportunity given to us to teach these girls what they may not know and that can influence their life for the better. This is consistent with the works of Mohammed and Engler (2022) and Moilanen and Rambo-Hernandez (2017) who observed that teaching children can help them in cognitive restructuring. Concerning effective follow-up structures that should be put in place, respondent nine noted that about 70% change positively when follow-up is done effectively. The ninth respondent also observed the place of parental neglect on the

development of juvenile offending. The respondent indicated that from experience, child neglect is perceived by the child as hatred, rejection, not respected and not valued hence the development of juvenile delinquency. This observation is in line with the study conducted by Kwak et al. (2018) in South Korea which indicated that parental neglect is a form of child abuse and results in juvenile delinquency.

Respondent 10

On suggestions on measures to reduce the impact of juvenile delinquency remarked thus, diversion is an intervention program designed to divert children from the criminal justice system with the aim of one, reducing stigmatization of children in conflict with the law, two, identifying children at risk and connecting them with (a care reform system) appropriate support system/service in an attempt to reduce the likelihood of anti-social behaviour, three, providing programs and support to the children engaged in offences, Four, reducing recidivism/relapse by children in conflict with the law. Giving gifts to those who have reformed as a way of motivating others to strive for a positive change which is consistent with reviewed literature that suggested that the best gift a parent can give a child is showing them by example how to live a life of discipline and self-control (Cutrín et al., 2018).

Summary

The conclusion of this qualitative data analysis showed that the suggested intervention measures that can be put in place to address the impact of family violence on juvenile delinquency among girls in Kenya included heavy intervention in psychotherapy in the treatment of the girls' inner hurts and childhood trauma, cognitive restructuring in treating irrational thoughts and beliefs of the girls, counselling measures, economic empowerment of the parents, organizing conferences where serious discussions are to be discussed by the manager, children officers, teachers, instructors and other shareholders.

Chapter 5: Summary, Conclusion, and Recommendations

Introduction

This chapter covers a summary of the findings from the study, research implications, conclusions, suggestions, and themes for further studies. The study findings from chapter four are used to support the information in this chapter. This study looked into the relationship between juvenile delinquency and family violence among KGRTC female students. The study's objectives were to: find out the prevalence of family violence among girls, establish the relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency, examine the relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency, assess the relationship between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency, and suggest intervention measures that can be employed to address the impact of family violence on juvenile delinquency among girls in KGRTC, Kiambu County, Kenya.

Summary of Findings

Prevalence of Family Violence among Girls in Kenya

Objective one of this research was to find out the prevalence of family violence among girls at KGRTC, Kiambu County, Kenya. The results showed that psychological abuse was the most prevalent of the three family violence variables with a global mean score ($\bar{x}=2.78$), followed by sexual abuse with a global mean score ($\bar{x}=2.16$), and the least prevalence was physical abuse with a global mean score ($\bar{x}=2.10$). The study further investigated whether there existed statistically significant differences in the observed mean scores of physical abuse, psychological abuse and sexual abuse of girls committed to KGRTC. To attain this goal, there was need for the researcher to compute the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) which tested the first null hypothesis (H_{01}) which stated that, ***H₀₁: There is no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of physical, psychological and sexual abuse among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.***

The study revealed that the most prevalent form of child abuse experienced by the girls at KGRTC was, psychological abuse followed by sexual abuse, and lastly sexual abuse. These findings indicated that the mean difference between physical abuse and psychological abuse was -.7 and the difference was significant since the computed P-

value (.001) was less than the set alpha level ($P < .05$). The results further showed that the mean score for psychological abuse was greater than the mean score for physical abuse and that the mean differences between the two cases of abuse were significant implying that psychological abuse experienced by girls was higher as compared to physical abuse.

In addition, the mean difference between physical abuse and sexual abuse was -.11. The computed P- value (.81) was greater than the set alpha level ($P < 0.05$) hence the differences between the two fits of abuse were not significant. Furthermore, the mean difference between psychological abuse and sexual abuse was .58. The computed P- value (.004) was less than the set alpha level ($P < 0.05$) hence the differences between the two waves of abuse were significant. Therefore, based on the results obtained from the ANOVA, it was established that there are significant differences in the prevalence of physical abuse, psychological abuse and also sexual abuse among girls in KGRTC.

Mullen et al. (1996) explain that abuse of all categories was most regular in those adolescents from troubled, disrupted and disturbed family backgrounds that exhibit dysfunctionality. Similarly, Noble-Carr et al. (2019) posit that children in families characterized by family violence are at increased risk for adjustment difficulties, noting that frequent or severe exposure of children to family violence, is a major predisposing factor to delinquent conduct. Boccio and Beaver (2019) added that the harm caused by family violence on a child can be social, cognitive, emotional, physical, and behavioural and that the impacts are usually interrelated and overlapping in nature.

The second objective sought to establish the relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in KGRTC, Kiambu County, Kenya. The findings of all the 12 forms of juvenile delinquency revealed that running away from home ($\bar{x} = 3.60$), truancy ($\bar{x}=3.00$), Physical assault ($\bar{x} = 3.10$), and insulting other people ($\bar{x} = 3.20$) were the most common forms of juvenile delinquency among girls committed to KGRTC that was interpreted as a high form of abuse thus agreeing with the works of Agarwal (2018), who posited that juvenile offending is a grave crime and it is damaging to

the cultural, religious and social order in any nation. Agarwal noted that an inclination of rise in juvenile offences all over the world, and increased participation by adolescents in aggressive offences common ones being truancy, running away from home, rape and murder.

In establishing whether the relationship between juvenile delinquency and physical abuse among girls at KGRTC was statistically significant, the second null hypothesis (H02) which stated thus, was tested;

H02: There is no statistically significant relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

A Pearson correlation was computed to evaluate the linear relationship between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency. The findings showed that there was a positive correlation between the two independent variables, physical abuse and juvenile delinquency ($r=.647$, $p=.000$).

The third research objective required to establish the relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in KGRTC. In establishing the relationship between juvenile delinquency and psychological abuse among girls at KGRTC, the third null hypothesis which stated thus, was tested;

H03: There is no statistically significant relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

The researcher calculated the Pearson Product Moment Correlation between the two variables in order to see whether there was a statistical relationship between psychological maltreatment and juvenile delinquency. To evaluate the linear relationship between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency, a Pearson correlation was computed. The study established that there was a strong, positive correlation between the two variables ($r=.696$, $n=57$, $p<.01$). This indicates that an increase in psychological abuse results in an increase in juvenile delinquency. Turner et al. (2021) observed that juvenile offenders had high rates of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs, such as

psychological abuse and neglect). Furthermore, in non-offending juveniles and adults, ACEs appear to raise the likelihood of acquiring pertinent mental health issues.

The fourth research objective sought to establish the relationship between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in KGRTC. After ensuring that the data set met all four conditions of the level of measurement, linear relationship, normality, related pairs, no outliers were not violated, the researcher computed the Pearson correlation coefficient between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency. The fourth null hypothesis which stated thus was tested;

H0₄: *There is no statistically significant relationship between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.*

A Pearson correlation was computed to assess the linear relationship between sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency. The findings showed that there was a positive correlation between the two variables $r=.708$, $p=.000$. The findings showed that there was a strong, positive correlation between the two variables sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency ($r=.708$, $n=59$, $p<.01$). Study by Smith et al. (2020) observed that girls are increasingly becoming involved with the juvenile justice system because of the crimes they commit. The results showed that sexual abuse increases juvenile delinquency positively. The relationship between the variable's sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency shows a strong positive relationship ($r=.708$). Unwanted touching or sexual activity, are examples of sexual abuse according to Rosmarin et al. (2018) were found to contribute to juvenile delinquency. The studies by Drury et al. (2019) confirmed that childhood experiences that are adverse and harmful to adolescents are linked to a variety of negative social outcomes, with (CSA) being particularly damaging.

To achieve the fifth objective namely ‘to suggest intervention strategies that can be employed to address the impact of family violence on juvenile offending among girls in KGRTC, Kenya, the researcher conducted focus group discussions with teachers, instructors, and children’s officers and also carried out an interview schedule with the manager. Furthermore, the researcher assessed the responses of the pupils using questionnaires to collect qualitative data that pointed out ways intervention measures that can be enacted to address family violence and juvenile delinquency among girls in Kenya. The research findings indicated that to address the impact of family violence on juvenile offending among girls in Kenya, heavy investment in psychotherapy in the treatment of the girls inner hurts and childhood trauma, cognitive restructuring in treating irrational thoughts and beliefs of the girls, counselling measures, economic empowerment of the parents, organizing conferences where serious discussions are to be discussed by the manager, children officers, teachers, instructors and other shareholders need to be seriously considered.

Recommendations

Based on the findings from this study, it is recommended that the following suggestions, if put into practice and maintained, may have a good effect on the issue of juvenile delinquency.

1. Heavy investment on psychotherapy for treatment on inner hurts of girls and the trauma they experienced.
2. Conduct a study using the same variables but now focus on boys’ center like Kamiti Youth Correction and Training Center (KYCT) located inside Kamiti maximum prison.
3. The connection between family violence and the outcomes of children needs to be stressed in public settings, including church events and any other gathering where

parents are present, like open days at schools and family get-togethers. This will significantly contribute to the decrease of juvenile delinquency.

4. Develop and implement programs where parents are extensively trained and educated in order to improve parents' capacity to keep an eye on their children's activities, reward excellent behaviour, and clearly define rules and behaviour expectations. In addition to adopting this stance, parents need to learn how to develop better emotional ties with their kids and properly attend to their needs. This will reclaim the parental authority that has waned over time and may now belong to other adolescents or even relatives. At the individual level, to prevent adolescents from falling into bad company, it is recommended that they be offered assertive trainings to assist them make decisions that are good and appropriate for themselves. Assertiveness empowers adolescents to say 'no' to antisocial behaviour and to have the strength to walk away from a group that has a negative influence.
5. Initiate programs at the local level that enhance mentorship of adolescents and programs exposing the harmful repercussions of criminality and misbehaviors of adolescents and use them to motivate local populations to get actively involved in reducing delinquency in their communities.
6. Identify suitable partnerships between the family and the school to help assess and prevent adolescent delinquency. In addition to imparting knowledge, schools should work with families or other adult guardians to instill moral values. Compared to their home lives, adolescents spend the majority of their time in school. The partnership between the school administration and the adolescent's immediate family may enable early detection and intervention of the onset of criminal behaviour. Establishing a structure that supports policy guidelines of engagement between the academic staff

and families would help identify children who skip school without their parent's awareness.

7. In order to foster collaboration, the government should develop regulations requiring parents to attend events connected to their adolescents' extracurricular performances that include conferences and other activities hosted by the government, NGOs, churches and correctional facilities. In addition to developing positive working relationships with instructors and teachers in the institutions, the presence of parents will offer a means of enhancing the friendship boosted by strong attachment relationship between guardians, primary caregivers, parents and adolescents.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, it is evident that family violence has a significant influence in the development of juvenile delinquency among the adolescents. As cited in this study, individuals are born with attachment behavioral machinery that drives them to seek lovingness with attachment symbols in stressful situations. Indeed, attachment proponents believe that human beings' connection requirements are present throughout their lives. Therefore, during times of adversity, the attachment behavioural system offers persons with dependable help, a sense of attachment security and protection. The study established that the most prevalent form of child abuse experienced by girls was psychological abuse followed by sexual abuse and lastly sexual abuse. The findings of this study revealed that there was a strong positive correlation between physical abuse and juvenile delinquency with a Pearson correlation coefficient $r=.647$. Between psychological abuse and juvenile delinquency, the study established that there was a strong positive correlation between the two variables with Pearson correlation coefficient, $r=.696$ indicating that an increase in psychological abuse results in an increase in juvenile delinquency. A Pearson correlation computed to assess the linear relationship between

sexual abuse and juvenile delinquency showed that there was a strong positive correlation between the two variables($r=.708$). The research findings indicated that to reduce juvenile delinquency, heavy investment in psychotherapy to treat the girls' inner hurts and childhood trauma, counselling measures, economic empowerment of parents and girls, organizing conferences where serious discussions by managers, children's officers, teachers and other shareholders need to be seriously considered.

References

- Abrams, L. S., Barnert, E. S., Mizel, M. L., Bedros, A., Webster, E., & Bryan, I. (2020). When is a child too young for juvenile court? A comparative case study of state law and implementation in six major metropolitan areas. *Crime & Delinquency*, 66(2), 219–249. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128719839356>
- Adshead, G., & Moore, E. (2022). Attachment theory and offending. In *Clinical Forensic Psychology* (pp. 163-182). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-80882-2_9
- Aebi, M. F., Hashimoto, Y. Z., & Tiago, M. M. (2019). *Probation and Prisons in Europe, 2018: Key Findings of the SPACE reports*. Council of Europe.
- Agarwal, D. (2018). Juvenile delinquency in India—Latest trends and entailing amendments in Juvenile Justice Act. *People: International Journal of Social*

- Sciences*, 3(3), 1365-1383. DOI-
<https://dx.doi.org/10.20319/pijss.2018.33.13651383>
- Ahonen, L., Loeber, R., Farrington, D. P., Hipwell, A. E., & Stepp, S. D. (2017). What Is the Hidden Figure of Delinquency in Girls? Scaling Up from Police Charges to Self-Reports. *Victims & Offenders*, 12(5), 761–776.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2016.1185486>
- Ainsworth, M. D. S. (1967). *Infancy in Uganda: Infant care and the growth of love*: Johns Hopkins University.
- Ainsworth, M. D. S., Blehar, M. C., & Waters, E. (1978). wall, S. (1978). *Patterns of attachment: A psychological study of the strange situation*. Hillsdale, Lawlence Erlbaum Associates.
- Ainsworth, M. D. S., Blehar, M. C., Waters, E., & Wall, S. N. (2015). *Patterns of attachment: A psychological study of the strange situation*. Psychology Press.
- Ainsworth, M. S. (1979). Infant–mother attachment. *American Psychologist*, 34(10), 932–937. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.34.10.932>
- Aizpurua, E., Applegate, B. K., Bolin, R. M., Vuk, M., & Ouellette, H. M. (2020). The sins of the child: Public opinion about parental responsibility for juvenile crime. *Children & Youth Services Review*, 114, N.PAG.<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2020.105023>
- Akello, A. S., Mbolanyi, J., Nankya, R. C., & Namaganda, M. (2021). *Domestic violence, physical abuse and juvenile delinquency among adolescents* (Doctoral dissertation, Makerere University).
- Alakwe, K. O., & Ogbu, S. U. (2018). Communication and the shaping of human personality; deconstructing the nature/nurture debate in light of the menace of

- street children in Nigeria. *Advanced Journal of Social Science*, 3(1), 23-33. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.21467/ajss.3.1.23-33>
- Alley, J., Owen, R. Y., Wawrzynski, S. E., Lasrich, L., Ahmmad, Z., Utz, R., & Adkins, D. E. (2021). Illness, social disadvantage, and sexual risk behavior in adolescence and the transition to adulthood. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 50(1), 205–217. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-020-01747-2>
- Allroggen, M., Ohlert, J., Rau, T., & Fegert, J. M. (2018). Sexual Violence by Juveniles in Institutions: A Descriptive Study on Prevalence and Circumstances. *International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology*, 62(6), 1806–1820. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X17719292>
- Alumada, A. K. (2021). *Moderating the role of self-forgiveness on infidelity and attachment security among correctional staff members, Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, Northcentral University).
- Anderson, V. R., & Walerych, B. M. (2019). Contextualizing the nature of trauma in the juvenile justice trajectories of girls. *Journal of Prevention & Intervention in the Community*, 47(2), 138–153. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10852352.2019.1582141>
- Andretta, J. R., McKay, M. T., Harvey, S., & Perry, J. L. (2017). Inventory of parent and peer attachment–revised scores in adolescents: A psychometric and person-oriented study. *Family Relations*, 66(3), 527-540. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/fare.12252>
- Annerbäck, E. M., Sahlqvist, L., Svedin, C. G., Wingren, G., & Gustafsson, P. A. (2012). Child physical abuse and concurrence of other types of child abuse in Sweden—Associations with health and risk behaviors. *Child abuse & neglect*, 36(7-8), 585-595. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2012.05.006>

- APA PsycNet (2021). Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The adverse childhood experiences study, Downloaded 2021, June 15 from www.apa.org
- Arai, L., Shaw, A., Feder, G., Howarth, E., MacMillan, H., Moore, T. H., ... & Gregory, A. (2021). Hope, agency, and the lived experience of violence: A qualitative systematic review of children's perspectives on domestic violence and abuse. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 22(3), 427-438.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838019849582>
- Archer, G., Pereira, S. P., & Power, C. (2017). Child maltreatment as a predictor of adult physical functioning in a prospective British birth cohort. *BMJ open*, 7(10), e017900. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-017900>
- Arriaga, X. B., Kumashiro, M., Simpson, J. A., & Overall, N. C. (2018). Revising working models across time: Relationship situations that enhance attachment security. *Personality & Social Psychology Review (Sage Publications Inc.)*, 22(1), 71–96. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1088868317705257>
- Arubia, E. F. (2017). Social development approaches in rehabilitating child law breakers in Kenya: A case of Kirigiti Girls' rehabilitation school in Kiambu County. *Social Development*, 33.
- Assink, M., van der Put, C. E., Meeusen, M. W. C. M., de Jong, N. M., Oort, F. J., Stams, G. J. J. M., & Hoeve, M. (2019). Risk factors for child sexual abuse victimization: A meta-analytic review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 145(5), 459–489. <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000188>
- Avdela, E. (2018). *When Juvenile Delinquency Became an International Post-War Concern: The United Nations, the Council of Europe and the Place of Greece*. V & R unipress.

- Ayres, S. (2019). Trauma-informed advocacy: Learning to empathize with unspeakable horrors. *Wm. & Mary J. Race Gender & Soc. Just.*, 26, 225.
- Badasa, G. G., Gameda, A., Gaduda, B. E., & Wondimu, B. (2019). Juvenile delinquency: A need to multiple explanations and interventions. *Open Access Library Journal*, 6(12), 1-10. DOI: 10.4236/oalib.1105904
- Baglivio, M. T., Wolff, K. T., DeLisi, M., & Jackowski, K. (2020). The role of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and psychopathic features on juvenile offending criminal careers to age 18. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 18(4), 337-364. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1541204020927075>
- Barbara, G., Albertini, V., Tagi, V. M., Maggioni, L., Gorio, M. C., Cattaneo, C., ... & Kustermann, A. (2022). Characteristics of Sexual Violence Against Adolescent Girls: A 10 Years' Retrospective Study of 731 Sexually Abused Adolescents. *International journal of women's health*, 14, 311. Doi: 10.2147/IJWH.S343935
- Barboza, G. E. (2020). Child maltreatment, delinquent behavior, and school factors as predictors of depressive symptoms from adolescence to adulthood: A growth mixture model. *Youth & Society*, 52(1), 27-54. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0044118X17721803>
- Basto-Pereira, M., & Maia, Â. (2018). Persistence in crime in young adults with a history of juvenile delinquency: the role of mental health and psychosocial problems. *International Journal of Mental Health & Addiction*, 16(2), 496-506. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-017-9847-7>
- Baumle, D. (2018). Creating the Trauma-to-Prison Pipeline: How the U.S. Justice System Criminalizes Structural and Interpersonal Trauma Experienced by Girls of Color. *Family Court Review*, 56(4), 695-708. <https://doi.org/10.1111/fcre.12384>

- Bax, T., & Hlasny, V. (2019). The causes and courses of nonviolent and violent delinquency among South Korean adolescents. *Deviant Behavior*, 40(7), 816-834. DOI: 10.1080/01639625.2018.1441687
- Baxter, P., & Jack, S. (2008). Qualitative Case Study Methodology: Study Design and Implementation for Novice Researchers. *The Qualitative Report*, 13(4), 544-559. <https://doi.org/10.46743/2160-3715/2008.1573>
- Baz, O., & Fernandez-Molina, E. (2018). Process-based model in adolescence. Analyzing police legitimacy and juvenile delinquency within a legal socialization framework. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 24(3), 237-252. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10610-017-9357-y>
- Beal, S. J., Mara, C. A., Greiner, M. V., Wingrove, T., Lutz, N., & Noll, J. G. (2019). Childhood adversity and associated psychosocial function in adolescents with complex trauma. *Child & Youth Care Forum*, 48(3), 305–322. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10566-018-9479-5>
- Bender, K., Rohregger, B., Kinuthia, B., Ikua, G., Schüring, E., Adamba, C., ... & Pouw, N. (2021). Different pathways of social protection reforms: An analysis of long-term institutional change in Kenya. *World Development*, 137, 105210. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105210>
- Bensel, T., Gibbs, B. R., & Raptopoulos, K. (2019). The role of childhood victimization on the severity of adult offending among female sex offenders. *Victims & Offenders*, 14(6), 758-775. DOI: 10.1080/15564886.2019.1630044
- Bentrup, C. (2020). The relationship between childhood physical abuse and juvenile delinquency. *Journal of Family Trauma, Child Custody & Child Development*, 17(4), 355-382, DOI: 10.1080/26904586.2020.1810193

- Berdychovsky, L., Stodolska, M., & Shinew, K. J. (2022). The roles of recreation in the prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation programs addressing youth gang involvement and violence. *Leisure Sciences*, 44(3), 343-365.
DOI: 10.1080/01490400.2019.1571966
- Bersani, B. E., & Doherty, E. E. (2018). Desistance from offending in the twenty-first century. *Annual Review of Criminology*, 1, 311-334.
<https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-criminol-032317-092112>
- Best, W., & Kahn, J. V. (2011). *Research in education*. Pearson Education.
- Bibi, I., Khan, T., & Ali, Z. (2019). An analysis of parental role in socialization of children in uzma Aslam khan's trespassing. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences (PJSS)*, 39(4), 1283–1293.
<https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=142348213&site=ehost-live>.
- Bickenbach, J., Sabariego, C., & Stucki, G. (2021). Beneficiaries of rehabilitation. *Archives of physical medicine and rehabilitation*, 102(3), 543-548.
- Biswal, R., Mishra, E., & Jena, S. (2018). *Role of Family in Juvenile Delinquency: What National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) Data Reveals*. National Institute of Technology- Rourkela. [Http://hdl.handle.net/2080/3223](http://hdl.handle.net/2080/3223)
- Bland, V. J., Lambie, I., & Best, C. (2018). Does childhood neglect contribute to violent behavior in adulthood? A review of possible links. *Clinical psychology review*, 60, 126-135.<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2018.02.001>
- Boccio, C. M. & Beaver, K. M. (2019). The influence of family structure on delinquent behavior. *Youth violence and juvenile justice* 17(1), 88-106.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1541204017727836>

- Boeing, G. (2019). Street network models and measures for every US City, county, urbanized area, census tract, and Zillow-defined neighborhood. *Urban Science*, 3(1), 28.
- Bohr, Y., Putnick, D. L., Lee, Y., & Bornstein, M. H. (2018). Evaluating caregiver sensitivity to infants: measures matter. *Infancy*, 23(5), 730-747.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/infa.12248>
- Boldt, L. J. (2020). *Investigation of children's attachment to mothers and fathers: Evidence from an 11-year longitudinal study* (Order No. 28029319). Available from ProQuest dissertations & theses global. (2454693996). Retrieved from <https://www.proquest.com/dissertations-theses/investigation-children-s-attachment-mothers/docview/2454693996/se-2?accountid=139631>
- Bonner, T., DeLisi, M., Jones-Johnson, G., Caudill, J. W., & Trulson, C. (2020). Chaotic homes, adverse childhood experiences, and serious delinquency: Differential effects by race and ethnicity. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(4), 697-714.
DOI: 10.1080/07418825.2019.1688852
- Bordersn, K.S., & Abbot, B.B. (2022). *Research design and methods: A process approach* (11th ed.). Purdue University Fort Wayne.
- Bosick, S. J., & Fomby, P. (2018). Family instability in childhood and criminal offending during the transition into adulthood. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 62(11), 1483–1504. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764218787000>
- Bowlby, J. (1951). *Maternal care and mental health* (Vol. 2). World Health Organization.
- Bowlby, J. (1969). *Attachment and loss: Vol. 1. attachment*. Basic Books.
- Bowlby, J. (1973). *Attachment and loss: Volume II: Separation, anxiety and anger*. In *Attachment and loss: Volume II: Separation, anxiety and anger* (pp. 1-429). The Hogarth press and the institute of psycho-analysis.

- Bowlby, J. (1979). On knowing what you are not supposed to know and feeling what you are not supposed to feel. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 24(5), 403-408.
- Bowlby, J. (1980). Attachment and loss: Volume III: Loss, sadness and depression. In *Attachment and Loss: Volume III: Loss, Sadness and Depression* (pp. 1-462). London: The Hogarth press and the institute of psycho-analysis.
- Bowlby, J. (1982). Attachment and loss: retrospect and prospect. *American journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 52(4), 664.
- Bowlby, J. (1984). Violence in the family as a disorder of the attachment and caregiving systems. *The American journal of psychoanalysis*, 44(1), 9-27.
- Bowlby, J. (1988). On knowing what you are not supposed to know and feeling what you are not supposed to feel. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 24(5), 403-408.
- Bowlby, J. (2018). *The nature of the child's tie to his mother 1* (pp. 222-273). Routledge.
- Bradshaw, M. (2018). *Exploring the relationship between childhood domestic violence and the prevalence of juvenile sex offending* (Doctoral dissertation, California State University, Northridge).
- Branson, C. E., Baetz, C. L., Horwitz, S. M., & Hoagwood, K. E. (2017). Trauma-informed juvenile justice systems: A systematic review of definitions and core components. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 9(6), 635.
- Bretherton, I. (1992). The origins of attachment theory: John Bowlby and Mary Ainsworth. *Developmental psychology*, 28(5), 759.
- Bretherton, I., & Munholland, K. A. (1999). Internal working models in attachment relationships: A construct revisited In Cassidy J & Shaver PR (Eds.), *Handbook of attachment: Theory, research, and clinical applications* (pp. 89–111). *The Guilford Press*.

- Brezina, T. & Agnew, R. (2015). Juvenile delinquency. Its nature, causes, and control. In: Goode, E., Ed., *The handbook of deviance*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 311-330.
- Briere, J., Runtz, M., Eadie, E., Bigras, N., & Godbout, N. (2017). Disengaged parenting: Structural equation modeling with child abuse, insecure attachment, and adult symptomatology. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 67, 260. Retrieved from <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/disengaged-parenting-structural-equation-modeling/docview/1964148945/se-2?accountid=139631>
- Brumariu, L. E., Giuseppone, K. R., Madigan, S., Movahed Abtahi, M., & Kerns, K. A. (2018). The security scale as a measure of attachment: meta-analytic evidence of validity. *Attachment & Human Development*, 20(6), 600–625. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616734.2018.1433217>
- Budiu, R., & Moran, K. (2021). How many participants for quantitative usability studies: A summary of sample-size recommendations. *Nielsen Normal Group*.
- Bugnon, G. (2020). *Governing delinquency through freedom: Control, rehabilitation and desistance* (p. 270). Taylor & Francis.
- Bunch, J. M., Iratzoqui, A., & Watts, S. J. (2018). Child abuse, self-control, and delinquency: A general strain perspective. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 56, 20-28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2017.09.009>
- Burton, D. L., Leibowitz, G. S., & Howard, A. (2010). Comparison by crime type of juvenile delinquents on pornography exposure: The absence of relationships between exposure to pornography and sexual offense characteristics 1. *Journal of Forensic Nursing*, 6(3), 121-129. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1939-3938.2010.01077.x>
- Bynum, M. S., & Brody, G. H. (2005). Coping behaviors, parenting, and perceptions of children's internalizing and externalizing problems in rural African American

- mothers. *Family Relations*, 54, 58–71. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0197-6664.2005.00006.x>.
- Campaert, K., Nocentini, A., & Menesini, E. (2018). The role of poor parenting and parental approval for children's moral disengagement. *Journal of Child & Family Studies*, 27(8), 2656–2667. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-018-1097-1>
- Cano-Lozano, M. C., León, S. P., & Contreras, L. (2022). Relationship between punitive discipline and child-to-parent violence: The moderating role of the context and implementation of parenting practices. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(1), 182. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19010182>.
- Carlone, C., & Milan, S. (2021). Maternal depression and child externalizing behaviors: The role of attachment across development in low-income families. *Research on Child & Adolescent Psychopathology*, 49(5), 603–614. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10802-020-00747-z>
- Carr, A. (2019). Family therapy and systemic interventions for child-focused problems: The current evidence base. *Journal of Family Therapy*, 41(2), 153–213. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-6427.12226>
- Carrasco, M. M., Wolford, J. E., & Eichman, A. L. (2021). Child abuse and neglect. *Zitelli and Davis' Atlas of Pediatric Physical Diagnosis*.
- Carson, E. A., Mueller, S., & Kaeble, D. (2018). *Prisoners in 2016 (NCJ 251149)*. Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p16.pdf#p16>
- Cassidy, T. (2011). Family background and environment, psychological distress, and juvenile delinquency. *Psychology*, 2(09), 941. DOI:10.4236/psych.2011.2914
- Cénat, J. M., Hébert, M., Blais, M., Lavoie, F., & Guerrier, M. (2015). Delinquent behaviors among students exposed to family violence in Quebec schools. *Adolescencia & saude*, 12(3), 43.

- Charalampous, K., Demetriou, C., Tricha, L., Ioannou, M., Georgiou, S., Nikiforou, M., & Stavrinides, P. (2018). The effect of parental style on bullying and cyber bullying behaviors and the mediating role of peer attachment relationships: A longitudinal study. *Journal of adolescence*, 64, 109-123.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2018.02.003>
- Chambers, D. (2021). Family as place: Family photograph albums and the domestication of public and private space. In *Picturing place* (pp. 96-114). Routledge.
- Cheever, N. A., Rosen, L. D., Carrier, L. M., and Chavez, A. (2014). Out of sight is not out of mind: the impact of restricting wireless mobile device use on anxiety levels among low, moderate and high users. *Comput. Hum. Behav.* 37, 290–297. Doi: 10.1016/j.chb.2014.05.002
- Cheung, C. K., & Guo, S. (2019). Teacher, police, and social worker helpfulness for preventing parental physical abuse in Shanghai. *Current Politics and Economics of Northern and Western Asia*, 28(1), 47-74
- Cho, M. A. (2019). Prospective, longitudinal cohort study: The impact of child maltreatment on delinquency among South Korean youth in middle and high school. *Child Abuse*: 88, 235–245.
- Chóliz, M., Pinto, L., Phansalkar, S. S., Corr, E., Mujjahid, A., Flores, C., & Barrientos, P. E. (2016). Development of a brief multicultural version of the test of mobile phone dependence (TMDbrief) questionnaire. *Frontiers in psychology*, 7, 650. Doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2016.00650
- Chowdhury, M. A. A., & Fahim, M. H. K. (2019). An appraisal of causes and consequences of Juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh: Search for a durable solution. *Bangladesh Institute of Legal Development (BiLD) Law Journal*, 4(1), 60—80.

- Christian, H., Zubrick, S. R., Foster, S., Giles-Corti, B., Bull, F., Wood, L., ... & Boruff, B. (2015). The influence of the neighborhood physical environment on early child health and development: A review and call for research. *Health & place*, 33, 25-36. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2015.01.005>
- Cohen, J. (1988). Set correlation and contingency tables. *Applied psychological measurement*, 12(4), 425-434. <https://doi.org/10.1177/014662168801200410>
- Costello, B. J., & Laub, J. H. (2020). Social control theory: The legacy of Travis Hirschi's causes of delinquency. *Annual Review of Criminology*, 3, 21-41. 2020 3:1, 21-41 <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-criminol-011419-041527>
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). Educational research: Planning, conducting and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research: Edwards Brothers.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2017). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. Sage publications.
- Creswell, J. W., & Sinley, R. C. (2017). Developing a culturally-specific mixed methods approach to global research. *Kölner Zeitschrift Für Soziologie Und Sozialpsychologie*, 69, 87-105. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11577-017-0453-2>
- Crittenden, P. M., & Ainsworth, M. D. (1989). 14 child maltreatment and attachment theory.
- Cuartas, J. (2021). The effect of spanking on early social-emotional skills. *Child development*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.13646>
- Cui, Y., Li, F., Leckman, J. F., Guo, L., Ke, X., Liu, J., ... & Li, Y. (2021). The prevalence of behavioral and emotional problems among Chinese school children and adolescents aged 6–16: a national survey. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 30(2), 233-241.

- Cutrín, O., Maneiro, L., Sobral, J., & Gómez-Fraguela, J. A. (2018). Longitudinal effects of parenting mediated by deviant peers on violent and non-violent antisocial behaviour and substance use in adolescence. *European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context*, 11(1), 23-32. <https://doi.org/10.5093/ejpalc2018a12>
- Dagan, O., Schuengel, C., Verhage, M., Van IJzendoorn, M. H., Sagi-Schwartz, A., & Madigan, S. (2021). The collaboration on attachment to multiple parents and outcomes synthesis (2021). Configurations of mother-child and father-child attachment as predictors of internalizing and externalizing behavioral problems. *An Individual Participant Data (IPD) Meta-Analysis*. <https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/x4td2>.
- Dağlar, M., & Argun, U. (2016). Crime mapping and geographical information systems in crime analysis. *Journal of Human Sciences*, 13(1), 2208-2221. <https://www.j-humansciences.com/ojs/index.php/IJHS/article/view/3736>
- Daigle, L. E., & Harris, M. N. (2018). Recurring victimization: What role does head injury play? *Journal of criminal justice*, 58, 78-86.
- DeLisi, M., Angton, A., Behnken, M. P., & Kusow, A. M. (2015). Do adolescent drug users fare the worst? Onset type, juvenile delinquency, and criminal careers. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 59(2), 180-195. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X13505426>
- Demeter, E., & Rusu, A. S. (2019). Impact of institutionalization on cognitive distortions and anti-social behavior in juvenile delinquents in Romania. *Journal of Educational Sciences & Psychology*, 9(2), 95101. <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=141440549&site=ehost-live>

- Demuth, S., & Brown, S. L. (2004). Family structure, family processes, and adolescent delinquency: The significance of parental absence versus parental gender. *Journal of research in crime and delinquency*, 41(1), 58-81.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0022427803256236>
- Dewar, G. (2019). *Spanking children: Why does it happen, and what are the effects?*
<https://parentingscience.com/spanking-children>.
- Diaz, A., Shankar, V., Nucci-Sack, A., Linares, L. O., Salandy, A., Strickler, H. D., Burk, R. D., & Schlecht, N. F. (2020). Effect of child abuse and neglect on risk behaviors in inner-city minority female adolescents and young adults. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 101, 1. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104347>
- Diraditsile, K., & Mabote, O. (2019). Children, substance abuse and the role of social work. *Southern African Journal of Social Work and Social Development*, 31(1), 1-17. <https://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC-13d8528668>
- Dolliver, M. J., & Rucker, D. L. (2018). Addressing a divide in the conceptualization of the gender-crime relationship: A comparative test of gender and sex using general strain theory. *Deviant Behavior*, 39(12), 1552-1565.
Doi: 10.1080/01639625.2017.1410619
- Drabble, L., Veldhuis, C. B., Riley, B. B., Rostosky, S., & Hughes, T. L. (2018). Relationship of religiosity and spirituality to hazardous drinking, drug use, and depression among sexual minority women. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 65(13), 1734-1757. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00918369.2017.1383116>.
- Drake, K., Belsky, J., & Fearon, R. M. P. (2014). From early attachment to engagement with learning in school: The role of self-regulation and persistence. *Developmental Psychology*, 50(5), 1350-1361.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/a0032779.supp>.

- Drury, A. J., Elbert, M. J., & DeLisi, M. (2019). Childhood sexual abuse is significantly associated with subsequent sexual offending: new evidence among federal correctional clients. *Child abuse & neglect*, 95, 104035.
- Düinkel, F. (2022). Youth justice: European and international developments and (good) practices. In *Research Handbook of Comparative Criminal Justice* (pp. 30-48). Edward Elgar Publishing. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781839106385.00011>
- Duron, J. F., Williams-Butler, A., Liu, F. Y. Y., Nesi, D., Fay, K. P., & Kim, B. K. E. (2021). The influence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) on the functional impairment of justice-involved adolescents: A comparison of baseline to follow-up reports of adversity. *Youth violence and juvenile justice*, 19(4), 384-401. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15412040211016035>
- Egbe, I. B., Augustina, O. O., Itita, E. V., Patrick, A. E., & Bassey, O. U. (2020). Sexual behaviour and domestic violence among teenage girls in Yakurr local government area, cross river state, Nigeria. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 9(2), 101-110.
- Eide, T. A., Aarestad, S. H., Andreassen, C. S., Bilder, R. M., & Pallesen, S. (2018). Smartphone restriction and its effect on subjective withdrawal related scores. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9, 1444. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.01444>
- Elgar, F. J., Donnelly, P. D., Michaelson, V., Gariépy, G., Riehm, K. E., Walsh, S. D., & Pickett, W. (2018). Corporal punishment bans and physical fighting in adolescents: an ecological study of 88 countries. *BMJ open*, 8(9), e021616. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2018-021616>
- Essien, I. (2019). Pathologizing culture in early childhood education: Illuminating microaggressions from the narratives of the parents of black children. *Western Journal of Black Studies*, 43(1/2), 9–21.

<https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=142430234&site=ehost-live>

- Ettah, A. A., & Daru, E. R. (2019). Social skills training and violent crimes among Juvenile delinquent adolescents, the case of Borstal Institute of Buea. *International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development*, 3(5), 315-321.
- Eugene, C., & Graafsma, T. L. (2020). Children's Human Capabilities and Child Maltreatment. *Journal de Ciencias Sociales*, 8(15).
- Eunjoo, B., (2017). " Preventing juvenile crimes." *The Korea Times*, September 27. Retrieved September 28, 2017(<http://koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/opinon/2017/09/137%5f237099.html>).
- Facompré, C. R., Bernard, K., & Waters, T. E. (2018). Effectiveness of interventions in preventing disorganized attachment: A meta-analysis. *Development and Psychopathology*, 30(1), 1-11. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579417000426>
- Farmer, T. W., Irvin, M. J., Motoca, L. M., Leung, M. C., Hutchins, B. C., Brooks, D. S., & Hall, C. M. (2015). Externalizing and internalizing behavior problems, peer affiliations, and bullying involvement across the transition to middle school. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*, 23(1), 3–16. <http://doi.org/10.1177/1063426613491286>.
- Farrington, D. P. (2021). New findings in the Cambridge study in delinquent development. *The encyclopedia of research methods in criminology and criminal justice*, 1, 96-103.<https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119111931.ch20>
- Farrington, D. P., & Bergstrom, H. (2018). Family background and psychopathy. In C. J. Patrick (Ed.), *Handbook of Psychopathy* (pp. 354–379). The Guilford Press.

- Farrington, D. P., & Malvaso, C. G. (2019). Physical punishment and offending in two successive generations of males. In *Child Abuse and Neglect* (pp. 203-224). Academic Press. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-815344-4.00011-8>
- Felson, R. B., & Palmore, C. (2018). Biases in blaming victims of rape and other crime. *Psychology of Violence*, 8(3), 390–399. <https://doi.org/10.1037/vio0000168>
- Ferrara, P., Franceschini, G., Corsello, G., Mestrovic, J., Giardino, I., Vural, M., ... & Pettoello-Mantovani, M. (2021). Children witnessing domestic and family violence: a widespread occurrence during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. *The Journal of Pediatrics*, 235, 305-306. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpeds.2021.04.071>
- Finkelhor, D. (1994). The international epidemiology of child sexual abuse. *Child abuse & neglect*, 18(5), 409-417. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0145-2134\(94\)90026-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0145-2134(94)90026-4)
- Finkelhor, D. (2019). Child sexual abuse: Challenges facing child protection and mental health professionals. In *Childhood and Trauma* (pp. 101-116). Routledge.
- Finkelhor, D., Turner, H., Wormuth, B. K., Vanderminden, J., & Hamby, S. (2019). Corporal punishment: Current rates from a national survey. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(7), 1991-1997. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-019-01426-4>
- Fleck, C., Heilbron, J., Karady, V., & Sapiro, G. (2016). Handbook of indicators of institutionalization of academic disciplines in SSH. Serendipities, *Journal for the Sociology and History of the Social Sciences*, 1(1) Retrieved from <http://serendipities.uni-graz.at/index.php/serendipities/issue/view/1>.
- Fonagy, P., & Campbell, C. (2015). Bad blood revisited: Attachment and psychoanalysis, 2015. *British Journal of Psychotherapy*, 31(2), 229-250. <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjp.12150>

- Fonceca, C. M., Raj, S. P., & Anandan, C. C. (2019). Impact of Pornography on Rural Youth in Tamil Nadu-India.
- Ford, J. D., Cruise, K. R., Grasso, D. J., & Holloway, E. (2018). A Study of the impact of screening for poly-victimization in juvenile justice: The rocky road to a successful investigation in the real world. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 33(5), 810–831. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517744844>
- Fréchette, S. (2016). *Corporal punishment: National trends, longer-term consequences, and parental perceptions of physical discipline* (Doctoral dissertation, Université d'Ottawa/University of Ottawa). <http://hdl.handle.net/10393/35110>
<http://dx.doi.org/10.20381/ruor-5359>
- Friedson, M. (2016). Authoritarian parenting attitudes and social origin: The multigenerational relationship of socioeconomic position to childrearing values. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 51, 263-275. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2015.10.001>
- Garbarino, J., & Plantz, M. C. (2017). *Child abuse and juvenile delinquency: What are the links? In Troubled youth. Troubled families* (pp. 27-40). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351327640>
- Gardner, M. J., Thomas, H. J., & Erskine, H. E. (2019). The association between five forms of child maltreatment and depressive and anxiety disorders: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 96, 104082. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104082>
- Geiger, J. M., Schelbe, L., Geiger, J. M., & Schelbe, L. (2021). Child Development and Well-Being. *The Handbook on Child Welfare Practice*, 55-81. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-73912-6_3

- Gerassi, L. B., Cheng, S. Y., Muentner, L., & Benson, M. (2021). Prevalence and associated characteristics of youth who trade sex in a representative sample of high school students. *Journal of Adolescence*, 93, 1-9.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2021.09.008>
- Gerlach, J., Föbel, J. M., Vierhaus, M., Sann, A., Eickhorst, A., Zimmermann, P., & Spangler, G. (2022). Family risk and early attachment development: The differential role of parental sensitivity. *Infant Mental Health Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/imhj.21964>
- Gershoff, E. T. (2017). School corporal punishment in global perspective: prevalence, outcomes, and efforts at intervention. *Psychology, Health & Medicine*, 22(sup1), 224-239.
- Ghadampour, E., Khodarahimi, S., Rahmian Bougar, M., & Nahaboo, S. (2020). Single mothers' attachment styles and personality influences on child psychopathology. *American Journal of Family Therapy*, 48(4), 340–355.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/01926187.2020.1716870>
- Ginner Hau, H., & Azad, A. (2022). Swedish Adolescent Female Offenders with Limited Delinquency: Exploring Family-Related Narratives from a Developmental Perspective. *Child & Adolescent Social Work Journal*, 39(2), 219–232.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10560-020-00719-8>
- Glatz, T., Lippold, M., Jensen, T. M., Fosco, G. M., & Feinberg, M. E. (2020). Hostile interactions in the family: patterns and links to youth externalizing problems. *The Journal of early adolescence*, 40(1), 56-82.
- Global Initiative to end all corporal punishment. (2019). *Global Progress*. Web article at <https://endcorporalpunishment.org/>

- Glueck, S., & Glueck, E. (2013). *Family Environment and Delinquency*.
Routledge.<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315007281>
- Godinet, M. T., & Vakalahi, H. O. (2009). Conceptualizing delinquency among Samoan adolescents: An integrative model. *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*, 7(2), 135-159. DOI: 10.1080/15377930902932459
- Godleski, S., & Eiden, R. D. (2020). Fathers' antisocial behavior and early childhood. *Handbook of Fathers and Child Development: Prenatal to Preschool* (pp. 569-580). Springer. Doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-51027-5_35
- Goli, M. S., Namvar, H., & Jomehri, F. (2021). The Relationship Between Children's Social-Emotional Competence, Spiritual Health, and Maternal Meta- Emotion Structure Attachment Style. *Health, Spirituality & Medical Ethics Journal*, 8(2), 77–84. <https://doi.org/10.32598/hsmej.8.2.2>
- Goulet, J. A. S., & Tardif, M. (2018). Exploring sexuality profiles of adolescents who have engaged in sexual abuse and their link to delinquency and offense characteristics. *Child abuse & neglect*, 82, 112-123.<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2018.05.023>
- Goulter, N., Moretti, M. M., Del Casal, J. M., & Dietterle, P. (2019). Attachment insecurity accounts for the relationship between maternal and paternal maltreatment and adolescent health. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 96, 104090. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104090>
- Grady, M. D., Yoder, J., & Brown, A. (2021). Childhood maltreatment experiences, attachment, sexual offending: Testing a theory. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 36(11-12), NP6183-NP6217.<https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260518814262>

- Gross, J. T., Stern, J. A., Brett, B. E., & Cassidy, J. (2017). The multifaceted nature of prosocial behavior in children: Links with attachment theory and research. *Social Development*, 26(4), 661-678. <https://doi.org/10.1111/sode.12242>
- Grossoehme, D. H., Friebert, S., Baker, J. N., Tweddle, M., Needle, J., Chrastek, J., ... & Lyon, M. E. (2020). Association of religious and spiritual factors with patient-reported outcomes of anxiety, depressive symptoms, fatigue, and pain interference among adolescents and young adults with cancer. Doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.6696
- Grunsfeld, S. (2018). *The role of maternal risk factors in the intergenerational transmission of child sexual abuse from the longitudinal studies of child abuse and neglect.*
- Guarnaccia, C., De Vita, E., Sortino, L., & Giannone, F. (2022). Links between adverse childhood experiences, psychopathological symptoms and recidivism risk in juvenile delinquents. *European Journal of Criminology*, 19(5), 1040-1059. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1477370820941408>
- Guerin-Marion, C., Sezlik, S., & Bureau, J.-F. (2020). Developmental and attachment-based perspectives on dissociation: beyond the effects of maltreatment. *European Journal of Psychotraumatology*, 11(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20008198.2020.1802908>
- Guerra, C., Arredondo, V., Saavedra, C., Pinto-Cortez, C., Benguria, A., & Orrego, A. (2021). Gender differences in the disclosure of sexual abuse in Chilean adolescents. *Child Abuse Review*, 30(3), 210-225. <https://doi.org/10.1002/car.2672>
- Gupta-Kagan, J. (2018). Rethinking Family-Court Prosecutors: Elected and Agency Prosecutors and Prosecutorial Discretion in Juvenile Delinquency and Child Protection Cases. *University of Chicago Law Review*, 85(3), 743–825.

- Haj-Yahia, M. M., Leshem, B., & Guterman, N. B. (2018). The Roles of Family and Teacher Support in Moderating and Mediating Externalized and Internalized Outcomes of Exposure to Community Violence Among Arab and Jewish Adolescents in Israel. *International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology*, 62(13), 4465–4488. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X18759624>
- Hancock, D. R., Algozzine, B., & Lim, J. H. (2021). *Doing case study research: A practical guide for beginning researchers*. Routledge.
- Haque, M. A., Moniruzzaman, S., Janson, S., Rahman, A. F., Mashreky, S. R., & Eriksson, U. B. (2021). Children's exposure to psychological abuse and neglect: A population-based study in rural Bangladesh. *Acta paediatrica*, 110(1), 257-264. <https://doi.org/10.1111/apa.15340>
- Harlow, E. (2021). Attachment theory: developments, debates and recent applications in social work, social care and education. *Journal of Social Work Practice*, 35(1), 79-91. DOI: 10.1080/02650533.2019.1700493
- Hazan, C., & Selcuk, E. (2015). Normative processes in romantic attachment: Introduction and overview. In *Bases of Adult Attachment* (pp. 3-8). Springer, New York, NY.
- Hecker, T., Boettcher, V. S., Landolt, M. A., & Hermenau, K. (2019). Child neglect and its relation to emotional and behavioral problems: A cross-sectional study of primary school-aged children in Tanzania. *Development and psychopathology*, 31(1), 325-339. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579417001882>
- Hendel, N. (2022). United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). In *International Conflict and Security Law* (pp. 719-731). TMC Asser Press, The Hague. DOI: 10.1007/978-94-6265-515-7_34
- Hernandez, L. E. (2021). The Impact of Social Networks on Juvenile Delinquency.

- Heynen, E. J. E., Van der Helm, G. H. P., Wissink, I. B., Stams, G. J. J. M., & Moonen, X. M. H. (2018). "I don't care about what you want!" The relation between juvenile delinquents' responses to social problem situations and empathy in secure juvenile institutions. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 33(9), 1412-1426. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260515618212>
- Hickle, K., & Roe-Sepowitz, D. (2018). Adversity and intervention need among girls in residential care with experiences of commercial sexual exploitation. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 93, 17-23. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2018.06.043>
- Hirschi, T. (1969). *Causes of Delinquency*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Hirschi, T., & Gottfredson, M. R. (2017). Control theory and the life-course perspective. In *The Craft of Criminology* (pp. 241-254). Routledge.
- Hoeben, E. M., Meldrum, R. C., Walker, D. A., & Young, J. T. (2016). The role of peer delinquency and unstructured socializing in explaining delinquency and substance use: A state-of-the-art review. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 47, 108-122. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2016.08.001>
- Hoeve, M., Dubas, J. S., Eichelsheim, V. I., Van der Laan, P. H., Smeenk, W., & Gerris, J. R. (2009). The relationship between parenting and delinquency: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 37(6), 749-775. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10802-009-9310-8>
- Hoeve, M., Stams, G., Put, C., Dubas, J., Laan, P., & Gerris, J. (2012). A Meta-analysis of attachment to parents and delinquency. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 40(5), 771-785. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10802-011-9608-1>
- Hoffmann, J. P., & Dufur, M. J. (2018). Family Social Capital, Family Social Bonds, and Juvenile Delinquency. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 62(11), 1525-1544. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764218787020>

- Holmes, J. (2000). Attachment Theory and Abuse. *Psychodynamic perspectives on abuse: The cost of fear*, 40.
- Hu, Y., & Plonsky, L. (2021). Statistical assumptions in L2 research: A systematic review. *Second Language Research*, 37(1), 171-184.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0267658319877433>
- Hudson, N. W., & Fraley, R. C. (2017). Adult attachment and perceptions of closeness. *Personal Relationships*, 24(1), 17-26. <https://doi.org/10.1111/pere.12166>
- Hynd, S. (2018). Pickpockets, Pilot Boys, and Prostitutes: The construction of juvenile delinquency in the Gold Coast [colonial Ghana], c. 1929–57. *Journal of West African History*, 4(2), 47-74.
- Ibrahim, R. B., Nasirudeen, I. A., & Isiaka, M. (2020). Juvenile Delinquency: The Role of Bystanders and Enablers. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 10(6), 857-865.
- Ireland, T. O., Smith, C. A., & Loveland, C. (2019). *Family violence and delinquency. Handbook on crime and deviance* (pp. 555-589). Springer. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-20779-3_28
- Ishtiaq, M. (2019). Book Review Creswell, JW (2014). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approach: Sage. *English Language Teaching*, 12(5), 40. URL: <https://doi.org/10.5539/elt.v12n5p40>
- Islam, F., & Akhter, G. A. (2015). Child abuse in Bangladesh. *Ibrahim Medical College Journal*, 9(1), 18-21. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3329/imcj.v9i1.27635>
- Jacobsen, S. K., & Zaatut, A. (2022). Quantity or Quality? : Assessing the role of household structure and parent-child relationship in juvenile delinquency. *Deviant Behavior*, 43(1), 30–43. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2020.1774241>

- Jaffee, S.R., & Maikovich-Fong, A.K. (2011). Effects of chronic maltreatment and maltreatment timing on children's behavior and cognitive abilities. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* 52(2), 184-194.
- Jeong, S., Davis, J., & Han, Y. (2015). Who becomes more violent among Korean adolescents? Consequences of victimization in school. *Criminal behaviour and mental health*, 25(2), 141-155. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cbm.1919>
- Joley, M., Lunde, C., Landström, S., & Jonsson, L. S. (2020). “All of Me Is Completely Different”: Experiences and Consequences Among Victims of Technology-Assisted Child Sexual Abuse. *Frontiers in psychology*, 11, 606218. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.606218>
- Jolly, R. (2014). *UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund): Global Governance That Works*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315795508>
- Jendryke, M., & McClure, S. C. (2019). Mapping crime—Hate crimes and hate groups in the USA: A spatial analysis with gridded data. *Applied geography*, 111, 102072. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2019.102072>
- Jordan, K. L., & McNeal, B. A. (2016). Juvenile Penalty or Leniency: Sentencing of Juveniles in the Criminal Justice System. *Law & Human Behavior (American Psychological Association)*, 40(4), 387–400. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000186>
- Jung, H., Herrenkohl, T. I., Skinner, M. L., Lee, J. O., Klika, J. B., & Rousson, A. N. (2019). Gender differences in intimate partner violence: A predictive analysis of IPV by child abuse and domestic violence exposure during early childhood. *Violence against women*, 25(8), 903-924.
- Juvenile delinquency. (2021). *Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia*, 6th Edition, 1. <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=134523023&site=ehost-live>.

- Kansteiner, K., & König, S. (2020). The role (s) of qualitative content analysis in mixed methods research designs. In *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung/Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, 21(1), 1-22.
- Kapetanovic, S., Boele, S., & Skoog, T. (2019). Parent-adolescent communication and adolescent delinquency: Unraveling within-family processes from between-family differences. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 48(9), 1707-1723.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-019-01043-w>
- Karakuş, C. (2020). *Relationships of child exposure to domestic violence with bullying, silencing the self-behaviors, resilience and self-efficacy: Moderating roles of stress coping strategies and friendship quality* (Master's thesis). <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12416/4927>.
- Karatzias, T., Shevlin, M., Pitcairn, J., Thomson, L., Mahoney, A., & Hyland, P. (2019). Childhood adversity and psychosis in detained inpatients from medium to high secured units: results from the Scottish census survey. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 96, 104094.<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104094>
- Kenya, F. S. D. Central Bank of Kenya, National Bureau of Statistics. (2019). 2019 Finances Household Survey. *Nairobi: FSD Kenya*.
- Kerig, P. K., Bennett, D. C., Thompson, M., & Becker, S. P. (2012). “Nothing really matters”: Emotional numbing as a link between trauma exposure and callousness in delinquent youth. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 25(3), 272–279.
[doi:10.1002/jts.21700](https://doi.org/10.1002/jts.21700)
- Kerlinger, F. N., Lee, H. B., & Bhanthumnavin, D. (2000). Foundations of behavioral research: The most sustainable popular textbook by Kerlinger & Lee (2000). *Journal of Social Development*, 13, 131-144.

- Khurshid, F., & Urooj, T. (2012). Causes of juvenile delinquency among teenagers in Pakistani context. *Elixir Criminal Law*, 45, 7793-7796.
- Kim, H. S., & Kim, H. S. (2008). The impact of family violence, family functioning, and parental partner dynamics on Korean juvenile delinquency. *Child psychiatry and human development*, 39(4), 439-453. doi:10.1007/s10578-008-0099-4
- Kim, J., Gentle-Genitty, C., & Kim, J. (2020). Ecological correlates contributing to reporting of school delinquency among Caribbean adolescents. *School Psychology International*, 41(4), 331–350. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0143034320906511>
- Kim, M., Woodhouse, S. S., & Dai, C. (2018). Learning to provide children with a secure base and a safe haven: The Circle of Security-Parenting (COS-P) group intervention. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 74(8), 1319–1332. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jclp.22643>
- Kim, Y. H., Ju, H. O., & Eo, Y. S. (2006). A study on the differences of characteristics between potential substance-abuse group and healthy group in middle school students. *Child Health Nursing Research*, 12(3), 351-358.
- Kim, Y. S., Koh, Y. J., & Leventhal, B. L. (2004). Prevalence of school bullying in Korean middle school students. *Archives of pediatrics & adolescent medicine*, 158(8), 737-741.
- Kimani, A. K. (2010). Influence of family structure on juvenile delinquency in Nakuru children's remandhome (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi, Kenya).
- Kimber, M., Adham, S., Gill, S., McTavish, J., & MacMillan, H. L. (2018). The association between child exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) and perpetration of IPV in adulthood—A systematic review. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 76, 273-286. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.11.007>
- King James Bible. (1998). Holman Bible Publishers (1996)

- King, Y. A., Fite, P. J., & Poquiz, J. L. (2018). Impact of neighborhood safety on the association between parental knowledge and delinquency. *Journal of Child & Family Studies*, 27(3), 885–894. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-017-0937-8>
- Kiruki, H. M. (2020). *Organizational Factors Influencing Performance of Rehabilitation Projects for Social Reintegration of Juvenile Offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- Kogilavani, A., & Rajendran, P. (2018). Relationship between parental attachment, parental differential treatment, sibling relationship, peer attachment and positive well-being among adolescents in the Klang valley, Malaysia.
- Kong, J., & Lim, J. (2012). The longitudinal influence of parent–child relationships and depression on cyber delinquency in South Korean adolescents: A latent growth curve model. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 34(5), 908-913. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2012.01.020>
- Kothari. (2014). *The Effectiveness of Research-Led Teaching in Higher Education: Perceptions from Malaysia* (Doctoral dissertation, INTI International University).
- Kozak, R. S., Gushwa, M., & Cadet, T. J. (2018). Victimization and violence: an exploration of the relationship between child sexual abuse, violence, and delinquency. *Journal of child sexual abuse*, 27(6), 699-717. DOI: 10.1080/10538712.2018.1474412
- Kraemer, H. C., Mintz, J., Noda, A., Tinklenberg, J., & Yesavage, J. A. (2006). Caution regarding the use of pilot studies to guide power calculations for study proposals. *Archives of general psychiatry*, 63(5), 484-489.
- Kuik, T. (2023). The influence of attachment styles on the acceptability of psychological abuse (Master's thesis, University of Twente).

- Kwak, J. Y., Kim, J. Y., & Yoon, Y. W. (2018). Effect of parental neglect on smartphone addiction in adolescents in South Korea. *Child abuse & neglect*, 77, 75-84.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.12.008>
- Lahtinen, H. M. (2022). *Child abuse disclosure: from the perspectives of children to influencing attitudes and beliefs held by interviewers* (Doctoral dissertation, Itä-Suomen yliopisto).
- Lai, P. C. (2018). Research methodology for novelty technology. *JISTEM-Journal of Information Systems and Technology Management*, 15.
<https://doi.org/10.4301/S1807-1775201815010>
- Laird, R. D., Pettit, G. S., Dodge, K. A., & Bates, J. E. (2005). Peer relationship antecedents of delinquent behavior in late adolescence: Is there evidence of demographic group differences in developmental processes? *Development and psychopathology*, 17(1), 127-144.
 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579405050078>
- Lane, J. (2018). Addressing Juvenile Crime. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 17(2), 283–307. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12362>
- Lavoie, J., Wyman, J., Crossman, A. M., & Talwar, V. (2018). Lie-telling as a mode of antisocial action: Children's lies and behavior problems. *Journal of Moral Education*, 47(4), 432–450. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03057240.2017.1405343>
- Lavrentieva, M. S., Tchinaryan, E. O., Kuchenin, E. S., & Turkin, M. M. (2020). Prevention of juvenile delinquency: social and legal aspects. *EurAsian Journal of Biosciences*, 14(2), 5515–5521.
<https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=148907558&site=ehost-live>

- Leban, L., & Gibson, C. L. (2020). The role of gender in the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and delinquency and substance use in adolescence. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 66, 101637. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2019.101637>
- Lee, J. R. S., Hunter, A. G., Priolli, F., & Thornton, V. J. (2020). “Pray that I live to see another day”: Religious and spiritual coping with vulnerability to violent injury, violent death, and homicide bereavement among young Black men. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 70, 101180. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appdev.2020.101180>.
- Lee, M. T., Pagano, M. E., Johnson, B. R., Post, S. G., Leibowitz, G. S., & Dudash, M. (2017). From defiance to reliance: Spiritual virtue as a pathway towards desistence, humility, and recovery among juvenile offenders. *Spirituality in Clinical Practice*, 4(3), 161–175. <https://doi.org/10.1037/scp0000144>
- Lee, S. M. (2013). The developmental processes of delinquent behavior: Testing Thornberry’s interactional model. *Studies on Korean Youth*, 24(3), 221-258.
- Lereya, S. T., Samara, M., & Wolke, D. (2013). Parenting behavior and the risk of becoming a victim and a bully/victim: A meta-analysis study. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 37(12), 1091–1108. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2013.03.001>.
- Levine, A., & Heller, R. S. F. (2011). Get Attached. *Scientific American Mind*, 21(6), 22–29. <https://doi.org/10.1038/scientificamericanmind0111-22>
- Lewis, M., Feiring, C., McGuffog, C., & Jaskir, J. (1984). Predicting psychopathology in six-year-olds from early social relations. *Child development*, 123-136.
- Li, Q., Wang, F., & Ye, J. (2021). Impact of psychological abuse on children and social skill development. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 101667. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2021.101667>

- Lichter, E. L., & McCloskey, L. A. (2004). The effects of childhood exposure to marital violence on adolescent gender-role beliefs and dating violence. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 28(4), 344-357.
- Lieneman, C. C. (2020). *Observational measurement of attachment in toddlers with disruptive behavior using the strange situation procedure and attachment Q-set* (Order No. 28811859). Available from ProQuest Central; ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (2600290642). Retrieved from <https://www.proquest.com/dissertations-theses/observational-measurement-attachment-toddlers/docview/2600290642/se-2?accountid=139631>
- Lim, S., Lambie, I., & van Toledo, A. (2019). Characteristics of Female Youth Offenders in New Zealand. *International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology*, 63(2), 198–217. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X18799002>
- Lippold, M. A., Hussong, A., Fosco, G. M., & Ram, N. (2018). Lability in the parent's hostility and warmth toward their adolescent: Linkages to Youth Delinquency and Substance Use. *Developmental Psychology*, 54(2), 348–361. <https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000415>
- Liu, L., & Miller, S. L. (2020). Protective factors against juvenile delinquency: Exploring gender with a nationally representative sample of youth. *Social Science Research*, 86, N.PAG. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2019.102376>
- Loukas, A., & Roalson, L. A. (2006). Family environment, effortful control, and adjustment among European American and Latino early adolescents. *Journal of Early Adolescence*, 26, 432–455. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0272431606291939>
- Loutzenhiser, L. B. (2021). *The Relationship between Pornography Use and Sexual Offending: A Review of Current Findings and Future Directions* (Doctoral dissertation, Fordham University).

- Lucktong, A., Salisbury, T. T., & Chamratrithirong, A. (2018). The impact of parental, peer and school attachment on the psychological well-being of early adolescents in Thailand. *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth*, 23(2), 235-249.
<https://doi.org/10.1089/cyber.2017.0555>
- MacDonald, R., Shildrick, T., & Furlong, A. (2020). ‘Cycles of disadvantage’ revisited: young people, families and poverty across generations. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 23(1), 12-27. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13676261.2019.1704405>
- Malloy, L. C., Sutherland, J. E., & Cauffman, E. (2021). Sexual abuse disclosure among incarcerated female adolescents and young adults. *Child abuse & neglect*, 116, 104147.
- Manzoni, P., & Schwarzenegger, C. (2019). The influence of earlier parental violence on juvenile delinquency: The role of social bonds, self-control, delinquent peer association and moral values as mediators. *European Journal on Criminal Policy & Research*, 25(3), 225–239. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10610-018-9392-3>
- Margolin, G., & Vickerman, K. A. (2011). Posttraumatic Stress in Children and Adolescents Exposed to Family Violence: I. Overview and Issues. *Couple and Family Psychology: Research and Practice*, 38, 63-73.
- Matthews, S., Schiraldi, V., & Chester, L. (2018). Youth justice in Europe: Experience of Germany, the Netherlands, and Croatia in providing developmentally appropriate responses to emerging adults in the criminal justice system. *Justice Evaluation Journal*, 1(1), 59-81. DOI: [10.1080/24751979.2018.1478443](https://doi.org/10.1080/24751979.2018.1478443)
- Mayieka, M. M. (2019). *Influence Of Juvenile Delinquency in Secondary School on Students' Academic Performance: A Case Study of Mumias Subcounty, Kakamega County, Kenya* (Doctoral Dissertation, Kisii University).
 URI: <http://41.89.196.16:8080/xmlui/handle/123456789/961>

- McAra, L., & McVie, S. (2018). Transformations in youth crime and justice across Europe: Evidencing the case for diversion. *Juvenile Justice in Europe*, 73-103.
- McGuigan, W. M., Luchette, J. A., & Atterholt, R. (2018). Physical neglect in childhood as a predictor of violent behavior in adolescent males. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 79, 395–400. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2018.03.008>
- McGuire, K., Kliwer, W., Lowery, P. G., Lotze, G. M., & Jäggi, L. (2021). Risk factors, promotive factors, and gainful activity in a sample of youth engaged in delinquent behaviors. *Journal of Child & Family Studies*, 30(12), 2992–3004. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-021-02085-0>
- McLanahan, S., Tach, L., & Schneider, D. (2013). The causal effects of father absence. *Annual review of sociology*, 39, 399. doi: 10.1146/annurev-soc-071312-145704
- Mehrjoo, E., & Hashem, L. (2018). The risk of physical and psychological abuse with children in families involved in emotional divorce and formal divorce. *Indian Journal of Positive Psychology*, 9(3), 364-367.
- Méndez-López, C., & Pereda, N. (2019). Victimization and poly-victimization in a community sample of Mexican adolescents. *Child abuse & neglect*, 96, 104100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104100>
- Menting, B., Van Lier, P., Koot, H., Pardini, D., & Loeber, R. (2016). Cognitive impulsivity and the development of delinquency from late childhood to early adulthood: Moderating effects of parenting behavior and peer relationships. *Development and Psychopathology*, 28(1), 167-183. doi:10.1017/S095457941500036X.
- Merrin, G. J., Davis, J. P., Berry, D., & Espelage, D. L. (2019). Developmental changes in deviant and violent behaviors from early to late adolescence: Associations with

- parental monitoring and peer deviance. *Psychology of Violence*, 9(2), 196–208. <https://doi.org/10.1037/vio0000207>
- Mes, E. (2018). *Female juvenile delinquency: examining the relationship with parental attachment and peer relationships* (Order No. 10809396). Available from ProQuest Central; ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (2037258046). <https://www.proquest.com/dissertations-theses/female-juvenile-delinquency-examining/docview/2037258046/se-2?accountid=139631>
- Messner, A. C. (2022). Anger, Hate and Aggression. In *The Routledge History of Emotions in the Modern World* (pp. 64-76). Routledge.
- Meyerowitz, S. A. (2021). Current criminal developments. *Computer & Internet Lawyer*, 38(4), 29–44 31. <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aci&AN=149860163&site=ehost-live>.
- Mezmur, B. D. (2006). The African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child: an update: recent developments. *African Human Rights Law Journal*, 6(2), 549-571. <https://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC52051>
- Mikulincer, M., & Shaver, P. R. (2019). Attachment orientations and emotion regulation. *Current opinion in psychology*, 25, 6-10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2018.02.006>
- Milaniak, I., & Widom, C. S. (2015). Does child abuse and neglect increase risk for perpetration of violence inside and outside the home? *Psychology of violence*, 5(3), 246. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0037956>.
- Miller, G. F., Chiang, L., & Hollis, N. (2018). Economics and violence against children, findings from the violence against children survey in Nigeria. *Child abuse & neglect*, 85, 9-16. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2018.08.021>.

- Miller, N.R. and Fagan, A.A. (2014). Delinquency prevention. In: Albanese, J.S., Ed., The Encyclopedia of criminology and Criminal Justice, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1-8.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118517383.wbeccj094>
- Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. (2019). The National Care Reform Strategy for Children in Kenya.
- Mishra, E. & Biswal, R. (2020). Exploring parental risk factors in the development of delinquency among children. *Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews*, 141-148.
<https://doi.org/10.18510/hssr.2020.8316>
- Mishra, P., Pandey, C. M., Singh, U., Gupta, A., Sahu, C., & Keshri, A. (2019). Descriptive statistics and normality tests for statistical data. *Annals of cardiac anaesthesia*, 22(1), 67. Doi: 10.4103/aca.ACA_157_18
- Miyasaki, A. C., Demo, G., Costa, A. C. R., & Fogaça, N. (2021). Validity and reliability evidences of a model of human resource management practices in the public service. *Revista Eletrônica Científica do CRA-PR-RECC*, 7(2), 136-153
- Mohammed, P., & Engler, A. (2022). The Role of Family and Family Context in the Learning Process of Children. *Vietnam Journal of Education*, 6(1), 1-9.
- Moilanen, K. L., & Rambo-Hernandez, K. E. (2017). Effects of maternal parenting and mother-child relationship quality on short- term longitudinal change in self-regulation in early adolescence. *Journal of Early Adolescence*, 37, 618–641.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0272431615617293>.
- Moilanen, K. L., Padilla-Walker, L. M., & Blaacker, D. R. (2018). Dimensions of short-term and long-term self-regulation in adolescence: Associations with maternal and paternal parenting and parent-child relationship quality. *Journal of Youth & Adolescence*, 47(7), 1409–1426. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-018-0825-6>

- Moilanen, K. L., Rasmussen, K., & Padilla-Walker, L. M. (2015). Bidirectional associations between self-regulation and parenting styles in early adolescence. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 25, 246–262.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/jora.12125>
- Moise, I. K. (2020). Youth and weapons: Patterns, individual and neighborhood correlates of violent crime arrests in Miami-Dade County, Florida. *Health & place*, 65, 102407.<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2020.102407>
- Moitra, T., & Mukherjee, I. (2012). Does parenting behavior impact delinquency? A comparative study of delinquents and non-delinquents. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*, 5(2), 274-285.
- Molina-Azorin, J. F., & Fetters, M. D. (2020). Virtual special issue on “paradigms in mixed methods research”. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 14(1), 6-10.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1558689819894741>
- Moriya, N. (2008). Noise-Related Multivariate Optimal. *Progress in Applied Mathematical Modeling*, 223.
- Morris, A. S., Criss, M. M., Silk, J. S., & Houltberg, B. J. (2017). The impact of parenting on emotion regulation during childhood and adolescence. *Child Development Perspectives*, 11, 233–238. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdep.12238>
- Motamedi, V. (2020). Family Environment on Emotional, Social, and Academic Adaptation of Adolescents: A Study of Middle School Students. *Journal of Education and Learning (EduLearn)*, 14(4), 550-557.
- Muchai, B. & Jefferson C. (2012). *Bad kids: race and the transformation of the juvenile court*. Oxford. Oxford. University Press.
- Mugedya, S., Kang’ethe, S. M., & Nomngcoyiya, T. (2020). The Coping Mechanisms Employed by Grandparent-Headed Families in Addressing Juvenile Delinquency

- in Hill Crest, Alice Township, Eastern Cape Province. *Perspectives on Global Development & Technology*, 19(4), 525–540. <https://doi.org/10.1163/15691497-12341568>
- Mulder, T. M., Kuiper, K. C., van der Put, C. E., Stams, G. J. J., & Assink, M. (2018). Risk factors for child neglect: A meta-analytic review. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 77, 198-210.
- Mullen, P. E., Martin, J. L., Anderson, J. C., Romans, S. E., & Herbison, G. P. (1996). The long-term impact of the physical, emotional, and sexual abuse of children: A community study. *Child abuse & neglect*, 20(1), 7-21. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0145-2134\(95\)00112-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0145-2134(95)00112-3)
- Munir, A., Malik, J. A., & Wakefield, J. (2020). Mediating role of religious orientation and moral character for the relationship between parent and peer attachment and delinquency. *Cogent Psychology*, 7(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311908.2020.1761042>
- Murray, L. K., Nguyen, A., & Cohen, J. A. (2014). Child sexual abuse. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics*, 23(2), 321-337. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chc.2014.01.003>
- Musabyimana, C. (2018). *Factors Influencing Children to Return to the Street after Reintegration: A Study Conducted in Kimisagara and Nyamirambo Sectors in Nyarugenge District, Kigali City Rwanda* (Doctoral dissertation, UR).
- Mwangangi, R. K. (2019). The role of family in dealing with juvenile delinquency. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 7(3), 52-63. Doi: 10.4236/jss.2019.73004
- Mwanza, M. M. (2022). Family Factors Influencing the Development of Juvenile Delinquency among Pupils in Kabete Rehabilitation School In Nairobi Kenya (Doctoral dissertation, Egerton University).

- Nakaziba, S., & Namuguzi, M. (2022). *Application of Mixed Methods in Information Science Research in Africa: A Methodological Review. Handbook of Research on Mixed Methods Research in Information Science* (pp.1-19). Igi Global.
DOI: 10.4018/978-1-7998-8844-4.ch001
- Nasreen, A., Mehwish, S., Muhammad, N., & Khan, H. U. (2015). Socio-economic factors affecting juvenile delinquency: a study in borstal jails, Punjab. *International Journal of Agricultural Extension*, 3(1), 57-61. <http://escijournals.net/.../598>
- Negriff, S. (2019). A pilot study examining risk behavior in facebook posts for maltreated versus comparison youth using content analysis. *Child abuse & neglect*, 96, 104091.<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104091>
- Neo-Samantha, H. F., Norton, S., Despoina, K., & Canfield, M. (2021). Integrated treatment programmes for mothers with substance use problems: a systematic review and meta-analysis of interventions to prevent out-of-home child placements. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 30(11), 2877-2889.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10826-021-02099-8>
- Ng'ethe, M. N. (2018). *An Examination of the Factors Affecting Prevention of Drug Abuse Among Adolescents in Pcea Ng'echa Presbytery Boys' and Girls' Brigade in Kiambu County* (Doctoral dissertation, School Human and Social Sciences, Daystar University). <http://repository.daystar.ac.ke/xmlui/handle/123456789/3231>
- Nguku, C. W., Kimani, C., & Odera, P. (2017). Effect of counseling/modeling on behaviour modification of Juvenile delinquents in Eldoret and Kakamega rehabilitation centers. <https://doi.org/10.19044/esj.2017.v13n32p225>
- Nilsson, A., Estrada, F., & Backman, O. (2017). The unequal crime drop: Changes over time in the distribution of crime among individuals from different socioeconomic backgrounds. *European Journal of Criminology*, 14(5), 586-605.

- Noble-Carr, D., Moore, T., & McArthur, M. (2020). Children's experiences and needs in relation to domestic and family violence: Findings from a meta-synthesis. *Child & Family Social Work*, 25(1), 182-191. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cfs.12645>
- Norman, R. E., Byambaa, M., De, R., Butchart, A., Scott, J., & Vos, T. (2012). The long-term health consequences of child physical abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS medicine*, 9(11), e1001349. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001349>
- Nowakowski-Sims, E., & Rowe, A. (2017). The relationship between childhood adversity, attachment, and internalizing behaviors in a diversion program for child-to-mother violence. *Child abuse & neglect*, 72, 266-275. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.08.015>
- Nyangweta, J. O., & Reinsch, A. (2019). Towards collaborative TVET Sector; Promoting accelerated sustainable development in Kenya. *IBMRD's Journal of Management & Research*, 8(2), 1-7.
- Obilor, E. I., & Amadi, E. C. (2018). Test for significance of Pearson's correlation coefficient. *International Journal of Innovative Mathematics, Statistics & Energy Policies*, 6(1), 11-23.
- Oladosu, A., Abiodun, O., & Tunde-Ayinmode, M. (2021). Prevalence of physical abuse of children in their homes in Ilorin Nigeria. *European Psychiatry*, 64(S1), S712-S712. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1886>
- Oladosu, A., Abiodun, O., & Tunde-Ayinmode, M. (2021). Self-reported experience of physical abuse in schools in Nigeria. *European Psychiatry*, 64(S1), S713-S713. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1888>

- Omonya, K. S. (2020). *Neighborhood Characteristics and Their Influence on Crime Commission: A Case Study of Thika West Subcounty, Kiambu County, Kenya* (Doctoral Dissertation, Chuka University).
- Onsando, E., Mwenje, M. K., & Githui, P. (2021). Influence of family structure on development of male juvenile delinquency: A case of Kamiti youth correction and training center Kiambu county, Kenya. *African Journal of Education, Science and Technology*, 6(3), 229-242.
- Opere, O. A., Kamere, I., & Wawire, V. (2019). School violence as a cause of non-peaceful coexistence in public secondary schools in Nairobi, Kenya. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 7(09), 130.
- Palupi, D. L. M., Rahmasari, I., Hardiyanti, D., Fauziah, W. S., & Elfiana, D. S. (2020). Relationship between parenting patterns with juvenile delinquency. *International Proceedings The 2nd ISMoHIM 2020*.
- Panchuk, M. (2018). The shattered spiritual self: A philosophical exploration of religious trauma. *Res Philosophica*, 95(3), 505-530. <https://doi.org/10.11612/resphil.1684>
- Pankowska, P., Bakker, B., Oberski, D., & Pavlopoulos, D. (2021, August). Dependent interviewing: a remedy or a curse for measurement error in surveys? In *Survey Research Methods* (Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 135-146). <https://doi.org/10.18148/srm/2021.v15i2.7640>
- Papalia, D. E., Olds, S. W., & Feldman, R. D. (2010). *Human development*. McGraw-Hill.
- Papalia, N., Ogloff, J. R., Cutajar, M., & Mullen, P. E. (2018). Child sexual abuse and criminal offending: Gender-specific effects and the role of abuse characteristics and other adverse outcomes. *Child maltreatment*, 23(4), 399-416. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077559518785779>

- Papandrea, C. C. (2022). *A Study of the Relationship between Adverse Childhood Experiences, Attachment, and Trauma-Related Growth* (Doctoral dissertation, College of Saint Elizabeth).
- Paquette, S., Brouillette-Alarie, S., & Seto, M. C. (2022). Pornography use, offense-supportive cognitions, atypical sexual interests, and sexual offending against children. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 1-13.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2021.2023450>
- Paraschiv, G. (2019). The Danger of Juvenile Delinquency Spreading. *Annals of the Constantin Brancusi University of Targu Jiu-Letters & Social Sciences Series, 1*, 11–19.
- Park, R. E. (2019). V. Community Organization and Juvenile Delinquency. In *The city* (pp. 99-112). University of Chicago Press.
- Peng, Y., Mao, H., Zhang, B., Zhang, A., Zeng, Y., Zeng, C., & Li, J. (2022). Depression and Loneliness as Mediators Between Social Support and Mobile Phone Addiction. *Psychiatria Danubina*, 34(3), 475-482.
<https://doi.org/10.24869/psyd.2022.475>
- Penttinen, E., Jyrkinen, M., & Wide, E. (2019). *Emotional workplace abuse: A new research approach*. Springer.
- Petersen, R. D., & Howell, J. C. (2013). Program Approaches for Girls in Gangs: Female Specific or Gender Neutral? *Criminal Justice Review (Sage Publications)*, 38(4), 491–509. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0734016813510935>
- Peterson, J., DeHart, D., & Wright, E. (2019). Examining the impact of victimization on girls' delinquency: A study of direct and indirect effects. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 16(11), 1873.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16111873>

- Petrović, K. (2021). Detection, consequences and influence of injuring a child by a corporal punishment as a method of upbringing. *Pravo-teorija i praksa*, 38(4), 189-200.
- Phyfer, G. M., & Peaton, A. L. (1981). Practical Individualized Approaches to the Education and Treatment of Juvenile Offenders (From American Correctional Association Proceedings, P 118-122, 1981, Barbara Hadley Olsson and Ann Dargis, ed.-See NCJ-76771).
- Piang, T. B., Osman, Z. J., & Mahadir, N. B. (2017). Structure or relationship? Rethinking family influences on juvenile delinquency in Malaysia. *Asia-Pacific Social Science Review*, 17(2), 171-184.
- Pickhardt, C. (2018). *Who Stole My Child? Parenting through the four stages of adolescence*. Central Recovery Press.
Press.<https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=1938847&site=ehost-live>.
- Price-Robertson, R., Higgins, D., & Vassallo, S. (2013). Multi-type maltreatment and polyvictimisation: A comparison of two research frameworks. *Family Matters*, (93), 84-98.
- Rahi, S., Alnaser, F. M., & Abd Ghani, M. (2019). Designing survey research: recommendation for questionnaire development, calculating sample size and selecting research paradigms. *Economic and Social Development: Book of Proceedings*, 1157-1169.
- Rasskazova, E. I., Tkhostov, A. S., Falkovskaia, L. P., Kiseleva, A. L., Kremlev, A. E., & Artamonova, E. G. (2019). Psychological indicators of delinquent behavior in adolescents: The potential of the “psychological risk factors of deviant behavior in adolescents’ inventory” for differentiating between adolescents with delinquent

- behavior, drug addiction, and controls. *Psychology in Russia. State of the Art*, 12(3), 149–162. <https://doi.org/10.11621/pir.2019.0311>
- Ratkoceri, V., & Ibis, E. (2021). Characteristics of juvenile delinquency with special emphasis on juveniles as child sexual abusers. *SEEU Review*, 16(1), 80–92. <https://doi.org/10.2478/seeur-2021-0009>
- Redo, S., & Redo, S. (2012). *Blue Criminology: The Power of United Nations Ideas to Counter Crime Globally: A Monographic Study*. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI).
- Rigter, H., Simons, I., Mulder, E., Vermeiren, R., Breuk, R., & Domburgh, L. (2019). Determinants of parental participation in family-centered care in juvenile justice institutions. *Child & Family Social Work*, 24(1), 59–68. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cfs.12581>
- Riva, C., Ierardi, E., Bottini, M., Verganti, C., & Albizzati, A. (2019). Childhood experiences of maltreatment, reflective functioning and attachment in adolescent and young adult mothers: Effects on mother-infant interaction and emotion regulation. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 93, 277–290. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.03.024>
- Robinson, Y. (2019). Child abuse: types and emergent issues. In *Child Abuse and Neglect* (pp. 3-22). Academic Press. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-815344-4.00001-5>
- Rodenhizer, K. A. E., & Edwards, K. M. (2019). The impacts of sexual media exposure on adolescent and emerging adults' dating and sexual violence attitudes and behaviours: A critical review of the literature. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 20(4), 439-452. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838017717745>

- Roe-Sepowitz, D., & Hickie, K. (2011). Comparing boy and girl arsonists: Crisis, family, and crime scene characteristics. *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 16*(2), 277-288. <https://doi.org/10.1348/135532510X505500>
- Roni, S. M., & Djajadikerta, H. G. (2021). *Data analysis with SPSS for survey-based research*. Singapore: Springer.
- Rosmarin, D. H., Pirutinsky, S., Appel, M., Kaplan, T., & Pelcovitz, D. (2018). Childhood sexual abuse, mental health, and religion across the Jewish community. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 81*, 21-28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2018.04.011>.
- Rosner, R., König, H. H., Neuner, F., Schmidt, U., & Steil, R. (2014). Developmentally adapted cognitive processing therapy for adolescents and young adults with PTSD symptoms after physical and sexual abuse: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. *Trials, 15*(1), 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1745-6215-15-195>
- Rostad, W. L., Gittins-Stone, D., Huntington, C., Rizzo, C. J., Pearlman, D., & Orchowski, L. (2019). The association between exposure to violent pornography and teen dating violence in grade 10 high school students. *Archives of sexual behavior, 48*(7), 2137-2147. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-019-1435-4>
- Ruane, J. M. (2016). *Introducing Social Research Methods: Essentials for getting the edge*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Russa, M. B., Rodriguez, C. M., & Silvia, P. J. (2014). Frustration influences impact of history and disciplinary attitudes on physical discipline decision making. *Aggressive behavior, 40*(1), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ab.21500>
- Russell, A. (2018). The spiritual impact of child abuse and exploitation: What research tells us. *Currents in Theology and Mission, 45*(3), 6-6.

- Ryan, J., Williams, A., & Courtney, M. (2013). Adolescent neglect, juvenile delinquency and the risk of recidivism. *Journal of Youth & Adolescence*, 42(3), 454–465.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-013-9906-8>
- Saccenti, E., Hendriks, M. H., & Smilde, A. K. (2020). Corruption of the Pearson correlation coefficient by measurement error and its estimation, bias, and correction under different error models. *Scientific reports*, 10(1), 1-19.
 DOI <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-57247-4>
- Sacks, R. M., Takemoto, E., Andrea, S., Dieckmann, N. F., Bauer, K. W., & Boone-Heinonen, J. (2017). Childhood maltreatment and BMI trajectory: the mediating role of depression. *American journal of preventive medicine*, 53(5), 625-633.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2017.07.007>
- Sahare, P., & Kotnala, A. (2020). Psycho-spiritual approach to develop protective factors in juvenile delinquents: An overview. *Indian Journal of Health & Wellbeing*, 11(10–12), 540–547.
<https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=14889379>
- Salikhov, N. R., Misbakhov, A. A., Ziyatdinova, A. I., Kuznetsova, O. Y., Krivonozhkina, E. G., & Zaripov, F. S. (2019). Prevention of delinquent behaviour among adolescents. *EurAsian Journal of Biosciences*, 13(2), 2443–2447. Accessed February 26, 2022.
<https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=149914907&site=ehost-live>
- Sampson, R. J., & Laub, J. H. (1995). *Crime in the making: Pathways and turning points through life*. Cambridge (MA): Harvard University Press.
- Sandberg, K. (2018). *Children's right to protection under the CRC. Human Rights in Child Protection: Implications for Professional Practice and Policy*(pp.15-38). Palgrave Macmillan. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-94800-3>

- Sanders, R. A. (2013). Adolescent psychosocial, social, and cognitive development. *Pediatrics in Review*, 34(8), 354-359. School Students.” Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine 158(8):737–41. doi:10.1001/archpedi.158.8.737
- Schwerdtfeger, K. L., Larzelere, R. E., Werner, D., Peters, C., & Oliver, M. (2013). Intergenerational transmission of trauma: The mediating role of parenting styles on toddlers' DSM-related symptoms. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 22(2), 211-229. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10926771.2013.743941>
- Sege, R. D., Siegel, B. S., Abuse, C. O. C., Flaherty, E. G., Gavril, A. R., Idzerda, S. M., (2018). Committee on psychosocial aspects of child and family health. (Effective discipline to raise healthy children. *Pediatrics*, 142(6).
- Semenza, D. C. (2018). Health behaviors and juvenile delinquency. *Crime & Delinquency*, 64(11), 1394-1416. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128717719427>
- Shaver, P. R., Mikulincer, M., & Cassidy, J. (2019). Attachment, caregiving in couple relationships, and prosocial behavior in the wider world. *Current opinion in psychology*, 25, 16-20. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2018.02.009>
- Sheeper, K. N., & Vaughn, A. A. (2021). Associative stigma towards mothers of children with various conditions. *Stigma and Health*, 6(2), 243.
- Shirley, M. M. (2005). Institutions and development. In *Handbook of new institutional economics* (pp. 611-638). Springer, Boston, MA. DOI: 10.1007/0-387-25092-1_25
- Sickmund, M., & Puzzanchera, C. (2014). Juvenile offenders and victims: 2014 national report. <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/nr2014/> <http://hdl.handle.net/11212/2182>
- Siegel, J. A., & Williams, L. M. (2003). The relationship between child sexual abuse and female delinquency and crime: A prospective study. *Journal of research in Crime and Delinquency*, 40(1), 71-94. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022427802239254>

- Siegel, L. J., & Welsh, B. C. (2014). *Juvenile delinquency: Theory, Practice, and Law*. Cengage Learning.
- Silcox, J. (2019). Are Canadian Girls Becoming More Violent? An Examination of Integrated Criminal Court Survey Statistics. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 30(3), 477–502. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0887403416685815>
- Simatwa, E. M., Odhong, S. O., Juma, S. L. A., & Choka, G. M. (2014). Substance abuse among public secondary school students: Prevalence, strategies and challenges for public secondary school managers in Kenya: A case study of Kisumu East Sub County. *Educational Research Journal*, 5(8), 315-330. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14303/er.2014.226>
- Simon, M. K., & Goes, J. (2013). *Dissertations and scholarly research: Recipes for Success*. Seattle, WA (Doctoral dissertation, Dissertation Success LLC. Retrieved from www.dissertationrecipes.com).
- Smallbone, S. W., & Dadds, M. R. (2000). Attachment and coercive sexual behavior. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 12(1), 3-15
- Smetana, J. G. (2017). Current research on parenting styles, dimensions and beliefs. *Current Opinion Psychology*, 15, 19-25.
- Smith, D. M., Blake, J. J., Luo, W., Keith, V. M., & Gilreath, T. (2020). Subtypes of Girls Who Engage in Serious Delinquency and Their Young Adult Outcomes. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 44(3), 403–416. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0361684320918243>
- Smorti, M., Sica, L. S., Costa, S., Biagioni, S., & Liga, F. (2021). Warmth, competence, and wellbeing: The relationship between parental support, needs satisfaction, and interpersonal sensitivity in Italian emerging adults. *European Journal of Developmental Psychology*, 1-21., DOI: 10.1080/17405629.2021.1936492

- Snyder, S. M., & Smith, R. E. (2015). Do physical abuse, depression, and parental substance use influence patterns of substance use among child welfare involved youth? Substance use misuse. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 50(2), 226-235.
- Sroufe, L. A., Carlson, E. A., Levy, A. K., & Egeland, B. (1999). Implications of attachment theory for developmental psychopathology. *Development and psychopathology*, 11(1), 1-13. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579499001923>
- Ssenyonga, J., Muwonge, C. M., & Hecker, T. (2019). Prevalence of family violence and mental health and their relation to peer victimization: A representative study of adolescent students in Southwestern Uganda. *Child abuse & neglect*, 98, 104194. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104194>
- Stedman, R. C., Connelly, N. A., Heberlein, T. A., Decker, D. J., & Allred, S. B. (2019). The end of the (research) world as we know it? Understanding and coping with declining response rates to mail surveys. *Society & Natural Resources*, 32(10), 1139-1154. DOI: 10.1080/08941920.2019.1587127
- Steketee, M., Aussems, C., & Marshall, I. H. (2021). Exploring the Impact of Child Maltreatment and Interparental Violence on Violent Delinquency in an International Sample. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 36(13/14), NP7319-NP7349. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260518823291>
- Swedo, E., Idaikkadar, N., Leemis, R., Dias, T., Radhakrishnan, L., Stein, Z., ... & Holland, K. (2020). Trends in US emergency department visits related to suspected or confirmed child abuse and neglect among children and adolescents aged < 18 years before and during the COVID-19 pandemic—United States, January 2019–September 2020. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 69(49), 1841. Doi: 10.15585/mmwr.mm6949a1

- Teymoori, A., Côté, S. M., Jones, B. L., Nagin, D. S., Boivin, M., Vitaro, F., ... & Tremblay, R. E. (2018). Risk factors associated with boys' and girls' developmental trajectories of physical aggression from early childhood through early adolescence. *JAMA network open*, 1(8), e186364-e186364.doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2018.6364
- Thornberry, T. P., Kearley, B., Gottfredson, D. C., Slothower, M. P., Devlin, D. N., & Fader, J. J. (2018). Reducing crime among youth at risk for gang involvement: A randomized trial. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 17(4), 953-989.<https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12395>
- Thornberry, T. P., Lizotte, A. J., Krohn, M. D., Smith, C. A., & Porter, P. K. (2003). Causes and consequences of delinquency. In *Taking stock of delinquency* (pp. 11-46). Springer, MA.
- Timans, R., Wouters, P., & Heilbron, J. (2019). Mixed methods research: what it is and what it could be. *Theory and Society*, 48(2), 193-216.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11186-019-09345-5>
- Troutman, B. (2018). A more just system of juvenile justice: Creating a new standard of accountability for juveniles in Illinois. *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology*, 108(1), 197-221.
<https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=128153684&site=ehost-live>.
- Turan, B., Crockett, K. B., Kempf, Mirjam-Colette, M.P.H., Konkle-Parker, D., Wilson, T. E., Tien, P. C., Wingood, Gina, Neilands, T. B., Johnson, M. O., Weiser, Sheri D, & Turan, J. M., PhD. (2019). Internal working models of attachment relationships and HIV outcomes among women living with HIV: JAIDS. *Journal of Acquired*

- Immune Deficiency Syndromes*, 80(1)
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/QAI.0000000000001872>
- Turner, D., Wolf, A. J., Barra, S., Müller, M., Gregório Hertz, P., Huss, M., ... & Retz, W. (2021). The association between adverse childhood experiences and mental health problems in young offenders. *European child & adolescent psychiatry*, 30(8), 1195-1207. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-020-01608-2>
- Ubha, N. (2010). *Building the attachments between a group of withdrawn and passive children and a “secure base” in the school: how can we shift a child’s internal working model?* URL: <http://ethos.bl.uk/OrderDetails.do?uin=uk.bl.ethos.533053>
- Un-Habitat (2017). *World cities report*. Un-Habitat. Retrieved from <https://unhabitat.org/un-habitatlaunches-the-world-cities-report-2017>
- United Nations: Report of the Secretary-General. (2003). World Youth Report 2003: The Global Situation of Young People. <http://hdl.voced.edu.au/10707/503359>
- Useem, J. M. (2020). *Maternal adverse childhood experiences and child attachment: The role of secure base script knowledge and sociodemographic risk* (Order No. 28087882). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (2454194171). Retrieved from <https://www.proquest.com/dissertations-theses/maternal-adverse-childhood-experiences-child/docview/2454194171/se-2?accountid=139631>
- Valderrama, J. A. (2014). *Development and validation of the problematic smartphone use scale*. Alliant International University.
- Vega, S. C., Cutiño-Raya, S., & Espasandin-Bustelo, F. (2022). Poverty and Crime in Young People From Children Protection Centers. In *Research Anthology on Interventions in Student Behavior and Misconduct* (pp. 265-285). IGI Global.

- Vemuri, J. L. N., Rao, R. L., Roohen, S., & Kiranmayee, G. (2019). A cross-sectional study on the factors influencing juvenile delinquency in the government juvenile home, Hyderabad, Telangana. *International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health*, 6(3), 1329.
- Vieth, V. I., Everson, M. D., Vaughan-Eden, V., Tiapula, S., Galloway-Williams, S., & Nettles, C. (2019). Keeping Faith: The potential role of a chaplain to address the spiritual Needs of maltreated children and advise child abuse multi-disciplinary teams. *Liberty UL Rev.*, 14, 351.
- Vitopoulos, N. A., Peterson-Badali, M., Brown, S., & Skilling, T. A. (2019). The relationship between trauma, recidivism risk, and reoffending in male and female juvenile offenders. *Journal of Child & Adolescent Trauma*, 12(3), 351-364.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40653-018-0238-4>.
- Vu, N. L., Jouriles, E. N., McDonald, R., & Rosenfield, D. (2016). Children's exposure to intimate partner violence: A meta-analysis of longitudinal associations with child adjustment problems. *Clinical psychology review*, 46, 25-33.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2016.04.003>
- Wahl, R. A., Cotton, S., & Harrison-Monroe, P. (2018). Spirituality, Adolescent Suicide, and the Juvenile Justice System. *Southern Medical Journal*, 101(7), 711–715.
<https://doi.org/10.1097/SMJ.0b013e31817a7e73>
- Wakaruk, A., Gareau-Brennan, C., & Pietrosanu, M. (2021). Introducing the Copyright Anxiety Scale. *Journal of Copyright in Education & Librarianship*, 5(1).
<https://doi.org/10.17161/jcel.v5i1.15212>
- Walker, S. C., Duong, M., Hayes, C., Berliner, L., Leve, L. D., Atkins, D. C., Herting, J. R., Bishop, A. S., & Valencia, E. (2019). A tailored cognitive behavioral program for juvenile justice-referred females at risk of substance use and delinquency: A

- pilot quasi-experimental trial. *PLoS ONE*, 14(11), 1–16.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0224363>
- Walsh, A., Wells, J., & Gann, S. M. (2020). *The Juvenile Delinquent. Correctional Assessment, Casework, and Counseling* (pp. 375-401). Springer.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-55226-8_18
- Walters, G. D. (2019). Early attachment and narcissistic entitlement: Tracing the roots of adolescent proactive criminal thinking. *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology*, 5(2), 266-285. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40865-019-00117-4>
- Wang'eri, T., Tumuti, S., Mugambi, D. K., Mutua, S., Mutweleli, D., Gitome, J., & Njogu, M. (2014). Extent to Which the African Men are Able to Meet Physiological, Safety, Belongingness, Esteem and Self Actualization Needs for themselves and Family in Daadab Refugee Camp, Garrisa County, Kenya.
- Ward, J. T., Fox, K. A., Tillyer, M. S., & Lane, J. (2015). Gender, low self-control, and violent victimization. *Deviant behavior*, 36(2), 113-129.
- Warui, Z. W., Kaaria, Z., & Kivanguli, G. (2021). *Family related factors contributing to Juvenile Delinquency in Starehe Sub-County*. DOI: 10.9790/0837-2608072739
- Ward, K. P., Lee, S. J., Pace, G. T., Grogan-Kaylor, A., & Ma, J. (2020). Attachment style and the association of spanking and child externalizing behavior. *Academic pediatrics*, 20(4), 501-507. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acap.2019.06.017>
- Warnasuriya, M. (2018). *Parents Matter: How Parent Involvement Impacts Student Achievement*. Xlibris Corporation.
- Watts, S. J., & Iratzoqui, A. (2019). Gender, child maltreatment, and delinquency. *Victims & Offenders*, 14(2), 165-182. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2018.1557091>

- Weijers, I. (1999). Juvenile justice and the origins of the welfare state. *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law & Criminal Justice*, 7(1), 3–4.
<https://doi.org/10.1163/15718179920518673>
- Weiser, D. A., Lieway, M., Brown, R. D., Shrout, M. R., Russell, K. N., Weigel, D. J., & Evans, W. P. (2022). Parent communication about sexual and relationship violence: Promoting healthy relationships or reinforcing gender stereotypes? *Family Relations*, 71(1), 181-200.
- Welch-Brewer, C. L., Stoddard-Dare, P., & Mallett, C. A. (2011). Race, substance abuse, and mental health disorders as predictors of Juvenile court outcomes: do they vary by gender? *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, 28(3), 229-241. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10560-011-0229-x>
- Whittaker, H. (2020). Youth on the margins: criminalizing Kenya's pastoral frontier, c. 1930-present. *Journal of Eastern African Studies*, 14(4), 763-779.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2020.1833607>
- World Health Organization. (2012). United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). (2014). *Countdown to 2015, maternal, newborn and child survival: fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children, the 2014 report*.
- World Health Organization. (1999). *WHO monographs on selected medicinal plants* (Vol. 2). World Health Organization.
- World Health Organization. (2022). *WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis. Module 5: management of tuberculosis in children and adolescents*. World Health Organization.
- Wijayanti, Y. T., & Fairus, M. (2020). Religiosity, the role of teen parents and the exposure of pornography media to adolescent sexual behavior in East Lampung

- region high school. *Enfermería Clínica*, 30, 122-128.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enfcli.2019.11.037>
- Williams, B. W. (2017). Preschoolers' aggressive behavior toward others Is It child-play? Is It bullying?
- Willoughby, T., Heffer, T., Good, M., & Magnacca, C. (2021). Is adolescence a time of heightened risk taking? An overview of types of risk-taking behaviors across age groups. *Developmental Review*, 61, 100980.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dr.2021.100980>
- Winters, G. M., Colombino, N., Schaaf, S., Laake, A. L., Jeglic, E. L., & Calkins, C. (2020). Why do child sexual abuse victims not tell anyone about their abuse? An exploration of factors that prevent and promote disclosure. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 38(6), 586-611. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.2492>
- Witte, A. M., Bakermans-Kranenburg, M. J., van IJzendoorn, M. H., Szepeswol, O., & Shai, D. (2020). Predicting infant–father attachment: the role of pre-and postnatal triadic family alliance and paternal testosterone levels. *Attachment & Human Development*, 22(6), 653-667. DOI: 10.1080/14616734.2019.1680713
- Wolff, K. T., Cuevas, C., Intravia, J., Baglivio, M. T., & Epps, N. (2018). The effects of neighborhood context on exposure to adverse childhood experiences (ACE) among adolescents involved in the juvenile justice system: Latent classes and contextual effects. *Journal of youth and adolescence*, 47(11), 2279-2300. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-018-0887-5>
- Wong, D. F. K., Ip, P. S. Y., Chan, M. H., & Zhuang, X. Y. (2018). A Preliminary Study on Cognitive–Behavior Interventions for Hong Kong Chinese Delinquent Youth. *Research on Social Work Practice*, 28(7), 838–847.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1049731516682596>

- World Health Organization. (1999). *Report of the consultation on child abuse prevention, 29-31 March 1999, WHO, Geneva* (No. WHO/HSC/PVI/99.1). World Health Organization. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/65900>
- World Health Organization. (2012). *Understanding and addressing violence against women: Intimate partner violence* (No. WHO/RHR/12.36). World Health Organization.
- World Health Organization. (2022). *Consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis. Module 5: management of tuberculosis in children and adolescents*. World Health Organization.
- Yin, Y., Wang, Y., & Lu, Y. (2019). Antecedents and outcomes of employee empowerment practices: A theoretical extension with empirical evidence. *Human Resource Management Journal*, 29(4), 564-584. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1748-8583.12243>
- Yip, J., Ehrhardt, K., Black, H., & Walker, D. O. (2018). Attachment theory at work: A review and directions for future research. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 39(2), 185-198. <https://doi.org/10.1002/job.2204>
- Young, J. C., & Widom, C. S. (2014). Long-term effects of child abuse and neglect on emotion processing in adulthood. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 38(8), 1369–1381. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2014.03.008
- Young, S., Greer, B., & Church, R. (2017). Juvenile delinquency, welfare, justice and therapeutic interventions: a global perspective. *BJPsych Bulletin*, 41(1), 21-29.
- Zager, M. A. (2018). Gender and crime. In *The generality of deviance* (pp. 71-80). Routledge.
- Zakaria, P., Noor, A. M., & Khir, A. M. (2018). Relationship between self-concept, family relationship and externalizing behavior among adolescents in Selangor. *Malaysian*

Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (MJSSH), 3(3), 6-16.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47405/mjssh.v3i3.106>

Zara, G., & Farrington, D. P. (2016). Chronic offenders and the syndrome of anti-sociality: Offending is a minor feature! *Irish Probation Journal*, 13, 40-64.

Zeanah, C. H., & Humphreys, K. L. (2018). Child abuse and neglect. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 57(9), 637-644.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2018.06.007>

Żechowski, C. (2017). Theory of drives and emotions-from Sigmund Freud to Jaak Panksepp. *Psychiatr Pol*, 51(6), 1181-1189.

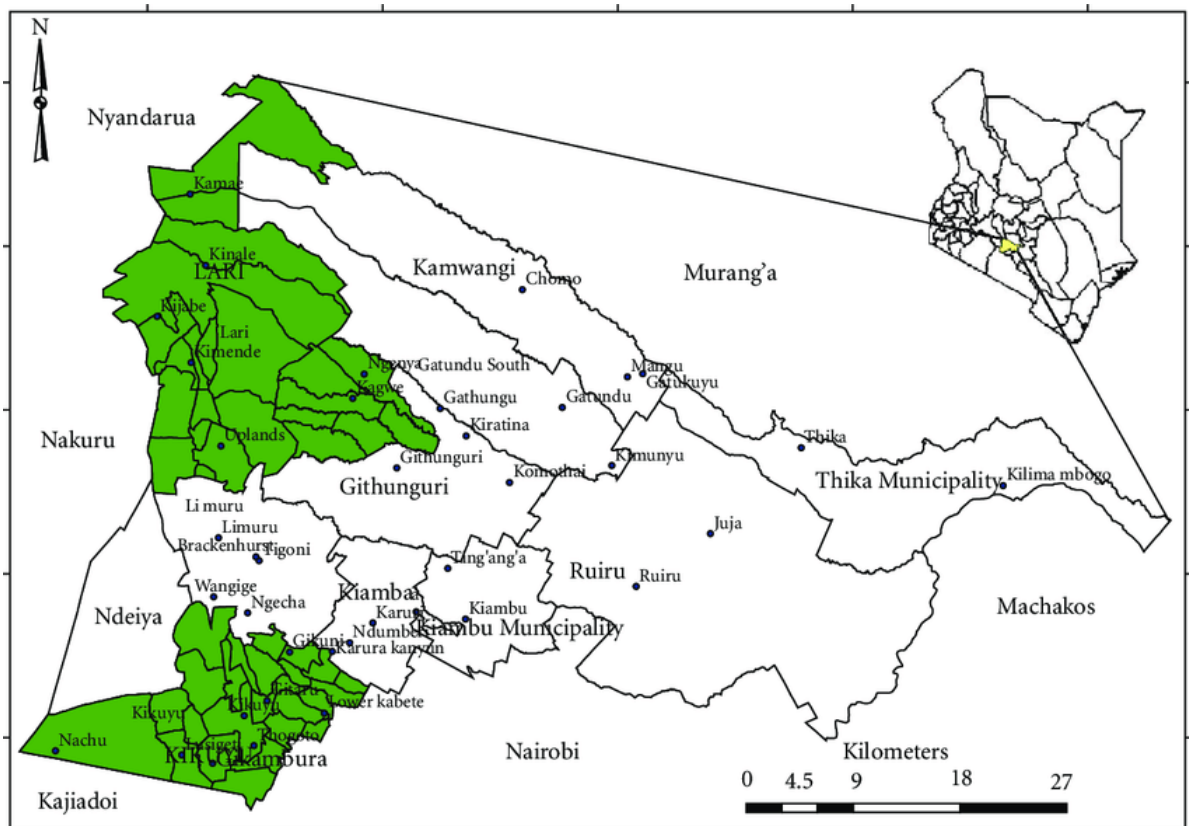
Doi: <https://doi.org/10.12740/PP/61781>

Zvara, B. J., Lathren, C., & Mills-Koonce, R. (2020). Maternal and paternal attachment style and chaos as risk factors for parenting behavior. *Family Relations*, 69(2), 233-246. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/fare.12423>

Zyla, H. O., Peets, K., & Hodges, E. V. E. (2019). Parenting correlates of victimization depend on adolescents' internalizing behavior. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 65, N.PAG. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appdev.2019.101062>

Appendices

Appendix 1: Map of Kiambu County



Appendix 2: Informed Consent Form

Dear Respondent,

My name is Emmanuel Gitonga Gicharu, a postgraduate student at PAC University pursuing a PhD in marriage and family therapy. I'm conducting a study on "An investigation of Relationship between Family Violence and Juvenile delinquency: A case of Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya."

The findings of this study aim at helping the juvenile justice system on how to integrate family services with an aim of reducing the rate of subsequent arrests for crimes committed by the juveniles. Through these findings, the administrative scope of correction centers like Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya, Kamiti Juvenile Correction and Training Center among others could be enhanced. This will place such correction and training centers, in a more enviable position to restore and re-evaluate their attitudes, perceptions and understanding regarding juvenile delinquency, thereby, enhancing more results through complete utilization of the human resource at their disposal. As part of my degree requirements, one of my assignments entails gathering data in the field. Academic purposes will be served by the data collection. In this research investigation, there are no dangers. Please help me by providing accurate responses in the appropriate places on the questionnaire and interview schedule, to the best of your knowledge and expertise. The issues you react to will remain private, as promised by this statement. If there is ever a question that you feel you might not be able to answer, you are free to skip it. You can also withdraw whenever you choose. Please inform the chairperson at Pan African Christian University, PAC located at Lumumba drive if any ethical concerns occur during the study.

Regards.

Name----- Signature-----

Appendix 3: Pupils Questionnaire

Introduction

I'm Pan Africa University's doctoral student in Marriage and Family Therapy. I am researching on the “Relationship between Family Violence and Juvenile Delinquency: A case of Girls admitted to the Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center in Kiambu County, Kenya”. Your responses to this questionnaire will be used for educational research and will be kept in strict confidence. It has no significance in terms of administration or commerce. Please provide as exact and truthful of a response as you can to the questions therein. In addition, the comments you offer cannot be used to identify you, thus neither your name nor identity will be disclosed to anybody without your express permission. **NOTHING IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD SHOW YOUR NAME.**

Thank you.

Section 1. General Information.

1. Age (years)

9-12 years	[]
13-15 years	[]
16 ≤ years	[]

2. Which offence(s) were you convicted for prior to your being committed to KGRTC

.....

3. What is your parent's marital status (mark the one that describes your family)

Married (biological father and mother)	[]
Single parent (never married).	[]
Divorced	[]
Separated	[]
Orphaned (both parents dead)	[]
Step-father/mother	[]

4. Occupation of guardian/parent Formally employed

[]

Farmer []
 Business []
 Housewife []
 Others (please specify)

5. How frequently have the following family members paid you a visit since you were admitted to KGRTC?

Mother. Once a month [] Once in six months [] Never []
 Father Once a month [] Once in six months [] Never []
 Siblings Once a month [] Once in six months [] Never []

6. What technical skills have you learned since you were committed to this institution?

.....

Section 2. Likert Scale

The items below will use the Likert scale; Never (1), Rarely (2), Sometimes (3), Often (4), Frequently (5). Please indicate (✓) the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Tick the response that most closely approximates your knowledge about the following attributes concerning your knowledge of physical abuse, psychological abuse, and sexual abuse.

Part 1: Physical Abuse

Items to be scored on the following Likert Scale:

Never (1), Rarely (2), Sometimes (3), Often (4), Frequently (5)

S/No.	Please indicate how often you experienced the following at home	1	2	3	4	5
7.	Being beaten					
8.	Being kicked					
9.	Being pushed					
10.	Being pinched					
11.	Denied food					
12.	Being stamped					
13.	Scalded or burnt					
14.	Being forced to eat something that you don't					
15.	Being restrained with ropes, twines, belts,					
16.	Being chased from the house					
17.	Shaking					
18.	Choking					
19.	Smothering					
20.	Biting					
21.	Poisoning					

Part 2: Psychological Abuse

Items to be scored on the following Likert Scale:

Never (1), Rarely (2), Sometimes (3), Often (4), Frequently (5)

S/No.	Please indicate how often you experienced the following at home	1	2	3	4	5
22.	Being rebuked when spoken/communicated to					
23.	Being blamed after making mistakes					
24.	Being punished for something you never did					
25.	Having a present/gift withdrawn for no apparent					
26.	Treated in a devalued manner from childhood					
27.	Called bad names/abuses by those around you					
28.	Your comments/suggestions are not taken into consideration					
29.	Parents forbid you to get involved in social groups (sports, play, etc.)					
30.	Always being ignored/rejected by those around you					
31.	Being forced to do things you didn't want to do					
32.	Being forced to do immoral things since childhood by those around you					
33.	Exposure to fearful objects, animals, darkness, heights.					
34.	Humiliating or constantly criticizing a child.					
35.	Threatening, shouting at a child or calling them names.					
36.	Making the child the subject of jokes, or using sarcasm to hurt a child.					
37.	Blaming and scapegoating.					
38.	Making a child perform degrading acts.					

Part 3: Sexual Abuse

Items to be scored on the following Likert Scale:

Never (1), Rarely (2), Sometimes (3), Often (4), Frequently (5)

S/No.	Please indicate how often you experienced the following at home	1	2	3	4	5
39.	Being touched private parts					
40.	Expose to pornography					
41.	Threatening sexual experience					
42.	Attempted intercourse					
43.	Forced to touch sexual organs of someone else					

44.	Any one tried to entice you to have sexual intercourse					
45.	Unwanted kissing or touching.					
46.	Rape or attempted rape.					
47.	Indecent exposure of private parts by an adult					
48.	Being forcibly undressed by another person(s)					
49.	Being given presents to engage in sexual acts					
50.	Forced to engage into sexual activity with someone else					

Part 4: Juvenile Delinquency

Items to be scored on the following Likert Scale:

Never (1), Rarely (2), Sometimes (3), Often (4), Frequently (5)

S/No.	Please indicate the extent you have been involved in the following acts: -	1	2	3	4	5
51.	Robbery					
52.	Sexual assault					
53.	Insulting other people					
54.	Physical assault					
55.	Substance abuse					
56.	Running away from home					
57.	Harassing somebody in the street					
58.	Theft in school/home					
59.	Arson					
60.	Vandalism					
61.	Truancy					
62.	Breaking into a car/home					

Appendix 4: Managers' Interview Schedule

1. In your observation at Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre (KGRTC) in your level as a children officer, how prevalent is the following forms of abuse among girls before being committed to the center? What strategies are put in place as an intervention to reduce juvenile delinquency?
 - a) Physical abuse.
 - b) Psychological abuse.
 - c) Sexual abuse.
2. Does KGRTC screen girls on admission to ascertain whether they have experienced
 - a) Physical abuse.
 - b) Psychological abuse.
 - c) Sexual abuse.
3. What strategies are taken when you realize that a girl committed at KGRTC had been exposed to some form of abuse before admission?
4. In your view, please explain the relationship between these forms of abuse and juvenile delinquency.
 - a) Physical abuse.
 - b) Psychological abuse.
 - c) Sexual abuse.
5. Please outline any organizations and their role/partnership with KGRTC in addressing the issue of juvenile delinquency among girls.
6. What role do families of girls committed to KGRTC play in the rehabilitation and training of the girls?
7. Are there organizations or individuals who partner with KGRTC in the rehabilitation of girls. Please explain the role(s) they play.
8. What measures have been put in place for those pupils who fail to attain behaviour change within the stipulated period of 3 years?
9. What follow-up strategies are put in place to reduce relapse rates among girls rehabilitated at KGRTC?
10. Identify intervention strategies that can be employed to reduce juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.

Appendix 5: Teachers/Instructors Focus Group Discussion [FGD]

1. In your observation at KGTRC, what is the relative prevalence of the forms of abuse among girls who have been committed to the center?
 - a) Physical abuse
 - b) psychological abuse
 - c) Sexual abuse.
2. What in your view is the relationship between juvenile delinquency and the following parameters among girls admitted to KGTRC?
 - a) Physical abuse.
 - b) Psychological abuse.
 - c) Sexual abuse.
3. As teachers in KGTRC what is the estimate rate of behaviour change of girls committed to this institution?
4. What should be appropriate strategies that can be carried out to further help those students who do not seem to change within the stipulated time of 3 years?
5. As teachers what are the challenges that you encounter when dealing with girls at KGTRC?
6. Are there strategies that have been put in place to partner with the families of the girls committed to KGTRC?
7. Do you have collaboration partnerships with other juvenile rehabilitation centers?
8. What are the parameters that show that a pupil has changed from delinquent behaviour and who determines who has reformed?
9. In your view, what family structures contribute to the highest group of offenders {Single parents; Divorcees; separated; Dysfunctional family; Child raised by Grandmother/Grandfather/ Stepfather/Stepmother; Blended Family; orphanage...}
10. Please identify intervention strategies that can be employed to reduce juvenile delinquency among girls in Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Center, Kiambu County, Kenya.

Appendix 6: Police Clearance Certificate

C. 24A

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE



DIRECTORATE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

DIRECTORATE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS HEADQUARTERS

P.O.Box 30036-00100 GPO
NAIROBI, KENYA

Ref. No. **PCC-7ATPBEL9** Date **17 February 2022**

POLICE CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the fingerprints recorded from
EMMANUEL GITONGA GICHARU

holder of ID No. 9860187 have been searched in Criminal Records Office's database with/without previous record. The validity of the information on this certificate is as of the date of issue.

REMARKS IN CASE OF PREVIOUS RECORD

OFFENCE(S): NIL

RESULTS OF TRIAL: NIL

DATE: NIL

This Certificate has been issued without any alteration or any erasure


(P.M. Onyango)

For: Director, Directorate of Criminal Investigations
(P.T.O)

NOTE: This is a computer generated certificate, to verify the authenticity of this document, send DCI to 21546 Then Dial *512# and select "Police Clearance"

Appendix 7: Ethical Clearance Certificate

16TH SEPTEMBER, 2022

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

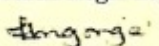
Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION & ETHICS CLEARANCE LETTER FOR
GICHARU EMMANUEL GITONGA REG. NO: PMFT/14722/0/19

Greetings! This is an introduction letter for the above named person a final year student at Pan Africa Christian University (PAC University), pursuing the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Marriage and Family Therapy.

He is at the final stage of the programme and is preparing to collect data to enable him finalise on the Dissertation. The dissertation title is ***“Relationship Between Family Violence and Juvenile Delinquency: A Case of Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya”***.

We kindly request that you allow him obtain a research permit so as to proceed and conduct research amongst selected groups of Kirigiti Girls Rehabilitation and Training Centre, Kiambu County, Kenya.

Warm Regards, PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

REGISTRAR
P.O. Box 56875 - 00200.
TEL: 0721 932050 0734 400694
NAIROBI, KENYA

Dr. Lilian Vikiru
Registrar Academic Affairs
Pan Africa Christian University
Lumumba Drive, Roysambu, off Kamiti Rd, off Thika Rd
Tel: +254 730-955306/+254734400694
Email: registrar.aa@pacuniversity.ac.ke
Web: www.pacuniversity.ac.ke



P.O. Box 56875 - 00200
Nairobi, Kenya
Lumumba Drive, Roysambu
off Kamiti Rd, off Thika Rd
Tel: 0734 400694/0721 932050
Email: enquiries@pacuniversity.ac.ke
website: www.pacuniversity.ac.ke

Appendix 8: Research License

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA Ref No: 137302	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION Date of Issue: 23/September/2022
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
This is to Certify that Rev. EMMANUEL GITONGA GICHARU of Pan Africa Christian University, has been licensed to conduct research in Kiambu on the topic: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY VIOLENCE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A CASE OF GIRLS AT KIRIGITI REHABILITATION AND TRAINING CENTRE, KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 23/September/2023.	
License No: NACOSTI/P/22/20568	
Applicant Identification Number 137302 Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION	
Verification QR Code 	
NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.	

Appendix 9: Data Collection Authorization at KGRTC



MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SERVICE, GENDER, SENIOR CITIZENS AFFAIRS &
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION, SENIOR CITIZENS AFFAIRS
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

KIRIGITI GIRL'S RECEPTION AND
REHABILITATION SCHOOL,

P.O.BOX 73-00900,

KIambu.

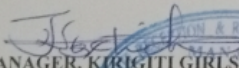
9th NOVEMBER 2022.

EMMANUEL GITONGA GICHARU.

ID. NO: 9860187.

**REF: DATA COLLECTION AT KIRIGITI GIRLS RECEPTION AND
REHABILITATION SCHOOL.**

This is a confirmation that Emmanuel Gitonga Gicharu collected data for his dissertation under my supervision from 17/10/22 to 21/10/22 at Kirigiti Girls Reception and Rehabilitation School. The title of research is "Relationship between family violence and juvenile delinquency: A case study at Kirigiti Girls Reception and Rehabilitation School, Kiambu County, Kenya." The researcher assured us of confidentiality while conducting the research. The researcher approached the girls, teachers, instructors, and the manager of the institution with a lot of empathy and we wish him all the best in his research. We are sure this research will produce quality information that will also be of great help to us.


MANAGER, KIRIGITI GIRLS REHABILITATION SCHOOL.
KIambu COUNTY.



Appendix 10: Similarity Index

4%	4%	2%	1%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
PRIMARY SOURCES			
1	dspace.pacuniversity.ac.ke:8080 Internet Source		1 %
2	Submitted to Mount Kenya University Student Paper		1 %
3	safetylit.org Internet Source		1 %
4	"Encyclopedia of Adolescence", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2018 Publication		1 %
5	isindexing.com Internet Source		1 %