



ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY

RISK FACTORS FOR ADOLESCENTS' ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR:

**THE CASE OF CHILDREN CONFLICTING WITH THE Law AND THE
ADMINSTRATION OF JUVENILE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER IN ADAMA
CITY**

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By TADELECH NEGA

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ADAMA

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this research paper is my original work and that all sources of the materials in the research paper have been duly acknowledged. The matter embodied in this project work has not been submitted earlier for a work of any one to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AJRC.....Adama Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre

ASB Antisocial Behavior

Bp.....Behavioral problem

CICW.....Children in Conflict With the Law

CPP.....Children Protection Program

EPHQ.....Ethiopian Police Head Quarter

FGDFocused Group Discussion

JRC.....Juvenile Rehabilitation Center

NSC..... .National steering committee

YJB..... Youth Justice Board

ABSTRACT

Adolescents' antisocial behavior is currently becoming a serious problem around the world. Also this problem is very common in cities and towns of Ethiopia, and increases dramatically. The main purpose of this study was to investigate the risk factor of adolescents behavioral problem in Adama city the case of children in conflicting with the law administration center to assess what risk factors leads them for antisocial behavior, to examine their delinquent practice according to their sex and age, and to explore their behavioral problem according to their risk factors. A literature study was done and major risk factors which could potentially influence adolescents for antisocial behavior were identified. Adolescents develop antisocial behavior due to different factors. Low family support, attachment, and communication, poor family background, broken family, disorganized community and influence of peer groups and Poverty is considered to be the roots of their behavioral problems. (Marcotte,&Boufford, 20002).The qualitative method employed and the data gathered with mixed purposeful sampling technique usingn Interview, FGD and a case study . The result of the study indicated multiple risk factors for adolescent's antisocial behavior, such as individual, family, school; peer and community with its wide context were identified. From those, family factors widely affect the adolescent's behavior. Also the study revealed male adolescents are more participated in delinquent practices than female adolescents. Besides, sex and age have their own contribution for adolescent's behavioral problem. Male adolescents are more participant in delinquent practices than female. In addition, the study found that the risk factors have their own contribution on adolescent's behavioral problem. For instance, the study identified adolescents who came from divorced and single parents, developed less academic interest, early sexual practice, violent and theft; whereas, adolescents who live with aggressive and violent families, have a likelihood to develop the same behavior with their families. Also adolescents, who came from incarcerated and abusive families, develop aggressive and violent behavior. In addition, adolescents who live in disorganized community also develop theft, violent and other abusive behavior for the community. Lastly, educational implementations of the finding as discussed and guidelines are given to families, teachers, religious and community leaders.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	iii
ABSTRACT.....	v
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statements of the Problem	4
1.3 Objective of the Study	6
1.4.1 General Objective.....	6
1.4.2 Specific Objective.....	6
1.4 Research Questions.....	7
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	7
1.6 Delimitation of the Study.....	7
1.7 Limitation of the Study.....	7
1.8 Key Terms and Abbreviations.....	8
CHAPTER TWO	9
REVIEW OF RELATED LITRATURE	9
2. Concept, Theories and Model of Antisocial Behavior	9
2.1 Concepts of Antisocial Behavior.....	9
2.2 Theories and Models of Adolescents Antisocial Behavior	9
2.2.1 Problem Behavior Theory	10
2.2.2 Social Development Model	10
2.2.3 Social Control Theory	11
2.2.4 Attachment Theory	11
2.3 Risk Factors for Adolescents Antisocial Behavior	12
2.3.1Family Factors	13
2.3.2 Personal or Individual Risk Factors.....	15
2.3.3 Peer and School Factors	15
2.3.4 Social Factors	16
2.3.5 Situational Factors	17
2.4 Conceptual Frame work	17

CHAPTER THREE.....	19
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY.....	19
3.1 Research Design.....	19
3.2 Research setting and Target Population.....	19
3.3 Sample and sampling Technique.....	20
3.4 Source of data.....	20
3.5 Tools of data collection.....	21
3.5.1 In-depth Interview	21
3.5.2 FGD	21
3.5.3 Case Study	22
3.6 Method of Data Analysis	22
3.7 Ethical Considerations.....	22
CHAPTER FOUR	24
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRITATION.....	24
4.1 Interview.....	24
4.1.1 Demographic information of adolescent's who are detained in AJRC	24
4.1.2 Respondents based on committed antisocial behavior.....	26
4.1. 3 Adolescents delinquent practice based on their past experience.....	26
4.1. 4 Family condition that affect the detained adolescents behavior.....	26
4.1. 5 family management that lead adolescents for ASB	27
4.1.6 Negativ family relationship and its behavioral consequence.....	27
4.1.7 Family context.....	28
4.1.8 School, peers and other related context.....	29
4.1.11Antisocial behavior according to their age.....	29
4.1.12 adolescent's delinquent practice according to their sex	29
4.1.13 antisocial behavior according to its risk factor	30
4.2 FGD on Risk Factors for Adolescents Antisocial Behavior.....	30
4.2.1 Data analysis of the adolescent's FGD.....	31
4.2.2 Data Analysis of Family Focus-group Discussion	33
4.2.3 Data analysis of teachers FGD.	34
4.2.4 Data Analysis religious and community FGD.....	36
4.2.5 Data analysis of AJRC staff member FGD.	38
 4.3 Case Study of Adolescents	 39
4.3.1 Case One.....	39
4.3.2 Case Two	39
4.3.3 Case Three	40

4.3.4 Case Four	41
4.3.5 Case Five	42
4.3.6 case six.....	43
4.3.7 case seven	43
4.3.8 Case eight	44
CHAPTER FIVE.....	47
DISCUSSION.....	47
i. Family.....	47
ii.Individual or Personal	49
iii. School and Peer Factor	48
iv. Community.....	50
v.Adolescents Antisocial Behavior According to Their Age And Sex	51
vi.Adolescents' Antisocial Behavior According To The Risk Factor	52
CHAPTER SIX	54
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMENDATION	56
5.1 SUMMARY	56
5.2 CONCLUSIONS.....	57
5.3 RECOMMENDATION	60
REFERENCES.....	62--66
APPENDIXES	
APPENDIX A.....	ix
APPENDIX B.....	xiii
APPENDIX C.....	xvii
APPENDIX D.....	xx
APPENDIX E.....	xxi

HAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

As Moffitt (2006) defined “antisocial behavior” as a cluster of related behaviors, including disobedience, aggression, temper, tantrums, lying, stealing, and violence. It is viewed as a challenged factor for positive social construction way of life and recognized as a serious problem. However, it can safely be said that it is a behavior that lacks consideration for others and may cause damage to the society whether intentionally or through negligence. Which include conduct intended to injure people or damage property, illegal, and authority to abuse the law. While some of these behaviors are normative at certain ages of child development, it is observable and in concert behaviors during adolescence, that serve as the predictors of adjustment problems, including criminal behavior, during adulthood (Kohlberg, Ricks & Snarey, 1984).

These behaviors are common among adolescents. Because the age is the time of exploration, during which most teens begin exploring different practices such as sexual, drug, violent and other behavioral problems if they have favorable condition. Related to this adolescence is a second sensitive developmental period in which rapid brain maturation lead to new sets of behaviors and capacities (Wallinious, 2012).

In addition, as Exiund (2006) cited in his research about this age, it is a period from puberty (12 or 13) in to early twenties. During this period, which Erikson called ‘Identity versus Role Diffusion,’ the child has to integrate all of the tasks from the previous four stages into coherent identity and prefer to face the world as soon as an independent adult (Erikson, 1968; 21). Furthermore, they are sensitive for their environment. In this case social determinations easily affect adolescents’ behavior because their brain development leads to new sets of behaviors; Whereas, adolescents’ best achieve when parents, teachers,

communities and therapists build socially supportive relations with them, otherwise, they will develop different kinds of behavioral problems for the reason that, adolescents are highly influenced by their peers, school, neighborhood and broader cultural contexts to develop antisocial behavior.

Besides, adolescents develop antisocial behavior due to difficult living circumstances, such as adolescents who for various reasons- including parental divorce or breakdown, parental attitude and criminal behavior, poverty, overcrowding, abusive conditions in the home, the growing HIV/AIDS scourge, or the death of parents during armed conflict –are orphans or unaccompanied and they are without the means of subsistence, housing and other basic necessities are at greatest risk of falling in to antisocial behavior. (Moffitt, 1993).

As Bogale (2008) mentioned in his study the National Steering Committee (NSC) against sexual abuse and exploitation of children in Ethiopia shows, family breakdown was taken as one major factor behind the increase of antisocial behavior. The victim adolescents are exposing to physical, psychological, and social problems and have with opportunities to face life endangering risks like HIV/AIDS. They also suffer from lack of income, insecurity, pregnancy etc.

Moreover, it has been pointed out that family, school, community are the worst cases for adolescents' antisocial behavior, though the adolescents themselves too suffer in different directions, such as negligence, low academic achievement, psychological disorder; whereas, to adolescents the well organized family, school peers and community are like a shielding tent, when it is rent as under. Otherwise they stand somberly to violence theft, early sexual practice, alcohol abuse and other behavioral problems (Rutter, 1980).

To reduce this problem, as Farrington (2005) noted many development mentalists have agreed, the concerned bodies have played crucial role for appropriate behavioral development of adolescents. From this, it can be understood that

the more adolescents resolve crises successfully the healthier behavioral development they achieve. This is true with the involvement of parents, school, and community in preparing and nurturing adolescents for their future positive outcomes.

Furthermore, family is a primary socialization agent for children or adolescents and plays a central role in potentiating or protecting against risk within and across this context. If families treat their children positively, the children will be positive for themselves and for their environment. However, high level of family conflict, poor family communication skills, disruptive parent, and corporal punishment reinforce adolescents to develop antisocial behavior (Gonzales, 2009).

All forms of antisocial behavior share common characteristics. They are experienced as a vesicle, disruptive or unpleasant by those who are victims or those who are close to the youth. During this stage they add and experience new behaviors and feelings, such as sexual activity, drug use, substance abuse, violence, including conduct problem and other experiences developed (Robins, 1978).

In general, adolescents are exposed to develop antisocial behavior due to different factors, such as individuals, family, and community, peer group influences, and other factors which lead adolescents to develop antisocial behavior. All antisocial behaviors are being observed, learned and emulated through association with bad role families, intimate group members who are poor role models and from disorganized community. In this case, they are at most of risk suffering from a number of individual and social environmental Problems. This disruptive behavior weakens the wellbeing of family, school, and community at large. It is also very painful and embarrassing for the society and one's country having adolescents with antisocial behavior. Robins & Hill (1966).

However, identifying the problem of adolescent's antisocial behavior and its outcome for family, school, community is not sufficient. It is also essential to assess about the risk factor for adolescents antisocial behavior .But no domestic researches conducted so far in this area had assessed this issue, so this research aimed to cover a new direction of investigation in the area. Furthermore, in this area not much research has been conducted so far in Adama town. It is with this issue in mind the researcher was initiated to undertake this research work. Hence, the purpose of the research was to assess the risk factors for adolescents' antisocial behavior.

Consequently, conducting a research on risk factors for adolescents antisocial behaviors attributed to it has a paramount role for family, schools, community and society at large. Because every development of any nation is determined by the wellbeing of children or adolescents as they are the successors of once country. For this reason, the researcher was interested to assess what risk factors lead adolescents to develop antisocial behavior in the case of children in conflict with the law and administration of juvenile justice center in Adama city.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Adolescent's antisocial behavior is currently becoming a serious problem around the world. Studies show that it is an important challenge to the United Kingdom and many other societies across the world (Piotrowska et al, 2012, 138).

Moreover, in developing countries adolescents are exposed to antisocial behavior because of concentrated poverty, poor housing, and exposure to bad role models, crime and violence. In South Africa today abuse, crime unemployment and AIDS are some of the most debatable topics.

Many commentators have come to refer to South Africa has a culture of violence. In other words, in a society this practice continued for a long time and was accepted as a normal culture .Based on this point, the surrounding

environment is one of the factors that have a power to influence the individual behavior. In this case adolescents face an extraordinary pressure and stress; in addition, they are vulnerable to the effect of this problem.(Suzanne Clarity Mclean, 2003).

This problem is very much common in cities and towns of Ethiopia, which is taking place at fast rate. The reported acts of adolescent's antisocial behavior have steadily increased each year. According to a statistics compiled by ENPHQ and the Addis Ababa Police Commission in (2003) for the period between 1998/99 to 2000/01 a total of 13,588 children were reported as having committed offences, that is, an average rate of 4,529 per year. Among those who committed offences, 85.6% are between 15-18 years while 13.8% are between 9-14 years old. Out of the total number of children 98.8% are males; and 45% are school dropouts and 81% live with parents. A largely similar pattern as shown above continues to be seen in a more recent statistics compiled by the CPP. Among the number of children reported to the CPP for being in conflict with the law, between 2000 to 2004, about 14% of the total number of CICWL (9,178 children) are between the ages of 9-15 years. This figure shows that although the diversion program targets a relatively small proportion of the total number of CICWL, the reported number of children is high. Under the Ethiopian criminal law, a child offender or a juvenile delinquent is an individual whose age is between below 9-15 years, and his/her case is to be seen in a special juvenile court (Getachew, 1994).

Based on the above information there has been increasing attention by the government of Ethiopia and civil society to juvenile justice and they decided to set a center in each Regional state to correct and teach adolescents from their behavioral problem. Among those children in conflict with the law, this study confined in Oromia Regional State, in Adama city.

The researcher believe that the present study tried to assess what risk factors leads adolescents to develop antisocial behavior based on children in conflict with the law in Adama city where, adolescents detained there from different parts of the region, from different family status and background, from different

religious group and language. What makes this study unique is, that it tries to fill the gap to find the risk factors of this problem during their adolescent age (13-18) based on individual context to reduce the extended increase of antisocial behavior.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.2 General Objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the risk factors for adolescents' antisocial behavior based on children in conflict with the law in Adama city.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

- To explore the common risk factors for adolescent's antisocial behavior of children in conflict with the law.
- To assess the contribution of the adolescent's age and sex for antisocial behavior.
- To examine which risk factors more contribute for adolescents for behavioral problem.

1.4 Research Questions

In order to examine the problem, the researcher has formulated the following research question`s.

1. What are the risk factors for adolescents' antisocial behavior?
2. Do sex and age have their own contribution for adolescents' antisocial behaviors?
3. Do the risk factors have their own contribution on adolescents' antisocial behavior?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher believes that the current study gave both theoretical and practical values in developing adequate awareness about the risk factors for adolescents' antisocial behavior.

First, adolescents benefit from this research that they aware of about the risk factors for adolescents antisocial behavior and fight in their future life to create conductive environment for their society.

Family, school, police, religious groups and community benefit from this research that they aware of what risk factors lead adolescents to develop antisocial behavior and to give parental, professional and societal help for adolescents.

Lastly, the current study would create awareness about the risk factors for adolescents' antisocial behavior. Finally, it invites researchers to conduct further study in this area.

1.6 Delimitation of the study

In fact, conducting research on large population is better than conducting research in small sample. But, the current research is confined to Adama Juvenile Rehabilitation Center to assess the risk factors for adolescents' antisocial behavior. The researcher minimized her scope about the study only in Adama city and focus only in juvenile rehabilitation center as it would not be feasible to conduct this research in wider areas at a time.

1.7 Limitation of the study

Besides the limited number of studies on the area, absence of well-organized and documented information was the limitation of the study among the various problems which were encountered by the researcher during her study.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

Adolescent: refers to younger people whose age ranges from 12 or 13 to early twenties.

Antisocial behavior: Antisocial behavior is defined as "hostile or harmful acts to organized society" or "behavior that deviates sharply from the social norm" (Merriam-Webster, 2001). Or any act that violates social rules and the basic rights of others or it is a behavior that opposed to the laws and customs of an organized community.

Delinquent a young people are showing a tendency to commit crimes especially not of a serious kind

Juvenile: this is a young person is not yet old enough to be considered an adult

Juvenile delinquency:- This is a legal term applied to an individual under the ages of 18 who has committed an illegal act or pattern of observable illegal behavior committed by an individual under the age of 18 including acts that would be considered against the law if committed by a person older than 18 years (Williams, Ayers & Arthur, 1998).

Rehabilitation center: These are places where juvenile delinquents are taken for psychotherapy, guidance and for the pro-social behavior in order to wipe away the antisocial characters.

Risk factors: -Risk factors are conditions or situations that are empirically related to particular outcomes (Reddy et al., 2001).

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITRATURE

2. Concept, Theories and Model of Antisocial Behavior

2.1 Concepts of antisocial behavior

Antisocial behavior is one of much problematic behavior that the adolescent children develop because of different factors. Antisocial behavior is a cluster of related behaviors including deviant activities such theft robbery, burglary and other similar crimes. While some of these behaviors are normative at certain age of child development, it has seen these behaviors in concert and common during adolescence, which serves as the stronger predictor of adjustment problems. (Patterson, 1982).

Besides, there are marked individual differences in the stability of antisocial behavior. Many people behave antisocially, but their antisocial is temporary and situational. In contrast the antisocial behavior of some people is very stable and persistent. Temporary, situational antisocial behavior is quite common in adolescents. Because, adolescence is an age of exploration, during which most of them are sensitive about their feeling, environment & other contexts. For this reason they exposed for verities of behavioral problem.

2.2 Theories and Models of Adolescents Antisocial Behavior

Theories have debated what causes adolescents risk behavior, a broad category which includes antisocial behavior, for some time more prominent ideas that have been proposed to explain such behaviors are found in problem behavior theory (Jessor, 1991), the social development model (Catalano & Hawkins, 1996), and social control theory (Hirschi, 2002). A uniting concept among these theoretical orientations is the notion that individuals act upon a set of beliefs, which are developed and influenced through interactions with the environment and attachment to others.

2.2.1 Problem Behavior theory

Problem behavior theory posits that there are three major systems (perceived environment system, personality system, and behavior system) which are each composed of variables that can either protect against or increase the risk of an adolescent engaging in problem behavior. The perceived environment system consists of both proximal and distal factors which are linked to an individual's behavior, such as social control, models, support, with proximal factors being more directly influential on behavior than distal factors. The personality system includes an individual's personality characteristics, temperament, as well as other personal components, such as moral values or beliefs. The behavior system entails the actual behavior, either conventional or engages in (Jessor, 1991).

The theory maintains that all behaviors are the result of the overall balance between conventional or problematic variables within the three systems. If the scale is unbalanced in favor of more problematic variables, the individual is more likely to exhibit problem behavior. For example, low parental disapproval of problem behavior and high peer approval of problem behavior have been found to put an individual at risk of engaging in problem behavior (Jessor, 1991). This example illustrates how the three systems are together to influence behavior prone, as the approval or disapproval of peers and parents (perceived environmental system) may influence the individual moral value (personality system) which in turn may lead the individual to behave in a manner that fits such value, either conventionally or problematically (behavior system). It is this version of the model that will be explored in the proposed study, with the addition of attachment as a moderating variable. Problem behavior is discussed further in the social development model, in terms of how behavior is consistent with the value of the social unit to which one is bonded.

2.2.2 Social Control Theory

Social control theory has been critical in the area of risk behavior research, particularly among studies of deviance and delinquency. This theory views

delinquency as a result of an individual's of weak and social bonds with society. The social bond plays an important role in social control theory consists of four main, components: attachment, commitment, involvement and belief. Social control theory view attachments as the most important elements in predicting delinquency. Making the assumption that without a secure attachment to other individual is left with a lack of moral values or conscience. This is largely due to the idea that an individual main source of control is derived from concern for others opinions, would be absent. Social control theory suggests that if one is attached to conventional other than he or she is less likely to engage in delinquent actions, a concept which is echoed in the social development model. Hirschi (2002) suggests that there is a prominent link between attachment and respect their parents have a secure attachment to them; they are more willing to accept the rules and share their beliefs. This concept refers to the idea that being attached to others leads to an internalization of social norms and moral beliefs. Due to the important role that attachment plays in proposed model, as well its theoretical underpinning, it is critical to have an understanding of the main concepts and of what attachment represents during adolescence, therefore these topic will be reviewed briefly.

2.2.3 Attachment Theory

John Bowlby developed his attachment theory over twenty years after first reporting on the link between maternal deprivation and the later delinquency of male children. He noticed the association between what would later be known as attachment, and such a long-term effects as delinquency and sought to understand this phenomenon further by developing a theory of attachment. Attachment theory asserts that the earliest attachment relationships are formed between the infant and caregiver, as the helpless infant is completely dependent upon the caregivers for its survival (Bowlby, 1982).

Attachment theory suggests that the responsiveness of the caregiver and the experience of the attachment relationship, weather secure, anxious/ambivalent, anxious/avoidant or disorganized, would create mental

representations or working models for how to think and behave in future relationships, through the process of internalizing norms. Such working models were theorized to lead the individual to develop expectations for attachment experience between the infant can move away without anxiety to explore and learn about the surrounding environment (Bowlby 1978). The secure base provides the infant with security, confidence, and safety for exploration. Using this logic, a child who has a secure attachment to responsive caregiver is likely to have a working model that establish a belief that others will be there for him or her .Bowlby (1969) theorized that these early working model lay the foundation for future relationship expectations.

2.3 Risk Factors for Adolescents Antisocial Behavior

As the above theories and models revealed well known that numerous factors contribute to the development of antisocial behavior. The theoretical framework of the present thesis will be an interactional perspective in which an individual functioning is dependent on in the interplay of various types of factors biological, psychological and environmental (Bergman & Magnusson, 1997). Individuals continuously interact with their environment and individual difference in personality affect the way they perceive, interpret and respond to the given situation.

From developmental perspective, continuous reciprocal interactions between various aspects of individual as well as between the individual and his or her environment are emphasized (Magnusson & Torestad, 1993). Furthermore, it was assumed that normal individuals differ in their vulnerability to developing various kinds of behavioral problem according to their situation. So that adolescents develop antisocial behavior due to different factors: Such as; family factor, individual and personal factor, peer and school factor, social factor, and situational factor.

2.3.1 Family factors

The idea that parents influence their children behaviors is not a new concept. Many studies have demonstrated how parental monitoring, parenting style, parental warmth and attachment affect adolescence behavior. A review by Steinberg (2001) nicely summarizes what knowledge has been gained about the parent –adolescent relationship emphasizing findings suggesting positive outcomes in psychological development and mental health experienced by adolescents rose in authoritative homes as compared to those adolescents whose parent employed non-authoritative parenting style.

Parental monitoring has been implicated in many studies of adolescent antisocial behavior and recently has begun to be viewed more comprehensively. Kerr and Stain (2000) found that the predictive nature of monitoring was dependent upon the relationship between parents and adolescents ,as parental knowledge monitoring .In other word; negative relationships between parents and adolescents have been linked to negative outcomes such as, delinquent peer relationship ,truancy, depression, and other behavioral problems.,

Besides, low family support, attachment, and communication are all similar concepts that have been viewed in the literature as predictive of delinquency or antisocial behavior for adolescents. Marcotte, &Boufford (2002) found a higher occurrence of delinquency and depressive disorders among adolescents with a lower level family support. Similarly Hair, Moore, Garrett and Clevell (2008) found that high quality relationship between parents and adolescents had and spending time involved in routine family activities was predictive of less delinquent behavior.

As well, family member also exert influence through modeling of risk behavior because family is the primary model for their children, if the family practice deviance, substance use, aggressing, abnormal sexuality (the same sex behavior) and their practices have an impact on their children behavior. If the child who “steps of on the wrong foot” remained on an ill – starred path

subsequent stepping stone experiences may culminate in the life course persistent antisocial behavior (Johon p. Hoffmann ,1993)

In addition, Parental Divorce is another risk factor for adolescents antisocial behavior children who experience parental divorce, compared with children in continuously intact two – parent families, exhibit more conduct problem, more symptoms of psychological maladjustment, lower academic achievement, more social difficulties, and poorer self-concept (Paul R. Amato, 2001)

Further, family history of criminal activity is also the other factor for adolescent's behavioral problem. As different studies shown that children are more likely become to delinquent if one of their families was delinquent (Farrington, 1995). Parental attitudes that condom or both parents have been involved in crime, or if they have an older sibling who is, delinquent or antisocial and criminal behavior. (Hawkin, 1991)

Generally, all these factors associated with the development of antisocial behavior. Child attributes contextual variable, including parenting support as factors in the emergence conduct problem more serious antisocial behavior in adolescence (Campbell, 2006). Similarly family context or the way of their behaving has a powerful impact on their children behavior. Such as; poor parental treatment and controlling system; children whose parents are harsh, cruel, highly in consistent, passive or neglecting are at increased risk of criminality at adolescents (e.g. West and Farrington, 1973)

2.3.2 Personal or Individual Risk Factors

Several biological/medical factors have been studied as possible predisposing factors for aggressive, violent (antisocial) behavior. Parental trauma and pregnancy complications have been found to correlate with latter officially recorded of study have varied considerably. Kandel & Mednick (1991) found that 80% of youth for birth and delivery complications compared with 30% of property offenders and 47% of non-offenders. There is evidence that parental trauma is predictive of later violence only in children raised in unstable home

environment (Mednick & Kandel, 1988). Parental trauma has been found to be predictive of hyperactivity and impulse brain mechanisms that inhibit violent behavior are another possible mechanism.

2.3.3 Peer and School Factors

Although there may be some debate about the process through which negative peer affliction is linked with antisocial behavior, there is an abundance of research citing that this association exists. Research has clearly documented the links between peer influence and substance use, as well as delinquent behavior and antisocial behavior values. Childs, Sullivan, and Gullledge (2011) found that peer substance use had a significant positive effect on adolescents' substance use. With a one increase in peer substance use predicting an increase in the expected frequency of adolescent substance use.

In line with previous findings, Dodge, Dishion, and Lonsford (2006) discuss in their book that young adolescents who are at risk for delinquency or are on the cusp of exhibiting antisocial behavior are susceptible to negative influence from deviant peers. Similarly, higher levels of deviant peer association were found to predict later increase in pro delinquency beliefs, as found by Pardini, Loeber, and Stouthamer (2005).

Similarly, the social environment of peer groups and schools can function as additional risk factors for the adolescent's antisocial behavior. The child's circle of friends or degrees of isolation, involvement in and commitment to school social and academic skills, and level of perceived social support are all important. As children enter adolescence, they rely increasingly on peers as models for developing values and behavior. Peers can serve as powerful selective reinforcers for antisocial actions and beliefs (Patterson et al., 1992). Children who behave in an aggressive manner at school are more likely to experience social rejection and school problems. This may in turn strengthen this to antisocial peers (Dodge, Coie Pettif, & Price, 1990).

Schools are highly vulnerable to interpersonal violence, and there appear to be some common characteristics among school which show higher rates of violence among students (Morrison, 1994). Many unsafe schools have been found to be characterized by overcrowding, poor supervisions, lack of caring but firm disciplinary procedures students' alienation and anger at school routines and demands for conformity, in sac to multicultural factors and rejection of at risk students by teachers and peers (Walker, Irvin, and Sprague, 1997). School transition and mobility is another factor for children to develop antisocial behavior. Even normal school transition predate in crême in problem behaviors.

2.3.4 Social Factors

Community factors that have been found to correlate with higher rates of youth violence include poverty, discrimination, disorganized neighborhoods, media violence, and access to firearms. There seems to be clear evidence that children who grow up in economically deprived areas with the likelihood of poor living conditions and high rates of unemployment, are at increased risk of involvement in crime, including violence Youth Justice Board(YJB) 2001; Forrington1992).

Research of the center of the study and prevention of violence at the University of Colorado (Laub, 1998) has found that within a certain area, factors such as low socio economic status, high population turnover, and high housing density are a strong predictor's antisocial behavior. These conditions lower a neighborhood's capacity for social organization and its ability to exert informal social control. Law socio economic conditions don't appear to have a direct effect on neighborhood violence. Residents in lower income neighborhoods tend to have more difficulty establishing the formal and informal social ties with in the community necessary of control crime and violence.

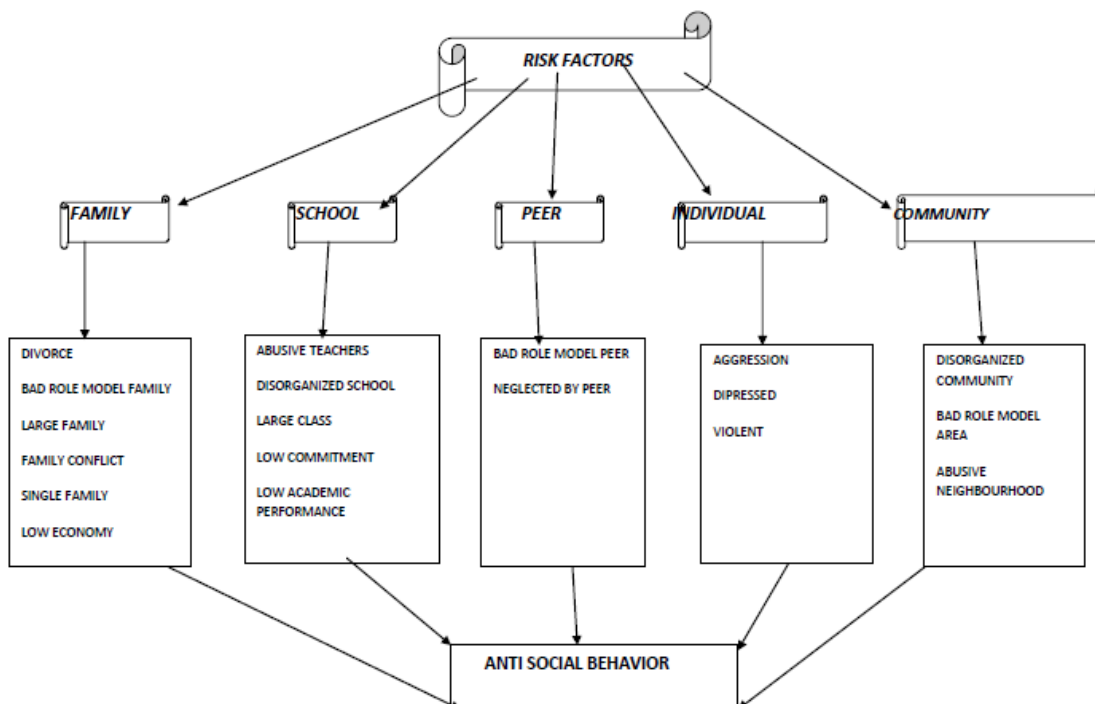
2.3.5 Situational Factors

There is marked individual difference in the stability of antisocial behavior. Many people behave antisocially, but their antisocial behavior is temporary and

situational. Several factors outside of the individual people influence how a potential for violence become on actuality in a given situation (Lobber& Farrington, 1998). These factor not cause violence, however, they help to explain who a person may be more likely to commit antisocial act in some situations than others. Elliott (1994) examined the role of stressful events triggers for children’s violent behavior with youth ages 11 to 17 as they report scale with unemployment, divorce or separation and serious accidents.

2.3 Conceptual Frame work

The conceptual framework of the study is the system of concepts, assumptions, expectations, beliefs, and theories that supports and informs the research. Miles and Huberman (1994) state that a conceptual framework “explains, either graphically or in narrative form, the main things to be studied—the key factors, concepts, or variables—and the presumed relationships among them”. This frame work shows the main things to be stated in this research, which are the key risk factors for adolescents’ antisocial behavior. Related to this, system of concepts, theories, models assumptions, expectations and beliefs will support and inform the study.



CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research employed qualitative research method. Qualitative research paradigm is an inquiry process of understanding social or human problem, based on building a complex holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed view of informants and conducted in a natural setting. Therefore, this method was employed focusing on understanding of people's words and actions. It examined the pattern of meaning, which emerges from the data that are often presented in the participants, own words. To sum up, the researcher selected this research approach as it helped to assess the risk factors for adolescents' antisocial behavior in the case of children in conflict with the law in Adama center).

3.2 Research setting and Target Population

The study was conducted in Adama city, which is one of the biggest city of Oromia region. It is found 100km away from Addis Ababa to South East. The center is the only one in the city to teach and correct children who are in conflict with the law. The researcher selected the center for the following reasons. It is one of the only center in Oromia Region, in which adolescents came from different parts of the region with different culture, family background and religious group with common problem (problematic behavior), so that it is the best way for the researcher to get delinquent adolescents who came for correction from their antisocial behavior. Besides, it is safe to get adolescents in the center whenever the researcher wants them for my study to assess their risk factor for their behavioral problem. Also the place is suitable for the researcher to collect data because she is familiar with Adama city.

The target population in this study includes delinquent adolescents from center (CICWL) who are detained for more than six months and who have valuable or

rich information for the study. Besides, families, religious leaders, teachers and counselors & police officers are included in and adolescents were taken for case study.

3.3 Sample and sampling technique

The researcher selected the key informants purposefully with the help of counselors from children in conflict with the law in Adama center and the rest focus group participants were selected by the help of community leaders (“Kebele” and “Eder”) by the researcher. The participants were selected with mixed purposeful sampling which combines various sampling strategies to achieve the desired sample. This helps in triangulation, allows for flexibility, and meets multiple interests and needs. When selecting a sampling strategy it is necessary that it fits the purpose of the study, the resources available, the question being asked and the constraints being faced. This population consists of 34 participants ranging in age from 13-18 years, (26 boys and 8 girls) 8 families(5 male & 3female), 8 teachers (6 male & 2female), 6 religious and community leaders,(6 male) 6 officers from the center (5 male & 1female). Totally 62 (48 males and 14females) were participated in the study. The participants selected in this study generally rely on the integration of data from a variety of methods and sources of information. This strategy reduces the risk the systematic biases or limitations of a specific method, and allows the researcher to gain a better assessment of the validity and generality of the explanations.

3.4 Source of data

The sources of data were purposefully selected informants from children in conflict with the law from Adama Center and from other sources. Adolescents, counselor and police officers, families, religious and community leaders, and teachers who have rich experience and information from different school (Goro, Dmebela, Adama high schools and from Hawas and Goro preparatory schools) were administered in the study from Adama city because these participants have direct or indirect relation with adolescents. In order to get necessary

information primary data were used. The primary data were first hand information obtained from researcher's personal interaction with the informants using interview, FGD and individual case study.

3.5 Tools of data collection

In-depth- Interview, FGD and case study were the major tools employed to gather data for this qualitative study. The researcher can cover the weakness of one instrument with the strength of another as well as supplementary to make use of triangulation.

3.5.1 In-depth Interview

In this study the researcher has used structured interview in order to obtain necessary information about the risk factors for adolescents' antisocial behavior. The interview guide was developed by the researcher based on the purpose of the study and research question. The structured interview was prepared in Amharic first and then translated to English. The researcher had adolescent participants for interview who detained in AJRC.

3.5.2 FGD (Focus Group Discussion).

Open ended questions were conducted with focus group discussions (FGD) groups, one composed of in each group 8 adolescents, 8 families, 8 teachers 6 religious and community leaders as well as 6 police and counselor in AJRC. The focus group discussion was done in five groups for the purpose of assessing the risk factor for adolescent's antisocial behavior based on five interview questions for each group. Furthermore, rapport is made with the people to facilitate the process of focus group discussion. The FGD questions that are prepared for the participants were related with the interview question for adolescents, families, religious & community leaders and police officers & councilors. Their responses were audio recorded with their consent.

3.5.3 Case Study

In this method a researcher tries to identify the most typical case, which can be defined in various ways, as the most frequent case and as the complex model of

an incident. The case can be an individual person, an event, a group or an institution. In this study the researcher assessed the cases of eight (two female and six male) adolescents individually, based on their unique behavioral problems.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

Qualitative data requires some processing in raw field ; notes need to be corrected, edited, typed up, tape recording need to be transcribed and corrected and document need to be reduced, organized, categorized (Miles and Huberman, 1994). All the recorded interview, FGD and case study were transcribed and translated from Amharic to English and written down. Transcription was done in English. Therefore the data analysis in this research took place right from the beginning of the data collection. All data is thematically categorized and analyzed. In order to substantiate information among data sources and strategies, the researcher gave emphasize to triangulation. The data source and methodological triangulation were employed for this study. To be more precise, the researcher tried to triangulate in-depth interview, FGD analysis and case study. Finally, the form was given so as to provide a holistic picture about nature, magnitude and challenges of sense of community about the risk factor for adolescents' antisocial behavior.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Ethics refers to any set of rules, guideline or human direction on the part of the researcher that direct the appropriate treatment of people participating in the research (Best and Kelian, 1999). In planning a research project involving human participants, it's important to consider the ethical issues suggested by scholars (eg. Frinked and Wallen, 2000 and Best and Kelian, 1999). The following efforts were made:

- The researcher informed the participants about my interest and the process of data gathering. Furthermore, I tried to treat them with respect. I told them that the researcher used tape recorder.

- To capture the data of the interview and discussion obtained their consent to proceed prior to interview according to agreement with research participant.
- The researcher promised that every care would be taken to ensure that none of the information collected would be causing of difficulties or harm them. The researcher clearly explained to them that confidentiality would be maintained and the data would be used only for educational purpose, so that we all are benefited from the outcome. The researcher also stressed that they have the right to withdraw from the study if any one felt like doing.

The researcher has tried her best to ensure that they felt at ease and believed that no physical or psychological harm would come to any one as a result of participating in the study

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRITATION

4.1 Interview

The present research was about interviewing adolescents who are detained in children in conflict with the law in Adama Rehabilitation Center to assess the risk factors for adolescents' antisocial behavior. The main subjects of this study were adolescents in ARC. Analysis of the in-depth interview held with the adolescents stay in Adama center is presented as follows:

4.1.1 Demographic information of interviewed adolescents who are detained in the rehabilitation center .

Table 1

<i>Item</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Age</i>			
<i>13-14</i>	3	-	3
<i>15-16</i>	3	2	5
<i>17-18</i>	7	3	10
<i>Religion</i>			
<i>Orthodox</i>	7	3	10
<i>Muslim</i>	5	1	6
<i>Protestant</i>	1	1	2
<i>Academic Level</i>			
<i>First cycle</i>	4	4	8
<i>Second cycle</i>	5	1	6
<i>High school</i>	3	1	4
<i>Living condition</i>			
<i>Intact family</i>	5	1	6
<i>Single family</i>	5	2	7
<i>Grand parents</i>	2	1	3

<i>With Others</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
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The above information reveals that among eighteen (18) delinquent adolescents who purposefully selected for interview from children in conflict with the law in Adama center, 13 boys and 5 girls are administered for interview. According to their age, 10 of them were between age 17-18, whereas five (5) of them were included in the age range of 15-16 and three (3) of them were between 13-14. There for the possible explanation is that the adolescent's antisocial behavior more increases in the age range 17-18, which account ten (10) from the total delinquent adolescents. With respect to the adolescents religious background ten are from Orthodox Christianity, whereas six are from Muslim and the rest two of them are Protestant.

When we see their academic level, it shows that eight (8) were from the first cycle, whereas six (6) were from the second cycle. High school students that they commit for behavioral problems were four (4). It explains that those adolescents who had a pre disposition to commit delinquent acts have a less probability to reach their high school education and have less academic interest and commitment.

Referring to table one we can see that among the respondents seven (7) were living with single family whereas six (6) live with intact family. And three (3) were live with their grandparents and two (2) live with their elder brother. This information show us adolescents who came from single parents and abusive families are more exposed to develop antisocial behavior than others respectively. This explains that adolescents who came from single parent lack parental supervision and treatment, face economical problem or satisfaction; whereas, adolescents from abusive family face behavioral problem because of their parent aggressive & abusive behavior.

4.1.2 Respondents' based on committed antisocial behavior

The respondents clearly reveled that a large number of adolescents committed theft/stealing materials and money from people and committed violence with people and peers; whereas, few of them committed sexual abuse and laying out

infant because of unwanted pregnancy and only one committed gambling. This information explains that a large number of adolescents committed theft. This may be because most of the adolescents' family didn't satisfy the basic needs of their children's. As a result, adolescents choose theft as the best alternative to satisfy their needs. Besides, adolescents commit violent because of their personal behavioral problem.

4.1. 3 Adolescents' delinquent practice based on their past experience

Respondents were asked whether or not they intended to have prior delinquent practice at their early age. Almost all of the respondents indicated that they intended to have early delinquent practice; whereas, few of the respondents indicated that they couldn't intend to have a practice of delinquency but they develop it at their adolescent age by the influence of peer group. Besides, they explained about what kind of delinquent practice they involved more: As they said, they have broadly a practice of theft, violence and substance abuse at their early age.

4.1. 4 Family condition that affects the detained adolescent's behavior

As the interviewee information from Appendix A shown us most of the adolescent's suffered by family divorce, single family (death/separation) and poor economic family background but few of them are from high economic family and only one from criminal. This information explains disorganized family widely had negative outcome on their behavior. As well, economic problem took the highest position to lead adolescents' to participate in behavioral problem. Based on the information we can say this adolescents run away from their home to satisfy their needs, because their parents didn't satisfy their demand. In addition to this, large family size influence adolescents by reducing their parental involvement, supervision, financial support and psychological treatment.

4.1.5 The delinquent adolescents Family management that leads adolescents for behavioral problem

According to the forwarded response, most of the adolescents suffered by their aggressive family behavior, abusive punishment and negative treatments. Besides, the interviewee responded that most of them are from single parent and which may cause their parents for economic and psychological stress. We can conclude safely here, negative or abusive parental behavior highly influenced children to develop antisocial behavior and it also spoils their positive communication with their parents, peers and community.

4.1.6 The influence of negative Family Relationship and its behavioral consequence

As from the response of the interview in AJRC adolescents responded about their family behavior. Some of them are affected by their aggressive family behavior and negative treatment. As they said, because of this reason they hate their home and run away from their family and environment. This condition exposed them for antisocial behavior such as, theft, violence, early sexual practice, drug abuse etc. Some of them also responded family conflict and family violent behavior affected them strongly to develop antisocial behavior

and one respondent is from incarnated family (criminal family) and also he became criminal as like as his father. This information leads us to say that the negative treatment of family have strong potential to spoil the adolescent's behavior because family is the immediate center for children in this case they can easily emulate their parents' behavior weather good or bad.

4.1.7 Adolescents and their family context

The forwarded response regarding the family context or relationship, adolescents who came from single family, they live with their grandparents and with other family member affected by low family supervision. On the other hand, some adolescents from intact family more suffered by abusive punishments of their family and adolescents, who live with their grandparents and other family member also suffered by abusive treatments and lack of supervision; For instance, One of the interviewee said, *"I am living with my grandparents because I lost my parents when I was three and I was suffered with loneliness and depression. Also my grandparents couldn't understand me and they are harsh and aggressive to me therefore I prefer peers to spent my time. In my way I met with bad role model peer."* whereas, some adolescent's from intact and single family are treated positively. This information tells us most adolescents are suffered by low parental supervision and abusive punishments.

4.1.8 School, Peers, and other related context

The data collected from the interview based on their academic interest; almost all delinquent adolescents responded that they have lower academic interest because of their family condition and low commitment. For example one of the adolescent said,

“I am from single family and I live with my mother. She is merchant and she spent the whole day in the market. In this case after school I spent my time with my peers and I forgot my homework and also no one encourage me to study. So I have low academic result and I am in the last rank from the class. For this reason I hate school and its environment and lastly I gave myself for delinquent practice.”

Whereas, few of them have better academic interest than their counterparts. Besides, as the study identified bad role model peer relationship also affect adolescent's behavior strongly but few of them affected moderately. We can conclude from these information adolescents who have lower academic interest are more prominent to develop behavioral problem and bad role model peer relationship also affect their behavior. This leads to say lack of positive treatment and family involvement encourage adolescents to develop antisocial behavior.

4.1.9 Individual behavioral problem

The result revealed among the individual factors, aggressive, depression and violence are common among adolescents. Most had a history of aggression, either physical or verbal, or both, and discipline problems at school or home and around the community. Few of them exhibit poor grooming or had known problems at home for their family because of their age factor. We can say based on the above information adolescents may develop such behaviors because of their parental negative treatment and other biological and psychological problem.

4.1.10 Adolescents living area which affects their behavior

Information from the interview obtained that about the living environment of adolescents, most of the detained adolescents are live around concentrated poverty area, and have an attachment with bad role model peer group and neighborhood. Few of them live in safe environment, but they have poor parental supervision and influenced by their peers groups at school and environment. Moreover, as they informed almost all adolescents come from economically poor family background so that, we can conclude poverty, concentrated area, bad role model peer and neighbor hearten their behavioral problem. Because their sensitive age expose them for behavioral problem if they fail to spot parental supervision.

4.1.11 antisocial behavior according to their age

Information gathered from adolescents' interview and demographic information as indicated adolescents between ages 17-18 are more prominent to develop antisocial behavior than other age group. This age group of adolescents more participated in theft. Others 13-14 age groups committed violent and 15-16 age groups more participated in violent and theft. At all as the interview result reveal the large numbers of delinquent adolescents are age between 17-18 (late adolescents).we can conclude that late adolescents' are physically fit and strong to commit delinquent practice than others.

4.1.12 adolescents' delinquent practice according to their sex

The information obtained from the interview and also the demographic information as shown, most of the delinquent adolescents are male; whereas, few of them are female. In addition, delinquent respondents said that

*“Male adolescents have more participated in delinquent practice than female because, most of them spent their time at home; for this reason, the likelihood of female participation is reduced .”*Only one of the respondents said *“both male and female have equal opportunity to participate in*

delinquent practices if they have faced the same risk; such as violent, aggressive and abusive family.”

As well, the information explains the adolescents sex and age have its own contribution on their behavioral problem. Male adolescents are more exposed to develop antisocial behavior than girls because of cultural influence and their nature. Additionally, the interview result in Appendix A as shown the most behavioral problem that was seen on female adolescents are, they commit abusive behavior, prostitution, and laying child. Whereas, male adolescents mostly commit violent, sexual abuse, theft, drug use.

4.1.13 antisocial behavior according to its risk factor

As the interview information shown us the consequence of each risk factor have its own behavioral problem; whereas, few risk factors have common behavioral problem .For instance, Aggressive, violent, criminal and abusive families have a power to transmit their behavioral problem directly to their children. Besides, children who came from single family commit theft, early sexual practice and low academic performance .Adolescents who came from disorganized community have a wide chance to participate in delinquent practice (violence, theft and abusive behavior). Moreover, as the information shown us bad role model peer group can easily destroy adolescents behavior (drug and early sexual practice) if they were not treated accordingly and when they face poor parental supervision. We can say that the adolescents behavioral problem vary in most cases according to their risk factor.

4.2 FGD on Risk Factors for Adolescents Antisocial Behavior

Second method of collecting data was done from five focus group discussion groups of 8 adolescents, 8 family, 8 teachers,6 religious leaders in Adama city as well as 6 police and counselors from children in conflict with the law and totally 36 participants were administered .One of the inquiries raised during

this time is the issue related to the risk factors for adolescents' antisocial behavior. In reply, to this and other queries raised during the discussions and the participants gave ample explanations about the issue.

4.2.1 Data analysis of the adolescent's FGD

The following discussion was done based on the information obtained from the adolescents. In reacting to the first discussion question, most of the adolescents raised ample points about the reason why they came in the center and they responded that, they came in the center due to their behavioral problem. They added most of their behavioral problems are common; such as, theft, violence and drug abuse. But in few cases we have different behavioral problem. For example, some adolescents commit sexual abuse, gambling and damage property with fire. Whereas, female adolescents not much commit violent, drug abuse as male adolescents but they participated in prostitution and some other abusive behavior. This information shown us most adolescents have common behavioral problem and in some cases they have different behavioral problem.

In related to the risk factors, they discussed and agreed on family risk factor is the key for their behavioral problem. They also discussed about different family contexts; such as, how family conflict and divorce strongly affects their wellbeing , how it discourage their future hope and how it spoils their communication with their family, school environment and community. For example, one of the respondents said:

“Single families couldn't satisfy the need of their children economically and psychologically. Because of this, the adolescents run to satisfy their interest out of home by doing labor works and delinquent practices. These situations strengthen the adolescents to meet with bad role model peer groups. In this case they are easily exposed to develop ASB.”

Other respondent added that poor economic family is also a series case to lead most adolescents to involve in delinquent practices because their parents couldn't answer the question about their basic needs.

Most of the informants responded that their behavioral problem is different from one another according to the risk factors. But in some cases they have common BP. such as, poverty, which leads everyone in to one direction to satisfy their need.

For instance one of the participants explained,

“The age by itself and peer influence encouraged them to participate in behavioral problem or delinquent practices if they met with abusive group. Additionally they informed poor family supervision and lack of knowledge about the psychological and physical development of adolescents leads the family to treat their children negatively and discourage them unknowingly about their positive change of behavioral and physical adjustment. For this reason, adolescents affected easily and hate their home environment.”

Besides, they discussed how neighborhoods affect their behavior and its consequences for the community. For instance, one of the participants confessed about himself,

“I lost my families with HIV/AIDS when I was two years old. In this case I am living with my grandparents. But our neighbors neglect me because of my parent's background, besides they weren't happy when I played with their children. This condition made me aggressive and abusive for everyone and for the community.”

Adolescents gave more attention for family risk factor with its wide context (poor family income and management, corporal punishment, divorce and family death). It took the highest position on their behavioral problem. As they said, if adolescents are treated positively by their families, the likelihood of delinquent practices is reduced more and instead, they develop positive behavior. For example, one of the participants said,

“I am from divorced family and I live with my mother and with my two sisters. She is a merchant and she gave most of her time for her business. Otherwise, she couldn’t cover our expenses. On the other hand we lost our family supervision and treatment. For this reason I and my sisters spent our time with our peers and practice different things .Such as sex, drug, ‘chat’ and ‘shisha’.”

All this behavior needs money. At the beginning we steal money from our mother, but when our need increases we changed the means from other direction. In this condition we practice theft and other antisocial behaviors”. Additionally, other participant added from his experience,

“I have had aggressive families and they treated me harshly and punished me abusively. Besides, there is continuous conflict between my families. In this case I hate our home environment because I am ashamed of my families. So that I escape from home and join with peers. In my way I have adopted violent and other antisocial behavior

Lastly, all the participants responded with one sound by saying female adolescents are not much participant in delinquent practices like male adolescents because most of them are culturally married a, they spent their time by helping their parents and other family members. All these conditions reduce their participation from abusive behavior. As one of the participant said

“I and my younger sister lost our families at our early age, in this case we are suffered with different directions, so that; we choose our best way to run our life. My sister married at her early age and now she is the mother of two sons and she developed responsibility for her family. But, my case is different from her and I found myself in delinquent practices in this case I am here in AJRC.”

4.2.2 Data Analysis of Family Focus-group Discussion

Informants from this group revealed that family, school, peer and community broadly affect adolescents' behavior negatively or positively. Besides, imported video films and other factors lead them for such behavioral problems, especially they focus on poor family treatment; weak economy background and divorce are the most influential family factor for the adolescents' behavioral problem.

With respect to what makes children have to develop antisocial behavior when they grow up to adolescence, the respondents discussed and said that lack of psychological and family treatment about their new set of behavior is the first and the root cause for adolescent's antisocial behavior. Additionally, they said adolescents are easily influenced by peers. For example, one of the participants explained about his experience,

“One of my daughters at her 15 age was exposed for unwanted pregnancy. Before that she was quite, innocent and honest girl, she spent all her time at home after school. But, unfortunately her condition changed and confused all the family. Besides, she is stressed and attempted suicide repeatedly. No one can understand her and her situation but we took her in religious place ‘Tsebel’ or holly water to cure her. After three months her mother observed her physical change and understands her pregnancy condition. Even though, she refused to say anything and be isolated herself from anyone, all the family discussed and decided to treat her. After her delivery we asked her about the situation. She confessed that as her friend encouraged her to drink alcohol and practice sex.”

The other point of discussion rose what risk factors more expose adolescents for antisocial behavior, responded by participants in one voice they said family factor is one of the most influential risk factor for adolescents ASB (antisocial behavior) with its wide context. Furthermore, the respondents indicated that

there are no single causes or factors that spoil the adolescent behavior, multiple causes or factors contribute for the problem but family took the lion share, because it is the first and the strongest institution to built nation. Besides, most of them agreed on their discussion the adolescents antisocial behavior is vary according to their risk factor.

The other inquiry is regarding the sex of adolescents' delinquent practices: Most of the respondents rewarded female's do not participated in delinquent practices as male adolescents.

4.2.4 Data Analysis of Teachers Focus- Group Discussion

According to the discussion, teachers enumerated different types of behavioral problems that they face around the school environment. As they said, some are aggressive, violent and abusive others have less academic interest, absents, poor academic result other related problems identified.

They explained based on their rich experience and explore family with its wide context (divorced, incarnated/criminal, abusive, low attachment and neglected by community), peer groups, community (concentrated poverty area, bad role models, and other conditions) and school environment (low academic achievement, abusive teachers and conditions around the school) affects the adolescent's behavior.

On their discussion they gave more emphasis for family risk factors with its wide context and they concluded family risk factor took the highest position for behavioral problem. As they said adolescents, who came with familial problem most of the time they disrupt the school environment, have abusive behavior and they have poor academic interest. Besides they exposed for dropout from the schooling. In addition other member of the group added, *"Abusive environment and bad role model peer group affect the adolescents' behavior next to family."* The group responded lack of positive treatment from the concerned bodies such as; family, school, community increases the likelihood of adolescent's antisocial behavior.

As the teachers revealed on their discussion, adolescents develop such behavior because of their age factor. As they added, at this age they need to satisfy their budding curiosity, their need for new experience and their desire for adventure, so all these encourage them to develop disruptive behavior. In this case, at their early adolescent age(13-15) they were suffered to practice or accept their new behavioral change .At this situation, if their parents do not treat them accordingly, they will expose for behavioral problem; such as, early sexual practice ,met with bad role model peers. Whereas, adolescents matured or physically fit (17-18) they have commit violent, theft and other strong abusive practices. In related to this, they discussed and concluded, female's behavioral problem is different from male in some cases; whereas, in other cases they have common behavioral problem when they were suffered by poverty and have abusive family. These both lead them for theft and violent behavior.

Additionally, they said in their discussion, female adolescents are not much participant as male adolescents in delinquent practices or behavioral problem.

4.2.3 Data analysis of Religious and Community Leaders FGD.

From their discussion, as the group members stated, adolescents show antisocial behavior due to different conditions. As they stated family, peer, school environment, disintegrated neighborhood and bad role models and living areas found as cause for adolescent's antisocial behavior. Especially bad role model families such as; violent, alcohol, prostitute mothers and abusive families aggravate the problem widely.

In Related discussion, the participants talked with each other about the factor that more encourage adolescents to develop antisocial behavior , they said "families have potential to protect or spoil the behavior of their children because they are the central source to encourage or discourage them". According to one of the participant from protestant religion who cited from the bible, the book of proverb chapter 22 on verse 6 and explained

“Families have to lead their children on his way, when he grown up he couldn’t leave it.” Mean if family treat his children in positive way the reward is positive , if negatively it has negative reward.” In Addition they reveled ``family is the basis and the first center to protect or spoil the children behavior. For instance, one of the participant explained, *“corporal punishments lead adolescents for aggressive and abusive behavior by revising the idea from bible (Colossians 3:21).”*

The religious and community leaders discussed together about the third discussion question, they stated that “they considered the adolescents age (13-18) itself to be one of the challenge for their behavioral development.” For example, One of the religious leader from Orthodox said, about the age by stating the book of (Ecclesiastes 11:10) and explained how childhood and adolescent age is vanity and challenging for them. Besides, one of the religious leader from Muslim added, *“the age itself needs serious attention, treatment and follow up, otherwise; they are easily exposed for antisocial behavior.”* In addition one of the community leaders added,

“As I observed from my experience most of the adolescents are sensitive to participate in any situation weather it is good or bad, even if; we have to observe them from their hair style, clothing, way of communication and others. In this case we have to say that the age needs positive treatment and guidance from family, school, community and from religious leaders.”

In addition, another participant said, *“behavioral problem is not only identified on age but it is also taken as a ‘curse’ in a family because it is transmuted one to another (grandfather to father, father to children) up to seven generation.”*

The group discussed and explained that the adolescents behavioral problem vary according to their risk factor. Family, school and peers and community risk factors lead adolescents’ for various behavioral problems. For instance, when adolescents lack positive family treatment; such as: love, respect appreciation and encouragement, they hate home environment and run away

from home and dropout from school. In addition, one of the participant from community leader as mentioned, when adolescents face abusive family behavior they have to develop abusive behavior, when they discouraged by teachers and uncomfortable school environment leads them to develop low academic result and interest. Other participants from religious group added,

“Abusive environment encourage adolescents to develop antisocial behavior by giving an example about the culture of ‘ Wonji people’ from Oromia region .They are known on their violent behavior everywhere. Because most of the people are living with low income and in concentrated area (camp).This condition invites adolescents easily to have relation with one another and to share their common behavior from bad role model peers.”

The respondents stated about the delinquent practice of female and male adolescents, most of them said male adolescents are more participant than female adolescents in delinquent practice. As one of the religious leader explained`` most of the time female adolescents are religiously suggested to prepare themselves for the future family life and practice at home by helping families to be blessed and wise woman. These situations protect and reduce their participation from antisocial behavior.”

4.2.5 Data analysis of AJRC staff member FGD.

Children in conflict with the law Adama center staff members on their discussion said that based on their recorded document and experience in the center they reveal, the reason for adolescents antisocial behavior is abusive families, concentrated poverty area; bad role model peers and disorganized neighborhood and community have potential to spoil the adolescent's behavior. In addition, the age of adolescents leads them to develop antisocial behavior if they are not treating accordingly.

Regarding among the factors, the group decided, family is the most key factor that affects the adolescent's behavior .As they pointed on their discussion

about the detained adolescents most of them are not visited by their parents. Sometimes, no one knows about them and their condition, simply they stay in the center and when they finish their correction they left. These situations show us, these adolescents are suffered by family problem, In this case most of them commit theft and violent. But few of them commit other type of offences.

The staff member noted on their discussion that adolescents show disruptive behavior on their surrounding due to multiple factor. Bad family conditions at home, negative peer relationship, neglect from the community and other conditions lead adolescents to develop antisocial behavior around family, school and environment.

Lastly, Most of them said that, female adolescents are not much participated as male adolescents in delinquent practices by giving meticulous evidences from their day to day experience. For example one of the staff members said, *"I can say confidently from delinquents that they came here, most of them are male. Besides, their behavioral problem is not serious as male adolescents."*

4.3 Case Study of Adolescents

Case One

M .W.17 years old and she was born in Debrezeyt. Her parents died of HIV case when she was 2 years old and she is also the victim of HIV. In this case she is living with her grandparents. Once her uncle came to visit his families and stayed for one week. During his stay her uncle committed a sexual abuse against her that actually happened in 2003 E.C. when she was grade seven and 14 years old.

M.W was much reserved during the study .She kept as secret what happened in her life even for her grandparents and other person. In this case she isolates herself from peers, neighbors and other family member. She is not happy at school because of her health condition family history. Therefore, she is exhibiting feelings of depression, hopelessness, and aggressiveness. After that

she started to revenge every person in different ways by showing abusive behavior, such as free sexual intercourse, violence, alcohol and theft.

Besides, she has negative communication with her grandparents, peers, and neighborhoods. Thus every family member and others complained and neglect her. As she said no one understands her problem and feeling and everybody accuses her, even if her grandparents insult her by saying” *gefi* “because they think as she is the reason for the death of their daughter. These entire situations lead her to less academic interest and develop antisocial behavior.

The reason she came in AJRC she committed theft in public transportation area and she took mobile phone from one person. This is not the first time for her, but she had a long time practice of delinquency. In this case Debrezeyt police station decided to gave her for correction in AJRC.

Case Two

S.W. was detained in this rehabilitation center at his age 16. The case of his stay is violence with friends and other person repeatedly. In this case “*kebele*”, polices try to correct him as it is possible, but he is out of control. In this case based on past history of his violent experience, the court decided at him to stay in this center to correct him for three years.

S.W as reported about his personal behavior he was aggressive and violent. Additionally he was addicted by alcohol, sexual practice and theft at his early age. He reveled why he did such kind of practice, he said “ it gave me satisfaction.”

As he explained about his families, his parents were divorced at his early age, when he was two years old and his mother gave him for her parents and she went to another country and get married. As he said his grandparents were very old, they couldn’t understand his need and feeling and they forced him to stay at home and accept all their idea .So as, this situation made him to hate home environment and spent most of his time out of home with abusive peers. As he said it gave him a little satisfaction rather than home.

In addition, he stopped his schooling from grade seven and he explained about his school condition, *“ I was not happy and interested to learn because teachers and the school environment were not encourage and motivate me to attend the class because I had less academic performance in the class room. In other word they discouraged me in front of my classmates. Therefore I hate the school environment at all and I was continuously absent from the school and lastly I was completely stopped attending the school and participated in delinquent activities.”*

Case three

K.Z. is 16 years old and he was born in Shashemane. His parents were divorced when he was three years old and he is living with his mother families (grandparents) until the time of his criminal practice. His mother is living in America from his early age and his father is living in Addis with other wife and children. Both of them send him enough money for his schooling and other expenses. But, he uses the money for abusive practices with his friends because his grandparents are very old and they couldn't supervise him properly.

As he said “nothing satisfied me in my life and I want to hide myself and my feeling somewhere, maybe it is drug, when I used it I forgot all my feelings and it encouraged me to do other practices like sex and violent.”

Besides, he dropout from grade five and he explained about his school condition, “I hate the school environment more because of my low academic result, the teachers' negative treatments and my own feeling encouraged me to develop abusive behavior for teachers, students and all school environments.”

As a result, K.Z developed abusive behavior for his parents, peers and environment. He repeatedly violates, abuse girls and took money from his grandparents. In this case his grandparents and neighbors applied for the police repeatedly but he couldn't change his abusive behavior so that the police

arrested him and the court decided to correct him in Adama Juvenile Rehabilitation center for three years.

Case Four

B.G. He is 15 years old and he was born in Adame Tulu. His parents divorced and now he was living in Mojo with his mother and step father and sister. His mother is a domestic worker at home and his step father is an employee in hotel as a guard. He is drunker and always quarrels at home with his mother and frequently punished me abusively without any reason with electric cord and stick. In this case he is not happy at home condition. Based on his academic condition he is not interested to attend his class regularly because of his mother and home condition. Besides his step father is not interested to help him with his school materials and uniform because his monthly income is very low and insufficient for the family basic needs. Sometimes, when he drunk he said *"I'm not your father and you have to find yours"*. This sound always disturbs him and B.G decided to make himself free from his stepfather abusive punishment and words by doing labor work." Lastly he stopped his schooling from grade eight and starts his work around market area.

This environment invited him to meet with new peer groups and he started to learn abusive behavior from them. He started to chew chat, drink alcohol and theft .After two years he became a special violent and out of control In this case Mojo police and the court decided to send him for correction to AJRC.

Case Five

Z.G. is 17 years old, and she was born in Arsi (Bokoji). She came to Debrezeyt 3 years ago and started working as a domestic servant (baby-sitter), earning 50 birr per month. Her mother is a widower, and she has three siblings. She was come in AJRC on 27/02/2005 EC for burning the hands of a baby who is one and a half years old with heated Spoon.

The child was her employer's son and she abused him like that when he refused to eat the food she had prepared for him and when he is crying

continuously. She has been attending school in grade 3 at night. She has had criminal record prior to her arrest. She was quarreled with her friends at school and neighborhood in this case her environment, neglect her before she came here, this was the reason for her to left her family. However, during her childhood, Z.G herself was physically abused by her father and step-mother when she made mistake; and her step-mother was also abused her verbally. While she was staying with her aunt, her aunt was biting her with her teeth as a form of punishment.

Z.G has not regretted about her misdeeds, still she believes punishment is the best solution for any mistake. So that she came here for correction in AJRC.

Case six

T.w. is 17 years old and who is born in the southern part of Ethiopia in Hosana, and he has eight siblings there. His father had died and his mother faced a problem to manage her children economically and morally. She took as a solution encouraging her children to find their family member. Fortunately, he came to Nazret (Wonji) to visit and live with his uncle at the end of 2000 E.C when he was 9. On his arrival, he would expect special condition to start his education and other helps, but unfortunately things were unpleasant for him. In this case he left his uncle home and forced to employ as a servant to look after cows. His employer employed him for a year without salary. Most of the time, his owner complained at him and abuses him. He explained that his owner was repeatedly insulting him and always made him angry and cry without any reason. Lastly, he could not tolerate his provocation and committed such abuse against him. Thus, the situation invited him to revenge his owner. Then he shared his condition for his peer groups. After that, they fired and destroy his employer home and material. In this case the police caught the group and arrested them in AJRC for correction for five years.

Case seven

G.A is an orphan of only 13 years of age. He was born in Addis Ababa. G.A has no siblings. His mother died when he was an infant. His father had been a lorry driver before his death about five years ago. Soon afterwards, he was brought to Nazret to live with his uncle. There, the life he came across was very difficult. His uncle is a guard and a diabetic patient spending much of his earnings for buying medicine. His uncle's wife used to assist the family's meager income by baking and selling “*injera*” (traditional pan-cake), but later on stopped that for she was unable to afford the rising electric bill and other expenses. In such situations, G.A was being maltreated in his new family.

Meanwhile, he was approached by abusive neighborhood who is trained young adolescents for theft and other abusive practices; in the course of their relationships, G.A was repeatedly raped by him. The rapist offered some money as well as food items to him; moreover, he threatened him not to tell anyone about the incident.

After two years, G.A tried to abuse a five years boy in his neighborhood and the boy shouted for help and the people came and saved the boy. For this reason, the community neglects him and gave him for the police and the court; for this reason, they decided three years for correction to stay in AJRC.

Case eight

B. M. is 17 years old, and he was born in Addis Ababa. His parents were divorced and he is living with his father and three of his siblings. After the divorce, his father, who is an employee at Wonji sugar factory and earning good salary, he has not been remarried for the last 12 years to protect his children from abusive treatments of step-mother because he learnt it from his own life.

B.M has no any academic interest and he went to school for the sack of his father. Besides, he is behaviorally abusive at school and he is not respect his teachers; moreover, he spent most of his time by watching films and out of home with peers and also he is absent from school for long days. In this case the school tries to communicate with his families, council and help him but, he

is beyond. Not only this he also took drug, smoke cigarette, “chew” chat. As he explained “he learnt it from his uncle who came frequently from Addis to visit them. During his stay, he sent him for shopping to buy cigarette and “chat” but this condition encourage him to be addicted.

In addition, he has early sexual practice. So as he committed a sexual abuse against the seven years girl in the neighborhood. That actually happened on 10/08/2005 E.C at 2:15 am. After that he left the environment and hides himself in Moji. But the police of Wonji tried to find him and gave for the court. Then the court decided to stay for correction in AJRC for five years.

From the above eight cases we identified that most of the adolescents suffered by family problem with its wide context and peer influence. But some of them suffered by abusive family, neighborhood and disorganized community. Further, adolescents who suffered with family factor develop less academic interest, low income (poverty), lack of supervision, theft and early sexual practice. Adolescents who suffered with bad role model peer group exposed to learn or imitate abusive behavior; such as, violence, drug abuse and crime. Also adolescents who live in disorganized community and neighborhood more prone to committed sexual abuse, negligence, violence and they broke the law of community.

To sum up, the cases revealed how family factor is the root cause for all behavioral problems. Divorce, family death, separation, poor parental supervision, abusive home condition and poor family economic background were identified. As well, personal or individual behavioral problems had seen; such as, aggressive, depressed, abusive and violent behaviors identified. In addition, peer group, abusive school condition, neighborhood and bad role model environment encouraged them to develop such behavioral problem.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION

This qualitative study was designed to assess the risk factors for adolescent's antisocial behavior. It was administered to adolescents who are detained in Adama Juvenile rehabilitation center and other concerned members who have a direct contact with adolescents by using different tools; self-report (interview), focus group discussion (FGD) and individual case study were used. The finding reveals that the issue of what risk factors led adolescents' for antisocial behavior; it is now possible to identify and draw upon a considerable amount of evidence regarding the issue.

The study identified multiple risk factors for adolescent's antisocial behavior by using different tools for triangulation to check its reliability. The finding of interview, FGD, and the individual case study reveals that family factor, school and peer factor and community factor play a significance role to potentiate the problem. This is true with the involvement of parents, school, and community it can be minimize the risk of the problem.

5.1 Family

As the study reveals family risk factors affect the adolescent's behavior strongly according to its wide context. Among the familiar contributing factors found from the study: unhappy home conditions (family conflict), divorce, Family death, abusive punishment and poor family management or treatment were identified. From those, large numbers of adolescents coming to the attention of behavioral problem (ASB) from home broken by death, separation or divorce of the parent and from home in which lack of attention and harmony between parents and other serious emotional problem. As the study revels most of the adolescents were from single family and have a high delinquent practice than who came from intact families. In addition, adolescents are at increased risk of becoming violent if his or her family has a history of aggressive and abusive

behavior. As the result found from the study single family (divorce case and father/mother death) widely affects the adolescent's behavior

As different literature shown family context or the way of their behaving, a poorly managed family that is ambivalent toward or supportive of antisocial behavior will push a youth toward those behaviors (Blum & Ireland, 2004). Similarly, a child is at increased risk of delinquency if he or she is raised by a family that has a history of criminal involvement. The information shows that family history of the problem behavior is associated with substance, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and violence.

In addition literature suggests, family context or the way of their behaving has a powerful impact on their children behavior. Such as poor parental treatment and controlling system, children whose parents are harsh, cruel, highly inconsistent, passive or neglecting are at increased risk of adolescents' antisocial behavior (West & Farrington, 1973). As other evidence added that poor parental treatment, abusive condition of parents, un happy home condition, criminal behavior, low income, poor housing and large family size affects their behavior badly. Also children who experience parental divorce compared with children in intact families' exhibit more conduct problem, more symptoms of psychological maladjustment, lower academic achievement, more social difficulties, and poorer self concept (Paul R. Amato, 1994).

Antisocial behavior is varying according to its risk factors. As the result shown family factor (divorce and death) take a higher rate for the result of poorer academic interest, truancy, to participate in early sexual practice. In addition adolescents who live with aggressive, violent and abusive families, they also develop aggressive and violent behavior. Children whose parents are harsh, cruel, aggressive and inconsistent are at increased risk of criminality adolescent. (West & Farrington, 1973). Besides children who came from criminal families they also develop criminality.

As previous studies suggests that children who come from homes that experience serious conflict are susceptible to an increased risk of delinquency and drug use.

5.2 Individual or Personal

The study reveals most of the delinquent adolescents have personal behavioral problem due to different factors. As the interview, FGD and case study shown almost all adolescents are came from poor family background and have delinquent behavior (violent, aggressive, theft and abusive behavior). As theories and models suggest that, children develop problematic personality due to individual factors. As the study reveal most of the adolescent's family has poor economic background. This shows their mother in her pregnancy time suffered and distressed because of her economic problem and malnutrition. This condition leads the pregnant mother for parental trauma and her baby also suffered or distressed, because such kind infant develop problematic behavior on his/her rest of life and have antisocial behavior (aggressive, stressfulness, unhappiness and violent). In the study all this personal behavior seen widely. For instance the table in Appendix A shown and also the individual case study witnessed most adolescents have aggressive and Violent 1 behavior.

5.3 School and Peer Factor

As the study shown, most delinquent adolescents have poorer academic interest and have less commitment to school. In this case most of them stop their education at the first cycle and participate in delinquent practices. Also school environment is suitable place for adolescents to interact with new friends or peers. So that they have a chance to meet with deviant peers.

As the study identified that most of the adolescents in the study came from disorganized family and poor economic background.

These conditions expose adolescents for poorer academic interest and failure. So as they practiced truancy and lately they delay or drop out from their school and participate in delinquent practices. In addition FGD and individual case studies as shown school teachers are not treat disruptive adolescents accordingly. But they discourage and abuse them psychologically and morally. In this case they hate the school environment and run away from school and choose to participate in abusive practices.

After family, school is a very influential home in the early years of one's life. The significance of the relationship which children have to their school appears to take two directions: the first being that of their own attitudes, and the issues that influence this; the second being the culture of the school itself, including its response or collective attitude to children. The context of the school's wider role children into their community and into society as citizens with a sense of achievement is an integrating crucial theme. This emphasizes the sense of alienation and subsequent connection with involvement in crime and anti-social behavior that is linked with children who lack commitment to school if the child experiences failure or low commitment to school; he or she is at greater risk of behavioral problems. However, if a child is presents with opportunities for pro social involvement and rewards for that involvement, the risk of a young becoming involved in problem behavior diminishes (Blum & Ireland, 2004). On the other hand,

The information from three tools as reveled, most of the adolescents is influenced by their bad role model peers or negative peer groups, which influence and encourage them to commit antisocial practice. As the prior studies says adolescents are more at risk for problematic behavior when they have peers who engage in problematic behavior. (Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, 2006).

5.4 Community

As the study shown most of the detained adolescents are came from disorganized community and environment. So that, the risk factors identified by research are living in disadvantaged neighborhood, community disorganization and neglect, availability of drugs and poverty more exposed and encourage them to develop ASB. As the study revealed within the community most adolescents are negatively influenced by neighborhood. From prior works, Farrington (2005) suggests that many developmental and life course theories consider the role of neighborhoods and the influence they can have on ASB (Lahey, Waldman & Burnett 1999). Neighborhoods characterized by disorganization lack the necessary social controls for preventing ASB (Laub & Sampson 2003) and create opportunities for social mimicry of ASB (Moffitt 2006).

Besides, few of them faced neglect because of their family background or history; such as, HIV/AIDS and incarcerated (criminal). In this case they hate their environment and they develop abusive condition for the community.

Beyond the wall of home and school lies another world in which the adolescents will spend more and more of their time as they grow older and which, therefore, helps to shape their personality and to influence their conduct and their attitude towards life. This outside world is generally referred to us community. The street in which they live, the neighbors who they sees from day to day, the friends with whom they plays and communicates are all included in community. So that adolescents are easily influenced in their community positively or negatively. As Jessor, 1977 cited in his paper young people are at increased risk of delinquency and other antisocial acts when they feel excluded from the mainstream and don't acknowledge responsibilities towards other people. They may feel that rule are for other people and hold attitudes that are generally hostile or rebellious towards society.

5.4 Adolescents Antisocial Behavior According to Their Age and Sex

As the study from interview, FGD and individual case study, shown us the adolescent's age and sex have its own contribution for the development antisocial behaviors. At this age (13-18) most of them commit violent, theft and sexual abuse. Adolescents at their early age (13-14), more they participated in violent and sexual abuse. Whereas, middle adolescents (15-16) years they participated in violent, theft and sexual abuse. And late adolescents, (17-18) were also participated in violent and theft. As the study shown poverty is the common problem for their behavioral problem in this case, most of adolescents commit theft to satisfy their need because as the study shown almost all of them came from poor family background. Besides, most of them are violent because their family, peers, school and community encouraged them to practice this behavior. As an attachment theory suggests that antisocial behavior is observed, learned and emulated from our environmental context. According to their sex, only few female adolescents were participated in delinquent practices than male adolescents. From the total number of delinquents (34), female adolescents are less than one-third (8). Besides, female's antisocial practice is in most cases different from male adolescents. They have the practice of prostitution, laying child, abuse children, and have abusive behavior. This information indicated as female is not much participated in delinquent practices as male adolescents. Studies suggested that young men commit more offences than young women (Home Office 1997). Not with standing similar risk factors in their backgrounds (Graham and Bowling 1995), women are less likely to become recidivist or serious offenders and their criminal careers tend to be shorter, with a peak at 15 years rather than 18 as in males (Rutter et al 1998).

5.3 Adolescents' Antisocial Behavior According To the Risk Factor

According to the result of the study family factor (divorce and death) take a higher position for the result of poorer academic interest, truancy and to participate in early sexual practice. In addition adolescents who live with aggressive, violent and abusive families, they also develop aggressive and violent behavior. Besides children who came from criminal families they also develop criminality. As previous studies suggest that children who come from homes that experience serious conflict are susceptible to an increased risk of delinquency and drug use. Family conflict is a stronger predictor of delinquency than family structure (whether the family has biological parents, one parent, or some other caregiver (Porter & O'Leary, 1980). At all the study shown us disorganized family context widely affects the adolescents' behavior compared with other familial risk factors.

Regarding on the above issue the study briefly added antisocial behaviors vary according to their risk factors. Family factors with its wide context; which include family history of antisocial behavior, poor family management, high family conflict, parental divorce and death, parental attitudes favorable to develop antisocial behavior.

The previous studies added, family risk factors affect the adolescent's behavior according to its wide context. Among the familiar contributing factors are: unhappy home conditions, abusive punishment and neglect leads adolescents to run away from home and to participate in delinquent practices. In addition most of the adolescents coming to the attention of behavioral problem (BP) from home broken by death, separation or divorce of the parent and from home in which lack of attention and harmony between parents and other serious emotional problems. Besides, a poorly managed family that is ambivalent toward or supportive of antisocial behavior will push a youth toward those behaviors (Blum & Ireland, 2004) .

As the study revealed that an adolescent is at increased risk of becoming violent if his or her family has a history of aggressive and abusive behavior. Similarly, a child is at increased risk of delinquency if he or she is raised by a family that has a history of criminal involvement. The information shows that family history of the problem behavior is associated with substance, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and violence.

Disorganized community or environment is the other risk factor for adolescent's antisocial behavior. As the study reveals most of the adolescents were affected by environmental situation. Such as, bad role model disorganized neighborhood, poverty area, poor housing and neglect. As the previous study identified low income, poor housing and large family size appear, in interplay rather than in isolation, to be factors which increase the likelihood of developing antisocial behavior or delinquency (Utting et al ,1993). In addition other prior research has reported that youth who feel alienated from dominant societal values, which are resistant to traditional authority, and who are actively rebellious are at a higher risk of substance abuse, delinquency, and violence (Bachman *et al.*, 1981). Alienation and lack of social commitment shown that young people are at increased risk of delinquency and drug abuse when they feel excluded from the mainstream and do not acknowledge responsibilities towards other people. They may feel that rules are for other people, and hold attitudes that are generally hostile or rebellious towards society (Jessor and Jessor, 1977).

Most importantly, Farrington (1996) concludes that the interaction between poor neighborhoods and individual, family and peer group factors is likely to explain the higher proportion of young offenders in poor areas. Brooks Gunn et al (1997) also identified the association between criminality, deprived area and violent crime, citing perceived lack of social cohesion and informal social controls as a strong sustaining factor in this ongoing association.

In general the present thesis clearly identified the risk factors which influence the adolescents behavior, assess their behavioral problem vary or not according to their age and sex and examine their behavioral problem according to their risk factor. So that, the study clearly identified family, school and peers, and community negatively influence the adolescent's behavior if they are not treated well. Besides, it reveals male adolescents are more prone to delinquent practices than female. But their antisocial behavior is in most cases different from according to their sex. In addition, the study identified they had common antisocial behavior at their different age level. In addition, the study identified the adolescents behavioral problem is different from one another according to their risk factor. Whereas, the consequence of poverty have the same outcome for all risk factors that is theft. Andargachew suggests this idea in his work, there is extreme poverty in Ethiopia. As a result of all these conditions people were forced to adapt certain survival patterns which labeled as "anti-social" behavior, some become beggars or prostitutes. theft and abusive in order to survive while others resorted to life criminal (Andargachew,1990).

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMENDATION

6.1 SUMMURY

The aim of this study was to assess the risk factors for adolescent's antisocial behavior in the case of Adama Juvenile rehabilitation center. To address this issue the following basic questions were raised.

1. What are the risk factors for adolescent's antisocial behavi
2. Do sex and age have their own contribution for adolescents' antisocial behaviors?
3. Do the risk factors have their own contribution on adolescents' antisocial behavior?

In order to answer these questions the informants were selected from Adama Juvenile Rehabilitation Center (AJRC) for interview, families, religious and community leaders and teachers were from Adma city selected for FGD and individual adolescents case study were done by using purposive sampling The investigations were gone to found the risk factors for adolescents antisocial behavior. The data which were collected through interview, FGD and case studies were recorded on tape recorders.

As evidences and studies shown us antisocial behavior is disruptive to the individual, to family and friends, and to the community at large. Research studies reveled the development of antisocial behavior is related to the number of risk factors. These factors range from individual risk factor (e.g difficult temperament, verbal deficits, extreme anger, aggression), family influences (single family (in the case of divorce and family death), poor family management, corporal punishment, and other related problems, peer relationship as well as poverty and social disadvantage (Frike and Kimonis, 2008,Hill, 2002).

On the bases of the analysis made the major findings of the study are summarized as follows;

1. Adolescents develop antisocial behavior due to multiple factors. The result of the study as shown family, peer & school, individual and community factor play a significant role on the development of behavioral problem.

Family: as the result revealed that single family (include divorce and family death), poor parental supervision and discipline, parental attitude that increases the likelihood of antisocial and criminal behavior. Additionally, low income, poor housing and large family size were investigated from the study.

School & peer: the study shown in school context include low academic interest in primary school, aggressive behavior (including bullying) ,lack of commitment to school(including truancy) and school disorganization all of which increases the likelihood of adolescents antisocial behavior. Further, the study identified negative Peer relationships dominantly affect the adolescent's behavior.

Community: with in community, the risk factors identified are living in disadvantaged neighborhood, community disorganization and neglect, bad role model environment(night club, bares & etc.) encourage the riskbehavior

Individual: the study within individual factor revel lack of social commitment, attitudes (aggressiveness, anger, violent and etc.), early involvement in sex , crime and drug abuse.

2. As the study shown us the adolescent's sex have its own contribution for the development of antisocial behavior. In the study male adolescents are
3. more participated in delinquent practices such as; violent, sexual abuse, alcohol addiction and theft. Whereas, female adolescents are not much

participated as like as male adolescents. As the information revealed female adolescents participated more in abusive behavior, prostitution and laying child. Besides, according to their age, late adolescents (17-18) years were more participated in delinquent practices than others.

4. Risk factors have its own contribution for adolescents antisocial behavior is. As the result shown family factor (divorce and death) take a higher position for the result of poorer academic interest, truancy, to participate in early sexual practice and other delinquent practices. In addition adolescents, who live with aggressive, violent and abusive families, also develop aggressive and violent behavior and children who came from criminal families they also develop criminality. Besides disorganized community leads adolescents to develop abusive behavior for the community. Adolescents who spent their time with bad role model peers strongly participate in antisocial behavior; such as, drug abuse, violent and crime.

6.2 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis of interview, discussion and case study of the study the researcher has drawn the following conclusions.

1. Family, individuals, school/peers and community plays a significant role on the development behavioral problem. From those risk factors family took the highest place to aggravate the risk. Especially family divorce and death leads family to treat their children individually. So that the adolescents loose full treatment and attention from their parents, they faced economical problem, and they were depressed because of their family's situation.
2. Having an antisocial parent was one of the strongest predictor of violent or other antisocial behavior. Adolescents who came from incarcerated family are display antisocial or criminal behavior. Additionally adolescents who came from large family size and disintegrated family committed delinquent act than smaller sized and healthy family.

3. Male adolescents are more exposed for abusive behavior than female adolescents. As the study shown, only female adolescents participate in prostitution and laying child. But male adolescents are more participated in violent, sexual abuse, drug and theft than female adolescents.

4. The age of adolescents at the time of their delinquent practices, most of them found between age 17-18 years (late adolescent age) when we compared with others because they are physically strong and fit to commit delinquent practices.

5. In most cases the adolescent's antisocial behaviors vary according to the risk factor. In few cases they have common behavioral problem.

6. Less educated adolescents are more prone to develop antisocial behavior than others. Another factor like those who come from poor family background is more likely to commit antisocial behavior in adolescent age.

7. In the nutshell, it is found the problem of antisocial behavior is the result of single family (broken or divorced family), poor parental supervision and communication, the influence of peers, disorganized community and neighborhood. Besides, Poverty, which is common and the single greatest risk factor for adolescents behavioral problem.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were forwarded to alleviate or to ameliorate the currently encountered adolescent's behavioral problem in relation with concerned bodies.

- It is known that every member of the society is directly or indirectly victim of adolescents' antisocial behavior acts. In addition, this behavior may be transferred full flagged criminals and may cause series problem to the society therefore, the government or the society must properly socialize children in order to make fruitful citizens.
- Teach parents to use praise and reward to reinforce desirable behavior, replace criticism and physical punishment with mild and

consistent negative consequences for undesirable behavior and to increase positive involvement with children.

- Counselors, teachers, parents, religious leaders and local leaders (like” *“Idir”, “kebel” ”senbete”*) ought to have discussion in regular basis about the risk factors for adolescent’s antisocial behavior and discuss with parents how to protect their children and reduce the risk of this behavior.
- A community through its varies agencies may help to strengthen the adolescents, fit him/her to meet life securely, or it may help to make them dissatisfied with their environment to rebel against it ,and thus may become one of the causes to reduce antisocial behavior.
- With the development of community resources for dealing with problem adolescents, increasing effort is being made to adjust the delinquent adolescent-guidance clinics, probation, and other forms of public and private social service.
- Government and nongovernmental organizations and media have to play a significant role in teaching the society about the risk factors of adolescent’s antisocial behavior and show protective factors and the government should emphasize the function of medias and should control illegitimate video house.
- Finally, it does not mean that this research is complete and enough, but further research, by considering other variables, like socioeconomic status, living conditions (rural urban), type of adolescents with antisocial behavior, and protective factors should be conducted by using it as scratch point for their research.

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