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JUVENILE CRIME MITIGATION MEASURES AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN KAMITI MAXIMUM PRISON, KENYA

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS OF COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY IN THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES OF ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

NOVEMBER, 2024

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DECLARATION

This is my original work and has not been submitted for examination in any of the study programs in any university.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my nuclear family Paul, Praise and Joy, my sisters Veronicah and Lydia, my friends Judyleah, Nicholas, Prof. Owen, Rev. Mugambi, Rev. Thuo who have supported me. May the Almighty God bless you.

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ABSTRACT

There is a rising concern about juvenile crime in the country. The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of juvenile crime mitigation measures on security management in Kamiti,located in Nairobi County. The study specific objectives were to evaluate the effect of psychosocial support assess the effect of education and training analyse the effect of training and investigate the effect of supportive activities on security management in Kamiti, Nairobi County. The study was guided by the strain theory and the sub-cultural theory. The study used a descriptive survey research design. The target population for this study consisted of 293 children and a sample size, of 169 respondents simple randomly selected. Data were gathered through questionnaires and interview guides. A preliminary study was conducted at the Machakos juvenile detention center to check the accuracy and consistency of the returned questionnaires. Data cleaning and analysis involved editing, coding, and tabulation. Quantitative data underwent analysis using both descriptive and inferential statistical methods. Thematic analysis was conducted on the qualitative data, with answers from interviews or open-ended surveys analyzed to identify common themes. Findings were presented and narrated based on the analysis. Research showed that psychosocial support positively and significantly affects security management at in Kamiti ($\beta = 0.444$, $p = 0.000$). Education had a positive and insignificant influence on security management at in Kamiti ($\beta = 0.040$, $p = 0.465$). Research shows that training positively and significantly affects security management at in Kamiti ($\beta = 0.162$, $p = 0.001$). Findings indicated that supportive activities positively and significantly affect security management at Kamiti ($\beta = 0.284$, $p = 0.000$). The study concludes that remand homes promote a sense of belonging and safety for juveniles, offering academic, vocational, and life skills training. They engage in sports, receive emotional support, and guidance from officers, promoting hope and a positive environment. This study recommends that remand homes should provide psychosocial support for juvenile rehabilitation. The study also recommends that remand homes should promote education, vocational training and supportive activities for juvenile rehabilitation. The government of Kenya should also support remand homes to realize their objectives.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

KGBI	Kamae Girls Bostal Institution
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UK	United Kingdom
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
US	United States
YCTC	Youth Correctional Training Centre

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Crime	an act or failure by juveniles to act that constitutes a crime and is subject to legal punishment.
Educational Support	Educational support involves acting as an educational advocate for a juvenile, collecting and supplying educational information to assist them.
Juvenile	Relating to someone who has not yet reached the age to be considered an adult.
Mitigation	Implementation of strategies, policies and interventions aimed at preventing, reducing or addressing criminal behaviour among juveniles in a community.
Psychosocial Support	Procedures and behaviours that promote the welfare of juveniles in their social environment.
Remand Home	Facility where juveniles are held temporarily away from the society while awaiting legal proceedings or court decisions. It is a secure and guarded environment where juveniles may be placed after being charged with an offense but before their trial or final disposition of their case. It may not necessarily be punitive rather focuses more on interventions and rehabilitation
Security Management	Planning, implementation, oversight of measures and protocols designed to ensure the safety and security of juveniles.
Supportive Activities	Initiatives, programs or actions designed to aid, guidance and resources specifically tailored to meet the needs of juveniles.
Training	Instructing, cultivating, or promoting in juveniles, skills and knowledge relevant to specific practical competencies.

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the research background, the statement of the problem, study specific objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, and limitations of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

The management of security in a country depends on how the citizens abide to the existing laws and regulations and the punitive measures that the government apply to those who contravene the law (Kaznazcheev, 2021). The law-abiding citizens enable the government carry out its programs and agenda successfully. On the other hand, citizens who break the law are a threat to the society. Part of those who break the law are children. These children are dealt with, within the juvenile justice system (Oliphant, 2023).

Juvenile crime is a serious global security concern. The numbers of juveniles' involvement in crime are constantly increasing yearly, which poses a challenge to the existing laws and procedures in dealing with this form of delinquency. This is more so in developing countries, whose laws and regulations are weak (Thinguri, 2020). Over the past decade, there has been a rise in debates about why some children engage in criminal activities and not others (Aizer & Currie, 2019). Scholars have advanced theories to explain this problem. Different stakeholders like child welfare associations, juvenile courts, educational institutions, and mental hygiene clinics are significant in the collection of information regarding juvenile crime (Watson & Edelman, 2018). Juvenile crime is determined by the numerous social and economic statuses of youths, which are ordinarily interrelated in complex ways (Garbarino & Plantz, 2017). For instance, withdrawal from school and society is interrelated with a few different elements related to low discretion, and these variables are interrelated with a few family-level components related to different stressors. It is the failure to adapt to unpleasant occasions that are related to adolescent misconduct (Young, et al, 2017).

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Juvenile crime has its roots in the varying aspects of social construction, encompassing elements like social behaviour and interpersonal relationships. The selection of delinquent activities among young individuals is influenced by a range of factors (Garbarino & Plantz, 2017). Predominantly, juvenile crime is intertwined with economic, political, and societal conditions, which vary across nations and specific regions. Often, it arises when families struggle to adhere to the evolving job market demands, rapid societal transformations, and the need for girls' education. Furthermore, contributory factors include unemployment, school dropout rates, and the absence of parental guidance (Crosby, 2017). Juvenile crime mitigation measures are therefore important in security management. In many developing countries, anti-crime programs lack the necessary resources and, in some cases, are non-existent (Thinguri, 2020). While developed countries have devised strategies to combat juvenile delinquency, these efforts often fall short in addressing the current state of affairs. Presently, the main challenges in juvenile delinquency programs revolve around the absence of effective measures and the lack of robust social work aimed at both potential offenders and victims (Kaznazcheev, 2021).

In 1968, the United States (US) congress approved the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act. This legislation established specialized courts for minors in order to address criminal activity. The law also provided ways of handling juvenile delinquency. This was observed as an extension of the police to deal with the issues of insecurity perpetrated by children. Therefore, it is advantageous for both the children and society as a whole. The law that was passed enables the government to safeguard, support and uphold the rights of children in the US (Aizer & Currie, 2019).

In the United Kingdom (UK), there is a growing trend of incarcerating juveniles together with adults in prison. This reflects a present societal shift towards adopting a more stringent perspective on the accountability of adolescents. There has been limited comprehensive study performed on the consequences of laws facilitating the prosecution of children as adults. Nonetheless, research indicates that the implementation of the "get tough" approach has had little to no effect on the rate of juvenile crime. In addition, the

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authors suggest that trying juveniles in adult criminal courts could potentially result in higher recidivism rates.

According to Roth and Pierce (2019), juvenile crime mitigation measures can be viewed as learning opportunities, sharing similarities with the concept of a curriculum within an educational context. These measures encompass a structured set of activities with specific objectives and are composed of various interconnected elements. Crime prevention encompasses various initiatives, such as mentoring programs designed for young offenders or therapeutic communities intended for individuals struggling with substance abuse problems. A significant portion of the current literature often assumes that rehabilitation programs primarily involve interventions administered to criminals. Peter and Asian (2022) explored various key benefits of group interventions. Nevertheless, it's crucial to emphasize that the notion of a program doesn't exclusively equate to group interventions. In essence, programs can be customized to suit the needs of either a group of individuals or an individual offender.

Programs that entail rehabilitation practices may be established to offer lawful alternatives for income creation, such as providing young people and adolescents with enhanced professional training, economic opportunities, responsibilities, education and increased community involvement in dealing with juvenile delinquency. They might also include establishing a new environment and providing support to deter offenders from engaging in delinquent behaviors. These programs are crucial for the successful reintegration of juvenile delinquents into mainstream society because rehabilitation forms the foundation for living a healthy life in the community once they leave justice system of juvenile (Eroğlu & Demiröz, 2020). Simultaneously, some methods concerning rehabilitative practices express the personal needs of juvenile delinquents and offer them practical choices within society, reducing the likelihood of recidivism (Tongkachok, et al, 2020).

In Russia, Smirnykh (2021) examined the collaboration of laws to reduce juvenile crime. The research highlights that protecting children from crime and its consequences

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is a basic right. It is the responsibility of the state to ensure that children are safeguarded and deterred from participating in criminal activities. This is because of the status in terms of age and development. Hence, the mitigation of juvenile delinquency involves the prevention of children from coming into contact with criminals. They recommended the involvement of the state with families in mitigating juvenile crime. Although further research is necessary, there is a suggestion that mentoring programs could prove effective for indigenous youth. Additionally, there is a call for the development of culturally tailored treatment programs (Ebuehi & Omogbemi, 2021). Juvenile criminals may exhibit higher levels of both non-criminogenic and criminogenic needs when compared to other criminal groups. This underscores the usefulness of developing treatment interventions and programs designed to address their cultural requirements uniqueness (Kandala, 2018). The elements relevant to the requirements of young indigenous offenders encompass a range of aspects, including their sense of alienation within the geographical separation from their family from their young age, predominantly non-indigenous Australian justice system and cultural group, the heightened visibility of indigenous individuals upon release, lower levels of functional literacy, the transient nature of support systems, specific health needs, the effect of peer-related offending and the challenging states they face after their release (Magalla, 2018).

Ebuehi and Omogbemi (2021) conducted an analysis of efforts to reduce juvenile crime in Nigeria. They emphasize that juvenile crime exacts a significant toll on human capital, safety, and the financial resources allocated for its correction. They argue that researching the root causes of juvenile crime is crucial for its prevention. Factors such as parental supervision, peer pressure, and poverty play a role in influencing juvenile crime. The active involvement of various stakeholders in preventing juvenile crime is vital for child development. According to Mwihomeke and Jally (2022), incidents of juvenile crime are a prevalent issue in Nigeria, often involving organized criminal groups. UNICEF (2018) reported a troubling trend in West Africa, with juvenile crime cases doubling. Nigeria, in particular, recorded a high number of such cases, including robberies, rape, drug abuse, and hijacking. Smirnykh (2021) further underline that

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organized criminal entities are responsible for a significant portion of juvenile crimes in Nigeria.

In Tanzania, Magalla (2018) explains that culture has a direct relationship with juvenile crime. The norms, traditions, and behaviour surroundings in which a child is brought up in have an impact on their behaviour as they develop into adolescence and adulthood. It is the duty of families to protect their children from crime and criminal interactions. In the same breadth Mwihomeke and Jally (2022) assert that the major reason for correctional approach is to transform the child and to mitigate juvenile delinquency in society. The juvenile justice system should make sure that sentencing meets its intended purpose.

In Uganda, Omboto, et al (2013) discovered an increase in juvenile delinquency cases. Teenage girls, in particular, are pushed towards criminal activities due to the lack of basic necessities, inadequate parental supervision, and experiencing abuse at home, compelling them to resort to life on the streets. Omboto et al. (2018) contend that addressing juvenile crime effectively necessitates identifying its root causes. Society should give heed to the underlying factors contributing to deviant behaviour in children, develop corrective measures, and implement preventive strategies.

Wa Teresia (2021) emphasizes that juvenile crime has gained significant attention in sociological research due to its adverse impacts on both children and society as a whole. Okello (2019) observes that juvenile crime and the issue of juvenile recidivism are on the rise in Kenya. A notable proportion of adult offenders began their criminal activities during their juvenile years, underscoring the urgency of tackling this problem. The alarming rate at which juveniles reoffend in Kenya highlights the need to understand the root causes. The government has established rehabilitation institutions aimed at rehabilitating child offenders and preventing recidivism. However, despite the evident increase in juvenile crime and recidivism, there is a dearth of research on this phenomenon within correctional institutions in Kenya. Mwanza (2020) points out the overcrowding in confinement facilities like juvenile remand homes and rehabilitation institutions, indicate a high number of delinquent cases. Based on the details provided, it

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is clear that youth crime is a major issue in Kenya. The increasing trend of juvenile delinquency in the nation supports the effect of multiple factors, which can operate separately or in combination to fuel this phenomenon. The study aimed to address the strategies to reduce juvenile crime and enhance security management at Nairobi children's remand home, Kenya.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Juvenile crime remains a big challenge in security management in Kenya. Ideally, children should be involved in education and other productive activities that would shape them to be responsible adults in the future. The country relies on these children to become leaders and contribute to the developmental economy of the nation as part of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Children should thus not be engaged in criminal practices. However, this is not the case in Kenya. There is a rising concern of juvenile crime in the country. A report by the National Crime Research Centre (2019) indicates that 57% of the crimes reported are perpetrated by the youth and juveniles. There has also been concern from the public on the widespread criminal activities of juveniles in the country. Chege et al. (2019), observed that Mathare Sub-County, located in Nairobi County, is among the most unsafe regions in Kenya, characterized by a variety of criminal behaviors. The illicit behaviors of young people result in social, economic, and developmental impacts. If this trend continues, then the government's Vision 2030 and the attainment of the SDGs will remain a pipe dream for the country.

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1.3 General Objective of the study

The general objective of this study was to examine the effects of juvenile crime mitigation measures on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison, Nairobi, Kenya

1.4 Specific Objectives .

The specific objectives were to;

i. Evaluate the effect of psychosocial support on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison, Kenya

ii. Assess the effect of education on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison, Kenya
iii. Analyse the effect of training on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison, Kenya
iv. Investigate the effect of supportive activities on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison, Kenya

1.5 Research questions

i. How does psychosocial support affect security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison, Kenya?
ii. How does education and training affect security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison, Kenya?
iii. How does training affect security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison, Kenya?
iv. How does supportive activities affect security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison, Kenya?

1.6 Justification of the Study

Juvenile crime poses a significant and concerning challenge to security management in Kenya. Ideally, children should be nurtured through education and constructive activities that prepare them to become responsible and contributing members of society in the future. These young individuals are not only the future leaders but also essential for the country's economic development. Therefore, their involvement in criminal activities is far from desirable. Regrettably, the reality in Kenya is quite different. The country is currently grappling with a growing issue of juvenile crime, and this trend is raising serious concerns. Addressing juvenile crime becomes not only a matter of security but also a fundamental prerequisite for Kenya's socioeconomic growth and the bright future of its young generation. There is the need for juvenile crime mitigation measures towards security management.

Previous studies present various knowledge gaps. In a study by Eroğlu and Demiröz (2020), the provision of psychosocial support with a foundation in social work values

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was explored through interviews with 16 children who had benefitted from such care. The study employed only qualitative techniques, hence methodological gap. Kaznazcheev (2021) investigated the influence of physical training on juvenile offenders and how engaging in physical activities, including structured exercises, could impact their behavior and contribute to their rehabilitation. The study presents a conceptual gap as variables are different form the current study. Peter and Asian (2022) investigated the effect of structural family on juvenile delinquency in Nigeria and identified a significant relationship between juvenile delinquency and family structure. The studies present a contextual gap as they were conducted in other geographical locations. This study examines the effects of juvenile crime mitigation measures on security management in Kamiti, Nairobi county.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study will have significance for the government of Kenya. The results of this study will help security sector policymakers gain a deeper understanding of the impact of juvenile crime prevention measures on security management. The research findings will be crucial to children's remand homes in Kenya. The management of these homes will better comprehend how psychosocial support, education and training and supportive activities mitigate juvenile crime. Consequently, the remand homes will liaise with the children's department to mitigate juvenile crime. This study will also be important to scholars. The study will contribute to understanding and awareness of reducing juvenile crime and managing security. The research will serve as a foundation for future studies on providing social and psychological support, supportive interventions, training and education to reduce juvenile crime and improve security management.

1.8 Scope of the Study

The study examined the effects of juvenile crime mitigation measures on security management in Kamiti focusing on evaluating the impact of psychosocial support, educational support, training, and supportive activities. Information gathering was performed through the use of surveys and discussions. The research was finished within a span of three months, ranging from June to August 2024.

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1.9 Limitations of the Study

The investigation focused solely on studying how psychosocial support, educational support, training, and supportive activities impact security management in Kamiti. The research only used data and information given by the participants. The quality of the data gathered was potentially limited by the participants' ability to articulate themselves clearly in the language chosen for data collection. This limitation was addressed by incorporating oral questionnaire administration and allowing respondents ample time to consider their answers.

Gaining entry to the establishments presented a constraint that was eased by obtaining a research permit and a letter of introduction from the university. Additionally, obtaining consent to interview children was a limitation, which was managed by securing consent from prison officers.

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CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This part examined literature that are connected to the study. Empirical studies that were pertinent were summarized and explained structured based on the specific research objectives. The research studies investigated the impact of psychosocial support, educational support, training, and supportive activities on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison, Kenya. The chapter subsequently put forward and explored pertinent theories.These theories directed the research and the conceptual framework.

2.2 Theoretical Review

This research was underpinned by two theories, namely the subcultural theory and the strain theory.

2.2.1 The Strain Theory

Robert Merton put forward this theory in 1939. In this theory, crime occurs when there are material strains caused by differences between anticipated and actual resources. Additionally, the society places a lot of expectations on the individual. This puts pressure on them to achieve what they would ordinarily not achieve. They thus change their ways and engage in deviant behaviour that is detrimental to them and the whole society. The theory suggests that crime arises from an individual's inability to attain financial success (Oliphant, 2023). This theory is expansive in scope, utilizing an individual's environment to elucidate their involvement in criminal activities. At its essence, strain theory is rather straightforward: when faced with strain, a person becomes distressed and may react with delinquent behaviour (Silver, et al, 2019). Although Agnew's general strain theory is relatively recent, it has garnered support from numerous studies (Isom, et al, 2023). The traditional strain theory primarily focuses on the removal of positively valued goals. This encompasses experiences like the absence of basic needs, family support, job opportunities, and chances for personal development towards greater independence in society. The documented lack of opportunities is closely linked to individuals' engagement in criminal activities. Oliphant (2023) raises

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the possibility that group differences may perform a role in the types of challenges individuals encounter frequently.

The juveniles who break the law are usually rebels and act opposite to the norms of the society. Due to the huge expectations that the society has placed on the juveniles, they are not able to meet the expectations. This is due to the differences in social economic opportunities at their disposal. Additionally, such factors as educational opportunities which may promise better lives for the juveniles are not equally distributed (Isom, et al, 2023). This creates and unequal society. The juveniles thus engage in deviant behaviour and actions to meet the high demands of the society. The expectations that the society places on them is so hefty that they resort to unacceptable means to attain success. Strain theory fails to account for white-collar crime and gender inequality-related crimes, as it focuses on individual responses rather than group activities. This theory is crucial to this research as it describes the factors that push the juveniles to commit crimes. The theory helps explain how psychosocial support and supportive activities affect security management in Kamiti, Nairobi county.

2.2.2 The Sub Cultural Theory

The sub cultural theory was propounded by theorists including Anderson, Cloward, Miller, Ohlin and Cohen, who asserted that young individuals commit crimes as a way of conforming to societal values and norms. Specifically, it focuses on those from lower socioeconomic backgrounds who aspire to attain the same goods and services as their more privileged peers. However, these aspirations often clash with the realities they face: educational failures and limited job opportunities. This frustration can lead them to turn to criminal activities as an alternative means to achieve their desires, as their chances for legitimate success are constrained by their low economic status.

The theory explains the responsibility of providing educational support and training in reducing juvenile crime. It highlights the immense pressure they feel to be considered successful in the eyes of society. In their quest to conform to these expectations, they may resort to criminal activities, which are generally deemed unacceptable by society. The theory provides a framework for understanding the link between education and

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training and criminal behavior among juveniles. It sheds light on how the environment and social conditions can drive young individuals towards delinquency as they seek to bridge the gap between t their limited chances and their aspirations for achieving them through legal means.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

2.3.1 Psychosocial Support and Security Management

There are more juvenile crime cases than ever before (Oliphant, 2023). Children are engaging in all sorts of crime in the society. The juvenile delinquents' number in correctional facilities is evidence to juvenile delinquency (Kaznazcheev, 2021). Some of the reasons for the juvenile delinquency are absentee parents and poor parenting skills. Families perform a crucial function in the lives of children. They spend a lot of time together. Thus, they should be at the forefront of guiding children of good actions to prevent delinquency.

The juvenile justice system is responsible for the correction of children who break the law. The community has a role in juvenile crime prevention. This is through interventions at family and communal level. However, the impact of community interventions in mitigation of juvenile crime is not clearly defined. Additionally, the value of such interventions is not standardized as different communities have different social settings (Tongkachok, et al 2020). There is therefore heterogeneity of circumstances. This hinders effective and global standards to measure the impact of such interventions. Some of the activities that the community could take to reduce juvenile delinquency are mentorships, guidance and counselling, vocational training, engaging juveniles in games and sporting activities and recreation interventions (Roth & Pierce, 2019).

Child protection policies play a critical role in providing psychosocial support to children who have experienced victimization or have been pushed into criminal activities. Child Support Centers are instrumental in delivering these support services, which are contingent upon the establishment of trust relationships with the children. In a

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study by Eroğlu and Demiröz (2020) in Turkey, the provision of psychosocial support with a foundation in social work values was explored through interviews with 16 children who had benefitted from such care. The study found that the children desired their voices to be heard and considered in decision-making processes. They expressed a need for their own agency and involvement in shaping the support they received. Furthermore, the study highlighted the pivotal role of psychosocial support in their social lives, emphasizing its controlling function in helping them navigate challenging situations. While many children offered positive evaluations of the usefulness of psychosocial support services, they also raised critical points. Some children voiced concerns and criticisms about the services they received. This underlines the importance of continuously improving and tailoring these support services to the unique needs and expectations of the children they are designed to assist. The study emphasizes the significance of an inclusive, child-centric method to psychosocial support within child protection policies.

Roth and Pierce (2019) put forth recommendations based with evidence aimed at enhancing criminal justice agencies responses to offenders of juvenile burglary. The paper commenced by examining the existing knowledge regarding the factors associated with the initiation of young offenders into burglary and their continued involvement in such criminal activities. It then assessed study on juvenile justice interventions that could mitigate these elements, with the goal of either preventing young individuals from becoming involved in burglary or facilitating their desistance from such actions. Early and effective intervention with juvenile burglary offenders was identified as critical, given that many of them initiated their criminal activities during their early teenage years and quickly developed expertise in this type of offense. The evidence emphasized the usefulness of programs addressing issues of substance abuse, specific forms of multi-faceted interventions, positive mentoring and restorative justice that included educational and employment and educational elements. In contrast, the practice of transferring these young offenders to adult court appeared to provide limited advantages when compared to less punitive approaches. These evidence-based recommendations

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aimed to inform and guide criminal justice agencies in their responses to juvenile burglary offenders.

In South Africa, Kandala (2018) highlights that juvenile crime is a major social issue in the country. Repeat offences by the juveniles is also on the rise. The study identified family background, community conditions and lack of support as contributing to juvenile delinquency. The study proposes social economic empowerment of the youth for example in job creation, education provision and skills sharing as part of the ways to prevent juvenile crime. Juvenile delinquency is becoming a more urgent issue for sociologists globally because it could signal a rise in crime among our growing population. A minor, usually younger than 17 years old, is not subject to regular criminal prosecution. The rise in juvenile delinquency cases underscores the need for timely intervention, as the situation may escalate if left unaddressed. It can be viewed as a manifestation of social maladjustment in individuals dealing with challenging circumstances.

Wa Teresia (2021) conducted a descriptive research study on Juvenile Delinquency and Crime in Nairobi. The study involved a sample of 200 participants aged 18-45 years, selected through a straightforward simple random sampling process. The study employed a questionnaire distributed among the participants, with some participants receiving and responding to digital questionnaires via the platform of Survey Monkey, which allowed them to answer and access the questions by use of smartphones. The data collected was subsequently subjected to analysis using descriptive statistical methods and the results were showed in a tabular format. Findings showed that juvenile delinquency was high in Nairobi. The death penalty was once a possible punishment for certain crimes, but it is currently illegal in Kenya. The government instead places a strong emphasis on rehabilitating young offenders.

2.3.2 Educational Support and Security Management

In Malaysia, Ahmad et al. (2021) explain that education plays an important role in juvenile crime mitigation measures towards security management. They note that

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students who get punished due to various offences are more susceptible to anti-social behaviour. Thus, prevention of juvenile crime is more important than punishing the offenders. There is need for adequacy in the legal and regulatory framework to deal with juvenile delinquency. Secondly, viable crime prevention measures should be encouraged, instead of punishing offences or crime. This will better enhance security and prevent anti-social behaviour by children. In the same breadth, Shong, et al. (2019) observed that there exists an association between poverty and juvenile crime. The authors advocated for the close investigation of the social cultural and economic backgrounds of juvenile offenders. The study noted that extreme deprivation contributes to juvenile delinquency.

Crawford et al. (2018) investigated the intricate interactions involving young individuals who transitioned out of foster care without achieving legal permanency. The objective of the research was to pinpoint the potential factors, both risky and protective, linked to this susceptible group. The study uncovered important information about the reasons why these young people get involved in criminal activities. Several common correlates of criminal activity, including gender, a history of previous delinquency, mental health issues, and placement instability during their foster care period, were found to significantly heighten the odds of these individuals being adjudicated for felonies or engaging in criminal activities. Importantly, the research also highlighted a potential protective factor access to education and training vouchers. Youth who could avail themselves of these resources had lower odds of experiencing felony adjudications. This suggests that targeted support in the form of education and vocational training can be a crucial mitigating factor, helping to reduce the likelihood of young adults aging out of promote care without legal permanency becoming involved in serious criminal activities. These findings emphasize the importance of comprehensive support systems for such vulnerable individuals, which can have a significant effect on their trajectories.

Asenwa, et al (2020) assessed the efficacy of rehabilitation programs in addressing juvenile delinquency within penal institutions situated in Kakamega. The research was controlled by the social learning theory principal, which emphasizes the effect of the

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social environment on a person's behavior. Quantitative data from 335 respondents was analyzed in a descriptive manner and presented using figures and tables. The research employed a variety of sampling techniques, including purposive sampling. The study revealed that the juvenile inmates underwent vocational training, counseling, and formal education programs as part of their rehabilitation process. However, it was observed that the rehabilitation efforts fell short of their intended outcomes. Various factors, including the human and physical environment of the institutions, as well as the absence of aftercare provisions, hindered the effectiveness of these rehabilitation programs. In conclusion, the research results indicated that the existing rehabilitation programs had a negative effect on the juvenile offenders instead of leading to positive changes. This indicates the necessity for a reassessment and potential reorganization of the current rehabilitation tactics in juvenile correctional facilities.

2.3.3 Training Security Management

Juvenile crime and the issue of juvenile recidivism pose significant challenges for societies worldwide. The fact that many adult offenders can trace their criminal behaviours back to their juvenile years highlights the critical need to address this problem early on. Understanding the root causes of juvenile crime and recidivism is essential for implementing effective prevention and intervention strategies (Roth & Pierce, 2019).

Kaznazcheev (2021) examined the effect of physical training on juvenile offenders and how involving in physical activities, including structured exercises, could influence their behavior and contribute to their rehabilitation. The research underscored the significance of proper physical education for minors as a potent tool in curbing and preventing criminal behavior. Encouraging adolescents to participate in active sports is seen as a pressing need, as it plays a pivotal role in instilling values related to physical fitness and reshaping the approach to promoting physical education and sports. This, in turn, is aimed at reducing juvenile delinquency. The study highlights the potential of physical training not only in improving the physical well-being of juvenile convicts but also in fostering positive behavioral changes. Through incorporation of exercise routines and

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physical practices into the rehabilitation process, it becomes possible to address both the physical and psychological aspects of the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

The alarming rate at which juveniles are re-offending in Kenya underscores the urgency of addressing this issue. Recidivism among juveniles not only perpetuates a cycle of criminal behaviours but also poses a threat to the safety and well-being of communities. To combat this problem, the Kenyan government has taken steps to establish rehabilitation institutions focused on rehabilitating child offenders and preventing them from returning to a life of crime (Tongkachok, et al, 2020).

However, the shortage of research on the subject of juvenile recidivism in correctional facilities in Kenya is a notable concern. Adequate research is crucial for understanding the factors contributing to recidivism, evaluating the effectiveness of existing rehabilitation programs, and developing targeted interventions. Comprehensive studies can shed light on the socio-economic, psychological, and environmental elements that contribute to juvenile crime and recurrence, enabling policymakers to implement evidence-based solutions (Kaznazcheev, 2021).

Education inaccessibility, poverty and limited opportunities of employment can contribute to juvenile delinquency. Addressing these root causes can be crucial for breaking the cycle of criminal behavior. Dysfunctional family dynamics, neglect and abuse can significantly influence development of the child and increase the likelihood of engaging in criminal activities. Strengthening family support systems may perform a vital role in reducing juvenile recidivism (Mwanza, 2020). Peer pressure and association with delinquent peers can contribute to criminal behavior. Interventions that address peer influence and provide positive alternatives for socialization can be effective in preventing recidivism. The effectiveness of rehabilitation programs within correctional facilities is crucial in preventing recidivism. Insufficient resources, poorly designed programs, and a lack of follow-up support can contribute to the high rates of re-offending (Wa Teresia, 2021). The efficacy of the legal and juvenile justice system in addressing juvenile offenders and providing appropriate interventions is pivotal.

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Ensuring a fair and rehabilitative justice system is essential for preventing recidivism (Siddharth & Dekal, 2020).

Okello (2019) performed research to explore the impact of socio-demographic elements on recidivism among juveniles in rehabilitation institutions situated in Kiambu and Kirinyaga. The author's primary goal was to determine the impact of correctional facility environment on juvenile recidivism. The study utilized a descriptive survey research design, inspired by Robert Merton's strain theory. The study involved 60 correctional staff members and 333 juvenile recidivists as the target population. Data collection methods included focus group discussions, document analysis, questionnaires and in-depth interviews and the subsequent analysis adopted descriptive statistics. To ensure the research instruments' content validity and reliability, using the test-retest method with a reliability index of 0.8, a pilot study was conducted while experts contributed to evaluating the validity of the content of the instruments. According to the results, the authors recommended the conduct of a correlational research to investigate if there is a statistical association between the juvenile recidivism and correctional facility environment.

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2.3.4 Supportive Activities and Security Management

In India, Siddharth and Dekal (2020) assert that juvenile crime is a serious crime that has far reaching consequences to the children and the society at large. Juvenile crime is on the rise globally, with more and more youths being actively involved in criminal activities. There is therefore, urgent need to combat juvenile crime, to enhance security. The Indian legal system has created laws to mitigate these rising cases of juvenile crime. Observation homes and shelter homes have been started to mitigate juvenile crime. The authors explain that, it is better to prevent juvenile crime than to deal with its consequences. Thus, all efforts should be made to avert juvenile crime in our society.

Tongkachok, et al (2020) investigated the pre-prosecution rehabilitation of children and juveniles through the application of restorative justice in Thailand. The research employed various methods for data collection. Data were gathered through group

conferences involving representatives from the community justice center, children, and juveniles from the Observation and Protection Center across various provinces. The data was extensively analyzed to uncover significant findings during the research. The research showed that restorative justice provides a different route for children or juveniles engaged in criminal behavior, leading them away from the traditional justice system (Silver et al., 2019). This diversion, referred to as special measures in lieu of criminal prosecution, focuses on rehabilitating these young individuals rather than subjecting them to legal prosecution. The rehabilitation process aims to reshape their behavior, minimize the negative consequences or harm caused, and ensure the safety of the community and society. It encourages coalition with the community sector, enabling members of the community justice center to actively participate in developing rehabilitation plans in tandem with government agencies. This joint effort allows for prevention and supervision of recidivism among children and juveniles, illustrating the importance of a comprehensive and community-oriented approach to juvenile justice (Kaznazcheev, 2021).

Piot et al (2023) investigated the assistance and support systems offered by educational social workers to young individuals involved in criminal activities within France's juvenile justice protection system. This study was conducted in light of the upcoming implementation of the new code of justice for minors. To gather insights, the study encompassed a comprehensive review of official texts and prominent academic literature on juvenile delinquency, utilizing official websites and various databases. The findings revealed that individuals under the purview of the juvenile judiciary protection system were predominantly males in the latter stages of adolescence, often expressing their distress through acts, sometimes of a violent nature. This demographic exhibited a higher prevalence of psychiatric disorders and substance abuse compared to their age group, and many had experienced maltreatment or were raised by parents with psychiatric issues.

Various developmental models were employed to elucidate behavioural disorders, considering a blend of predisposition and vulnerability factors. The involvement of

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educational social workers complemented judicial sanctions by conducting in-depth investigations into the youths' backgrounds and the environments in which they were raised. These social workers played a pivotal role in facilitating social reintegration and provided regular progress reports to the judge overseeing the young offenders. In certain instances, young individuals were removed from their home settings. Additional social interventions included supporting a return to education or, more frequently, vocational training (Crawford, et al., 2018). A broader multidisciplinary team provided extensive support to the efforts of the educational social workers. Interactions with these social workers presented an opportunity for rehabilitation, especially when young individuals perceived a genuine commitment. Psychiatric professionals often found themselves ill-equipped to address the needs of these youths, whose symptoms could be indicative of socioeconomic instability, psychological distress or cultural marginalization. Nevertheless, aside from psychiatric treatment, various psychotherapeutic approaches for behavioral disorders proved effective compared to external control techniques.

Dorodonova et al (2018) examined comparative research on juvenile crime prevention for security management between the United States of America and New Zealand. The study concerned itself with the analysis of relevant laws and regulations put in place in the two countries, to combat juvenile crime. The study explains that juvenile crime prevention is important in many countries. It is aimed at rehabilitating minors, creating favorable conditions for juvenile crime prevention and helping families deal with juvenile delinquency. Juvenile crime prevention differs from one country to another due to the social, political and economic differences that exist between countries. In the same breadth, Dorodonova et al. (2018) note that psychosocial support helps in mitigation of juvenile crime. Countries may apply the punitive model of juvenile crime prevention or the restorative model.

Juvenile delinquency is recognized as a prevailing threat to both property and life in contemporary society. Given the nature of offenses committed by young individuals, concerns about the future of teenagers in Nigeria have grown among parents, administrators, sponsors, and supporters. Peter and Asian (2022) examined the influence of juvenile delinquency based on the family structure in Rivers State. The research

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aimed to elucidate how two-parent families and single-parent families influence juvenile delinquency, as well as exploring potential societal approaches to mitigating the challenges associated with this issue in Rivers State. To address these objectives, the authors employed the Broken Home Theory, initially developed by Wilkinson Kelly in 1969. Secondary data served as the primary source of information, with content analysis utilized for the subsequent analysis. The research revealed a significant link between juvenile delinquency and family structure, with findings indicating that children from broken homes or single -parent were more likely to involve in criminal practices than those from conflict-free households in Rivers State. Furthermore, the research emphasized that certain elements contributing to single-parent states were beyond parental control, emphasizing the need for broader community engagement, including churches, schools and local communities, in addressing the complex challenge of juvenile delinquency.

Mwanza (2020) explored how family factors influence the emergence of juvenile delinquency. The research utilized a qualitative case study methodology that was backed by a purposive sampling method. The sample size encompassed 60 respondents, consisting of 2 administrators, 30 parents, 24 pupils and 4 teachers. Thematic analysis was utilized and the information was subsequently displayed through direct quotations. The research findings provided insight into the connection between youth crime and familial influences. It was clear that family conflict and family attachment played important roles as risk factors for delinquent behavior. Moreover, the study emphasized the idea that not all children traverse the same route to delinquency. Various combinations of life experiences can lead to diverse manifestations of delinquent behavior (Okello, 2019). The study called for interventions involving various social institutions, including government child welfare departments and religious organizations. These interventions aim to facilitate a transformation in parenting practices to enhance the socialization of children and reduce their engagement in adverse outcomes such as delinquency. The government was also encouraged to consider the establishment of free rehabilitation centers and family counseling clinics, specifically designed to address and rectify social and behavioral issues stemming from inadequate parenting, including delinquency. Such initiatives seek to provide support

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and guidance to families, ultimately fostering healthier family dynamics and reducing the incidence of juvenile delinquency.

2.4 Research Gaps

In a study by Eroğlu and Demiröz (2020), the provision of psychosocial support with a foundation in social work values was explored through interviews with 16 children who had benefitted from such care. The research revealed valuable insights into the perspectives of these children. The study employed only qualitative techniques, hence methodological gap. Kaznazcheev (2021) investigated the influence of physical training on juvenile offenders and how engaging in physical activities, including structured exercises, could affect their behavior and contribute to their rehabilitation. The study presents a conceptual gap as variables are different form the current study. Peter and Asian (2022) investigated the effect of family structure on juvenile delinquency in Nigeria and identified a significant relationship between juvenile delinquency and family structure. The studies present a contextual gap as they were conducted in other geographical locations.

Asenwa, et al (2020) assessed the efficacy of rehabilitation programs in addressing juvenile delinquency within penal institutions situated in Kakamega. Okello (2019) conducted research to explore the impact of socio-demographic characteristics on recidivism among juveniles in rehabilitation facilities situated in Kiambu and Kirinyaga, and the study identified a statistical correlation between the juvenile recidivism and correlational facility environment.

Locally, Mwanza (2020) assessed family-related factors influencing juvenile delinquency among students in the Kabete rehabilitation center, revealing a positive correlation between family factors and delinquency. Family attachment and conflict were identified as risk factors for delinquency. However, the study mainly focuses on factors contributing to juvenile crime, presenting a conceptual gap. Additionally, it presents a contextual gap since the study was confined to the specific setting of Kabete rehabilitation center, potentially limiting the generalizability of its findings. Wa Teresia

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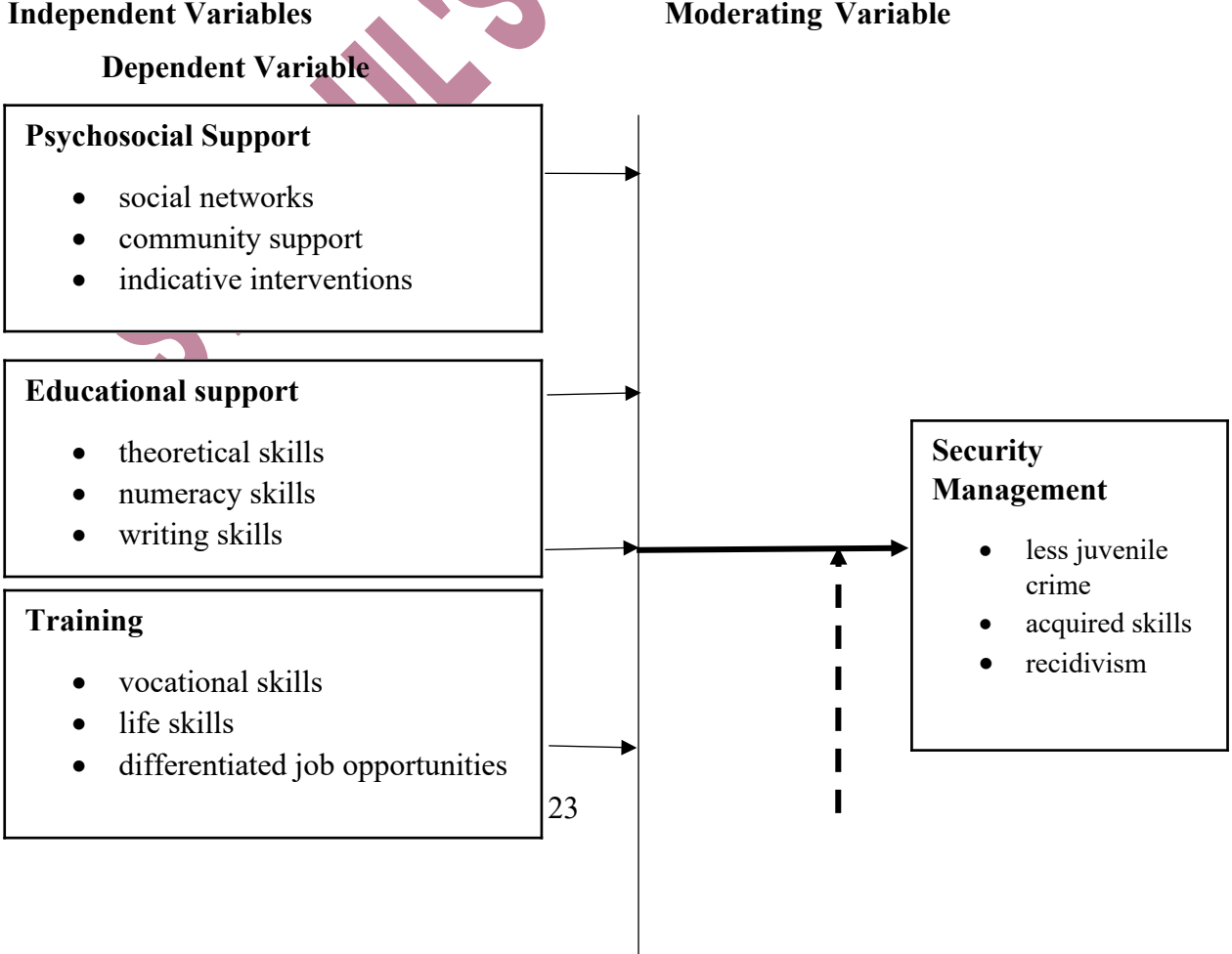
(2021) examined juvenile delinquency and youth unrest in Nairobi, concluding that these juvenile delinquencies were rife in the city.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

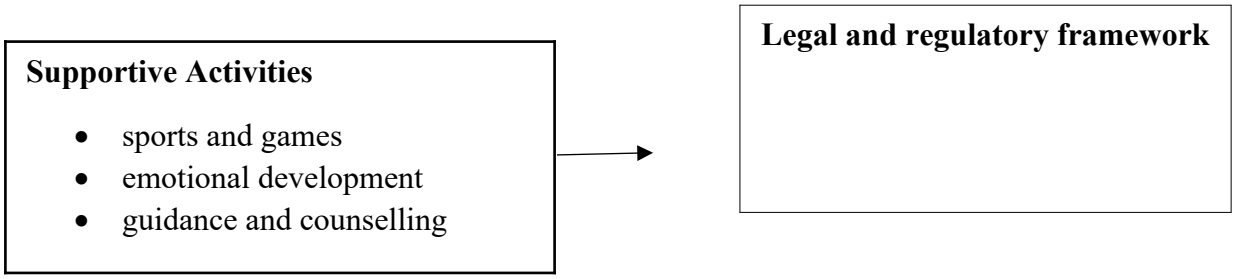
Figure 2.1 presents the conceptual framework for the study. The independent variables for the research were psychosocial support, education and training, and supportive activities. Psychosocial support was measured by selective, universal, and indicative interventions for juveniles. Education and training for juveniles were assessed through vocational skills, life skills, and differentiated job opportunities. Supportive activities included sports and games, emotional development, and guidance and counselling for the juveniles. These variables were examined for their impact on juvenile crime, which was the study's dependent variable. The dependent variable was measured by the level of recidivism among juveniles, the skills acquired by juveniles, and the number of juvenile crimes reported.

Figure 1.1

Conceptual Framework



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CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter offers a comprehensive explanation and clarification of the selected research methodology. The population is described and the process for selecting a representative sample is explained. In addition, the tools used for data collection are specified and the data analysis is discussed. Ethical considerations are also given importance.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a systematic and well-planned approach utilized by a scientist in conducting a research investigation (Abutabenjeh & Jaradat, 2018). The study employed a descriptive survey design. This strategy required observing and analyzing the study variables in their original condition, with no intentional alterations or modifications. The primary objective was to ensure the subject's comprehension without affecting the variables. The researcher's goal was to collect valuable information and viewpoints that could improve the current understanding in the field of study. Descriptive research includes gathering both qualitative and quantitative data, as well as examining, quantifying, categorizing, and explaining the data. The study concentrated on the significance of design in assessing security measures to decrease juvenile crime. In

particular, the design assisted in examining the impact of psychosocial support, training and education, and supportive activities on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison

3.3 Target Population

Population refers to the total count of individuals with comparable traits in a particular area (Adam, 2020). This study centered around the youth at the Youth Correctional Training Centre (YCTC) and Kamae Girls Bostal institution. Table 3.1 displays how the study population is distributed.

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Table 3.1

Target Population

Institution	Population
Youth Correctional Training Centre (YCTC)	248
Kamae Girls Bostal Institution (KGBI)	45
Total	**293**

Source: YCTC and KGBI (2024)

3.4 Sample Size Determination and Sampling Procedure

Sampling is an essential method used in research to gather information on a larger group by choosing a smaller, representative sample. The main goal of sampling is to gather important information on a specific topic from a larger group without needing to analyze every single member (Maduga, 2020). Researchers aim to make inferences about the complete population by studying the characteristics seen in the sample. This procedure involves diligently choosing a sample that truly represents the characteristics and variety of the entire population. This study applied Yamane's (1973) formula to calculate the sample size for children.

Thus:

$n= N/ (1+ N(e)^2$

n represents the size of the sample; N is the population being studied; e signifies the margin of error, set at 0.05.

Hence;

$n=293/ (1+293(0.05))^2$

The equation shows that n equals 169. The study employed simple random sampling to select children from each institution in proportion to their respective populations. Table 3.2 displays the distribution of sample size: -

Table 3.2

Sample Size

Institution	Population	Sample
Youth Correctional Training Centre (YCTC)	248	143
Kamae Girls Bostal Institution (KGBI)	45	26
Total	**293**	**169**

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3.5 Data Collection Instruments

Structured questionnaires were provided to the selected children for the research. Collecting and completing data with questionnaires was a time-consuming process (Stefan, 2019). This was mitigated through thorough explanation and outlining of the study's goals to the participants. The surveys comprised five parts, including general details about the participants and research factors. They collected numerical information on strategies to manage security in order to decrease juvenile crime. The Kenya Prisons Officers were interviewed in person to gather additional information. According to Jain (2021), interviews offered further insights into the topic. The interviews collected

qualitative data on methods to reduce juvenile crime, complementing the quantitative data on security management.

3.6 Pilot testing

A pilot study was conducted to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the data gathering tools. This was done at a juvenile detention center in Machakos. A pilot sample of twelve respondents was selected at random (Connelly ,2008). During the pilot test, the researcher assessed the procedures and activities to identify any potential weaknesses.

3.6.1 Instrument Reliability

Ekolu and Quainoo (2019) utilized the split-half method to assess the consistency of outcomes obtained from the instruments through numerous assessments. In the beginning stages of the study with adult learners, participants were identified and required to complete a questionnaire. Before the test, the researchers used the split-half method to evaluate the internal reliability of the research tools (Turan & Abdüsselam, 2022). This technique involved splitting the tools in half, with one portion containing items with even numbers and the other portion containing items with odd numbers. Examining the related result values helped assess the internal reliability of each half of the tool. This assessment examined how closely the items in both test halves aligned in terms of equivalence or consistency (Norman & Parker, 2018).

To calculate the internal consistency reliability coefficient of the tool, the Likert-scale items were split into two groups. One group consisted of items with odd numbers, while the other group was made up of items with even numbers, resulting in the creation of two sets of questionnaires. The objective of this process was to separate the scores of each individual into two distinct sets for subsequent analysis.

The research calculated the scores individually for the subset with odd numbers and compared them with the calculated scores of the subset with even numbers for each questionnaire set. The correlation coefficient (r) was computed for the two segments of

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the research tools in every group. The subsequent task involved inserting this data into the Spearman's Brown formula to determine the overall test reliability of both questionnaires sets. Data that demonstrates a strong split-half reliability, indicated by a high correlation coefficient, is associated with high reliability (Orodho, 2005).

$$R = \frac{2r}{1+r}$$

R represents the overall test reliability, while r is the reliability coefficient. This method produced a measure known as split-half reliability, which allowed the researcher to assess whether both halves of the test measured similar characteristics of quality. The obtained coefficients ranged from 0.00 to 1.00, where 0.00 indicated low reliability and 1.00 represented high reliability. A Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.7 or higher indicated a reliable instrument, showing that the tool's questions consistently assessed the intended variables (Segal & Coolidge, 2018).

3.6.2 Instrument Validity

Content validity focused on guaranteeing that the instruments aligned precisely with the research objectives. Any minor questions found in the preliminary study were replaced. Criterion validity was utilized to assess the instrument assessments' reliability. The correlation of results from various instruments given to participants in the pilot study was documented by the researcher. This assisted in determining if the instruments generated consistent and reliable outcomes. Through this comprehensive assessment of validity, the researcher sought to enhance and upgrade the data collection tools, guaranteeing they accurately gauged the planned variables for the study.

3.7 Data Collection Procedures

The goals of the study were clarified to the participants, and those who agreed were provided with the surveys and allowed sufficient time to finish. The researcher helped participants who were having difficulty completing the questionnaires. Later, the gathered surveys were reviewed to confirm their accuracy and completeness. After handing out the surveys, the researcher carried out interview sessions. The first step

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involved setting up interviews with the Kenya Prisons Officers at least 14 days before the scheduled interview. The participants were informed about the goals of the study. The plan was for every interview to take around 45 minutes and aim to collect thorough information from the participants, as stated by Oben in 2021. The interviews were taped and recorded to be reviewed and analyzed at a later time (Al-Yateem, 2012).

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

Confirmation was received regarding the precision and reliability of the questionnaires. The data was cleaned and analyzed by making changes, encoding, and structuring it. This action was taken to identify any irregularities in the responses and give a specific numerical value to each one for additional analysis. Data analysis involved using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The researchers examined quantitative and qualitative data to gain valuable insights into the research questions. Frequency, mean, and percentage data were provided, examined, and discussed for the quantitative data. Inferential and descriptive analysis were performed to determine the connection between the variables. A multiple regression model was used: -

$$Y=\beta_0+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+ \acute{\varepsilon}$$

Where;

Y= juvenile crime prevention for security management

β_0 is a constant

(βi; i=1, 2, 3} are the Beta coefficients of independent variables

X_1= psychosocial support

X_2= educational support

X_3= training

X_4= supportive activities

$\acute{\varepsilon}$ is the error term

Thematic analysis was conducted on the qualitative data. Recurring themes were identified through analyzing responses from interviews or open-ended survey questions. Results were shared through direct quotes from participants.

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3.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher sought ethical approval from the university and subsequently obtained permission to carry out the study, guaranteeing the research had the necessary institutional authorization. Furthermore, the research project requested ethical endorsement from the National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). An introductory letter was provided along with the research tool, requesting participants to give their informed consent before participating in the study. Participant privacy and confidentiality were protected, and the data gathered was strictly utilized for academic objectives.

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CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses demographics, descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, interpretations, and discussions. It examines the data based on the goals: to assess the impact of psychosocial support on security management, evaluates the influence of education and training on security management, study the effect of training on security management, and assesses the effects of supportive activities on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison, Nairobi County.

4.2 Response Rate

A hundred and sixty-nine surveys were given to young offenders at YCTC and Kamae Girls Bostal facility, with 161 completed and returned, resulting in a 95% response rate. Wu, et al (2022) emphasized the challenge survey researchers encounter with low response rates, which seldom exceed 50%. The authors suggest that a minimum response rate of 50% is satisfactory and provides a solid foundation for data analysis. Sammut, et al. (2021) state that a response rate of 50% is acceptable, 60% is praiseworthy, and anything over 70% is outstanding. López (2023) deems a 70%

response rate to be outstanding. Furthermore, Shiyab, et al. (2023) mention that response rates of 50% or higher are appropriate for evaluation. As a result, the study achieved an excellent, acceptable, and dependable response rate of 95%. This can be seen in Table 4.1: -

Table 4.1

Response Rate

Institution	Sample	Responses	Response rate
Youth Correctional Training Centre (YCTC)	143	138	97%
Kamae Girls Bostal Institution (KGBI)	26	23	88%
Total	**169**	**161**	**95%**

Source: Research Data (2024)

4.3 Validity Tests

A pilot test was conducted to evaluate data collection tools' effectiveness, appropriateness, and adequacy, with the goal of enhancing them if necessary. The study was held in Machakos juvenile detention center (Connelly, 2008). The purpose and objectives of the study were communicated to the pilot respondents, who completed questionnaires. The researcher assessed procedures and activities to identify potential issues and measured the time taken to complete questionnaires. Concerns raised by participants regarding question clarity and readability were noted. The validity of the data collection tools was assessed in terms of construct, content and criterion. Construct validity ensured the instruments captured intended concepts accurately, content validity focused on representing research objectives appropriately and criterion validity assessed consistency of instrument tests through correlation analysis.

4.4 Reliability Results

Two techniques were used to assess the data collection instruments' reliability: test-retest and internal consistency evaluations. Test-retest was employed to assess the reliability of responses across different time points. This required giving the identical

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tool to the identical set of subjects at various times and examining their answers to verify reliability. Conversely, internal consistency evaluated the reliability of the questions in the instrument. It looked at the alignment between questions measuring the same construct. The Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was computed to assess the reliability of the instruments. A Cronbach's Alpha of 0.7 or above signified a dependable tool, indicating that the questions in the tool consistently gauged the intended variables (Segal & Coolidge, 2018). The data from the preliminary study are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

Reliability Results

Variable	Item	Alpha Value	Recommendations
Psychosocial support	5	0.701	Reliable
Educational support	5	0.729	Reliable
Training	5	0.714	Reliable
Supportive activities	5	0.728	Reliable
Juvenile crime prevention for security management	5	0.683	Reliable

Source: Research Data (2024)

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The Cronbach alpha coefficient was computed for every variable. The coefficients for psychosocial support, education, training, and supportive activities were 0.701, 0.729, 0.714, and 0.728. Security management's prevention of juvenile crime has an alpha coefficient of 0.683. Therefore, all variables demonstrated reliability values exceeding 0.7, which was deemed sufficient for the research.

4.5 Demographic information

The research sought to determine the respondents' demographic information. The study considered: parents' occupation, time in remand, class and age.

4.5.1 Respondents' Age

The study aimed to determine the respondents' age. Table 4.3 displays the results.

Table 4.3: Respondents' age

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Age	Frequency	Percent
12-14 years	99	61
15-17 years	62	39
Total	**161**	**100**

Source: Research Data (2024)

Table 4.3 indicates that majority (61%) of the respondents were between the age of 12-14 years and 39% were between 15-17 years of age. This shows that most of the respondents were aged 12-14 years.

4.5.2 Respondents' Class

The research sought to establish the class of the respondents. Results are shown in Table 4.4

Table 4.4

Respondents' Class

Class	Frequency	Percent
6	56	35
7	68	42
8	32	20
Form 1	5	3
Total	**161**	**100**

Source: Research Data (2024)

Findings showed that out of 35% were in class 6, 42% were in class 7, 20% were in class 8 and lastly 3% were in form 1 class. This illustrates that most of the respondents were in class 7.

4.5.3 Respondents' Time in Remand

The study aimed to determine the length of time that participants spent in detention. The data is shown in Table 4.5.

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Table 4.5

Respondents' Time in Remand

Duration	Frequency	Percent
1-3 years	144	89
4-6 years	17	11
Total	**161**	**100**

Source: Research Data (2024)

Findings indicated that most of the respondents (89%) had spent 1-3 years in remand , while 11% had taken 4-6 years in remand.

4.5.4 Respondents parents' occupation

The study aimed to determine the occupation of the respondents' parents. The findings are displayed in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6

Respondents parents' occupation

Parents occupation	Frequency	Percent
Self employed	95	59
Employed	15	9
Not employed	51	32
Total	**161**	**100**

Source: Research Data (2024)

Findings showed that out of 161 respondents, 95(59%) were self-employed, 15(9%) were employed and 51(32%) were not employed. Hence, most of the respondents' parents were self-employed.

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4.6 Descriptive analysis

This part demonstrates the descriptive statistics utilized by the researcher to determine the primary results of the research and make conclusions. The examination is based on the research goals, which include assessing the impact of psychosocial support on security management, evaluating the influence of education and training on security management in , examining the effect of training on security management and investigating the impact of supportive activities on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison, Nairobi County,Kenya.

4.6.1 Psychosocial Support on Security Management

The initial goal assessed how psychosocial support impacts security management. Participants were queried on five inquiries pertaining to the impact of psychosocial assistance on security administration. The answers were shown using a Likert scale. The responses of the study participants are outlined and displayed in Table 4.7: -

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Table 4.7

Psychosocial Support on Security Management

STATEMENTS	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	SA %	A %	U %	D %	SD %
The remand home gives a sense of belonging to juveniles.	161	4.25	0.625	35	55	10	0	0
The remand home offers safety for juveniles	161	4.22	0.578	30	62	8	0	0
The remand hope offers hope to juveniles in the facility	161	4.48	0.549	50	47	3	0	0
The home fosters connectedness with the wider society.	161	4.42	0.554	45	52	3	0	0

There is community efficacy in activities in the remand home.	161	4.36	0.565	40	55	5	0	0

Source: Research Data (2024)

Table 4.7 shows that among 161 responses, 35% strongly believed that the remand home provides a feeling of belonging to juveniles, 55% agree, and 10% were undecided (Average=4.25; Standard Deviation=0.625). This aligns with findings from a study by Cooper and Finlay (2021), which observed that structured environments in juvenile detention centers promote a supportive atmosphere that contributes to the emotional stability and social integration of incarcerated juveniles.

Furthermore, 30% of respondents firmly believed that the remand home provides a secure environment for young offenders, 62% agree with this statement, while 8% were unsure about it (Mean=4.22; SD=0.578). This aligns with similar research by Williams and Taylor (2020), who reported that 89% of participants recognized juvenile facilities as protective environments. Their study emphasized the critical role of structured security measures in enhancing feelings of safety among youth in detention, contributing positively to their rehabilitation experience.

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Fifty percent of participants showed strong agreement towards the positive impact of remand hope on juveniles in the facility, while 47% agree and 3% were uncertain about it (Mean=4.48; SD=0.549).

Furthermore, 45% of participants showed strong agreement regarding the home promoting a sense of connection with the broader community, 52% agreed, and 3% were uncertain, with an average of 4.42 and a standard deviation of 0.554. Additionally, 40% of respondents expressed strong agreement regarding the community efficacy in activities at the remand home, while 55% agreed and 5% were uncertain (Mean=4.36; SD=0.565). The strong agreement among participants on the positive impact of remand homes aligns with Smith and Rogers' (2022) findings, where 93% of respondents noted

that youth detention environments foster community ties and social skills beneficial for reintegration. Smith and Rogers (2022) emphasize that community-related activities within remand homes enhance juveniles' sense of belonging and connection to society, which is crucial for their overall rehabilitation and future social integration.

The study inquired from the prison officers the psychosocial support provided by remand homes to juveniles. Prison officer 1 noted,

> "…. counseling sessions to help the juveniles deal with their emotions and past traumas. Many of these children come from difficult backgrounds, so it's essential that we provide them with a safe space to express themselves and work through their issues. "

Prison officer 2 respondent indicated**,**

> ″The remand home provides educational programs and recreational activities that help the juveniles develop social skills and a sense of normalcy. We also collaborate with social workers and psychologists who offer one-on-one support, ensuring that each child receives the care they need."

The study sought from the prison officers how psychosocial support affected security management. Prison officer 3 noted,

> "Psychosocial support plays a crucial role in maintaining order within the facility. When juveniles receive the necessary support, they are less likely to engage in disruptive behavior, making it easier for us to manage security and ensure the safety of both the staff and the juveniles."

Prison officer 4 said,

> "Providing psychosocial support helps in reducing tensions and conflicts among the juveniles. When they feel heard and supported, they are more cooperative, which directly impacts the overall security management. It creates a more stable and controlled environment in the remand home."

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4.6.2 Educational Support on Security Management

The second specific objective of the research was to assess how education assistance impacts security administration. The participants were given five questions about the goal. Responses are presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8

Education Support and Security Management

STATEMENTS	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	SA	A	U	D	SD
The remand home offers theoretical skills to juveniles.	161	4.34	0.571	39	56	5	0	0
The remand home offers academic programmes to juveniles.	161	4.28	0.583	35	58	7	0	0
There are adequate teachers for academic support.	161	4.34	0.549	38	58	4	0	0
The home offers academic knowledge to the juveniles.	161	4.24	0.545	30	65	5	0	0
Juveniles are taught as per the curriculum in the remand home.	161	4.34	0.582	40	55	5	0	0

Source: Research Data (2024)

, 39% vehemently supported the idea that the remand home provides theoretical skills to minors, while 56% agreed and 5% were uncertain (Average=4.34; Standard Deviation=0.571). Furthermore, 35% of participants showed strong agreement regarding the provision of academic programs for juveniles at the remand home, while 58% agreed and 7% were uncertain (Mean=4.28; SD=0.583). Among respondents, 38% strongly believed there were enough teachers for academic support, 58% agreed, and 4% were uncertain (Mean=4.34; SD=0.549). Furthermore, 30% of respondents had a strong agreement that the home provides academic knowledge to the juveniles, while 65% agreed and 5% were uncertain (Mean=4.24; SD=0.545). Additionally, 40% of respondents strongly agreed that juveniles were being educated according to the

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curriculum at the remand home, while 55% agreed and 5% were unsure (Mean=4.34; SD=0.582).

The researcher inquired from the prison officers the educational support activities provided by home provide to juveniles. Prison officer 5 indicated,

> "…basic literacy and numeracy classes to ensure that the juveniles continue their education while in the remand home. We have teachers who come in to deliver lessons, helping the juveniles keep up with their studies, even if they've been out of school for a while."

Prison officer said,

> "The home provides vocational training programs where the juveniles can learn practical skills like carpentry, tailoring, and computer basics. These activities not only keep them engaged but also equip them with skills that can help them reintegrate into society once they leave the facility."

4.6.3 Training on Security Management

The third goal of the research was to analyze how training impacts security management. Participants were given five inquiries about the goal. Responses were presented using a Likert scale.

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Table 4. 9

Training on Security Management

STATEMENTS	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	SA	A	U	D	SD
The remand home offers vocational skills to juveniles.	16 1	4.57	0.544	60	3 8	2	0	0
The remand home offers life skills for	16	4.25	0.573	32	6	7	0	0

juveniles.	1				1			
The remand hope gives differentiated job opportunities to juveniles in the facility.	16 1	4.53	0.500	53	4 7	0	0	0
The home offers practical knowledge to the juveniles.	16 1	4.20	0.571	29	6 3	8	0	0
Juveniles are given moral teachings in the remand home.	16 1	4.39	0.548	42	5 5	3	0	0

Source: Research Data (2024)

, 60% firmly agreed that the remand home provides vocational skills to juveniles, 38% agreed, and 2% were uncertain (Mean=4.57; SD=0.544). Furthermore, 32% of participants strongly affirmed that the remand home provides life skills for juveniles, while 61% agreed and 7% were uncertain (Mean=4.25; SD=0.573). This is consistent with Chen and Harris's (2021) study, where 90% of participants noted the importance of life skills training in juvenile facilities. The authors highlight that such skills enhance juveniles' self-sufficiency and resilience, equipping them with essential tools for successful reintegration and reducing recidivism. 53% of respondents strongly agreed that the remand hope provides diverse job opportunities for juveniles in the facility, while 47% simply agreed (Mean=4.53; SD=0.500). Furthermore, 29% of respondents strongly believed that the household provides useful information to young people, 63% agreed, and 8% were uncertain (Mean=4.20; SD=0.571). Furthermore, 42% of respondents expressed strong agreement regarding moral teachings being provided to juveniles in the remand home, 55% agreed, and 3% were uncertain (Mean= 4.39; SD=0.548). This aligns with Johnson and Lee (2023) study, where 94% of participants emphasized the role of moral education in youth detention facilities. Johnson and Lee found that structured moral guidance significantly contributes to positive behavior change, helping juveniles develop ethical decision-making skills that support their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

The study inquired how training affected security management. Prison officer 7noted,

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> "Training equips both staff and juveniles with the skills needed to handle conflict situations more effectively. When officers are well-trained in de-escalation techniques, it reduces the likelihood of violent incidents, thereby improving overall security in the facility."

Prison officer 3 indicated,

> "Through regular training, officers learn about the latest security protocols and how to implement them efficiently. This ensures that we are always prepared to handle emergencies, which is crucial for maintaining a secure environment."

Prison officer 2 said,

> "Training helps to build a sense of discipline and responsibility among the juveniles. When they participate in structured activities and receive guidance from trained staff, they are less likely to engage in disruptive behavior, making it easier to manage security."

Prison officer 1 noted,

> "Continuous training keeps the staff updated on how to identify and respond to potential security threats. This proactive approach allows us to prevent incidents before they occur, which significantly enhances the safety of everyone in the remand home."

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4.6.4 Supportive Activities on Security Management

The study's fourth objective was to determine the effect of supportive activities on security management. Respondents were asked five questions regarding the objective. Likert scale was used to present responses.

Table 4. 10

Supportive Activities on Security Management

STATEMENTS	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	SA	A	U	D	SD
Juveniles at the home engage in sports and games as co-curricular activities.	161	4.53	0.548	55	42	3	0	0

The remand home officers offer emotional development to juveniles	161	4.55	0.547	58	40	2	0	0
The remand offers guidance and counselling to the juveniles.	161	4.34	0.526	37	61	2	0	0
The home organises the juveniles into religious groups	161	4.30	0.592	37	56	7	0	0
Juveniles are frequently involved in community volunteering activities	161	4.45	0.558	48	48	4	0	0

Source: Research Data

, 55% of people strongly agreed that juveniles at the facility participated in sports and games as extracurricular activities, 42% agreed, and 3% were uncertain (Average=4.53; Standard Deviation=0.548). In addition, 58% of respondents strongly agreed that remand home officers provided emotional growth for juveniles, while 40% agreed and 2% were uncertain (Mean=4.55; SD=0.547). This is in line with is in line with Martin and Davis's (2022) study, which reported that 96% of participants saw staff support as crucial for emotional development in juvenile facilities. Thirty-seven percent of respondents strongly supported the idea that the remand provides guidance and counseling for juveniles, 61% agreed, and 2% were uncertain (Mean=4.34; SD=0.526). Additionally, 37% firmly confirmed that the household arranges the young people into religious factions, 56% agreed, and 7% were uncertain (Mean=4.30; SD=0.592). Additionally, 48% of respondents strongly agreed that young people were often participating in volunteer work within the community, while another 48% agreed and 4% were uncertain (average=4.45; standard deviation=0.558). This aligns with findings by Brown and Singh (2020), who reported that 94% of surveyed staff in juvenile programs saw community service as key to building accountability and empathy among youth. Their study emphasized that volunteering opportunities foster a sense of purpose and responsibility, aiding in the social reintegration of juvenile offenders.

The researcher inquired from the prison officers the supportive activities offered by remand home offer to the juveniles. Prison officer 4 noted,

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> "The remand home provides various supportive activities such as counseling sessions, life skills training, and mentorship programs. These activities are designed to help juveniles understand the consequences of their actions and develop positive behaviors, which are crucial for their rehabilitation."

Prison officer 5 indicated,

> "We offer sports and recreational programs that allow the juveniles to channel their energy into constructive activities. These programs also teach them teamwork and discipline, which are important skills that can reduce the likelihood of re-offending."

The researcher inquired on how supportive activities affected security management

Prison officer 1 said,

> "Supportive activities play a vital role in reducing recidivism among juveniles. When they are engaged in meaningful activities that promote personal growth, they are less likely to commit crimes in the future, which helps maintain a safer environment both inside and outside the remand home."

Prison officer 6 noted,

> "These activities help to create a more positive atmosphere in the remand home, leading to better behavior among the juveniles. When they are occupied with supportive programs, there are fewer incidents of violence or unrest, which directly contributes to better security management."

4.7 Inferential analsysis

Statistical inference entails examining data to draw conclusions about the likelihood distribution it originates from. Inferential statistical analysis makes inferences about a population through hypoDESERTATION testing and estimation (Hubbard, Haig & Parsa, 2019). The data set is thought to be a smaller portion of a larger population. Inferential statistics is not the same as descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics concentrate solely on the attributes of the observed data, without making assumptions about its representativeness of a broader population. Statistical inference is the act of making conclusions about a population using data that has been sampled. Statistical

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inference consists of selecting a statistical model for generating data and drawing conclusions from this model regarding a population hypoDESERTATION (Sawa & Wu, 2023). The study conducted Pearson correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis.

4.7.1 Correlation Analysis

Correlation is a statistical method that examines the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables. The correlation coefficient can vary from +1 to -1 depending on the degree of the relationship. Pearson correlation analysis was conducted and findings were displayed in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12

Correlation analysis

Variables		**Security management**
Security management	Pearson Correlation	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	
	N	161
Psychosocial support	Pearson Correlation	.745**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	161
Educational support	Pearson Correlation	.539**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	161
Training	Pearson Correlation	.595**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	161
Supportive activities	Pearson Correlation	.676**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	161

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

Source: Research Data (2024)

The study results show connections between psychosocial assistance, schooling, instruction, and supportive programs on juvenile delinquency in relation to security

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measures at Nairobi Children's Remand Home. The importance of these relationships is established by p-values. Therefore, a p-value less than 0.05 is considered significant, whereas values greater than 0.05 are deemed insignificant. The findings showed a significant positive relationship (r=0.745, p=0.000) between psychosocial support and youth crime in the context of security management. Findings show a moderate positive correlation between education and juvenile crime in relation to security management (r=0.539, p=0.000). Results showed a medium positive relationship between education and youth criminal activity in relation to security supervision (r=0.595, p=0.000). The findings showed a significant positive relationship (r=0.676, p=0.000) between activities that offer support and juvenile criminal behavior in relation to security administration.

4.7.2 Linear Regression Model

Linear regression is used to estimate the linear association between a single response variable and one or more predictor variables (Hirsch, 2024). Simple linear regression refers to the scenario where there is only one explanatory variable, while multiple linear regression involves more than one explanatory variable (Pisică, et al. 2022). A multiple regression analysis was done to examine how the independent variables influenced the dependent variable. An overview of the linear regression model is shown in Table 4.13:

Table 4.13

Model Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
.817[a]	0.668	0.660	0.14649	1.754

a. Predictors: (Constant), supportive activities, educational support, training, psychosocial support
b. Dependent Variable: security management

Source: Research Data (2024)

The findings show that the coefficient of determination, R Square, is 0.668, equivalent to 66.8%. This indicates that the security management could change by 66.8% as a result of fluctuations in psychosocial support, education, training, and supportive activities, with a confidence level of 95%. Just 33.2% of the diversities in security handling in Kamiti may be attributed to alternate elements. The R value, which stands

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for the correlation coefficient, evaluates the connection between variables. The findings indicated a strong and beneficial relationship between the factors, illustrated by a correlation coefficient of 0.817. A Durbin Watson statistic of 1.754 indicates the absence of autocorrelation among the variables.

Table 4.14

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	6.741	4	1.685	78.536	.000[b]
Residual	3.347	156	0.021		
Total	10.088	160			

a. Dependent Variable: security management

b. Predictors: (Constant), supportive activities, educational support, training, psychosocial support

Source: Research Data (2024)

ANOVA results exhibited a level of significance at 0.000, hence a significant relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The calculated F-value was observed to be greater than the critical F-value (78.536 > 2.436). The model employed in the study is thus reliable. Consequently, the results are adequate for conclusive findings and credible recommendations.

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Table 4.15

Coefficients

	Unstandardized Coefficients	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	VIF

(Constant)	0.234	0.234		1.001	0.319	
psychosocial support	0.444	0.068	0.450	6.561	0.000	2.214
educational support	0.040	0.054	0.045	0.733	0.465	1.774
training	0.162	0.049	0.191	3.322	0.001	1.559
supportive activities	0.284	0.061	0.288	4.673	0.000	1.788
a. Dependent Variable: security management						

Source: Research Data

Table 15 shows the model equation to be:

$Y = 0.234 + 0.444\ X_1 + 0.162\ X_3 + 0.284\ X_4 + \varepsilon$

The constant indicates that, if the values of psychosocial support, education, training and supportive activities are fixed at zero, security management in Kamiti would remain at 0.234. The VIF values for the four variables, 2.214,1.774,1.559 nd 1.788 are all below 10. VIF shows how much the variance of the weight coefficient is increased because of multicollinearity. It shows the extent to which each weight is correlated with the other predictors in the model. The small VIF values indicate that the weights are not highly correlated with the predictors in the model. This indicates absence of multicollinearity.

Research shows that psychosocial support positively and significantly affects security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison ($\beta = 0.444$, $p = 0.000$). This finding agrees with that of Eroğlu and Demiröz (2020) who investigated the effect of provision of psychosocial support on security management among juveniles in Turkey. The juveniles expressed a desire for their voices to be heard in decision-making processes and emphasized the importance of their agency in shaping the support they receive. The study highlighted the crucial role of psychosocial support in children's social lives, helping them navigate challenging situations. While many children found psychosocial support services helpful, some also raised concerns and criticisms, highlighting the need for continuous improvement and tailoring of these services to meet children's unique needs. The study underscores the importance of an inclusive, child-centric approach to psychosocial support in child protection policies.

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In the same vein, Roth and Pierce (2019) provided evidence-based recommendations to improve criminal justice agencies' responses to juvenile burglary offenders. The study highlighted the importance of early and effective intervention, as many offenders begin their criminal activities in early adolescence and quickly become skilled. The evidence pointed to the effectiveness of programs addressing substance abuse, restorative justice, positive mentoring, and multi-faceted approaches incorporating education and employment opportunities. Conversely, transferring juvenile offenders to adult court was found to offer limited benefits compared to less punitive methods.

In South Africa, Kandala (2018) highlights juvenile crime as a major social issue, with repeat offenses increasing. Factors such as family background, community conditions, and lack of support contribute to juvenile delinquency. The study suggests empowering youth through job creation, education, and skills sharing to prevent crime. Globally, juvenile delinquency is a growing concern for sociologists, signaling a potential rise in criminal activity. Juveniles under 17 may not face typical criminal prosecution. The escalation of juvenile delinquency cases emphasizes the need for timely intervention to address social maladjustment in individuals facing difficult circumstances. Likewise, Wa Teresia (2021) conducted a descriptive research study on juvenile delinquency and crime in Nairobi and indicated that juvenile delinquency was high in Nairobi. The death penalty was once a possible punishment for certain crimes, but it is currently illegal in Kenya. The government instead places a strong emphasis on rehabilitating juveniles.

Education had a positive and insignificant influence on security management at in Kamiti Maximum Prison ($\beta = 0.040$, $p = 0.465$). This result corroborates that of Asenwa et al (2020), who assessed the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for juvenile delinquents in Kakamega penal institutions and found that juvenile juveniles underwent vocational training, counseling and education, but fell short of desired outcomes. Issues like poor institutional environment and lack of aftercare hindered success. The research suggested a need to reevaluate and restructure current rehabilitation strategies for juvenile offenders.

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Research shows that training positively and significantly affects security management at in Kamiti Maximum Prison (β = 0.162, p = 0.001). This finding supports that of Kaznazcheev (2021), who examined the effect of physical training on juvenile offenders and contribute to their rehabilitation. Proper physical education for minors is crucial in preventing criminal behavior. Encouraging adolescents to participate in active sports helps instill values related to physical fitness and reduces juvenile delinquency. Physical training not only improves the well-being of juvenile convicts but also fosters positive behavioral changes. By incorporating exercise routines into rehabilitation processes, both physical and psychological aspects of juvenile offender rehabilitation are addressed. This research emphasizes the benefits of integrating physical training into correctional programs for young offenders. Furthermore, Okello (2019) evaluated the effect of training on recidivism among juveniles in rehabilitation institutions situated in Kiambu and Kirinyaga and noted that training has a significant effect on recidivism among juveniles.

Findings indicated that supportive activities positively and significantly affect security management at Kamiti Maximum Prison (β = 0.284, p = 0.000). This finding agrees with that of Piot et al (2023), who investigated the assistance and support systems offered by educational social workers to young individuals involved in criminal activities within France's juvenile justice protection system. Findings revealed that individuals under the purview of the juvenile judiciary protection system were predominantly males in the latter stages of adolescence, often expressing their distress through acts, sometimes of a violent nature. Additionally, Dorodonova et al. (2018) examined comparative research on juvenile crime prevention for security management between the US and New Zealand and explained that juvenile crime prevention is important. It is aimed at rehabilitating minors, creating favorable conditions for juvenile crime prevention and helping families deal with juvenile delinquency. Dorodonova et al. (2018) noted that psychosocial support helps in mitigation of juvenile crime.

In the same vein, Peter and Asian (2022) examined the influence of juvenile delinquency based on the family structure and revealed a significant link between juvenile delinquency and family structure. Furthermore, the research emphasized that

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certain elements contributing to single-parent states were beyond parental control, emphasizing the need for broader community engagement, including churches, schools and local communities, in addressing the complex challenge of juvenile delinquency. Likewise, Mwanza (2020) examined supportive factors that exert an effect on the development of juvenile delinquency. Results shed light on the association between juvenile delinquency and supportive factors. It became apparent that factors such as family conflict and family attachment performed crucial roles as risk factors for delinquent behavior.

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of study findings, as per the objectives outlined. The conclusions of the study are proposed and recommendations of the study are made. The suggestions for further studies and research are then presented.

5.1 Summary of Findings

This section presents a summary of the findings according to the objectives of the study.

5.1.1 Psychosocial Support on Security Management

The study sought to determine the effect of psychosocial support on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison. Research shows that psychosocial support positively and significantly affects security management at in Kamiti Maximum Prison. The remand home gave a sense of belonging to juveniles, the remand homes offered safety for juveniles and hope to juveniles. The juvenile homes promoted connectedness with the wider society and there was community efficacy in activities within the remand home. Counseling sessions helped juveniles address emotions and past traumas. Educational programs and recreational activities that aid in developing social skills, with collaboration from social workers and psychologists provided individualized support. Psychosocial support reduced disruptive behavior, improving facility management and staff safety.

5.1.2 Education on Security Management

The study evaluated the effect of education on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison. Education had a positive and insignificant influence on security management at in Kamiti Maximum Prison. Remand homes played a vital role in equipping juveniles with theoretical knowledge and academic skills. They provided structured academic programs aligned with national curricula, ensuring that juveniles received formal education similar to their peers outside the facility. With adequate teaching staff, these institutions offered a supportive environment where juveniles could progress academically, reinforcing essential skills for future reintegration. The focus on curriculum-based education not only bridged educational gaps but also instilled discipline and confidence, promoting hope.

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5.1.3 Training on Security Management

The study analysed the effect of training on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison. Research shows that training positively and significantly affects security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison. Remand homes provided juveniles with vocational training, imparting essential life skills and introducing varied job opportunities suited to their interests and abilities. These programs included practical, hands-on knowledge in areas such as carpentry, tailoring, and mechanics, empowering juveniles to build employable skills for the future. Additionally, moral education was integrated to instill values and ethical decision-making. Through this combination of vocational and moral training, juveniles developed a foundation for self-sufficiency, resilience, and responsible behavior upon reintegration into society.

5.1.4 Supportive Activities on Security Management

The study investigated the effect of supportive activities on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison. Findings indicated that supportive activities positively and significantly affect security management at Kamiti Maximum Prison. Juveniles at the remand home participated in various sports and games as part of their co-curricular activities, which promoted teamwork and physical fitness. Remand home officers played a crucial role in providing emotional support, helping juveniles navigate their feelings and experiences. Additionally, the homes offered guidance and counseling, promoting personal development and resilience. To encourage social responsibility, juveniles were organized into religious groups, which facilitated spiritual growth. They also engaged in community volunteering activities, allowing them to contribute positively to society while developing empathy and a sense of belonging.

5.3 Conclusions

Remand homes promote a sense of belonging among juveniles, contributing to their overall safety and hope. The homes facilitate a link with the society and demonstrate community efficacy in their activities. These factors enhance the security environment within the remand home, emphasizing the importance of psychosocial support in managing juvenile behavior and maintaining order.

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Remand homes provide juveniles with theoretical skills, academic programs and adequate teaching support. They also ensure that the academic curriculum is followed. Although these educational initiatives contribute to the development of juveniles, their effect on security management is deemed less significant compared to other factors. Hence, while education is important, it may need to be integrated with other supportive measures to enhance its effectiveness in improving security management

Remand homes offer various vocational and life skills training opportunities, which include differentiated job prospects and practical knowledge. Moral teachings are also part of the training provided. These training programs not only equip juveniles with valuable skills but also contribute to improved behavior and better security management. The findings indicate the critical role of comprehensive training programs in supporting effective security management within the remand home.

Juveniles engage in sports and games, receive emotional support from remand home officers and participate in guidance and counseling sessions. The homes organize religious groups and involve juveniles in community volunteering activities. These supportive activities promote a more engaged and well-adjusted juvenile population, which enhances overall security management. There is need for continued investment in supportive activities to maintain and improve security within the remand home.

5.4 Recommendations

This study recommends that remand homes should prioritize psychosocial support as a fundamental aspect of juvenile rehabilitation. This support strengthens the connection between juveniles and the broader society, demonstrating community efficacy in their activities. Investment in programs that address psychosocial needs can significantly improve security management within remand homes by promoting positive behavior and emotional well-being.

While education is an important component of juvenile development, its effect on security management is less pronounced compared to other factors. This study revealed a positive and insignificant effect of education on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison. Therefore, remand homes should integrate educational programs with

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additional supportive measures. This could involve combining academic instruction with vocational training, life skills education, and emotional support to create a more holistic approach. Ensuring that educational efforts are complemented by these measures can enhance their overall effectiveness in improving security management.

Vocational and life skills training play a critical role in equipping juveniles with valuable skills that contribute to their rehabilitation and security management. The government, through the state department of correctional services, should support remand homes in expanding these training programs, including differentiated job prospects and practical knowledge. Emphasizing moral teachings alongside vocational training can further promote positive behavior and reduce the likelihood of re-offending. Comprehensive training programs are essential for effective security management and should be a central focus of juvenile rehabilitation efforts.

Supportive activities such as sports, emotional support, guidance and counseling significantly enhance security management. The government should provide resources to expand these activities within remand homes. Regular involvement in sports and games, along with organized religious groups and community volunteering, fosters engagement and adjustment among juveniles. Continued investment in these activities will help maintain and improve security by promoting a well-rounded and supportive environment for juveniles.

Remand homes should strengthen their efforts to build and maintain connections with the broader community. This could involve partnerships with local organizations, businesses, and educational institutions to provide additional support and opportunities for juveniles. By fostering stronger links with society, remand homes can create a more integrated support network that contributes to the overall effectiveness of security management.

It is essential for the state department of correctional services to regularly review and update their psychosocial support, educational and training programs. This ensures that these initiatives remain relevant and effective in addressing the needs of juveniles.

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Implementing a feedback mechanism to assess the impact of these programs and make necessary adjustments can enhance their success in improving security management.

Continuous training for remand home staff is vital for the successful implementation of supportive activities and programs. The government should invest in professional development opportunities for staff, including training in psychosocial support, educational techniques, and effective security management practices. Well-trained staff will be better equipped to deliver comprehensive support and maintain a secure environment, ultimately benefiting the overall management of juvenile behavior in remand homes.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

This study examined effects of juvenile crime mitigation measures on security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison. The study was thus limited to Kamiti Maximum Prison, and the findings cannot be generalised to other remand homes. Further studies could focus on other remand homes, to give more findings on the topic.

The study assessed the effect of psychosocial support, education, training and supportive activities on security management. Results revealed an r square of 66.8%. Hence, 33.2% of the variations in security management in Kamiti Maximum Prison can be due to other factors. Further studies should focus on other variables for example the effect of communication channels on security management.

Qualitative approaches, such as in-depth interviews and focus groups, could be enhanced the personal experiences, motivations and challenges faced by youth in greater detail.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction

My name is Lucy Wahito Kahindo, a master's student at St. Paul's University. As part of my course, I am conducting a study on '*Juvenile crime mitigation measures and security management in Kamiti maximum prison,Nairobi County, Kenya***.'** Through the findings of this study, the policy makers in the security sector will better understand how juvenile crime mitigation measures contribute towards security management. This will inform

policy on juvenile crime mitigation and security management the country. Please fill out this questionnaire properly. The provided information will be kept private. I appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Lucy Wahito Kahindo

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Appendix II: Questionnaire for children

SECTION A : Demographic information

1. How old are you?
   i. 12-14
   ii. 15-17

2. In which class/grade are you?

i. 6
ii. 7
iii. 8
iv. form 1
v. form 2
vi. form 3
vii. form 4

3. How long have you been at Nairobi children's remand home?

i. 1 – 3 years
ii. 4-6 years
iii. 6-8 years
iv. 8-10 years
v. above 10 years

4. What is your parents' occupation?

i. self employed
ii. employed
iii. not employed

SECTION B : Psychosocial support and security management

In this section and the following sections, use the scale provided below to mark the score you most agree with: 5 = strongly agree, 4 = agree, 3 = not sure, 2 = disagree, and 1 = strongly disagree.

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Statement	5	4	3	2	1
The remand home gives a sense of belonging to juveniles.					
The remand home offers safety for juveniles .					
The remand hope offers hope to juveniles in the facility.					
The home fosters connectedness with the wider society.					
There is community efficacy in activities in the remand home.					

SECTION C : Educational support and security management

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
The remand home offers theoretical skills to juveniles.					
The remand home offers academic programmes to juveniles .					
There are adequate teachers for academic support.					
The home offers academic knowledge to the juveniles.					
Juveniles are taught as per the curriculum in the remand home.					

SECTION D : Training and juvenile crime and security management

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
The remand home offers vocational skills to juveniles.					
The remand home offers life skills for juveniles .					

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The remand hope gives differentiated job opportunities to juveniles in the facility.					
The home offers practical knowledge to the juveniles.					
Juveniles are given moral teachings in the remand home.					

SECTION E : Supportive activities and security management

Statement	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Juveniles at the home engage in sports and games as co-curricular activities.					
The remand home officers offer emotional development to juveniles.					
The remand offers guidance and counselling to the juveniles.					
The home organises the juveniles into religious groups.					
Juveniles are frequently involved in community volunteering activities.					

SECTION F : Security management

Statement	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
The number of juvenile crimes has gone down over the years.					
Juveniles have acquired adequate life skills in the remand home.					
There are fewer repeat juveniles in the remand home.					
The juveniles have acquired academic skills from the remand home.					
The juveniles have changed their bad habits while within the remand facility.					

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Appendix III : Interview guide for Kenya Prisons Officers

1. What psychosocial support does the remand home provide for the juvenile?
2. How does psychosocial support affect security management?
3. Which educational support activities do the home provide to juveniles?
4. How does training affect security management?
5. What supportive activities does the remand home offer to the juveniles?
6. How does supportive activities affect security management?
7. In your opinion what is the effect of mitigation measures in juvenile crime on security management?
8. What more could be done to mitigate juvenile crime for security management?

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Appendix IV : University Introduction Letter

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Private Bag 00217 Limuru,
Kenya
Email: office@spu.ac.ke
Website: www.spu.ac.ke

Tel Office: +254 (0) 20-2020505/10
Mobile: +254 (0) 728-669000
(0) 736-424440

REF: SPU/198/2024 **Date: 8th July 2024**

TO: Lucy Wahito
St. Paul's University

Dear Lucy,

==========

REF: The Effects of Juvenile Crime Mitigation Measures on Security Management in Kamiti, Nairobi County, Kenya

==========

Greetings,

This is to inform you that SPU- Institutional Scientific Ethics Review Committee has reviewed the above-named research proposal. **Your ERB approval number is 207, for the period between 8th July 2024 – 8th July 2025 (1 year).**

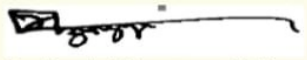
This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

i. Only approved documents including (informed consents, study instruments) will be used.
ii. All changes including (amendments, deviations, and violations) are submitted for review and approval by SPU- Institutional Scientific Ethics Review Committee.
iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to SPU- Institutional Scientific Ethics Review Committee within 72 hours of notification
iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affected safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to *SPU- Institutional Scientific Ethics Review Committee* within 72 hours

v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions.
vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal.
vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to SPU- Institutional Scientific Ethics Review Committee.
viii. Please note that it is within the ISERC's mandate to monitor your research and to do random visits to the site. All research is subject to post approval monitoring.

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) ***https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke*** **and also obtain other clearances needed.**

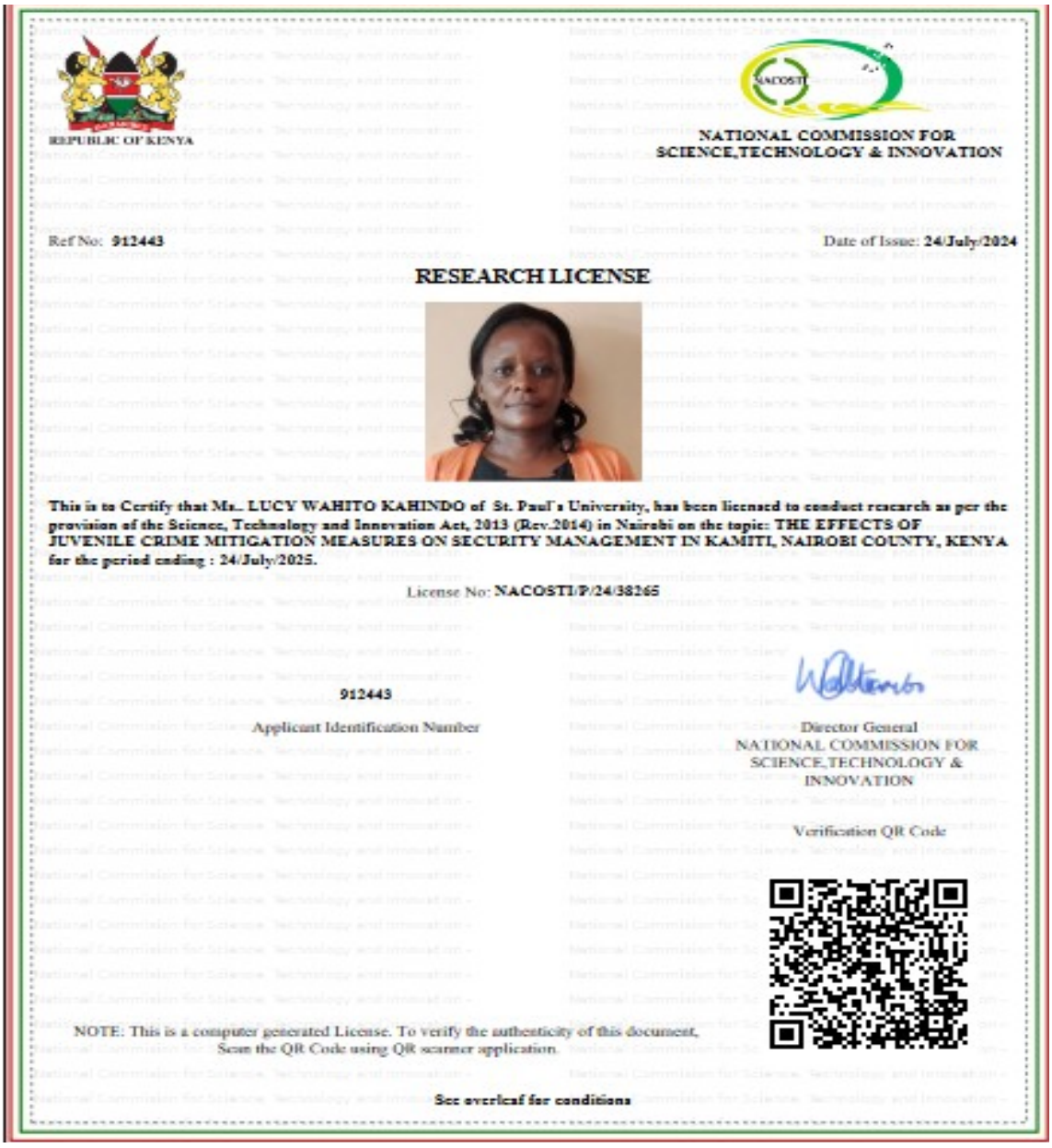
Yours sincerely,



Dr. Daniel Nzengya, PhD
Chairperson
SPU- Institutional Scientific & Ethics Review Committee



Appendix V : NACOSTI Research Letter



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 912443

Date of Issue: 24/July/2024

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Ms.. LUCY WAHITO KAHINDO of St. Paul's University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Nairobi on the topic: THE EFFECTS OF JUVENILE CRIME MITIGATION MEASURES ON SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN KAMITI, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 24/July/2025.

License No: NACOSTI/P/24/38265

912443

Applicant Identification Number

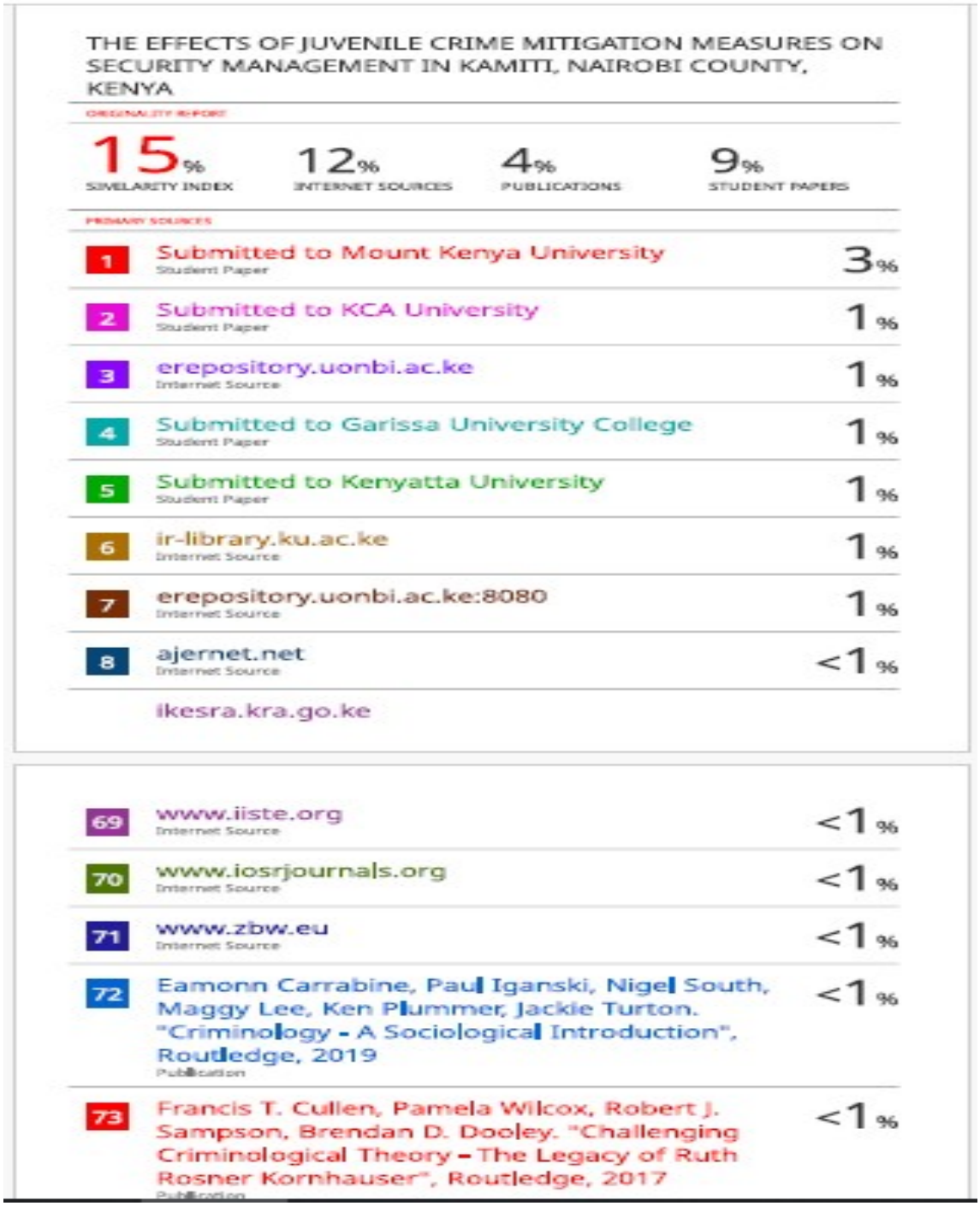
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NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

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See overleaf for conditions

Appendix VI : Similarity Index Report



THE EFFECTS OF JUVENILE CRIME MITIGATION MEASURES ON SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN KAMITI, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA

ORIGINALITY REPORT

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