

THE ROLE OF FAMILY STRUCTURE IN PREDICTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

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APPRO

DECLARATION

I Kemigisha Bonita hereby declare that this is my original work, it is not plagiarized and has not been submitted in any institution for any award.

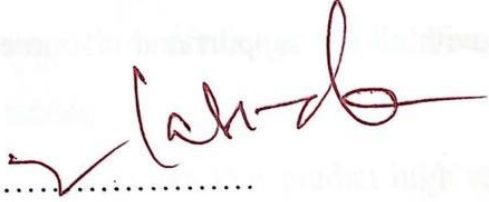
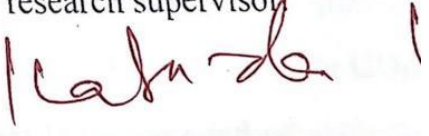
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APPROVAL

This dissertation was reviewed and approved by my research supervisor

Approved by;

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Date: 

DEDICATION

Thanks to GOD who has blessed me with the wonderful family of Mr & Mrs. Rwabukare who have provided me with all the support and resources that enabled me to progress academically and in life.

ABSTRACT

This study examined the correlation between family structure and juvenile delinquency, seeking to establish the type of family dynamics which mainly lead to delinquent behavior among minors. The case study was done at Naguru Remand Home in Kampala- Uganda focusing on juveniles below the age of 18 years.

By evaluating different family setups, the study aimed at giving reliable insight on eradicating juvenile delinquency and improving intervention strategies. The Broken Home Theory, which links non-traditional family structures to higher delinquency rates, serves as a key framework for understanding these patterns.

Data collection was done using qualitative methods, primarily interviews, allowing for a deeper exploration of participants' experiences. The findings will expand the body of knowledge and offer practical recommendations on eradicating juvenile delinquency and gender-based violence. These include implementing family education programs to raise awareness about the impact of different family structures and creating vocational training opportunities for at-risk youth to reduce delinquency. By addressing these factors, the study hopes to contribute to more effective solutions for juvenile rehabilitation and crime prevention.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Juvenile delinquency negatively affects communities, law enforcement and policymakers across the globe. It is important to understand the contributing factors of juvenile delinquency so as to develop effective intervention strategies (Burfeind & Bartusch, 2015). Studies indicate that household composition—including single-parent, nuclear, or stepfamily arrangements—fundamentally impacts youth conduct and socialization (Burfeind & Bartusch, 2015). Variations in domestic stability and caregiver involvement across these structures correlate with differential delinquency risks (Bernardi et al., 2017). The family structure whether single parented, nuclear, or blended fundamentally impacts how youth conduct themselves and socialize with people around them (Burfeind & Bartusch, 2015). There are variations in domestic stability and caregiver involvement across these structures correlate with differential delinquency risks (Bernardi et al., 2017)

1.1 Background

Juvenile delinquency has remained prevalent social concern with severe consequences at both individual and communal levels (Siegel et al., 2017). Though several factors contribute to delinquent behavior, family structure consistently emerges as a critical influence on youth development (Amato, 2014). Research demonstrates that the household composition in which children are raised - whether nuclear, single-parent, blended, or extended families - significantly impacts their behavioral outcomes (Sharma, 2013).

Studies reveal that children who were raised by single parents or in high-conflict family environments face elevated risks of developing behavioral problems (Amato, 2014). These risks rise due to little parental supervision, economic hardships, and inconsistent emotional support (Sharma, 2013). However, the relationship between family structure and delinquency is not straightforward. The quality of family relationships and parental involvement may outweigh structural factors in determining behavioral outcomes (Carleton & Hsiang, 2016).

The interrelation between social economic factors and family structure intensifies the relationship between family structure and juvenile delinquency (Sharma, 2013). This intersection highlights the need for comprehensive research that examines how family

dynamics interact with broader social and economic conditions to influence youth behavior (Carleton & Hsiang, 2016). Understanding these multifaceted relationships is crucial for developing effective interventions to address juvenile delinquency.

1.2 Problem statement

Juvenile delinquency is a significant social and institutional problem that affects individuals, their families, communities and society as a whole (Hoge, 2002). Juvenile delinquency refers to a behavior of minors that violates the law or societal norms and is often characterized by antisocial behavior, aggression, and lack of respect for authority (Welsh, 2017). Despite the fight to prevent juvenile delinquency, the problem persists and the rates of juvenile delinquency remain high (Loeber&Farrington, 2001). The studies show that family structure is a critical factor in predicting juvenile delinquency with children from broken families being more likely to engage in delinquent behavior. Today many single parent and step families are experiencing poverty, neglect and lack of supervision which contributes to delinquent behaviors (Amato, 2014).

Ideally, all family structures such as step families, single parent families, nuclear and extended families should be focusing on nurturing the children's behavior and provide children with all the basic needs so as to prevent the children from turning into juvenile delinquents. This comes as a result of ignoring children which influences them to break the laws without knowledge hence juvenile delinquency. Despite the importance of family structure in predicting juvenile delinquency, there is need for further research to fully understand the nature of this relationship.

In Uganda particularly where this research was conducted, the problem of juvenile delinquency was taken to be acute. Based on the Uganda Police Force the number of the juvenile offenders has been increasing steadily over the past years where most of the reported juvenile delinquents are from broken families (Uganda Police Force, 2020). This was not possible as the parents had to work which led to limited time to nurture and supervise children from doing wrong. Therefore this study aimed at investigating the role of family structure in predicting juvenile delinquency in Uganda with a view to identify strategies for preventing and intervening in juvenile delinquency.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to explore how family structures predict juvenile delinquency. This study also asked to describe the gap in understanding how specific family structures correlate with or predict juvenile delinquency, to inform more effective prevention and intervening strategies.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1. To identify family structures that predict high rates of juvenile delinquency.
2. To find out how family dynamics in each family structure influence juvenile delinquency.

1.5 Research questions

1. What are the family structures that predict high rates of juvenile delinquency?
2. How are the family dynamics in each family structure influence juvenile delinquency?

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study focused on how family structure influences youth juvenile delinquency (Amato, 2014). It focused on household organization types and their correlation with unlawful acts committed by minors (Siegel et al., 2017).

1.6.2 Geographical scope

The study was stationed at Naguru Remand Home a juvenile detention facility in Kampala-Uganda providing an ideal research setting for juvenile delinquency. .

1.6.3 Time scope

The study analyzed existing literature during a three-month period (May-July 2025), including data gathering, evaluation, and documentation (Author, 2025).

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study helped to provide useful information to others researchers who are interested in gender-based violence, and it provides the necessary premises for future references material.

1.8 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework reveals a correlation between the independent variable [family structure], moderating variable [socioeconomic status], and dependent variable [juvenile delinquency].

Family structure refers to the composition and organization of a family unit which had factors such as single parenthood, step-families, family size and socioeconomic status (Amato, 2014).

Juvenile Delinquency defined as the violation of the law or social norms by minors (Siegel & Welsh, 2017). The juvenile Delinquency became the dependent variable because it is a behavior that is manipulated by the family structure with its factors such as size and socioeconomic factors.

1.9 Theoretical Framework

The Broken Home Theory (Wilkinson, 1969) posits that non-traditional family structures, such as single-parent households resulting from divorce, separation, or death, increase juvenile delinquency risks compared to two-parent families. Early sociological research argued that dual-parent households provide greater stability and resources, whereas single-parent families may lack sufficient supervision and support, contributing to behavioral issues in youth (Wilkinson, 1969). This theory aligns with the study's focus on how family structure influences delinquent behavior.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents literature on the role family structure in predicting juvenile delinquency. The empirical review was guided by the objectives of the study and data was collected from the existing literature that was published by researchers. The literature to be reviewed was from the research articles, research papers and journals published by researchers and students.

2.1 Family structures that predict higher rates of juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency remains a pressing social issue that threatens both individual and communal wellbeing. Research findings point out three major categories of offenses committed by minors: status violations (behaviors only illegal for youth), property crimes, and violent acts (Jacobsen et al., 2022). These behaviors don't emerge in isolation - they're deeply connected to family environments. Studies consistently show that family structure plays a crucial role in either mitigating or worsening delinquent tendencies among adolescents. The quality of parent-child relationships appears more influential than simply having two parents' present, challenging traditional assumptions about what makes an "ideal" family structure.

When examining family structures, researchers typically analyze families that are single parented, biologically parented by both father and mother or step-parented. Interestingly, recent findings suggest children from single-parent homes may actually demonstrate lower delinquency rates than their peers from other family structures (Jacobsen et al., 2022). This counterintuitive result highlights how parenting quality outweighs mere parental presence. Effective supervision, emotional support, and consistent discipline - regardless of household composition - prove most vital in preventing antisocial behavior. These insights help reframe our understanding of juvenile delinquency, shifting focus from family form to family function and the nature of interpersonal relationships within the home.

2.2 How family dynamics within each structure influence the behaviours of juveniles.

Research indicates that family disruptions affect boys and girls differently, with boys more likely to exhibit externalizing behaviors like aggression and delinquency, while girls tend to develop internalizing issues such as depression and anxiety (Pasqualini et al., 2018). These behavioral responses to family stress often contribute to juvenile delinquency. Various family structures like single-parent, intact, and stepparent households—each present unique dynamics that influence youth behavior. Factors like divorce, parental death, and socioeconomic struggles significantly increase delinquency risks across all family types (Schepers, 2024).

Family structure alone doesn't determine outcomes; rather, the specific challenges within each household shape adolescent development. Single-parent families often face overwhelming caregiving responsibilities following divorce or bereavement, potentially leading to reduced supervision and increased peer influence (Smith, 2021). In contrast, two-parent households may better withstand economic pressures through shared responsibilities, though conflict in any family structure can negate these advantages. Chronic family conflict correlates strongly with negative outcomes, including theft, absenteeism, and violent behavior among youth (Peter et al., 2022). These toxic home environments create adverse childhood experiences that impair healthy social and emotional development (Sanders, 2024).

2.3 Conclusion of the chapter.

Research studies reveal that there are four family structures which determine the rate of juvenile delinquency, single-parent, stepparent, intact, and two-parent households (Jacobsen et al., 2022). Family troubles such as divorce, domestic conflict, and parental death significantly increase delinquency risks by negatively affecting youth behavior (Scheper, 2024). Additionally, adolescents from low socioeconomic backgrounds demonstrate heightened vulnerability to serious offenses including theft, robbery, and sexual violence (Gazimbe et al., 2021), highlighting how economic detriment compounds family risk factors.

2.4 The gap in the literature.

There is limited literature reporting intervention mechanisms for overcoming the poor socioeconomic status in households and addressing family dynamics which are key influencers of juvenile delinquency.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the methods, instruments, ethical considerations, the design, problems likely to be encountered in the data collection analysis and presentation.

3.1. Research design

Research design refers to methods/techniques used to answer the research questions. In this research, qualitative data shall be collected. Qualitative data is characterized by few or limited numerical concepts. It involved methods like: interviews, observations but for this research study the interview guide was used. The qualitative research method was selected because it enabled the research to be fully expressed when discussing the findings (Merriam & Grenier, 2019). It also emphasized the use of interview guides that provided the respondents with the room to express themselves while answering the research questions (Kallio et al, 2016).

3.2. Area of study

This research was conducted at Naguru Remand Home located on plot number 124 along Naguru Avenue off Lugogo by pass 1km from Nakawa Division Naguru 1 in Kampala district. Naguru Remand Home is a government organization under the Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development in the department of youth and children's affairs. It was started in 1954 by Save for the Children which was later handed over to ministry of Gender in 1997 through the parliament act. This was my area of study because it has the study population that my research is investigating and these are the juveniles who are in Naguru Remand Home.

3.3. Sources of information

The primary sources of data in the study were, selected affected juveniles and designated staff (psychiatrists, lawyers and social workers) who were key informants.

3.4. Study population

The study population were the juveniles who were defined as young persons below the age of eighteen years.

3.5. Sample selection.

The random sampling technique was used while collecting the data concerning the Examining the role of family structure in predicting juvenile delinquency. This stated that the random technique which ensured that everybody in the population of Naguru Remand Home had the opportunity to participate in the research.

3.6. Data collection methods

The following data collection and tools were used during the research:

3.6.1. Interview guide

This is a data collection method used to gather the qualitative data. This involved one to one interaction between the researcher and the respondents. There was asking of oral questions and receiving of oral answers from the respondents. The asked questions were written down by the researcher before the interview. The responses were written down using instruments like: pen, paper recorders. At the end of the interview, qualitative data was gathered and analyzed at the end of the research.

3.6.2. Data analysis

The research used the descriptive data analysis method while analysing the data collected. Fisher and Marshall (2009) discussed that descriptive analysis helped in summarizing the collected data into meaningful data which used the narratives and the thematic way which enabled me to develop meaning out of the data collected in the field.

3.7. Ethical considerations

Confidentiality was observed in the interactions between the researcher and the respondents. This was done through providing consent forms, use of pseudo names in the participation. The researcher attained an introduction letter from the university which proved that she was allowed to move forward with data collection and ensured that the data collected was legally collected for only academic purposes.

3.8. Methodological constraints

The researcher mostly faced a challenge of limited resources in form of facilitating the transportation of the researcher, printing out the in interview guides, which all require

resources hence a challenge. Participants gave biased responses due to stigma, pride and lack of trust which led to half-baked information from the participants.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the findings, data analysis, interpretations, captures the responses rate, demographic information of the respondents. The findings and results about the demographic information are presented and discussion of the findings was in a narrative format.

4.1 Demographic information

Gender

The researcher was inclusive as she considered both the male and female because the study focused on family structures and juvenile delinquency which meant that all individuals that make up a family had to be considered as respondents. From the interview guides, it was clear that the researcher interviewed male and female.

The male who participated were six in total which meant that many were concerned and willing to share their ideas on juvenile delinquency cases influenced by family structures. The female who were interviewed were also six who felt free to participate in the data collection process which enabled the researcher to have a view of the mothers on juvenile delinquency due to different family structures.

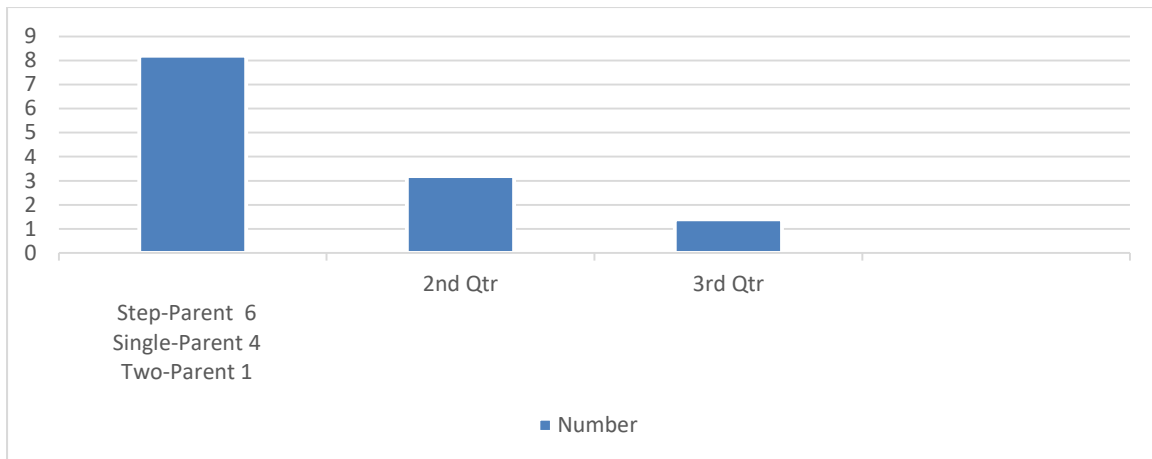
4.2 FAMILY STRUCTURE

Family structures that predict higher rates of juvenile delinquency

There are three types of family structures considered in this research that is; single-parent, intact-parent and step- parent structures. To a larger extent, the violent crimes that involve physical threats and property crimes dominate juvenile delinquency unlike status offences. The single-parent structure involves a parent -child care, the two have more time to spend together, learn and be taught ways of behaviors. The child is predicted to grow either in a more respectful way or disrespectful in character, the blame tends to rely most on the parent and according to the respondents, the single-parent household are most strongly associated with high rates of juvenile delinquency than the other two-family structures.

Bar graph 1.0

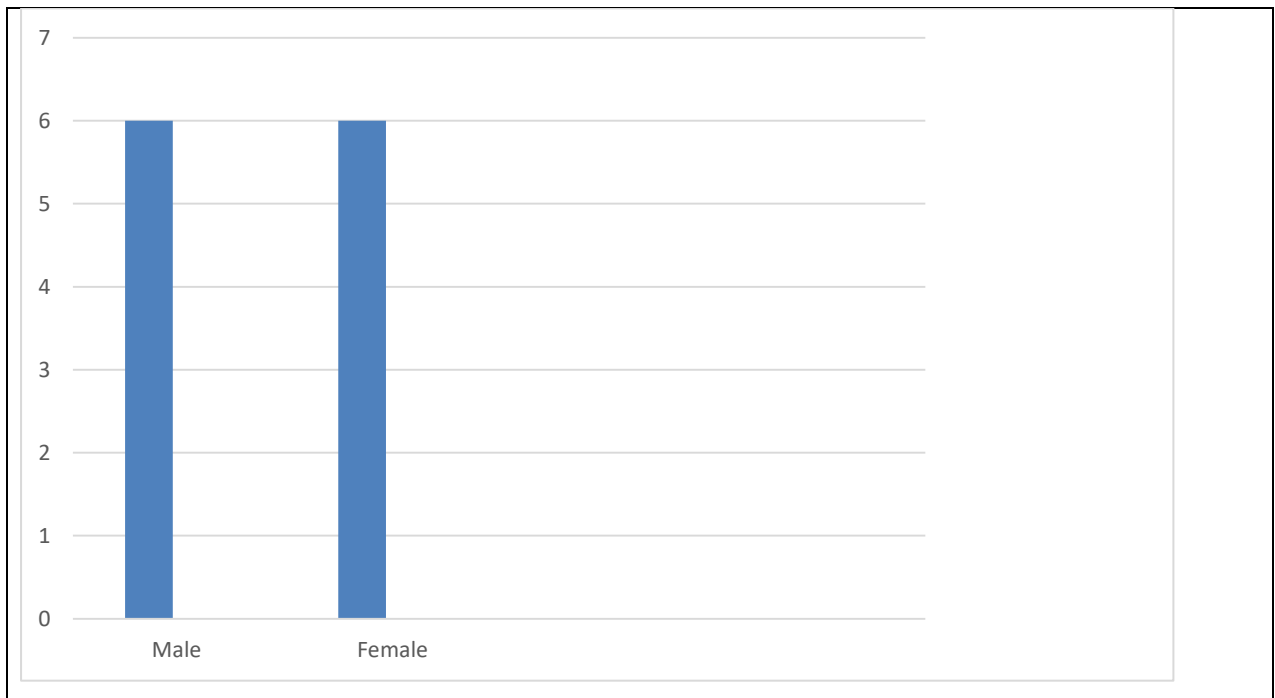
Bar graph representing the most dominant family structures



According to the respondents, their current family structure is the step-parent household (6) dominating other households, followed by single-parent (4) and lastly two-parent household (1), in which majority of the households consist of families with biological parents(7) and lawyers(5) headed by fathers(8), children headed family(3) and few by mothers(2), and also the number of siblings were 3-4(6) slightly higher than 5-6(4) lastly 1-2(2). Mass of the parents are unemployed (7), few self-employed (3) and very few employed (2) due to their level of education; that is to say, most of the respondents discontinued with school at primary level (12) and thereby largely speak Luganda (12).

Graph 1.1

Graph showing the gender of respondents.



During the research, gender equality was considered in which male (6) and female (6) totaling to 12 respondents. Aged 10-15 (9) years were more than 16-20 years (3). On the religion, the Muslims had a higher number (5) than the catholic (3), Christians and advent (2). The respondent's main perception on their relation between family structures influencing juvenile delinquency was parental supervision (11) and (1) only was parent- child relation. Majority of them lived in their current structure for 2-5 years (8) and very minor living in more than 5 years (2) and 1-2 years (2) and (7) have never lived in a different structure while (6) have. The respondents convinced the researcher that there are a lot of differences in the rates of juvenile delinquency among different family structures with (10) and remainder for No, giving their views that, two-parent household have more lower rate of delinquent behaviors and is the most suitable (11) to nurture children the rightest way then foster family household (1).

Chart 1.3

Families that experience strong financial sustainability

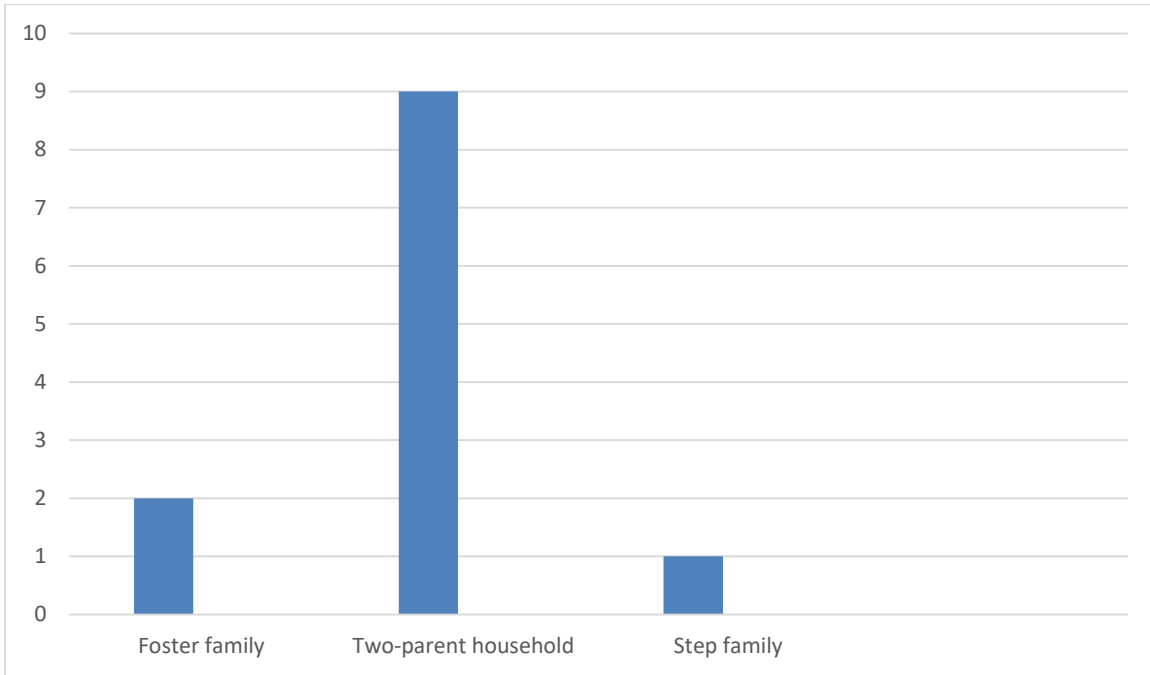
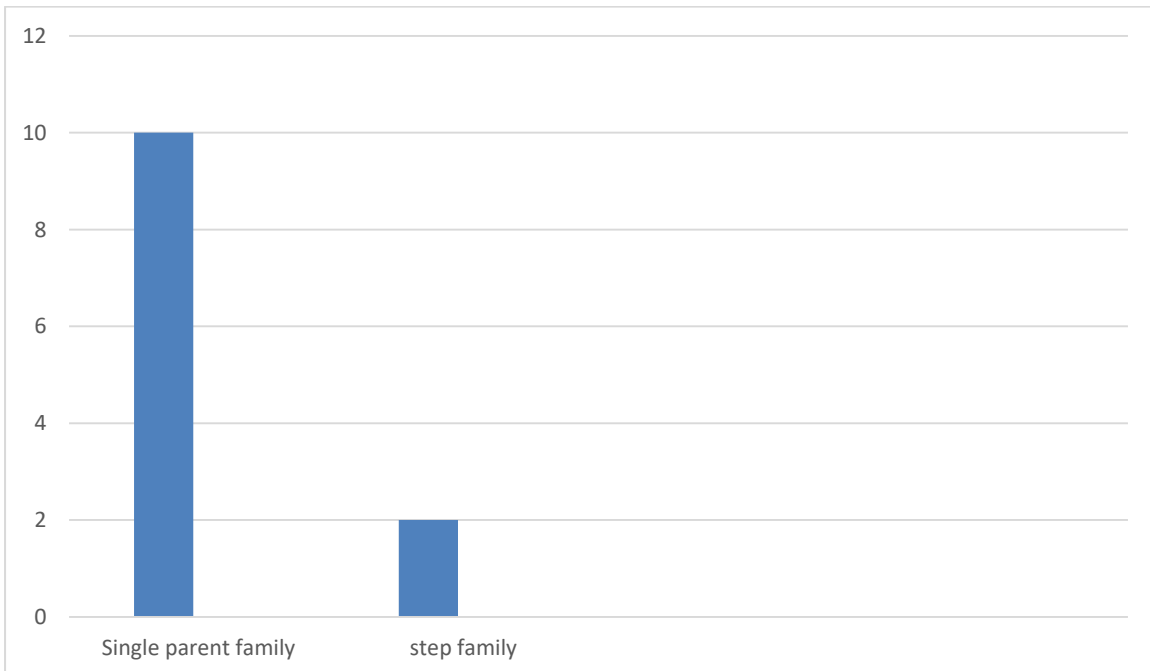


Chart 1.4

The families strangling financially



A family structure that was strongly viewed to experience financial sustainability was a two-parent household (9) because each parent has a role to play in a juveniles life, for instance if

the father is paying fees, the mother provides requirements distancing the child from running shortage, followed by foster family household (2) and step family household (1) however, the single-parent household (10) is above other family structures in struggling financially and to a very small extent is the step family household structure (2). According to the responses, a child is suitable to be reintegrated highly in this rank; a two-parent household (5), single-parent household (3) then step family and foster family in the same line (2).

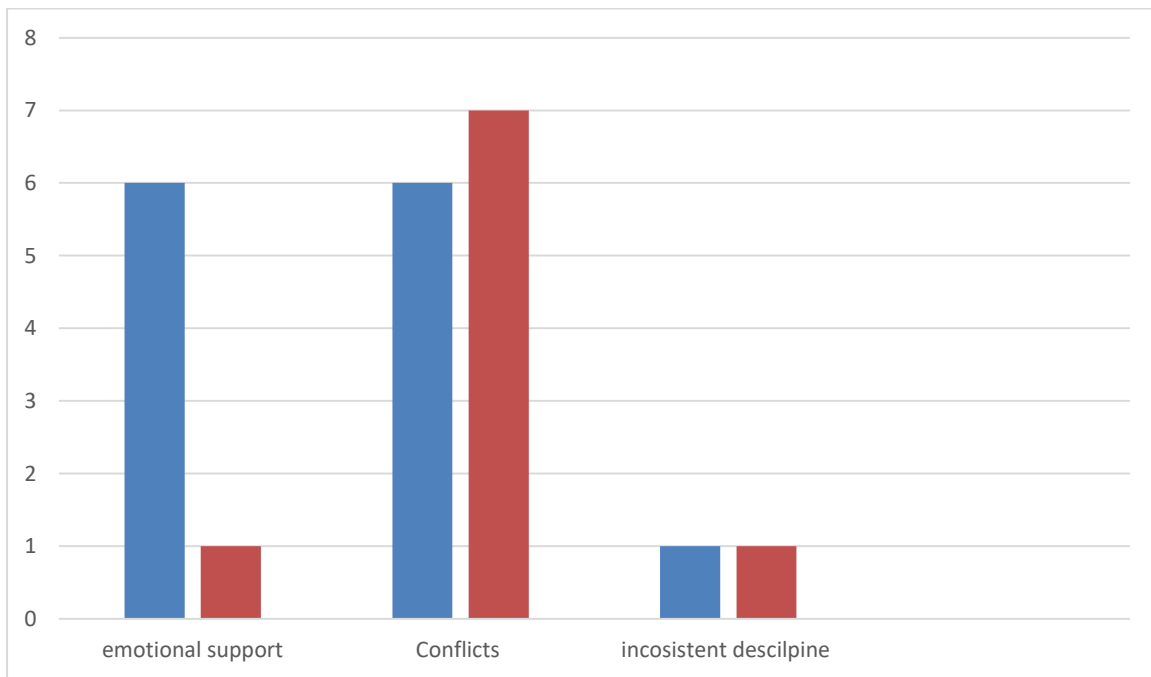
Additionally, in all these structures, children differ through their social-emotional development (8) and low through a cognitive aspect (3), and the most beneficial structure for juvenile's well bringing is the two-parent household (9) and all the rest (1). Nevertheless, family structure varies around Naguru Remand Home by different cultures (6) and geographical location (5) and socio-economic status (1). Conclusively, a child outcomes and family structures have one major relation as academic achievement (11) and very few behavioral problems (1).

How family dynamics within each structure influence the behavior of juveniles.

In the researcher's view extracted from the literature, the boys are engaged more in externalized behaviors and girls in internalized behaviors, however all lead to juvenile delinquencies. In the field, the respondents had various views on all the questions in the interview guide. Firstly, majority described their relationships with their siblings as natural (6) and close (6) these relationships influence juvenile delinquency in the different structures in a more pro-social behavior (8), few respondents mentioned social support (3) and very few stated conflict (1).

Chart 1.5

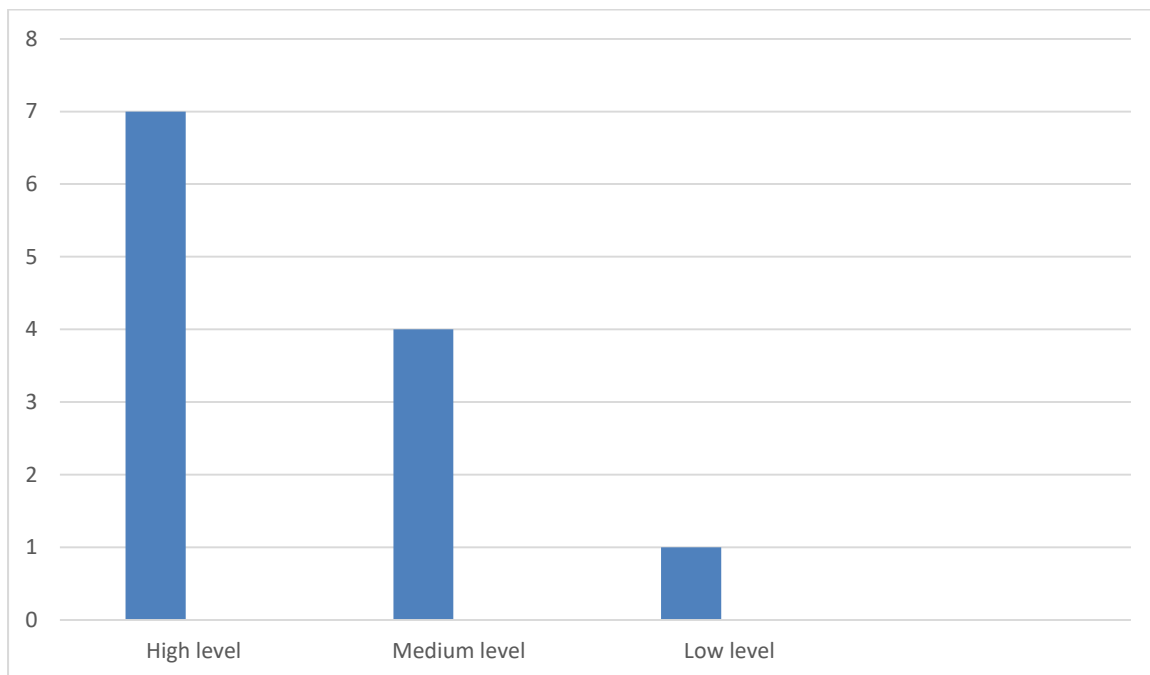
The chart showing representing the family dynamics in blue and change of behavior in red



Lack of emotional support (6) and conflicts (6) were concluded to be major ways family cohesion influences juvenile delinquency unlike emotional support (1) and inconsistent discipline (1) in the different family structures, with very many families having medium (6), (4) in high and (1) in low level of cohesion.

Chart 1.6

The chart representing conflict levels between parents.

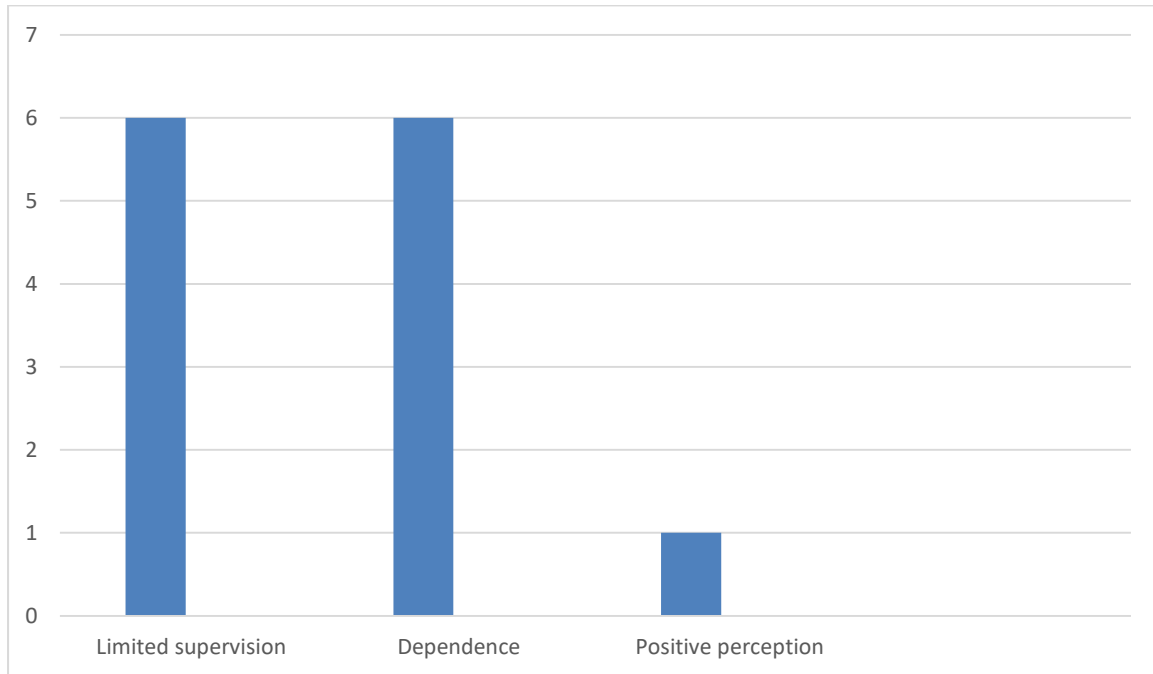


The researcher also noted that there was very high (7) conflict level between parents, few families are in the medium level (4) and only (1) in low level. Additionally, parental conflicts distances children from attaining parental guidance, love and care from parents and it influences juvenile delinquencies in the following ways; increases stress and anxiety (3), decreased parental supervision (3), decreased emotional support (3) and increased aggression (2).

Furthermore, family dynamics are changes that are experienced in different family structures such as divorce, death, economic status and other factors. These dynamics affect juvenile delinquency more in a parental conflict (8) and lower in a parent-child relationship (4). When a parent involves themselves to the beam in any child's development, the result is more positive, in that, the respondents gave more of their responses as neglect (9) and emotional support (3) to answer the question of influence of parental involvement on juvenile delinquency. Various respondents believed that there are differences in family dynamics (12) that contribute to juvenile delinquencies in the different structures, many parents often (5) show interest in their children's activities, sometimes (4) and few rarely (2) and very few always (1) show any interest. The functional and dysfunctional families exhibited different rates of delinquency and the dysfunctional families are rated highly on this with (12).

Chart 1.7

A chart representing the effects of family dynamics



Family dynamics are associated with numerous factors which later had effects on juvenile delinquency; major effect was limited supervision (6) by parents, which tend to encourage children to involve themselves in unhealthy crimes, and also the fact that nobody is directing them to rightful ways except the peers. The effect also due to too much dependence (6), where a child is provided with all his needs, they normally think they can never be punished incase spotted in wrong leading them to children remand homes. Majority of juveniles positively (12) perceived the influence of their family dynamics on their delinquent behavior.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter presents the summary of the findings that were discussed in chapter four and below are the summaries.

5.1 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

5.1.1 FAMILY STRUCTURES

Ultimately, three family structures were considered that is intact-parent, step-parent and single-parent, in which single-parent was mainly predicted with higher rates of juvenile during the sample. Of the 12 respondents, girls and boys had equal numbers meaning the researcher portrayed gender balance, although other family household exists, step parent household prevails the others. The age considered was 10-15 and 16-20 years. Different religions were considered and offered their perspectives that enabled the researcher generate responses; the Muslims who had the major response number, followed by the Catholics then others. The education of these respondents was majorly primary level illustrating that many are unemployed and those employed are in fair offices with Luganda being a mpre preferred language.

Additionally, the researcher concludes on the financial status of the family structures, the step-parent have more responsibilities than the other two-family structures, however, in the struggle, they teach their juveniles the ways to behave that may not lead them to delinquencies and that is one reason they are not ranked having the highest number of juvenile delinquencies. the family structure prediction can easily change of due to the changing society.

5.1.2 FAMILY DYNAMICS WITHIN EACH STRUCTURE INFLUENCE THE BEHAVIOR OF JUVENILES.

The respondents described their way of life in the different family structures; the single-parent was a parent raising his/her children on his/her own with no or limited help from distant relatives, the step-parent involves nurturing children by parents who are not their biological parents and the intact that involves the other family structures left. These households have changes that occur in there, although external factors are deemed, they exist, however, the researcher after collecting the responses noticed that family dynamics within each structure greatly influence the behaviours of juveniles. These juveniles sometimes fail to cope with the changes so they end up involving themselves in various crimes leading them to delinquencies.

Overall, it was concluded that parents supervision in the family structures mainly influence juveniles to delinquencies and with less monitoring they are tamed into the acts, furthermore, the state of living, conflicts and parent-child relationship is part of the influences. The respondents showed interest in answering the questions and got to understand the family structures through the researcher.

5.2 CONCLUSION

Juvenile delinquency being one of the major problems Uganda was facing made it an important point for discussion among the leaders so as to reduce the rate of crimes young people are involved in. The structures have been outlined as the main influence, however, I argue that the external factors should be considered, those factors such as peer pressure, community, because back in the early years when children were disciplined by the whole community rather current by only a family discipline was highly registered and children feared to be involved in crimes. The respondents and the researcher learnt a lot from each other and have hopes that the gaps shall be reviewed.

It was noted that family dynamics ran as the main influence of juvenile delinquencies due to the nature and character of each family portrays something different in which in most cases are affecting the young generation negatively. The researcher stated the point of over dependence which can have both negative and positive influence however, a child who is provided with all that is required at one point feels he can do anything and that is where delinquency is registered in such a family. Juveniles from these family structures can be best

children free from delinquencies only if parents are conducting supervision and they attend counseling sessions early enough in case changes are observed, therefore family dynamics is of great influence, and with a plain watch a child is seen in different messes that leads the family into trouble, however, the respondents integrated much hopes in fighting harder on the delinquencies.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation for social workers

Sensitization programs and education should be provided for different families and training by the government and officials from remand homes enlightening them on the advantages and disadvantages of each family structure, this will help them change the structure in case their current is failing or producing many juvenile delinquencies.

Empowerment of children below 18 years should be considered so as to keep them occupied and prevent them from unnecessary delinquencies. Vocational trainings, placements for such groups will be of more value.

Recommendation for policy makers

The government should come up with strict rules that will call for punishment of juveniles because their numbers in remand homes especially Naguru are increasingly high, this may prevent the children from involving themselves in delinquencies in fear to be punished.

Recommendation for further research

This research and others that exists should be given ample time so as the gaps that are being mentioned are put into consideration so as success is achieved and juvenile delinquency is reduces. This should be considered by the different remand homes in Uganda but especially Naguru since it's the main and the government.

Recommendation for the government

The government together with community leaders should set strict laws against children who are not in school since high rate of delinquencies are from dropouts or juveniles who intentionally refused schooling. These children can be retained, counselled to change their perspectives about school.

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APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS

ABOUT THE RESEARCHER

My name is Kemigisha Bonnita a Bachelor's student of Social Work and Social Administration at Uganda Christian University Mukono. As a requirement for the award of a degree, a student is expected to undertake a research study. I have therefore chosen to chosen to achieve this by role of family structure in predicting juvenile delinquency. I therefore humbly request you to participate in answering these following research questions.

The information that you will provide be held with strict confidentiality and participation is voluntary.

Your cooperation is greatly valued.

Thank you

Kemigisha Bonnita

Signature of respondents

.....

Date

.....

THE END
THANK YOU

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS

INSTRUCTIONS: Please circle as your answering the questions.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Gender

A Male

B Female

2. Age

A 10-15

B 16-20

C 21-25

D 26-30

3. Education Level

A Primary

B Secondary

C University

4. Number of siblings

A 1-2

B 3-4

C 5-6

D 7-8

5. Religion

A Christian

B Moslem

C Advent

D Catholic

E. Others

6. Place of residence

A Naguru

B. Naguru Remand Home

7. Family structure

A Two-parent household

B Single parent household

C Step family household

D Foster family household

- 8. Preferred Language
 - A. English
 - B. Luganda
 - C. Others
- 9. Period at Naguru Remand Home
 - A. 1 year
 - B. 2 year
 - C. 3 years
- 10. Caregiver
 - A. Case worker
 - B. Biological Parents
 - C. Lawyer
- 11. Head of the Family
 - A. Father
 - B. Mother
 - C. Children Headed Family
- 12. Hobbies
 - A. Reading
 - B. Swimming
 - C. MDD
- 13. Economic status of parents
 - A. Employed
 - B. Unemployed
 - C. Self employed
- 14. Accessibility to Rights
 - A. very good
 - B. Good
 - C. Not sure
- 15. Responsibility of children at home
 - A. House work
 - B. Studying
 - C. Others

SECTION B: FAMILY STRUCTURE

1. Which family structures are most strongly associated with high rates of juvenile delinquency?

- A- Single parent household
- B- Step family household
- C- Foster family household

2. What is your current family structure?

- A Two-parent household
- B Single parent household
- C Step family household
- D Foster family household
- E Others (specify)

3. How is your relationship between family structures influencing juvenile delinquency?

- A- Parental supervision
- B- Parent- child relationship
- C- Social capital

4. How long have you lived in your current family structure?

- A less than one year
- B One-Two years
- C Two – five years
- D- More than Five years

5. Have you ever lived in a different family structure?

- A-Yes
- B-No

6. Are there any differences in the rates of juvenile delinquency among different family structures?

- A Yes
- B No

A Children from single parent households are more likely to engage in juvenile delinquent behavior

B Children from two parent households tend to have lower rates of delinquent behaviors.

C Children from step families experience higher rates of juvenile delinquents.

D Children from foster families experience higher rates of juvenile delinquents.

7. Which family structure predicts the highest rates of juvenile delinquency?

A Two-parent household

B Single parent household

C Step family household

D Foster family household

8. Which family structure is most suitable to nature children the most right way?

A Two-parent household

B Single parent household

C Step family household

D Foster family household

9. Which family structure is likely to have the strongest financial sustainability?

A Two-parent household

B Single parent household

C Step family household

D Foster family household

10. Which family structure is most likely to struggle financially?

A Two-parent household

B Single parent household

C Step family household

D Foster family household

11. In which family structure is a child suitable to be re-integrated?

A Two-parent household

B Single parent household

C Step family household

D Foster family household

12. How do family structures vary around Naguru Remand Home?

A Different cultures

B Socioeconomic status

C Geographical location

13. Is there a relationship between family structure and child outcomes?

A Academic achievement

B Mental health

C Behavioral Problems

14. How do children from different family structures differ?

A Social emotional development

B Cognitive development

15. Which family structure is the most beneficial for children's well-being?

A Two-parent household

B Single parent household

C Step family household

D Foster family household

SECTION C: FAMILY DYSNAMICS

16. How would you describe your relationship with your siblings?

A Close

B Neutral

C Conflictual

17. How do sibling relationships influence juvenile delinquency in different family structures?

A Prosocial behaviors

B Social support

C Role models

D Conflict

E Agression

18. How do family cohesion influence juvenile delinquency in different family structure?

A Conflicts

B Lack of emotional support

C Emotional support

D Inconsistent discipline

19. How would you describe the level of cohesion in your family?

A High

B Medium

C Low

20. How would you describe the level of conflict between your parents?

A High

B Medium

C Low

21. How do parental conflicts influence juvenile delinquency in different family structures?

A Decreased parental supervision

B Increased stress and anxiety

C Increased Aggression

D Decreased emotional support

22. How do family dynamics influence juvenile delinquency in different family structures?

A Parental conflict

B Parent-child relationship

C Sibling Relationship

D Family cohesion

23. How does parental involvement influence juvenile delinquency in different family structures?

A Neglect

B Emotional support

C Conflict

D Increased supervision

24 a. Are there any differences in family dynamics among different family structures that contribute to juvenile delinquency?

A Yes

B No

25. If yes, please list the differences.

.....
.....
.....
.....

26. How often do your parents show interest in your activities?

A Always

B Often

C Sometimes

D Rarely

27. Do children from dysfunctional families exhibit higher rates of delinquency than those from functional families?

A Yes

B No

28. What are the effects of different family dynamics on juvenile delinquency?

A Limited supervision

B Too much independence to children

C Harm due to conflicts

29. How do children perceive the influence of their family dynamics on their delinquent behavior?

A Positively

B Negatively

C Not sure

