

**ASSESSMENT ON THE EFFECT OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND
STREET FACTORS ON ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF STREET CHILDREN AND
ADOLESCENTS IN KOBOKO MUNICIPALITY**

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RM15M03/010

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FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER
OF ARTS IN COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY OF UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY**

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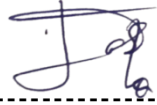


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DECLARATION

This research work is my original project and not a derivative of any other person within or outside Uganda Christian University for the award of Master's degree.



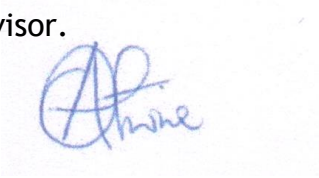
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APPROVAL

This research report has been submitted with my approval as Internal Supervisor.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Anne Tweheyo', is written over a faint grid background.

Sign:

Date: 27/05/2025

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Internal Supervisor

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my family, especially my daughters Nabanja & Cynthia; my sons Kenyi & Andu; and my wife Ijodri for their devoted efforts which encouraged me during this study period.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am greatly indebted to my internal supervisor, Dr Otwine Anne Tweheyo for her dedicated encouragement, inspiration, and guidance while supervising this research project. I am grateful to all children and adolescents and the people in contact with the street children who took part in this research study, without the data they valuably provided this research would not have been a success. I wish to acknowledge all individuals who cooperated and assisted with either advice, comments or in preparing and completing this research work

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANNPPCAN	African Network for Protection and Prevention against Child Abuse and Neglect
CRANE	Children at Risk Network
DESMUN	Dukhan English School Model United Nations
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
KAYDA	Katwe Youth Development
KCCA	Kampala City Council Authority
MYDEL	Mengo Youth Development Link
NCPWG	National Child Protection Working Group
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Child
SASCU	Save Street Children Uganda
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
UCRNN	Uganda Child Rights NGO Network
UCU	Uganda Christian University
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNCRC	United Nation’s Conventions on the Rights of a Child
WHO	World Health Organizatio

OPERATIONAL TERMS

Age

Antisocial behavior

Demographic characteristics

Gender

Street factors

Street children

ABSTRACT

The study investigates the pull and push factors to children's street situation and influence of demographic and street factors on antisocial behaviour of street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality. Koboko District has seen an increase in idle children a precipitate of antisocial behavior. The researcher employs mixed method design in which qualitative and quantitative data was collected from 115 respondents including children and adolescents and people in contact with children in the street. Descriptive and analysis of variance (ANOVA) were conducted using SPSS to identify significant trends and correlations. The findings reveal that poverty, domestic violence, physical abuse, sickness, negligence, peer pressure, vending for money, and absence of parents cause the emergence of street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality. Additionally, street factors significantly influence antisocial behavior among street children and adolescents. It is recommended that families with or without street children and adolescents be sensitized on street children and adolescents phenomenon and positive parenting as a protective factor for children and adolescents at risk of streetism. The researcher further recommends multi-faceted approach to addressing street children antisocial behavior including enhanced education programme, family support services, and reintegration programme that involves government, community leaders and non-governmental organisations. These recommendations, if implemented, could significantly reduce the antisocial behavior of street children as well as the number of street children in the streets of Koboko.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

This chapter presents the background to the concept of the assessment of the effect of demographic and street factors on antisocial behavior of street children, a statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, the objectives of the study, the research hypothesis, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, conceptual, and theoretical framework.

1.1 Background

This study assesses the effect of demographic and street factors on antisocial behavior of street children in Koboko Municipality. Socialization of children as part of culture is crucial and has been the role of parents, community leaders, peers, neighborhoods including semi-urban communities, and religious congregations (Hassen, 2019; Gardner, Waller, Maughan, Cluver, & Boyes. 2015, p. 801). The behavior of street children and adolescents is mainly regarded as antisocial and less prosocial if they have insufficient socialization and modeling guidance from families for healthy social behavior. For this reason, street children and adolescents are thought of as being at risk of developing antisocial behavior (Oino, Sorrie, & Bor, 2013) yet according to Sta. Maria, Martinez, and Diestro Jr. (2014) viewing street adolescents as being at risk of always developing antisocial behavior prematurely limits the definition of the behavior of street children. Bowen, Heron, and Steer defined antisocial behavior as a range of behaviors that are found to be offensive or

distressing that “include misuse of public space; disregard for community/personal wellbeing; acts directed at people; and environmental damage” (Bowen, et Al. 2015) while Morgado and Vale-Dias (2016) associated antisocial behavior with impulsivity which to them is characterized by lack of self-control, weak constraint or failure to delay gratification. Despite higher levels of offending and antisocial behavior in low and middle-income countries (Gardner et. Al, 2015) and the fact that a lot has been done to lessen the street children circus (Oino, et al. (2013), little is realized due to partly lack of understanding of the social motivation structures in the street environment and in this case, factors resulting in antisocial behavior. Viewing street children and adolescents as agents and capable social actors brought them from the margins of society to focus on the causes of their antisocial behavior, and understanding the antisocial behavioral experiences of street children is important in avoiding social exclusion (Kim, Hong, Ra, & Kim, 2015). Kim et al. argued that social exclusion deprives an individual or group of individuals, in this case, street children, of social rights and standard of living. Children living in street situation face a lot of challenges including poverty, diseases, violence and abuse, lack of parental supervision, sexual abuse, (Roebuck & Roebuck, 2016; Hassen, 2019; Piotrowska, Stride, Croft, & Rowe, 2015).

In the same vein, Bronfenbrenner’s, (1995) bioecological model of the processes that influence human development as quoted by Ashiabi and O’Neal (2015), is found to link the development of behavior to the interaction of the person’s

characteristics with the environment and in the case of street children's antisocial behavior, there is need to understand this interaction of street children and adolescents with their environment in Koboko Municipality. Age and gender are some of the key personal characteristics that are in constant interaction with the street environment. According to Bhukuth and Ballet (2015, street children's activities and behavior are organized according to age. They suggest that street children and adolescents behave in such a way that older children and adolescents occupy more lucrative geographical locations while younger children and adolescents occupy less lucrative positions adding that children and adolescents move from one group to another according to age. The finding explains why they occupy the more lucrative position, a social behavior that Albert Bandura's social learning theory blended with Bronfenbrenner's model. The assertion that street children and adolescents' antisocial behaviors are organized according to age, gender, and environmental social factors is understudied, and much of the causal factors influencing antisocial behavior of the street children and adolescents are linked to parental, socio-economic, and psychosocial factors (Stephen, 2018, p.2; Gardner, et al. 2015, p. 800; Kessler, et al. 2018, p. 6); and less literature has focused on street factors if any, it is subjective because these are empirical studies from other countries with different contexts to that of Uganda in general and Koboko in particular.

Habitat, 2000 in tracing the definition of street children in the discourse, said: "Henry Mayhew first used the term 'street children' in 1851 when he wrote 'London Labor and the London Poor'. It came into general use following the United Nations Year of the Child in 1979".

Street children is the term used to describe children who permanently live in the street, the ones who live on/off, and those children who work on the street in the formal and informal sectors (Dano, Decena, Nano, Trabasas, & Gordove, 2016). This categorization is problematic according to Aptekar and Stoecklin (2014), who argues that generalizing children associated with the street as street children did not cater for the individual and societal differences that are usually found with street children and adolescents (Dryjanska, 2014). For the purpose of this research, and since it is the first-time exploratory study in Koboko Municipality, the term street children from Aptekar, et Al. (2014) is summarized by Save Street Children Uganda (2014) as follows:

“The most common definition of a street child or youth is ‘any girl or boy who had not reached adulthood, for whom the street has become her or his habitual abode and/or sources of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults.’”

This research investigated the effect of street factors on the antisocial behavior of boys and girls age 9 - 17 years for whom the streets in Koboko Municipality had become their habitat and/ or source of livelihood. Globally, it is well researched that homelessness impacts on the psychosocial wellbeing of children and adolescents (UNICEF & Save the Children, 2014, p. 42). Although there is a wealth of literature on neighborhood uncivilities creating vandalism, street gang, and street harassment is associated with juvenile delinquency and petty crime (Hassen, 2019), data on

antisocial behaviour unavailable on the correlation between street factors and antisocial behavior of street children in Koboko. Factors such as street environment including poor neighborhood, culture, peer network, current or previous parent-child interaction, and living or working conditions are known to influence the antisocial behavior of the underaged occupants of municipal and city streets (Gardner et al., 2015, p. 800; Hassen, 2019, p.11). However, this research is majorly on the street factors, age, sex as well as push-pull factors influencing antisocial behavior. Furthermore, the study examined the push and pull factors contributing to the street children phenomenon in Koboko. About 20 years ago Munene and Nambi (1996) surveyed 10 major towns in Uganda to assess the situation of street children. Among the 10 towns is Arua town which is 40 minutes' drive away from Koboko Municipal. In their survey, they predicted that the problem of street children can only be controlled but not eliminated. Retrak Uganda, (2018) seemed to agree that since the 1960/70s street life for children and adolescents has prevailed in Uganda with most of them emerging from the surrounding rural communities to the streets. Ten years on implied that Koboko town had grown and the current metropolitan status would then have been among the 10 towns and necessitated street children and adolescents situational assessment.

In this regard, street children and adolescents are two faces of a coin when it comes to their behavior. For example, on one face if their time for leisure comes, they have to behave in a way to conform to the general public so that they remain part of it suggesting that they had to be more prosocial in behavior in the street environment (Roebuck et al. 2016, p. 44; Sorber, et, al. 2014, p. 6;). Kaime-

Atterhog, Persson, and Ahlberg (2016) in an article describing the parental approaches of reaching out to minors in the street as a way of mobilizing them for residential care pointed out that children and adolescents on the streets can develop moral and positive values when they receive care and love and when people genuinely listen to them. Although they are believed to be at risk of developing unhealthy behaviors, Roebuck et al. (2016) showed in their study evidence of young people possessing strengths to withstand the adversity in the streets and so prosocial attitudes to other groups. Given Roebuck & Roebuck's assertion, this study set precedence in determining how street factors influenced antisocial behavior among age groups and gender of street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality. Knowing the antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents could help in addressing the victimization mentality towards street children and adolescents. Bhukuth, et al. (2015) argued that when street children lose trust in people and institutions, they behave hostile, and suspicious and show feelings of low self-esteem and rage meaning that the street situation determines significantly how a child would behave especially towards adults and Bronfenbrenner stipulated in his model of human development children and adolescents learn to react according to the environment. Although there is no consensus on the influencing factors of antisocial behavior in street children and adolescents (dos Santos, Holanda, Meneses, Luengo, & Gomez-Fraguela, 2019, p. 16). According to Gardner, et al. (2015, p. 801), dos Santos, et al., Kessler, et Al. (2018), Revappala, Bharathi, Gowda (2016, p. 6493), and Ayaya, S. et al. (2020) antisocial behavior amongst street children and adolescents could be influenced by street

factors such as but not limited to violence, physical and drug abuse, health, hunger, lack of care, weather condition, vulnerability, hygiene, and street families.

Even if, life on the streets is known within the context of a town, in Uganda most youngsters come from near and far villages (Retrak Uganda, (2018)). Persistent subsistence on low income which heavily relied upon old ways of farming cannot sustain families, pushed young people including children and adolescents to the municipal for better livelihood opportunities. The plight of street children and adolescents is the result of social change of varying degrees; changes which destabilized life or disintegrated the family and the community. According to UNICEF (2015), war, poverty, natural disasters, family disintegration, AIDS and violence are the major reasons children lived and worked on the streets. Embleton, Lee, Gunn, Ayuku, & Braitstein (2016) in a meta-analysis of reasons for street children phenomenon in developing countries found that poverty (39%) is the prevalent cause of children's presence in streets. In Uganda, UNICEF contented that "poverty remains one of the biggest barriers to children and adolescents reaching their full potential and realizing their rights. Despite a significant reduction in child poverty over the past 10 years, more than half of Uganda's children and adolescents still live in poverty. This did not just mean that their households had low income but included being deprived of the things that enable children and adolescents to thrive - food, shelter, clean water, sanitation, education, and information" (UNICEF, 2015). Most indicators confirmed that street children had been disadvantaged in the realm of economic and social development (UNICEF, 2015, p. 26). Besides, there are many conspicuous causes behind the harsh curtain of their street life, such as overpopulation, unemployment,

illiteracy, unplanned urbanization, landlessness, natural disasters, and oppression of stepfather/mother (Hai 2014) which are indeed quite pathetic and forced children to the streets.

1.2 Problem Statement

The surge of children and adolescents in the streets is growing in Uganda and remains a social problem (UNICEF, 2015) where small urban centers have seen their share of the number of children and adolescents evading schools and roaming the streets with an estimated 10,000 street adolescents already in urban centres with approximately 16 new adolescents arriving particularly Kampala daily according to UNICEF 2015 situational report. Adolescents coming into contact with the street often become victims of abuse from children and adolescents already on the street or other people in contact with them due to limited incentives to conform to the social sanctions of society. They consequently transmit this behavior to the rest of the community in the form of delinquent and antisocial behaviors which result from poor socialization resulting from the insecure and disadvantaged street environment. Sullivan (2014) pointing to this fact observed that antisocial behavior imposes costs generally on society. This problem in Uganda and Koboko in particular if not understood and attended to, more children and adolescents will continue to drop out of school with increasing antisocial behavior that may negatively impact their psychosocial development. Therefore, exploring the general antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents, linked to street factors, demographic characteristics

and causes of the street phenomenon is a unique opportunity to understand this vicious social problem of antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents. Thus, the purpose of this research is to uncover if street children and adolescents are engaged in antisocial behaviors that had relationship with street children and adolescents' demography and street factors in Koboko Municipality in Koboko District.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

This study investigates push and pull factors to the street children phenomenon and contributes to understanding of street factors' influence on the antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents. This study also helps future interventions where children and adolescents are regarded as active participants in addressing street children and adolescents' behavior problems.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This research is based on the following study objectives:

- 1.4.1 To identify the push and pull factors accounting for the street children phenomenon in Koboko Municipality.
- 1.4.2 To examine the correlation between street children' antisocial behaviors and their demographic characteristics of age groups and gender.
- 1.4.3 To assess the street factors influence on street children' and adolescents' antisocial behavior in the streets of Koboko Municipality.

1.5 Hypothesis

- 1.5.1 There is a significant relationship between push and pull factors mentioned by the street children and those mentioned by people in contact with street children in Koboko Municipality
- 1.5.2 There is no significant correlation between antisocial behaviors and street children' age groups and gender in Koboko Municipality.
- 1.5.3 There is no significant relationship between street children's antisocial behaviors and street factors in the streets of Koboko Municipality.

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Content Scope.

The study concentrated on street influences, demographic characteristics, and antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality.

Adolescent boys and girls aged 9 (early adolescents) to 17 (late adolescents) years who have been on the streets for six months and above are the primary respondents.

The study is based on investigating the relationship between street adolescents' antisocial behaviors and their demographic characteristics of age groups and gender; examining the push and pull factors accounting for adolescents in street crisis and exploring street adolescents' antisocial behaviors about street factors. It looked at street factors and demographic characteristics as the independent variable and adolescent antisocial behavior of street adolescents as the dependent variable.

1.6.2. Geographical Scope.

The geographical scope is limited to Koboko Municipality within its three divisions of Central, North, and South Divisions. The street children and adolescents sample is not a representative sample of the Uganda population since Koboko Municipality is hosting different nationalities from DR Congo, South Sudan, and Ugandans themselves and there is no limitation to the street adolescents as said street adolescents are frequently found in urban centers in developing countries.

1.6.3. Time Scope.

The study is limited to the period between 2011 to 2017. This is the time when Koboko saw rapid development and became a Municipal.

1.7 Significance of the Study

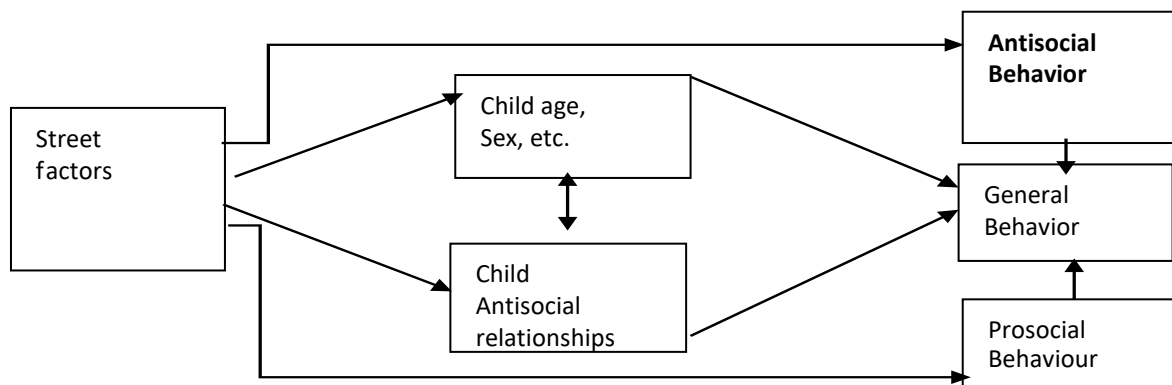
In Uganda, the complexity of children in street crisis, their diverse experiences on the street from their perspective, and the perspective of those in contact with them had been extensively studied and the outcomes had been designed into interventions but from a we-know-all attitude for street children and adolescents. Until now street children and adolescent's phenomenon remains a social problem because most studies and interventions look at children and adolescents as a result of their antisocial behavior. The purpose of this study is to assess the effect of demographic and street factors on antisocial behaviors from the perspective of street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality in an effort to gain a better understanding of what demographic characteristics and street factors contributed to antisocial behavior. This study sought to bring the words and perceptions of street

children and adolescents, and those who work with the children and adolescents, into a general behavior that sheds light on the factors which affect these children and adolescents as they lived and worked on the streets. This understanding would be key in helping Koboko Municipal authorities, policymakers, and counselors in designing interventions that encourage street children and adolescents to be active participants in addressing their problems. Studying the antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents would also help understand street children and adolescents' behavior in general which would foster attitude change towards the behavior of street children and adolescents.

1.8 Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

1.8.1 Theoretical framework

Figure 1: Theoretical Framework



Source: Adapted from Albert Bandura's Learning Theory (1971) and Urie Bronfenbrenner's Bio-ecological Model (Ashiabi & O'Neal, 2015)

The ‘theoretical framework’ in this research is derived from the ‘social learning theory of Albert Bandura’ and ‘Bronfenbrenner’s bio-ecological model of human development’ to explain street factors’ influence on children’s general behaviors. Bandura’s (1971) social learning theory explained “how children learn from direct experience” and “observation”. According to Bandura, an event influences the decision of the attention seeker with its features that must resemble those of the individual considering attending the event. For example, following an event keenly by a 10-year-old street child boy or girl with an interest in the event increased learning of either ‘negative or positive behavior’. Display of motor skills resulting from the observation of the event is a sign of learning. For example, some children and adolescents could accurately imitate a behavior after merely observing it, but others needed to experiment. The desire to learn depends on the reinforcement or punishment that follows the acquired skills. The more the skill is reinforced the more it is learned to perfection. Social learning theory predicts individuals could acquire negative or positive behaviors by observing certain events on the streets. The theory suggested that repeated consideration of negative actions made children and adolescents have a high chance of displaying those actions in real-life situations causing a sense of no remorse for children and adolescents who are heavily exposed to aggressive and antisocial behaviors as they become insensitive to consequences (Ashiabi & O’Neal, 2015).

From Bandura’s (1971) social learning posits it can be deduced that children working or living in the streets can easily exhibit new behavior of aggression or altruism following a few exposures to the acts on the street. The similarity between

the circumstances of the observed antisocial acts and the post-observation circumstances is important in determining whether the act is performed. If a model is positively reinforced for performing antisocial acts, the observed acts are performed more frequently in real life. In the same vein when minors get tangible benefits for their negative or positive actions, they exhibit more negative or prosocial actions. Agreeing with 'Bandura's social learning theory', Revappala, et al. (2016, p. 6493) reported that Bandura believes in "reciprocal determinism", that is, the perceived and the perceiver's behavior cause each other.

The perceived action and the perceiver causing each other are explained by "Bronfenbrenner's bio-ecological model of human development". Bronfenbrenner (1995) posited that "Human development takes place through the processes of progressively more complex reciprocal interaction between an active, evolving biopsychological human organism and the persons, objects, and symbols in its immediate external environment; and he calls these proximal processes". Ashiabi and O'Neal, (2015) quoting Bronfenbrenner suggested that the proximal processes focus on the person, the context, and the development outcome.

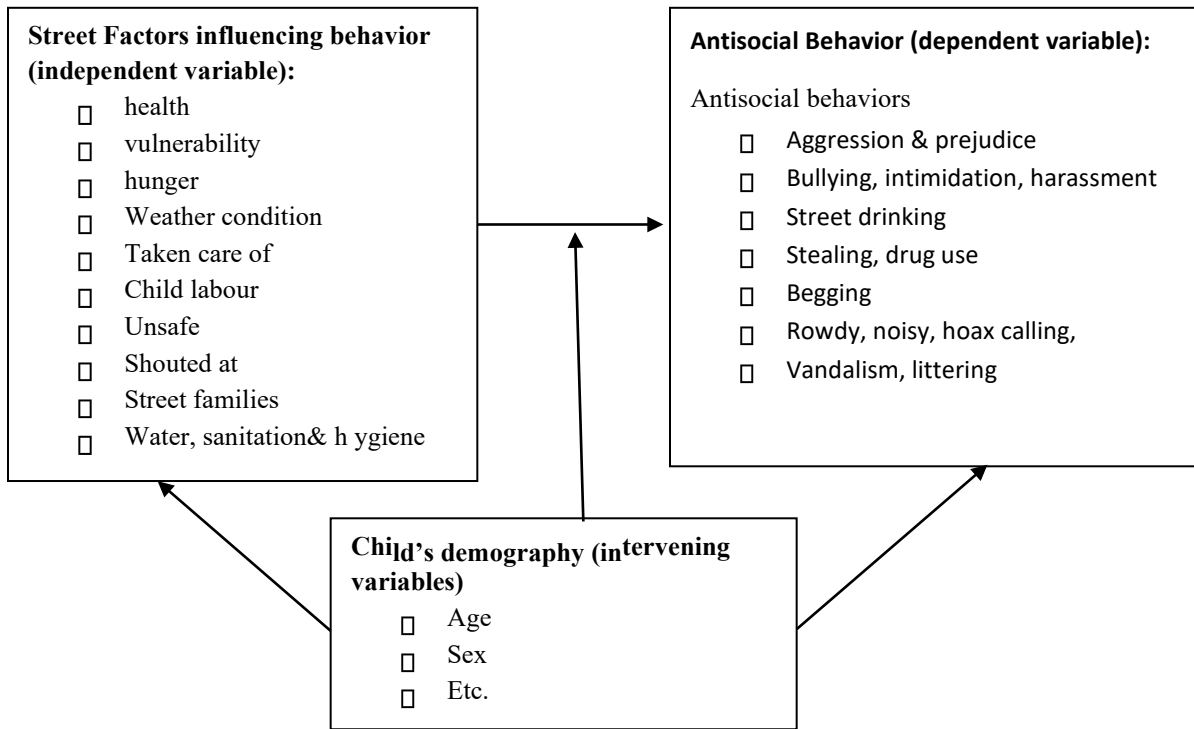
In the above theoretical framework, I examined the interplay between the street factors and the children and adolescents' age groups and gender on general behavior; and the interplay between street factors including environment and antisocial relationships on the general behavior of the street children and

adolescents. Bronfenbrenner's concepts of micro, meso, exo, and macro levels would be used to explain the influence of street factors on street children and adolescents' behavior and whether or not the association among these levels and antisocial behavior differed with the child's age and gender. The street child micro-system included families where street children and adolescents are still in contact with their peers, market stall owners, car washing bays leaders and car owners, and shop owners. The meso is the network relationship between these micro-systems; for example, a relationship between a shopkeeper and a market stall owner whose businesses had involved street children and adolescents. The exo-system included the municipal authorities, business community, 'boda-boda' associations, drivers' associations, hospitals, and church, and; and the macro-system poverty, culture, and national laws.

The strength of using these theories is found in handling the inconsistencies in the development of the child's antisocial behavior on the street. Bandura and Bronfenbrenner are extremely optimistic suggesting that in any favorable circumstances, behavior can change, and therefore, behavior such as antisocial behavior needs to be understood from this perspective.

1.8.2 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2: Conceptual framework



Source: Researcher (2017)

Based on this conceptual framework it is envisioned that the development of antisocial behaviors among street adolescents in Koboko Municipality is influenced by demographic characteristics in relation to the street factors that adolescents found themselves in and that the adolescents' age and sex further influenced the outcome of the antisocial behavior.

1.8.3 Motivation

Street adolescents have ever lived and worked on the street and in the process, they eat and grow. They are in contact with different people such as shopkeepers, restaurant owners, car owners, NGOs, and government staff. Street adolescents, for

example, sell for the shopkeepers; they buy food and tea from the restaurants in addition to scavenging in dustbins; they wash cars; and help each other out to find food, sleeping space, treatment, and protection from what they consider risk in their perception. However, insufficient literature explains how street factors influence antisocial behavior. I am motivated to use Albert Bandura's (1971) social learning theory and Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model (Ashiabi & O'Neal, 2015) to explain the environmental influence on the antisocial behavior of street adolescents.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter on literature review offers background information on the antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents, a theoretical framework on antisocial behavior, and how the constructs of antisocial behavior, age, gender, and street factors interplay to produce the outcome of antisocial behavior. Specifically, the literature review looked at how antisocial behavior is influenced by street factors that are further influenced by age and gender. The social and environmental contexts as explained by the street factors listed in the conceptual framework which the children and adolescents encounter while on the street are key determinants of antisocial behavior. The factors accounting for the presence of street children and adolescents all have related literature reviewed.

2.1 Street Children and Adolescents

In tracing the history of children working and living in streets, “Henry Mayhew first used the term ‘street children’ in 1851 when he wrote ‘London Labour and the London Poor’. It came into general use following the United Nations Year of the Child in 1979”. Before then, different terminologies refer to street children such as “truants, urchins, the homeless, the abandoned, destitute, vagrants, or runaways” (Dukhan English School Model United Nations, DESMUN, 2016). Yugambegai (2019, p. 55) and DESMUN traced that the issue of street children saying it dates back as far as

1848 and European history emphasizing that children find themselves being called different names, marauding towns and municipals, and for different reasons; many of which are because of the community's inability to provide for children. Street children are arguably defined differently by different scholars indicating lack of consensus to what constitutes a street child which invariably affects the understanding of antisocial behavior of street children. Dryjanska (2014) established four groups of children that exist in the street. Each set with unique features that differentiate them from the other groups.

The first category is those poor children working and reverting to their families each day. They have a feature of school attendance and are less likely to resort to delinquent behavior. This cohort was found among the respondents confirming that some of children engage with the street but still maintain their family connections through responsibilities such as schooling. The second set is the self-regulating street laborers whose family relations begin to dwindle, school performance drop and antisocial behavior pick up. In the third, Dryjanska narrated that "there are children of street families who live and work with their families in the street. Their conditions are related to poverty. In Uganda the legal definition of street children, according to Bwambale, Bukuluki, Moyer, and van den Borne (2021), does not exist. However, elsewhere countries have coined definitions to help make specific references to such street population. In India, they are referred to as pavement dwellers; whereas in the United States, they are the children of homeless families". Finally, there are the children who are off the cliff of contact with their families. They are permanent residents of the streets, Aptekar, et Al. (2014).

These definitions on the one hand fail to intimate the heterogenic social character of 'street children' and dysfunctional families. On the other hand, the minors find save-heaven in the streets from their daily family hustles due to poverty. Today general focus concentrates on categorizing the street children crisis, namely "presence on the street" and "contact with the family". Save Street Children Uganda (2014) summed up the definition of street children as follows:

"The most common definition of a street child or youth is 'any girl or boy who has not reached adulthood, for whom the street (in the broadest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc.) has become her or his habitual abode and/or sources of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults (Inter-NGO, 1985). This definition is formulated by Inter-NGOs in Switzerland in 1983. In another related definition, the term 'street children' is used to refer to children who worked and/or slept on the streets. Such children might or might not necessarily be adequately supervised or directed by responsible adults and included the two co-existing categories referred to by UNICEF as those 'on the street' and those 'off the street'. Children of the street are homeless and they are totally on their own, living with other street Children or homeless adult street people".

Elsewhere in the world, street children and adolescents for example in Bangladesh emerged to be a distinct group mainly as a direct consequence of extreme poverty, which compels them to earn a living (Hai, 2014) on the street but poverty threaten every right, depriving children of the capacities they require to survive, develop and thrive (Bwambale, et al. 2021, p. 6496). Bhukuth, et al. (2015) quoting Aptekar (1989) argued that parental inattention to and maltreatment of children are some prime factors contributing to the influx of children and adolescents on the street adding that in Columbia children ran to the street to invade domestic violence. Street children in former Soviet Union are said to be on the street due to family problems that included drinking by parents, lack of parental, care, and family abuse (Naterer & Gardner, 2020, p. 18). Analysis of street connected youth in Minnesota USA found family connected that is the most single protective factors reducing behavioural risks including risk of homelessness (Kessler, Chatterjee, Shlafer, & Barnes, 2018).

In the East African country of Ethiopia, the circus of street children has become an acute societal issue in its towns and cities. Authors link the cause to an utter lack of resources, rapidly growing towns and cities, and family maltreatment of its members. According to, this problem has increased over time as such homeless children have become visible in most Ethiopian towns and cities, (Hassen, 2019). As cities grow and people increase with no increase in resources, for example in India, it is argued that children in the street become manifestations of urban poverty (Hai, 2014, p. 46) adding that with the delicate nature and vulnerability of adolescents, they could be regarded as an unfortunate section of humanity. Literature has alluded to this fact and particularly in Zambia, a study by Harju argues that children poverty

is not only financial but has also a correlation to manipulation, abuse, neglect, substance use, and long-term psychological consequences (Harju, 2013). These consequences are seen to affect more females than in the male domain of street children and adolescents.

In Uganda Children and adolescents often leave home because they are fleeing instability or have been rejected and neglected by their close family members for reasons including impairment, infection, verbal, physical, and sexual abuse, (DESMUN, 2016). However, most of these symptomatic problems met in the families are reproduced on the streets. The street, consequently, becomes the home where private activities are conducted in public space but do not free the child from the stresses and strains of living. Revappala, et al. (2016) stresses the evidence that homeless children in the streets in turn face the challenges that forced them out of their homes initially. It is evident that street children and adolescents as a term encompasses within it numerous groups of children and adolescents with minimal to total dependency on the streets”, DESMUN, 2016. Street children and adolescents have indiscriminately been abused and disregarded; dispensed as cheap and easy labor, sexual objects, and used unlawfully.

Thus, street children and adolescents are ‘viewed in society with discontent rather than being viewed as children and adolescents with problems who need help from society’ (Corsaro, 2018) They are viewed as needy because they do not have

‘shelter, clothes, food, or adult protection’; they have to ‘work on the streets instead of going to school’, are sexually abused, and face many other challenges. They are quickly judged as offenders due to the notion that children and adolescents in the streets are noisy makers, robbers as well as groups involved in dangerous groups. The adult environment is usually very hostile to street children and adolescents because the street is traditionally not a place for children and adolescents. In Koboko it was observed in this study that children could not enter public places where the elders spent time in the town such as tea/coffee shops, restaurants, verandas, and tree shades. Children allowed in these places are either selling items such as groundnuts, eggs, maize, shoe shining services, or sent to call on their guardians little is documented about how children fare in the street. In Ghana research has shown that the little understanding of how children and adolescents are assimilated in the streets led to very unsatisfactory interventions aimed at alleviating the suffering of the youngsters’ street challenge, (Naterer, et al. 2020, p. 15).

Street children and adolescents constitute a marginalized group in most societies. They don’t have what society considers an appropriate relationship with major institutions of childhood such as family, education, and health. The continuous exposure to harsh environments and the nature of their lifestyles threaten their physical, psychosocial, and psychic well-being. The homeless live temporary lifestyles and are vulnerable to insufficient diet, physical dangers, drug use, and illnesses including sexual and reproductive health infections.

Street children, according to Aisu (2022), become involved in scavenging, begging, hawking, prostitution, or theft to aid their basic survival. Popular images of homeless children and adolescents portray them as vulnerable to abuse, at risk of poor health, exploited by adults, and also very often as criminals or victims. Street children and adolescents throughout the world are exposed to economic, health, and antisocial problems: poverty, lack of medical care, and risk of substance abuse. They are exposed to physical, sexual abuse, or prostitution.

2.2 Factors Accounting for the Presence of Street Children and Adolescents on the Streets

There is a wealth of reasons attributing to the presence of minors on the streets of towns and cities. UNICEF (2015) suggests that most of these reasons point to the domain of economic and social development disadvantage. Beyond this assumption, Hai articulates that “there are many conspicuous causes behind the harsh curtain of their street life, such as overpopulation, family disintegration, unemployment, illiteracy, unplanned urbanization, landlessness, natural disasters, oppression of step-father/mother” (Hai, 2014) and this pitifully force children and adolescents to the streets.

Ashiabi and O’Neal (2015) quoted Bronfenbrenner’s (1995) bio-ecological model of human development as being central to human development. The model suggests that human development occurs through reciprocal interaction between the active

bio-psychological human organism and its immediate external environment. Many studies have been conducted on the challenges that shape the life of a child dwelling in municipal and town streets. In Accra, lamented that the children and adolescents living and working on the streets were once at the receiving end and antagonized with insults, theft, intimidation, and aggression; antisocial behaviors that are influenced by the environment. Street children and adolescents further become participants in their street environment to influence their antisocial behavior. Child labor is also detected more frequently in Africa, the Middle East, South and East Asia, and the Pacific as cited in Dryjanska (2014). Violence is synonymous with street antisocial behavior, Naterer (2015) said in Eastern Ukraine, aggressive behaviors are found to lie in three antisocial dimensions; intra-group, inter-group, and extra-group, while the aggressive behaviors depend on intrinsic factors gained by children and adolescents such as interpretation, who eventually they think they are, and their response to new ways of working and living on the streets. This Naterer's assertion is in line with Bronfenbrenner's model of dividing the individual's environment into micro, meso, exo, and macro-systems.

In Bangladesh, for example, street children are said to emerge as a distinct group as a direct result of absolute poverty mainly, which obliges the minors to vent for their lives (Moula cited by Hai, 2014) anyhow and it also impedes their civil liberties, subduing children of their capacities to thrive, live to full potential, mature and lead (Hai).

In Kenya Kipyegon, Nyachwaya, Okirigitti, & Kipchirchir (2015) rang an alarm bell that street children and adolescents' numbers are rising in the streets of major cities due to family dysfunctions, poverty, violence, and conflict, especially after the elections. In the East African country of Ethiopia, the existence of minors in the streets in major towns and cities reached unprecedented levels causing concern for most people. Studies show that this social concern is resulting from uttermost insufficient livelihoods, unprecedented urban growth rates, and domestic violence in families (Endris & Sitota, 2019)). This social unrest has been rising over time in most towns and cities in Ethiopia to the extent that the children and adolescents' presence in the streets of these towns and cities had become one of their major characteristics, (Endris, et al. 2019)). In a study to explore the plight of street children in an Indian city of Varanasi, street children are among the most forgotten and have no social amenities (Srivastava & Shareef, 2016). Elsewhere literature continues to uncover the odds faced by children and adolescents in the street, take for example in Zambia study has percolated into its society and uncovered that boys and girls in the street situation do not only grieve financial shortage but also the odds of exploitation, abuse, and neglect as well as substance use (Harju, 2013). Harju stresses that these odds are far more felt among the male than the female population of street children and adolescents. In Zimbabwe, Manjengwa, Matema, Tirivanhu, & Tizora (2016) in assessing the deprivation among street children noted that children and adolescents end up in the streets due to many reasons and girls are affected more hence choose to live on the streets independently.

According to the United Nations' DESMUN (2016): "children often leave home because they are fleeing instability or, have been rejected and abandoned by their families for various reasons such as disabilities, disease, disobedience, verbal, physical, and sexual abuse". However, many of these issues met at their communes replicate and magnify on the streets. The street, consequently, replaces their communes where their individual actions are manifested in the public arena but this space is not stress and strain free. Minors on the streets have been indiscriminately abused and disregarded; dispensed as cheap labor, sexual objects, and illicit actions. Most minors on the streets are male and have similar features across the globe with features such as "peer relationships, group life, survival strategies, and truancy much similar despite being prevalent in younger minors in the global south.

Researchers have painted blame on some of the early 2000 global crisis as the cause of the plight of children and adolescents in the streets of towns and municipalities. According to some studies in Uganda, recent economic situations and recessions, political changes, increasing family disintegration, and natural disasters contribute significantly to larger numbers of children and adolescents heading from rural areas and smaller towns to larger cities and their streets in Uganda. Some come from families which no longer support them due to poverty and overcrowding, others come to the shelter after being orphaned or family disintegration or whole families live in temporary shelters while some are born to older street children and adolescents (Aisu, 2022; Bwambale, et al. 2021; Mutumba, et al. (2019; Retrak Uganda, 2018);).

According to “the National Strategic Programme Plan of Interventions for Orphans and other vulnerable children”, from 2011/12 to 2015/16, child protection agencies in Uganda constituted 44% of all the registered Civil Society Organizations. Save Street Children Uganda (SASCU), Katwe Youth Development (KAYDA), RETRAK Uganda, and Children at Risk Action Network (CRANE) are playing pivotal roles in managing coordination and referral. Other networking and coordination structures included: Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN), Mengo Youth Development Link (MYDEL), Dwelling Places, and several working groups such as NCPWG and the Street Children Working Group which is housed within the CRANE network. African Network for Protection and Prevention against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) Uganda Chapter and CRANE had made great strides in promoting networking and referral by developing referral directories as well as supporting coordination structures. ANPPCAN (2015) analyzing the Children at Risk Network (CRANE), indicated that out of 121 NGOs working with children in the network, 17.4% had a specific component for street children. This implies that despite the increased vulnerability of street children, organizations providing services are still few compared to the total number of organizations with child protection mandates. Health, education, food, counseling, and cloth are some of the services offered to street children. ANPPCAN reported that KCCA had done a lot in providing medication to the children on the street.

2.3 Antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents

2.3.1 Theoretical Perspective

Behavior in today's literature is still considered a factor determined largely by genes (Buckmaster, 2004) especially emerging from the Western culture. Buckmaster quoting John, (1990) traced the aspect of genetic determination and its link to the 'history of philosophical and religious thinking'. Scholars of the time include Thomas Hobbes, who labeled belligerent and unruly actions in the community and conclude that such human actions are true evidence of the "natural tendencies of humans". Others like Freud's psychoanalytic view consider behavior as that constraint levied on others to restrain their innate aggressive tendency and therefore help others. From a Psychoanalytical perspective, these views apparently do "not consider that such behaviors could partly be the reactions of individuals acting within a society already significantly shaped by an ethic of egoism". Bronfenbrenner tried to put this existential thinking into perspective arguing that the behavior of individuals is a function of the person and their environmental influences. There are many behaviors but the scope of this research is on antisocial behavior.

Antisocial behavior is often considered as a behavior that is harmful to others, and therefore, to the community. Antisocial behavior can be hostile, that is, emotional, impulsive, and driven by pain or distress. The social learning theory by Bandura (1977) suggested that both antisocial and prosocial behaviors can be learned through vicarious experience where a person learns a behavior by watching another person's behavior and seeing the consequences of that behavior. Bronfenbrenner's (1995) bioecological model links the development of antisocial behavior to the

interaction of the person to nurture. Age, sex, culture, experience, self-esteem, mood, frustration tolerance, and personality are key person's characteristics that mix with their surroundings to yield an outcome of behavior. The research limited this interaction to only age, gender, and street factors.

The factors influencing antisocial behavior include bystander effect and there are varied aspects of bystander effect but for the purpose of this research, the nature of bystander influence is key. This includes the individual's experience of helping behavior, awareness of norms, level of moral development, personality, similarity to the victim, relationship to the victim, and mood at the time of incidence. Deindividuation also promotes antisocial behavior in a situation where they cannot be identified personally.

Aggression can be the act of an individual or a group. Antisocial behaviors can be physical which includes pushing, shoving, hitting, and rape, and non-physical which includes threatening speech, verbal insults, and threatening facial expressions. In some communities, some antisocial behaviors can be regarded as prosocial. For example, fighting a common enemy, playing aggressive games with strict rules or legitimate acts of self-defense are antisocial behaviors that are regarded as prosocial.

2.3.2. Historical Perspective of Antisocial Behavior

The opposite of antisocial behavior is a prosocial behavior and the term prosocial behavior is first introduced in the 1970s following the murder of Genovese in New York (Kohn, 1990); as there is a strong urge in studying the causes of reluctance in society to respond to a call from a needy person like Genovese who is “being repeatedly stabbed and ultimately murdered by her assailant”. This situation, has produced a dearth of study about prosocial behavior and scholars contend that the definition of prosocial behavior is so broad (Perez-Felkner, 2013; Saeed, 2013).

Prosocial behavior is defined as any action performed to benefit another person. Afolabi (2014) expanded that: “prosocial behavior consists of actions that benefit other people or society as a whole, such as helping, sharing, donating, cooperating, and volunteering. It can also be referred to as a broad category of behaviors that include any action that provides benefit to others like following rules in a game, being honest, and cooperating with others in antisocial situations”. Afolabi goes to elaborate that: “These moves may be stirred by humane considerations for those around you, as well as egoistic or practical concerns. Prosocial behavior is a conduct or planned actions to help other people, disregarding the helper’s motives. It involves sincere assistance which is entirely motivated by self-interest. Prosocial activities are any conduct or planned actions to help other people without expecting anything in return” (Afolabi, 2014). Saeed adds that “Prosocial activities involved attention and assistance towards other people, or devotion (love, loyalty, service) which are given to other people without any expectation to get something in return” (Saeed, 2013). The ultimate positive actions of humans may be a result of self-sacrifice

for the sake of humanity. According to Jensen, et al., “the circumstances most likely to evoke altruism are empathy for an individual in need of a close relationship between the benefactor and the recipient”. The old children and adolescents in the streets of Koboko Municipality act as benefactors while the new children become the recipients when they are welcome to the streets and either bullied or oriented on some of the activities on the streets.

Many scholars are shedding more light on positive behavior by defining the intricate tenets of prosocial behavior and Saeed contrasts: “altruism is found to be more in females than males” suggesting that boys in this case would be less prosocial than the girls. Furthermore, literature points out that some behaviors within the organizational literature such as radicalism, group advocacy, and activism seem to fit the definition of prosocial behavior. However, the scope of this study is limited to parameters of altruism, helping behaviors, care or empathy, and situational context among street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality when focusing on antisocial behavior.

Perez-Felkner (2013) further explains that another aspect of prosocial behavior is: “the ability to connect with others in a meaningful way, to see the similarities across differences”, generally known as helping behavior. It is argued “that the decision to help is a complex interaction between the prosocial disposition and the specific circumstances at hand which might include comprehension of the need, the

risk involved, resources, being asked for help, and other variables”, (Perez-Felkner, 2013). In Ghana, Amoah & Jorgensen (2014) found that children demonstrate a high sense of pro-social attitude by building and maintaining social relationships which prove beneficial to their health-related well-being but on the other hand can be considered antisocial to the larger society. In Uganda little is documented about the prosocial behavior of children and adolescents in the streets nonetheless prosocial behavior is widely practiced given that most Ugandan cultures emphasize prosocial behavior.

Clearly, some people are labeled as anti-social, while others with similar manners may not draw the same labeling. We can all be anti-social, but only behavior by certain ‘outsider’ groups gets labeled as anti-social and thereby gets caught up in the antisocial behavior enforcement process. Other arguments over what constitutes ‘deviancy’ will be familiar to those interested in antisocial behavior. For instance, according to Downes, Rock, & McLaughlin (2016), it is clear that there are ‘basic, if unwritten’ agreements about deviancy being banned or controlled and engaging in it to attract punishment. However, Adams & Millie (2020) noted “that the concept of antisocial behaviour is flexible especially when relating it to morality, for example in Britain, the accepted standards of the group or community may be dependent on interpretation, every moral issues and norms. In essence, what constitutes ‘normal’ behavior, or what deviates from this norm is going to be a contested concept”. In terms of antisocial behavior, Adams, et al. argued, that virtually any activity can be anti-social and that antisocial behavior is dependent on the context in which it occurs, the location, people’s tolerance levels and expectations about the quality of

life in the area”. Antisocial behavior, in this regard, is similar to deviant behavior and can be regarded as a sub-set of deviant behavior. Like deviancy, there is no exhaustive list of behaviors that are antisocial in all settings.

As with discussions of deviancy, if it is the majority, then there can always be certain groups, in this case, groups of young people, that attract the label of ‘deviant’ or ‘delinquent’ (or ‘anti-social’) behavior, simply by who they are and the fact that their behavior, or presence, do not fit in with the norms of the majority. While antisocial behavior is more of a concern in poorer neighborhoods, it also tends to be an urban problem. And, by definition, the urban context consists of inhabitants with varied expectations and debated arguments of acceptable activity. Adams, et al. states that the orchestrators of deviant behavior fall outside the moral norms or values; he argues that it is the position of common morality where behavior is judged by a set of standards for all people. The strong position of ‘us’ and ‘them’ is present in many modern-day debates including the debates about street children and adolescents. For instance, in Britain, the Conservative Party leader David Cameron once said “If the consequence of stepping over the line should be painful, then staying within the bounds of good behavior should be pleasant. And that inside those boundaries people have to show a lot more love” (Cameron, 2006). Elaborating on the importance of society versus deviance Adams, et al. cited Millie 2009:

“How does a community decide what forms of moral conduct should be singled out for this kind of attention? The conventional answer to this question, of

course, is that society sets up the machinery of control to protect itself against the ‘harmful’ effects of deviation ... Yet ... as Durkheim and Mead pointed out some years ago, it is by no means clear that all acts considered deviant in culture are in fact (or even in principle) harmful to group life. In place ... deviant behavior can play an important part in keeping the social order intact”.

Determining the precise ‘unmoral’ acts that constitute deviance (or crime, or antisocial behavior) is, as cited in Millie’s quote, a daunting task Adams (2019). However, despite the difficulty in determining the precise “unmoral acts” constituting deviant behavior, people will invent ways to protect themselves. Putting things more simply, Adams, et al. 2020 claimed that, “deviance can be defined as conduct that is generally thought to be moral because they are approved by society, that is, conduct about which there should be universal truth”. How social control agencies help to define and interact with behavior deemed to be anti-social is a theme picked up in other writing on antisocial behavior that is outside the scope of this research.

Adams, et al. (2020) suggested that “what is regarded as anti-social is essentially interpretative; that what in one situation is entirely acceptable, or even celebrated, may be deemed so unacceptable in another that it can lead to anti-social behavior”. Adams (2019) cited Millie having observed that spitting in public, being sarcastic or being in the street cannot draw condemnation when a soccer player is ‘clearing his throat’ but may be prohibited through the use of power. He further argued, however, that in some circumstances this can be contested as deviant; saying

the victims can be marginalized groups but not towards the conglomerates. In instances like this, the person(s) being spat at and those who witnessed the spitting have been offended by the action. The behavior is beyond conventional norms of acceptability and it is beyond people's behavioral expectations for that particular environment.

Adams (2019), citing the work of Millie 2009, alluded that the explanation of behavior as acceptable or anti-social can also be time bound to a society. An obvious example here concerns the loud and boisterous behavior coming out of late-night drinking - behavior that can be endured in a 'city center on Friday night' but can obviously be regarded as deviant by some people at different times on any day of the week. Similarly, forms of behavior can be differently interpreted as acceptable or antisocial by different groups or individuals. Referring to the work by Lemert (1951) & Becker (1963), Adams, recognized that abnormal behavior is a "transactional process, the result of interaction between the person who commit the act and those who respond to it". Antisocial behavior is similarly transactional in that what one person regards as anti-social may be differently interpreted by another and tolerated. It may even be celebrated as a worthwhile contribution to contemporary life. In effect, there are shifting standards of acceptable or anti-social behavior, depending on the context and interpretation of the action. To take a postmodernist view on the subject, there are plural norms of acceptability. Of course, the idea of pluralism is not new; and referring to the earlier work of Downes, et al. Adams observed: "If 'pluralism' and

shifting standard work on deviant behavior render it ambiguous and fluid, no coherent and definitive argument can ever completely capture it”. However, with official views being that you know it when you see it, this seems to be a fair description of behavior deemed to be anti-social.

2.4 Antisocial Behavior and Demographic Factors of Street Children and Adolescents

2.4.1 Age and Antisocial Behavior

As cited earlier Bronfenbrenner links the development of antisocial behavior to the interaction of the person to nurture. Age, gender, culture, experience, self-esteem, mood, frustration tolerance, and personality are key person’s characteristics that can interact with the environment. Trembaly, et al. cites the following example: “Children violently express anger soon after birth and are sufficiently well coordinated to hit, bite and kick before their first birthday. By the time children reach the age of three, they are capable of a wide range of physical aggression. For most children, the use of aggression starts to decline after toddlerhood, as they learn to control their emotions, communicate through language, and express their frustrations more constructively” (Trembaly, Vitaro, & Côté (2018). Perez-Felkner is positive saying, children who are nurtured in a supportive environment, in which the mother and other caregivers provide positive guidance especially on how to regulate their emotions in the early years of childhood, will follow this path toward socially appropriate behavior, adding that a form of helping is present in children as early as 2 years (Perez-Felkner, 2013, p. 21). However, for those in the street as they mature and experienced aggressive tendencies and a hostile interpretation of the actions of

others in their street environment Wolff and Baglivio (2016, p. 2), as found in the US, contents that these aggressive tendencies and interpretations will increase antisocial behavior.

The age characteristics of street children and adolescents varied depending on the context. In Kampala city for example there are very young children some of whom are believed to have been born on the streets. In an annual analysis of Karamojong children in Kampala city by ANNPPCAN Uganda and KAYDA in 2015, the majority of children (70%) are above the age of 13 years. This study revealed that 68.6% of the street children and adolescents joined the street when they are either 10 years or above. Koboko district had a population of 206, 495 at the time of which 41,195 are in Koboko Municipality. Children are estimated at 118,868 in Koboko Municipality (Uganda National Census Report, 2014). In this Municipality, the antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents as a function of their age/sex and street environment had never been explored and any attempt to address the plight of street children and adolescents without knowing why they are on the street and how they behaved on the street would be ill-thought. The research focused on street children and adolescents aged between 9 and 17 years to shed light on the status of street children and adolescents' social behavior, especially antisocial behavior.

Kipyegon, et al. citing Black (1992) reckoned that the term street children defines all minors below the age of 18 years, whom the street in a broader sense and

wastelands around the street, more than their family, become their nurturing environment with limited or no protection, supervision by a caregiver. In a study to determine the demographic information of street children, they found 4% of the children between the ages of 5-8 years (Kipyegon, et al. 2015). In an annual analysis of Karamojong Street children and families migration in Uganda, an estimated 60.4% of children between 10-14 years implying that children found themselves in the streets as young as 5 years (ANNPPCAN, 2015).

2.4.2 Gender and Antisocial Behavior of Street Children and Adolescents

According to Aptekar, et Al. (2014) the presence of girls on the street, therefore, violates cultural norms for female behavior, pointing out that female street children and adolescents are more likely to be from dysfunctional families and exhibit more psychological distress than their male counterparts. Therefore, although boys and girls may share some characteristics of being “on the street” they are not viewed the same, girls are at higher risk of negative outcomes than boys.

In Cambodia, street dwellers are exposed to various risks ranging from antisocial behavior from their peers in their dwellings to countless hostilities from other street users, (Davis, Miles, Blackburn, & Mosebach-Kornelsen, 2021). In a study done in Mauritius, physical violence is found to be an outstanding challenge to street children (Consortium for Street Children [CSC], 2013), explaining that the differences in the type of abuse meted against boys and girls on the street saying that boys suffer physical abuse while girls suffer rape as well as insecurity. The study further shows that the bulk of street boys are maltreated often by the police and robbers, (CSC). In

Rwanda, a study by UNICEF looked at the situation of children and found that street children, both boys and girls, are victims of sexual violence, physical abuse and robbery as well as being rounded up by police (UNICEF, 2018, P. 46).

In Uganda, Kipyegon et al. reckoned, as mentioned earlier, that the concept of street children and adolescents refers to all children of both sexes below the age of 18 years. ANNPPCAN (2015) in their analysis of the Karamojong Street children and families in Kampala and quoting Human Rights Watch (2014) suggested that the number of boys on the streets is four times higher than that of girls largely due to the harsh conditions that favor boys than girls. In most cultures, different roles and behaviors have historically been considered appropriate for males and females. Women and girls are traditionally kept close to home because of child care and family responsibilities and for their protection, whereas men and boys are encouraged to go out of their homes for recreation and to earn a living. The result of this separation in many cultures put girls “out of place” more than boys.

Human Rights Watch (2014) in ANNPPCAN (2015) reported that gross child abuse has been greatly associated with street life with research in Kampala city alone showing that over 78.9% of the street children suffered various forms of abuse which were moderated by sex, category, and age. The most frequently reported at the time was verbal and physical abuse in which male victims suffered at the hands of police while the female survivors suffered abuse at the hands of their families and people

close to them. The report indicated that more male children have been beaten than 31.4% of female children. The physical abuse differentiation is markedly more in gender variable than age variable among the children in this report, (ANNPPCAN, 2015).

2.5 Street Factors Influencing the Antisocial Behavior of Street Children and Adolescents

Several factors predispose street children and adolescents to antisocial behavior. As seen with Bronfenbrenner's model antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents is a function of their demographic and street factors. The factors that influence the behavior of street children vary depending on the context and socio-cultural setting but common among these factors that cut across socio-cultural settings include, the health of the children and adolescents, safety, abuse & vulnerability, as described in this chapter below.

Vulnerability

Elsewhere in the world street children and adolescents are considered a problem by the way they behaved; this is mainly due to their involvement in aggression and violence. They engage in criminal such activities like theft mainly for two reasons: "Primarily due to social rejection and neglect due to their age with lack of parental guidance and secondly, they engage in theft to cope with the difficult life presented to them on the street" (Frances, Meyer-Weitz & Asante, 2016). Though they cannot create very serious problems as they are kids, they are most likely to engage in serious criminal activities as they grow older (Hills, Meyer-Weitz, & Asante,

2016)). Street children and adolescents intermingle with various social actors on the street though the majority of these social actors have negative attitudes toward them. The negative outlook emanates from the attitude of the society that links street children and adolescents to activities that are against the law mainly theft. However, findings reveal that there is less evidence to support that street children and adolescents commit crimes intentionally and prepare ahead of the activity rather than when the opportunity is good enough to do so. When street children and adolescents have been caught stealing or pick-pocketing, the public is usually hesitant to subject them to abuses such as mob justice or being lynched in public. When the police have physically assaulted these children and adolescents, they receive the public's blessings, as this is presumed to deter criminal tendencies among street children and adolescents. The street children and adolescents in response have a negative attitude toward the police and the public.

Abebe and Ofosu-Kusi (2016) lamented that “Within academia and popular literature, one is confronted with two dominant portrayals of African children. The first predicated the notions of vulnerability and innocence whereby children and adolescents are presented as passive victims. The picture that emerged is exemplified by glaring statistics on high infant and child mortality, rising number of street children and adolescents, fatalities in war, physical and psychological abuse, detrimental work, exploitation, and so on”. This portrayal is at a time when Africa is witnessing a rapid and wide range of socio-economic and political changes. The globalization

process and the introduction of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), for example, are changing the very fabric of African society. One of the negative consequences of all these changes is the emergence of large numbers of children and adolescents pulled onto the streets. As in many African countries, the scale of the problem of street children and adolescents in Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia among others had reached unprecedented levels. In Kenya, Kipyegon, et al. (2015) rung an alarm bell that the numbers of underaged street dwellers are rising in most major cities as a result of family dysfunctions, poverty, violence, and conflict, especially after the elections.

Health, sickness, and hunger

Street children and adolescents are mainly exposed to health problems due to their presence and behavior on the street. Their susceptibility to health problems in many instances is associated with the fact that they are not only attracted to waste but also, lack proper feeding. Thus, children and adolescents contract diseases among persistent illnesses including rashes, coughs, colds, peptic ulcers, looseness of the bowels, sexually transmitted illnesses, and malnutrition (Zerihun, 2015). Citing NCC (2012), Zerihun studied the health problem of street children and all seem to agree that health problems are common among street children and adolescents. Mohamed et al. mentioned underweight, angular stomatitis, and tooth decay as common health problems whereas NCC discussed that malaria, wound, headache, worm infection, skin diseases, cough, and chronic diseases such as respiratory tract disease, skin rashes, HIV, and gonorrhoea are common among street children and adolescents. Much as diseases are common street children and adolescents, studies by Mutumba, et al.

(2019) on perceptions strategies and interventions on approaches to HIV self-management, seem to suggest that adolescents are rarely considered during the design of the interventions to address the plight they are in such as HIV. The act of living in groups and making friends provided an alternative for addressing the children and adolescents' health problems. Assistance from their peers in times of ill health often takes the form of financial aid, caring for the sick ones including feeding, physically aiding others to access health care, and assisting each other in treating their health problems (Amoah et, al. 2014).

Sullivan (2014) exploring the theoretical launch of adolescent antisocial behavior in view of public health suggests that there should be knowledge of when deviance starts and how it progresses to develop appropriate intervention. Sullivan advised substance use and delinquency to be viewed as public health problems for the same reason for appropriate intervention.

Zerihun draws experience from the African continent arguing that children's access to health services is usually limited although children and adolescents know the existence of the medical facilities (Zerihun, 2015). Children and adolescents for example in Ghana are said to suffer from challenging street environment but despite these conditions, they still avoid going to the medical facilities, (Asante & Nefale, 2021, p. 8). The reason for not visiting the health units is a deliberate effort by street children and adolescents to evade the negative attitude of the medical personnel but

also a result of use of drugs as a coping strategy in dealing the challenging environment.

Living in an insecure environment, Hygiene and service provision

Living in a clean environment, drinking clean water, and having good sanitation are known for saving many lives of children and adolescents and supporting their retention in schools as well as saving them succumb to death by poverty due to preventable waterborne diseases (Kumari & Bharti, 2022, p. 30). Although this is true in theory, in practice it may not be the case since accessibility to water, sanitation, and hygiene according to international standards for the general public and minors in particular, in dwellings inhabited by the poor including children and adolescents in the street is not adequate according to some researchers, (Zerihun, 2015). Many people in Africa, women in particular suffer in search of water whose quality is questionable but they end up paying a high price and lose a lot of time to acquire the water. When there is a lack of water definitely poor sanitation becomes eminent and this condition is exacerbated as people are forced to use open spaces and flying polythene bags to dispose of their human waste (Kumari, et al. 2022). It is easy to see that inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene expose people to health risks and the most affected are the children and adolescents on the streets.

The living conditions and their impact on the antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality are not assessed. Kipyegon, et al. citing Plummer (2007) animated that street children and adolescents at times live under harsh conditions. spending nights in corridors, on cold floors in sacks, and near

waste depots could extremely be harmful to health and risky to the safety of street children and adolescents. In such situations, they are exposed to cold and wet weather and arrested by police or municipal personnel. They are also exposed as well to exploitation, abuse, and illnesses including malaria, colds, and rashes according to. found in Khartoum that within the group the conditions pushing the girls to the street are often harsher than those affecting boys. Ashiabi and colleagues agreed when looking at child antisocial development in the context that children and adolescents raised in poor neighborhoods increasingly have several negative outcomes including internalizing and externalizing behavior problems, delinquency, mental health issues, conduct disorders, and delays in their cognitive and prosocial development. They argued that poor community neighborhoods usually had few social capital resources to ameliorate the negative outcome of antisocial development.

Substance Use

Substance use exposed children and adolescents to all sorts of antisocial behaviors, health problems, and risks including undue use of substances increase urge to hurt others, shouting, throwing stones, unexpected relationships, and other medical complications. These conditions further predispose the children and adolescents to begin yet another journey of hard drugs such as cocaine which is underreported especially in low-income countries like Uganda (Barret, 2015; Asante, et al. 2021).

Urban, Rural, Cultural and Ethnic Differences and Antisocial Behavior

According to Afolabi, differences in rural or urban settings in one's dwelling determine the level of support an individual will get from others in the same locality. Thus, it is hoped that individuals dwelling in town settings may not be willing to support those living in rural settings. This is evident by the fact that people feel indifferent toward others and do not feel they have any responsibility to help others. In cities or big towns people feel under pressure to about their meeting daily needs and find no reason to spend time helping others, (Afolabi, 2014).

In most cultures, different roles and behaviors had historically been considered appropriate for males and females. articulated that “in Africa, Asia, and other parts of the world women and girls traditionally keep close to home because of child-care and family responsibilities and for their protection, whereas men and boys are encouraged to go out of their homes for recreation and to earn a living”. In South Africa, Frances, Meyer-Weitz, & Asante (2016) detailed that gender disparity is widespread where girls are tasked with domestic responsibilities including child rearing. The outcome of this segregation in many cultures put the girls “out of place” more than street boys. According to Aptekar, et Al. (2014), the presence of girls on the streets, therefore, violates cultural norms for female behavior, alleging that female street children and adolescents are more likely to be from dysfunctional families and exhibited more psychological distress than their male counterparts. Therefore, although boys and girls might share some characteristics of being “on the street” they are not viewed the same, girls are at higher risk of negative outcomes

than boys. Some researchers indicated that girls are sometimes taken away from the street to be used as prostitutes, laborers, and housemates.

Antisocial behavior can be influenced by cultural and environmental factors. argued that what accounts for the street children and adolescents phenomenon in one particular culture is difficult to ascertain. This difficulty suggests that each culture might have its unique influence on the antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents in that particular location. Antisocial behavior in Koboko Municipality might be influenced by the diversity of cultures emanating from within, South Sudan and DRC. This study is not about the detailed influence of culture on the street children and adolescents phenomenon but an assessment of whether or there are simple differences in antisocial behavior among street children and adolescents originating from different cultures of Koboko and the neighboring countries including the DRC.

It is believed that positive social behavior indeed super linearly, in part to offsets the less desirable elements of a city, such as crime. Jensen et al. (2014) reported that prosocial behaviors “do not obey a clear pattern.” “People in cities aren’t more likely to vote or to donate a living organ, though they’re much more likely to give a deceased organ or a political contribution. Taken together, these positive behaviors do not scale the same way that innovation and economic growth typically scale within cities”. Aydini et al. (2013) investigated differences between

people in two cities and four small towns in Turkey. They studied traits of support, such as “willingness to change money” or “participate in a short interview”. The study reveals that the desire to help is more with people in “small towns” than for inhabitants of “large cities”. Aydini, et al. in their study, observed that strangers are being helped more often in the village than in town settings. This is also confirmed by Aydini, et al. citing “House and Wolf (1978) when they analyzed the refusal rates of survey participation in some samples of the United States. The refusal rates are higher in large cities than in small towns” (Aydini et al. 2013).

The literature further shows that territorial occupation has a habit of influencing its residents’ behavior of helping due to their proximity. For example, villagers are more prosocial than town residents who are more individualistic (Cook, 2012, in Aydini, et al.) and can be described as having harsh tendencies towards themselves. This effect holds over a wide range of support activities in many countries. One explanation is that inhabitants from village settings are brought up to be more neighborly, less harsh, and more likely to trust strangers. People living in cities are likely to keep to themselves and away from risks in the hands of strangers. “This is because where an accident occurs, it can influence helping more than where potential helpers are born, and population density is a more potent determinant of helping than population size” (Afobali).

Socio-cultural variations might influence positive behavior in that a person is likely to help, or relate positively to a person based on social identity. The behavior is more or less collectivist than individualistic based on the culture. In addition, some

traditions have an inherent inclination towards prosocial behavior while others lack the initiative to help, care, and share or comfort (Aydini, et al.). Also, “collectivist indigenous societies, such as in Uganda have been found more pro-social than Western societies. Some individuals socialize to help around the house. For example, children and adolescents from Kenya, Mexico, and the Philippines socialize to help with family chores. These same children and adolescents, according to Donaldson (2006), as cited by Aydini, et al. scored highest in helpful behaviors. For less serious situations, the U.S. views helping more as a matter of choice whereas Indians see helping as a moral responsibility” (Aydini, et al.).

Unlike in the streets, the impact of parent-child interaction has an influence on the behavior of boys and this interaction influences the behavior of girls differently from that of boys. Here Bronfenbrenner posited that the association between child-parent interaction and the negative or positive social behavior of an underage is a function of its gender characteristics, (Ashabi et al.). Roebuck et al. emphasized that the street has social structures and peers that street children and adolescents consider as kin, this research examined the outcome of the interaction between street factors and antisocial behavior as influenced by age and sex. Roebuck et al. documented saying the street-dwelling youth and adult intra groups are pivotal in social and emotional support in the group, which minimizes the risks associated with street life and homelessness. Roebuck et al. added that peers provide a boost to coping with negative effects stemming from alienation and isolation in the street

environment. However, despite these buffers, antisocial behavior continued to be noticed among street children and adolescents. Munene, et al. (1996) in their survey of the situation of children in streets in the ten major towns of Uganda predicted that the street children phenomenon is only to be only controlled but not eliminated. According to UNICEF's 2015 situational analysis of children in Uganda, 10,000 street children exist in the streets, alluding that there is a 70% increase since 1993, although Save Street Children Uganda in their annual report of 2014 put the number of street children at 20,000 in the streets of urban towns. It is estimated that 16 children and adolescents join the street each day (ANNPPCAN & KAYDA, 215). Globally, Shrivastava, Shrivastava, and Ramasamy (2014) estimated that 150 million people were underaged well and labored at the time on the streets of large cities worldwide. According to UNICEF (2015) majority of these youngsters, however, worked and lived in developing cities of the global south. For example, 40 million in the Caribbean, 30 million in the Asian continent, and ten million in Africa. It should be noted that the number of boys is superseding as such the correlation between their antisocial behavior and their gender need to be explored. In Koboko the prevalence of street children and adolescents had never been known and as Munene and Nambi said this did not mean there is no street children and adolescents problem since no survey had been done.

Indigenous variations, concerning antisocial behavior, are articulated differently in heterogenic communities than in homogenous communities. For instance, "someone living in the U.S. is less likely to help someone in need than someone living in Australia, India, or Kenya. Cultural differences could be explained

by different socialization practices that determine an individual's motive for pro-social behavior". Aydini, et al. digging into research, suggested that "collectivist cultures, Hindu for example, have a duty-based view of interpersonal responsibilities, and individualist cultures like the U.S. has an option orientated view. Hindus assume a general obligation to help others, while Americans perceive helping behaviors to be dependent on the nature of the relationship or the level of need." Koboko District is bordering two countries, South Sudan (RSS) and the Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC, and due to civil conflicts in those countries, Koboko Municipality is housing, in addition to its Ugandan citizens, people from these different countries. This diverse social context due to other foreign nationals is not homogeneous with other social contexts of street children and adolescents elsewhere in Uganda and exploring the general antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents is a unique opportunity for the discourse of street phenomenon in Uganda. Specific studies in Uganda on the antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents, including those of different nationalities correlated to street factors and demographic characteristics are limited let alone in Koboko Municipality.

Digging deep into the literature some authors point to the direction that minors in the Global North are less prosocial than children and adolescents outside the Western cultures, but some scholars find no differences along these lines (Aydini, et al. and Laible, Carlo, Murphy, Augustine & Roesch, 2014). Aydini, et al. further argued that huge traditional variations exist in naturally extending support to someone you

do not know. For example, “the proportion of individuals helping a stranger with a hurt leg or picking up dropped magazines ranges from 22% to 95% across 23 cultures”. This variation can further be explained in this comparative world view “Although national wealth is negatively associated with helping rates, the closely related cultural value of individualism-collectivism. People in collectivist cultures might draw a firmer line between in-groups and out-groups and be more likely to help in-group members and less likely to help out-group members, than people from individualistic cultures, who have an independent view of the self. In the same way, Simpatía in Latino and Hispanic cultures have a range of friendly antisocial, and emotional traits. Afolabi found that people in cultures that treasure Simpatía are more likely to intervene in many different non-emergency settings”, (Afolabi, 2014).

Perceived antisocial exclusion behavior

Investigation into social exclusion reveals that it decreases the chances of positive behavior happening. In an attempt to prove that social exclusion can decrease prosocial behavior from happening, Duran-Bonavila, et al. (2017) citing Bartels et. al (2007), social inclusion or exclusion is manipulated by telling research participants that they should watch out for being purposely excluded or left out as this is the intention of other people in their group. This manipulation as a preliminary social exclusion is found to cause prosocial behavior to drop significantly.

In a review of some studies by Martin and Olson, found evidence for the assertion that people are less focused on future goals and engage less in prosocial behavior if they had been ostracized by others in a prior social interaction. Thus,

“when one considers prior research on prior recipient-actor experience, it highlights the fact that social exclusion is painful and decreases reciprocation” (Martin & Olson, 2015). Martin, et al. implores that children in the street are more likely to reciprocate nicer behaviors to others who have been nice to them at the beginning. Examining this ostracization, Afolabi finds an interesting revelation that people who are sidelined, for example, from a “game of ball toss report lower levels of belonging, control”, self-worth as well as feel less excited despite their temperament and prosocial behavior (Afolabi, 2014).

Correlational studies have found stern evidence to suggest that social exclusion decreases altruism but it is not which is the cause of the other. Afolabi pointed to numerous examples that suggest that minors sidelined by their age-mates turn out to be less prosocial within their groups. Therefore, actions considered socially acceptable happen within close relationships. Thus, social rejection may inhibit some innate impulses that are necessary for altruistic behavior. This, according to Afolabi, is because working with humane individuals confirms that social rejection causes insensitive feelings and a lack of empathy.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the methods used in this study. It includes study design, area of study, information sources, description of the population and selection methods, variables and indicators, measurement levels, the process for data collection, data collection tools, quality/error control, and approach for data processing, analysis, and interpretation.

3.1 Study Design

Since the focus of this research was to unearth the antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents, the researcher used a mixed method research design of a survey nature, and data was collected from a cross-section of street children and adolescents and key informant interviews with people in contact with street children. The surveys and key informant interviews data complement each other especially in providing insights into antisocial behaviour of children in street situation hence the mixed method design. The data gathered is both qualitative and quantitative data hence the approach to this study is mixed methods design. According to Cresswell and Cresswell (2018), qualitative data is data in a verbalized form or data collected using a narrative approach. It is expressed in words, literally symbolic, and uses description or narrative. The description is a major purpose of many social scientific studies that describe situations and events. The researcher first observed then followed by recounting what he or she has observed. Cresswell, et al. alluding to Babbie's work

emphasized that because this method of scientific studies is precise, the narrative is usually more accurate than casual studies.

Quantitative data on the other hand is the data form of numbers representing gender, age, nationalities, and other demographic characteristics (Cresswell et al. 2018). These numbers or numeric values are often used for statistical calculation in order to test hypotheses or research questions that in turn broaden the understanding of the data from the “sample” to the “general population” (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2013). This method can generate fairly large data from the use of questionnaires and structured interviews.

3.2 Area of Study

The study was conducted in Koboko Municipal. The geographical scope was limited to three divisions of Koboko Central Division, South Division, and North Division. This area was chosen because of its urban nature and the concentration of street children and adolescents’ activities considering that Uganda Bureau of Statistics [UBOS] (2019) puts 6.5% of the total children in Koboko as being idle with majority being Koboko Municipal. Koboko District is 501.2km northwest of Kampala city and the district has an area of 8200.8sqkm close to the DRC (3km) and South Sudan (16km), (UBOS, 2019).

3.3 Information Sources

The research used both primary and secondary sources of information. Primary sources are those which are original in nature and where data is collected afresh for the first time (Taherdoost, 2021, p. 12) from the street children and adolescents themselves and the key informants who are the people in contact with the street children and adolescents in the streets. The primary data collection tools included questionnaires, interviews, and observation. Secondary data according to Taherdoost is the data that has been collected and analyzed by someone else. The literature was revised to obtain secondary information.

3.4 Population and Sampling Techniques

3.4.1 Population

Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) and Omona (2013) defined a population as a large group of people from which several individuals are selected for a study. The target population is the specific population about which information is desired. The target population of interest in this study consisted of street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality. Other key informants are the people in contact with these street children and adolescents. The target population from which a sample size of 89 was drawn were children and adolescents in street situations in the streets of Koboko Municipality both adolescent boys and girls of age between 9 (early adolescents) and 17 (late adolescents) years who had been on the streets for a month and above were reached. According to the Uganda Bureau of Statics, there are a total of 2920 idle children and adolescents in Koboko District, (UBOS, 2019). A random sample of 50

people in contact with street children was chosen who are owners of shops and vendors closed to street children venue based activities.

3.4.2 Sampling Techniques

Sampling according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) and Omona (2013), is the process of selecting some individuals for a study in such a way that the individuals selected represent the large group from which they are selected. For people in contact with street children and adolescents in the municipal, the research used purposive sampling because the respondents were few, knowledgeable, closer to the venue-based activities of the children, and hence provided in-depth information about the study.

For the street children and adolescents, random snowball sampling was used because of street children and adolescents' secrecy nature and therefore this method gave some of them a chance of being selected and participate in the study without bias. This technique sought the representation of many children and adolescents selected from the street. The researcher used a sample size of 89 respondents.

3.4.3 Sample Size

The sample sizes of 89 street children and adolescents and 50 people in contact with them were assumed to be reached by the snowball sampling technique. A total of 68 street children and adolescents and 47 people in contact with children were then

reached. There was no documented data available on street children and adolescents at the time of study in Koboko but UBOS (2019) estimates that there are 44,670 idle children and adolescents in Koboko with 6.5% of whom neither go to school nor have work related activities. The researcher drew the sample from this population considering 2903 of the total population of 44,670 children and adolescents. 6.5% of the total 44670 is 2903. This 2903 is the population in Koboko that is considered to be neither in school nor working in any employment industry (UBOS, 2019). And since there is no available data on the number of street children in Koboko, the researcher considered 3% of the 2903 for the sample size which is 89.

3.5 Variables and Indicators

A variable is a measurable trait that assumes dissimilar values among the foci (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2013). According to Cresswell, et al., a dependent variable is also known as the criterion variable and it is a variable of primary interest to the researcher that depends on the independent variables. In this study, the dependent variable is the antisocial behavior while the independent variable, also called the predictor variable, is the one whose effect the study wished to assess and these independent variables are demographic factors and street factors.

3.6 Measurement of Levels

According to Kothari (2004), “sound measurement levels should meet the tests of validity and reliability. There are four types of measurement levels namely, ordinal, nominal, ratio, and interval. The ordinal scale refers to the ranking of the measure in order of importance. Nominal scale measures only terms of names or

designation of discrete units or categories. Ordinal scales measure in terms of such value as more or less or larger or smaller but without specifying the size of the intervals. Interval scales measure in terms of equal intervals or degrees of difference but with an arbitrarily established zero point that doesn't represent anything of something". Kothari further defines Ratio scales as "measure in terms of equal intervals and an absolute zero point" while, a Likert scale "as a scale used when responding to a questionnaire whereby respondents specify their level of agreement or disagreement with a statement". For example, it is recognizable when you are asked to indicate your strength of feeling about a particular issue on a 5-1 rating scale. The five-point scale included the following kinds of answers used in this study; "5 = Strongly Agree, 4= Agree 3=not sure, 2=Disagree and 1= Strongly Disagree", and the respondents to the survey were required to rate the degree to which agree with the questions on street factors, demographic characteristics and antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents. The measurement of the antisocial behavior is done by 28 item questionnaire categorized into five sub-scales of practical prosocial behavior, relational prosocial behavior, overt antisocial behavior, relational antisocial, and victimization behavior adapted for both the children/adolescents and the key informants.

3.7 Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from Uganda Christian University, Department of Counseling Psychology that supported the introduction of

the research project to the relevant authorities in the four divisions of Koboko Municipality. The researcher constructed the instruments (Annex 1 and II) of data collection which included questionnaires an interview guide and an accompanying note on those instruments, the latter, of which assured respondents of the privacy of the data collection and the academic goal of the study. The researcher progressed to administer questionnaires and conducted interviews with the target population.

Open and closed-ended questionnaires were used and structured interviews were conducted.

In every interview researcher and his assistants first established a rapport with the respondents and participants were informed about the purpose of the study and guided through the process of the interview. The questionnaires were administered by the researcher himself, and with the support of a research assistant who was trained in the use of the tools. The researcher made appointments with interviewees on when to conduct the interviews and this was during their free and convenient time. After the interviews respondents were asked to suggest another person, they thought would participate in the study.

3.8 Data Collection Instruments

3.8.1 Questionnaires

The main data collection instrument was a 28-item interview guide adapted from measuring bullying victimization, perpetration, and bystander experiences by Hamburger, Basile, & Vivolo (2011). Both open and closed-ended questionnaires were included in this guide. This was because a large number of subjects would be covered

and therefore a lot of information could indeed be collected in a relatively short period. Questionnaires ensured confidentiality of respondents and administering them was easy since no close supervision was required. The questionnaires were administered to street children and adolescents and people in contact with them by the researcher and his assistants in the four divisions in Koboko Municipality. Purposive sampling was done on people in contact with street children and adolescents.

3.8.2 Interview Guide

The researcher used the interview method to administer a 28-item questionnaire to collect data from key informants who are the people in contact with the street children and adolescents. An interview, according Taherdoost (2021, p. 17), is a set of questions that are asked and filled in by the interviewer in a face-to-face session with another person. The approach of using different data collection instruments was for triangulation purposes. The tenets of bullying, victimization, and perpetration (Hamburger, et al., 2011) relate to antisocial behavior and these scales were adopted into the interview guide. Cresswell, et al. 2(018) defines triangulation as a “process of using multiple data collection methods, data sources, analysts, or theories to check the validity of the study findings”. The triangulation technique, therefore, was used to supplement the interview and observation methods. The interviews helped the researcher and respondents to discuss in more detail the facts as well as observations

about antisocial behavior influenced by street factors as well as age groups and sex among street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality.

3.8.3 Observation Guide

The researcher used a 23-item observation guide as a complementary guide to the survey with the children and the key informant interviews with the people in contact with children and adolescents especially where street children and adolescents are observed congregating at a certain space and time of the day.

3.9 Quality Control

Like any activity that maintains standards through its check and balances, good research dictates having good quality regulation to cut down the consequence of unnecessary variables on the dependent variable and avoid confounding results (Onen & Oso, 2008). To ensure this, several control measures were used during the process of data collection including a pretest of instruments, an interview, and an observation process.

3.9.1 Validity of Instruments

Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) define validity as the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data represent the antisocial behavior under study. The instrument for this study was a validated tool. The Cronbach's Alpha for the Antisocial subscale is 0.63 and for the Prosocial subscale is 0.68 (Hamburger, et al.). Content validity of the items in the questionnaire and the interview schedule was ensured following the researcher's consultation with peers and supervisors and also

through a pre-test. The researcher used triangulation where more than one data collection instrument was used and this helped the researcher and respondents to discuss in more detail the facts as well as observations about antisocial behavior influenced by street factors as well as age groups and sex among street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality. The strength of the interview guide was determined by pre-testing the tools. Pretesting was done by administering to participants within the study population but not to repeat with the same as part of the sample. The tools were also analyzed item by item and those thought to be inappropriate were left out in the clean data collection tool. From the outcome of the field test and the judgment of the researcher helped to spot lapses and made adjustments to the instruments.

To ensure the validity of the mentioned instrument, the researcher ensured that the questions or items in it conformed to the study's objectives. Field trials helped in determining the amount of time it takes to complete the interview, the relevancy of the items, and the precision of the items in measuring the variables being studied.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CVI} &= \frac{\text{No. Item}}{\text{Total No. Item}} \\ &= \frac{30}{34} \\ &= 88.2. \end{aligned}$$

Where by: CVI= Content Validity Index

The researcher then counted the number of items singled out as appropriate for the study and divided them by the total number of items in each tool.

3.9.2 Reliability of Instruments

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2013), reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results of the data after repeated trials. The tools in Appendix C below were reliable because Cronbach's Alpha for the Antisocial subscale is 0.63 (Hamburger, et al.) while for the Prosocial subscale is 0.68. Pre-testing of the tool was also done to ensure that the tool fits the context in which this tool was applied. The age range for this tool was adjusted to 9 at the lower limit and 17 at the upper limit unlike the norm age of 9 to 12 years because of the reading literacy capacities of the context in Koboko Municipality. However, the words used in the questionnaires were simple, direct, and familiar to the respondents. Items that were double-barreled, leading, and based on assumptions were avoided.

To examine the consistency of the tools, the study used the "alternate-form reliability test" by running two comparable tools. The trial was carried out on seven vital participants not part of the target sample in order to review the items per the outcome of the trial. The final data gathering was preceded by a trial of two participants from each target group to ascertain the consistency of the tools and just to note that the two trial respondents were not part of the sample population. The CRONBACH alpha was used: When the reliability coefficient was equal to 0.7, then the researcher used the instruments. The reliability test was conducted in a pilot run in Koboko Municipality.

3.10 Strategy for Data Processing, Analysis, and Interpretation

Data obtained from each questionnaire was edited and cleaned for the accuracy and completeness of the information given. Both ‘quantitative’ and ‘qualitative’ methods were used for statistical investigation. Quantitative data from the questionnaire were entered into an Excel sheet with itemized codes and transferred into a computer for manipulation using descriptive statistics. The SPSS IBM 20 (statistical package for social science) package was chosen and used to run the analysis of the mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and percentages of the quantitative data and presented in the form of tables and graphs based on the major research questions. ANOVA analysis for Pearson correlation for the street factors and regression analysis for time spent on the street was also run using the same SPSS package. The qualitative data generated from open-ended questions and observation guide were categorized into themes following research objectives and integrated in narrative analysis along with the quantitative presentation. The qualitative data reinforced the quantitative data. The results were presented following the order of research questions, discussed in relation to the literature reviewed, conclusions drawn, and recommendations made.

3.11 Ethical Considerations and Approvals

3.11.1 Ethical Consideration

Ethical clearance was sought from the Uganda Christian University Ethical Review

Committee as well as the Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Counseling Psychology of Uganda Christian University to conduct research. Permission to carry out the study in Koboko Municipality was granted by the Town Clerk, and informed consent was obtained from individual participants.

3.11.2 Informed Consent

The informed consent form that explains the goal of the study was completed for each respondent. Sometimes, oral permission was sought from respondents who preferred anonymity to increase the confidentiality of the research which boosted their participation. The respondents and participants were also informed that partaking in the study was voluntary and they had all the right to consent or decline to participate or stop from the study anytime.

The researcher explained to the respondents about the research and that the study was for academic purposes only. It was made clear to the children and adolescents that their participation was voluntary and street children and adolescents were allowed to decline or withdraw at any time as they so wished during the research period. Respondents were not coerced into participating in the study. The participants had their informed consent to participate or not. Their privacy was guaranteed through the strict standard of anonymity.

The tools were adapted from a norm population similar to the population in Koboko but reviewing the tool for suitability of words and questions brought closure to the context and made it more comfortable for the respondents.

3.11.3 Participants Confidentiality

In compliance with data protection protocols, every respondent was given a unique code C1 to C68. Each respondent was accorded the opportunity to record on paper or mention verbally the consent before they partake in the interviews and privacy was re-emphasized throughout. identifiable information was only limited to the research team. Respondents were educated thoroughly on how the data gathered will remain anonymous (limited provision for identifiable information is maintained in the tools). Personal details such as names were obtained for quality assurance and no identifiable information will be part of the research report.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

Chapter four outlines the analysis, presentation, and interpretation of the findings of the study. This study investigated the effect of demographic characteristic and street factors on the antisocial behavior of children and adolescents on the street of Koboko Municipality in North-west Uganda. The study targeted children and adolescents on the street and the people children and adolescents have daily contact with while on the street. The first section presents the demographic data of the participants and the subsequent segments deal with results according to the research questions.

4.1. Factors accounting for the presence of street children and adolescents in the streets of Koboko Municipality and their implication on antisocial behavior?

4.1.1. Pull and Push factors

The push and pull factors for street children and adolescents' presence in Koboko Municipality are presented in this section. Table 3 below illustrates the reasoning of children and adolescents as to which factors have forced or pulled them into the street of Koboko Municipality. These factors are nearly the same as the reasons pointed out by the people in contact with street children and adolescents.

Table 1: Factors responsible for increased street children and adolescents

N	Valid	68
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Missing		0			
		Male (N=44)	Female (N=24)	Frequency	Percentage
	Death of parent	1	1	2	2.9%
	Domestic Violence	15	1	16	23.5%
	Vending for Money	11	10	21	30.9%
	Sick parents	1	3	4	5.9%
	Parents living in the Camp	1	1	2	2.9%
	Peer Influence	15	8	23	33.8%
	Total			68	100.0%

Source: Primary Data 2017

Quite a sizable amount of the results showed that peer influence is the biggest factor (33.8%), followed by vending for money (30.9%) which pulled them to the streets of Koboko Municipality. Domestic violence with (23.5%), sick parents with 5.9%, death of parents, and parents living in camps respectively with (2.9%) equally pushed the children and adolescents to the streets. During one of the interviews, one of the respondents had this to say; *“one day I was crossing the town returning from school and saw my neighbor in town. I joined him to play and we went around selling his groundnuts. The next day I did not go to school but followed him to town and we became friends. He taught me how to sell and I started to get my own money.”* The researchers also observed that children played in their venue-based activities, for example one common play observed was splashing water on themselves when washing cars.

Table 2: Factors suggested by People in Contact with Children and Adolescents on the Street

Push or pull factor	Average score	Percentage
Domestic Violence	30	63.8%
Negligence of parent	7	14.9 %
Death of parents	5	10.6%
Peer Influence	11	23.4%
Vending for Money	5	10.6%
Total		

Source: Primary Data

Hypothesis 1

Regression analysis of the two sets of factors causing children and adolescents to come to the street contained in Table 1 and Table 2, are shown in shown in Table 3, and Figure 3. The results show a positive correlation of .391 between the two sets of factors given by street children and adolescents and the people in contact with children and adolescents. While the correlation coefficient is low (.391) the reasons stated by the people in contact with street children and adolescents suggest predicting (Sig. = 0.444) the reasons for remaining in the street as stated by the children and adolescents. Street children and adolescents rate domestic violence at 23.5% while people in contact with them put it at 63.8% as a cause for pushing them out of their homes to the street.

Table 3: Presenting The Regression of Frequency Scores in Tables 1 And 2.

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	63.910	1	63.910	.720	.444 ^b
	Residual	354.923	4	88.731		
	Total	418.833	5			
a. Dependent Variable: Push or pull factors stated by street children and adolescents						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Push or pull factors stated by People in contact with street children and adolescents						
Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7.674	5.632		1.363	.245
	Pull or push factors stated People's contact with children and adolescents	.349	.412	.391	.849	.444
a. Dependent Variable: push or pull factors stated by street children and adolescents						

Source: Primary Data (2017)

When asked what brings children and adolescents to the street of Koboko Municipality, the people in contact with the street children and adolescents presented similar views to that of the children and adolescents but they vary in rating. Computing the average of these sets of reason and conducting a regression analysis as shown by the regression line in Figure 3 below, the regression equation $y = 7.67 + 0.35 * x$ suggests that you can use the reasons stated by the people in contact with the children and adolescents to predict their reasons for being in the street with a factor of 0.849 and significance of 0.444 as shown in table 5 above. The null

hypothesis that there is no relationship between the pull/push factors stated by children and those stated by people in contact with street children, is rejected. Using the pull and push factors from the children predict the pull and push factors mentioned by the people in contact with the children is found to be weak in this study and the reason could be related to the fact that self-reporting by children on reasons why they are on the street could have some biases since they might have felt not to victimize themselves.

4.1.2. Street Contact Activities that Attract the Street Children and Adolescents

Street children and adolescents and the adults in contact with them have further indicated some activities contribute to pulling children and adolescents to the street. The factors on the street, as presented in Table 4, are analyzed to establish more information to verify that it's not only the push factors from home but also the pull factors from the street.

Table 4: First Contact Activities by Children and Adolescents on the Street

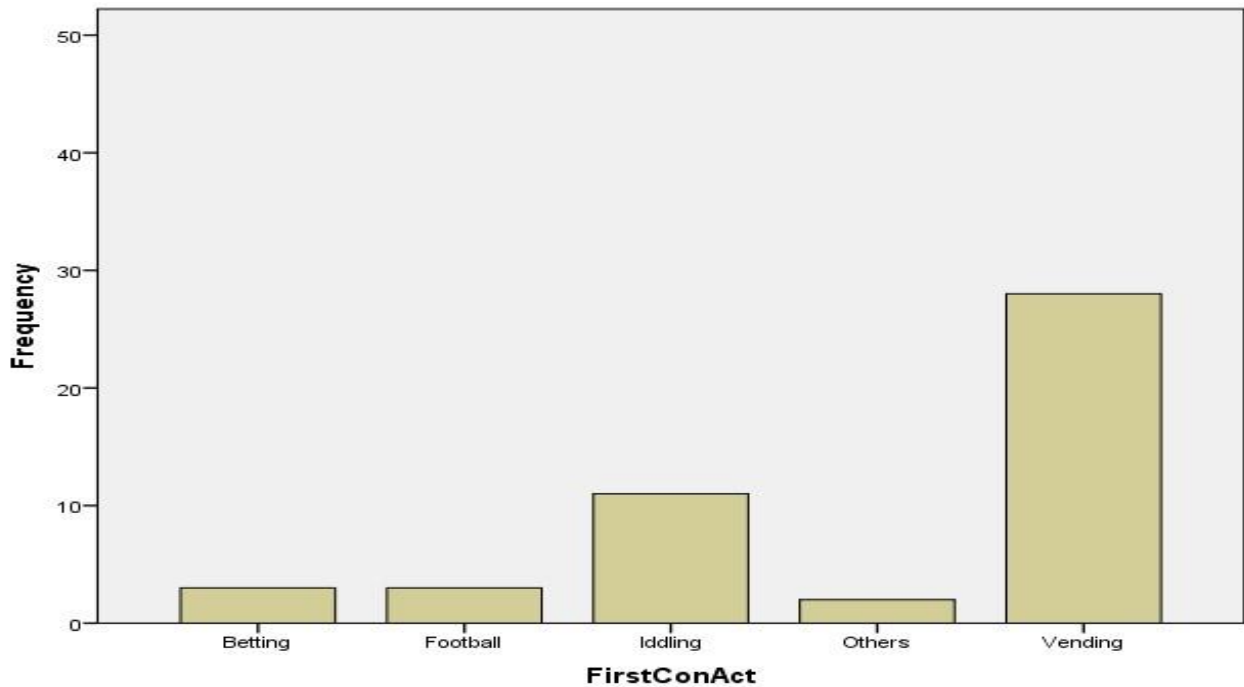
Activity	Male (N=44)	Female (N=24)	Frequency	Percentage
Car washing	8	1	9	13.2
Water fetching	3	4	7	10.3
Playing football	7	0	7	10.3
Playing casino gambling	7	1	8	11.8
Food Vending	13	10	23	33.8
Collecting Water bottles	4	7	11	16.2
Total			68	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The majority (33.8%) of the child respondents reveal that their first contact activity on the street is vending for money. The major vending activities include the sale of roasted and cooked groundnuts and maize, the collection of empty plastic water bottles for sale, and polythene bags to help people carry their goods. Further information from interviews reveals that some children and adolescents on the street are used by hoteliers to clean food kiosks, peel food stuff and fetch water for the hotels which in return they are given money or food to eat. Further findings indicated that 15% of food vending is done by girls out of the overall 33.8%. The majority of boys indicated that they spent most of their time playing football by 10.3%. The second significant activity is water bottle collection (16.2%) with again girls doing more of this activity than boys. The car washing 13.2% is a major boy's activity with only one girl participating as shown in the results above. Other activities include playing casino gambling (11.8%), water fetching (10.3%), and playing football (10.3%).

Another significant activity mentioned by the people in contact with street children and adolescents is idling (23.4%) which points to the fact that children and adolescents first join the street by loitering around until they become familiar with the street before they engage in other activities such as betting (6.4%) on football games as shown in the bar graph below. This is also in line with the UBOS (2019) findings that 2903 children are idle in Koboko District.

Figure 3: Bar Graph Showing the First Contact Activities Mentioned by People in Contact with street Children and Adolescents



Source: Primary Data (2017)

Further analysis of C1, C2, and C3 tools and their outcome can be categorized into five scales ‘practical’ prosocial behavior, ‘relational’ prosocial behavior, ‘overt’ antisocial behavior, ‘relational’ antisocial, and ‘victimization’ behavior. The scores for each scale are computed by summing up the respective items for each scale and the findings are presented in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Comparative Percentage Distribution of the Five Scales Between Children and People in Contact with Street Children and Adolescents

Scale	Items	Street Children and adolescents responses	people in contact with	

		street children and adolescents			
		N=68		N=47	
		Total Score	Percent age	Total Score	Percentage
Practical Prosocial Scale	1, 8, 11 & 16	284	52.2%	183	48.7%
Relational Prosocial Scale	5, 14, 18, & 22	244	44.8%	182	48.4%
Overt Antisocial Scale	4, 7, 12, & 20	189	34.7%	171	45.5%
Relational Antisocial Scale	17, 19, 23, & 24	247	45.4%	185	49.2%
Victimization Scale	3, 6, 9, & 13	345	63.4%	165	43.9%

Source: Primary Data (2017)

On the victimization scale, children and adolescents approached in this survey scored 63.4% for the indicators in this scale such as being hit, left out, or picked on by another child in a group. The people in contact with the street children and adolescents on their part rated the children and adolescents at 43.9% as being involved in victimization activities. Most respondents in their discussion indicated that they first suffered when children suffered when they arrived in the street to alluding to this point of victimization. On the relational antisocial behavior scale, the children and adolescents score 45.4% and the people in contact with the children and adolescents score 49.2% of being relationally antisocial. The relational or victimization behavior includes calling a child names, stopping a child from joining a group or threatening to hurt a child if they don't do something in return. Table 6

below presents another behavioral scale, the overt antisocial behavior scale which the children and adolescents scored 34.7% on it while the people in contact with the children and adolescents rated the street children and adolescents 45.5% on this same scale. The behavioral issues include how often they hit another child, break another child's thing or trick another child on purpose.

Children and adolescents in the study indicate that they engage in antisocial behavior and prosocial behavior with more street children and adolescents inclined towards antisocial behavior as shown in the three scales (relational antisocial, overt antisocial, and victimization). Street children and adolescents rated their practical prosocial behavior at 52.2% and the people in contact with the children and adolescents rated the children and adolescents' proposal behavior at 48.7% on such things as helping another child with their work, helping another child if they are hurt, or sharing crisps as shown in Table 5 above.

Table 6: Overt Antisocial Scale Score

N	Street children and adolescents					People in contact with street children and adolescents				
	Valid	68					47			
	Missing	0					0			
Test	Score Value	Frequency	Score**	Total Score	%	Frequency	Score**	Total Score	%	
Test4	Not at All	33	0	52	9.6%	21	0	41	10.9	
	Once	18	18			11	11			
	More than once	17	34			15	30			
Test7	Not at All	37	0	47	8.6%	19	0	40	10.6	
	Once	15	15			16	16			
	More than once	16	32			12	24			
Test12	Not at All	46	0	34	6.3%	16	0	49	13.0	
	Once	10	10			13	13			
	More than once	12	24			18	36			

Test20	Not at All	35	0	56	10.3%	20	0	41	10.9
	Once	10	10			13	13		
	More than once	23	46			14	28		
Total Score			189	189	34.7%		171	171	45.5

** (Not at all = x0; Once = x1; More than once = x2)

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The Overt Antisocial scale, on the other hand, has a total score of 189 (34.7%) in rating the street children and adolescents how much they are engaged in overt antisocial behavior in the street like substance abuse and stealing. On the same scale, the people in contact with the children and adolescents rate the children and adolescents a little bit higher at 45.5% as shown in Table 6 above. These scales suggest that both groups, children and adolescents and people in contact with them, agree on behavioral issues described as antisocial during the interaction of the children and adolescents as soon as they join the street. It should be noted here that whether or not children and adolescents learn these behavioral issues on the street is a lot to be desired given that the average time spent by these children and adolescents on the street is relatively small.

4.2. Demographic Characteristics of Street Children and Adolescents

This section presents findings about the demographic characteristics gathered from the respondents. The findings are presented in Table 7 below. The nominal information was collected from the street children and adolescents such as names, age, gender, level of education, ethnicity, nationality, religious affiliation, key

contact persons at home, and time spent on the street. The questionnaire consisted of both open-ended and dichotomous questions to help gather basic information on the demographic data from the street children and adolescents. Following the data collection names of the street children and adolescents are concealed to ensure confidentiality of the research participants.

Table 7: Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

		Male (N=44)	Female (N=24)	Total N=68	
		%	%	N	%
Gender		64.7	35.3	68	100.0
Age Groups:	Age 9-12	11.8% (n=8)	2.9% (n=2)	10	14.7
	Age 13-16	42.6% (n=29)	16.2% (n=11)	40	58.8
	Age 17+	10.3% (n=7)	16.2% (n=11)	18	26.5
Religious Affiliation:	Anglicans	11.8% (n=8)	11.8% (n=8)	16	23.5
	Catholics	36.8% (n=25)	14.7% (n=10)	35	51.5
	Muslims	5.9% (n=4)	7.4% (n=5)	9	13.2
	Others	10.3% (n=7)	1.5% (n=1)	8	11.8
Ethnicity:	Dinka	2.9% (n=2)	0	2	2.9
	Kakwa	38.2% (n=26)	23.5% (n=16)	42	61.8
	Kuku	0	1.5% (n=1)	1	1.5
	Lugbara	22.1% (n=15)	10.3% (n=7)	22	32.4
	Pojulu	1.5% (n=1)	0	1	1.5
Nationalities:	Congolese	5.9% (n=4)	2.9% (n=2)	6	8.8
	S Sudanese	8.8% (n=6)	4.4% (n=3)	9	13.2
	Ugandan	50.0% (n=34)	27.9% (n=19)	53	77.9
Level of Education:	None	22.1% (n=15)	13.2% (n=9)	24	35.3
	p1-p3	13.2% (n=9)	7.4% (n=5)	14	20.6
	p4-p7	10.3% (n=17)	13.2% (n=9)	26	38.2
	S1-above	4.4% (n=3)	1.5% (n=1)	4	5.9
Time on the street:	< 1 year	48.5% (n=33)	19.1% (n=1)	46	67.6
	1-2years	8.8% (n=6)	7.4% (n=5)	11	16.2
	3-5years	5.9% (n=4)	7.4% (n=5)	9	13.2
	6years+	1.5% (n=1)	1.5% (n=1)	2	2.9
Contact with family	Yes	61.8% (n=42)	35.3% (n=24)	66	97.1%
	No	2.9% (n=2)	0	2	2.9%

Source: Primary Data (2017)

4.2.1. Gender of Respondents

The socio-demographic characteristics show that the majority of the respondents 64.7% are male street children and adolescents compared to 35.3% who are Female Street children and adolescents as shown in Table 1 above. This implies that male children and adolescents are the majority in the street of Koboko compared to their female counterparts.

4.2.2. Age of Respondents

Hypothesis 2

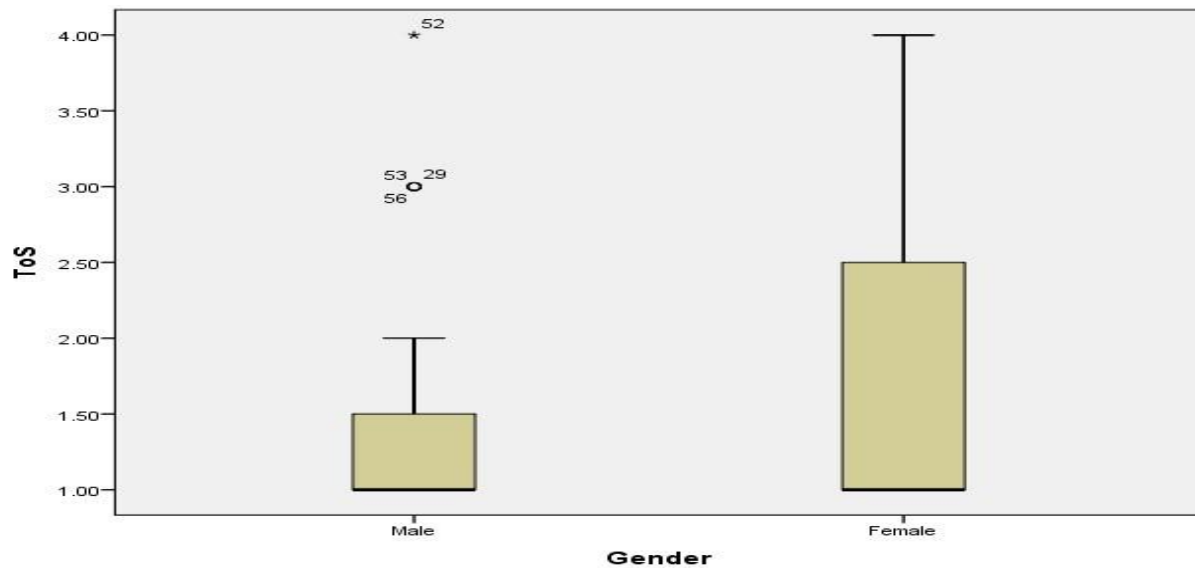
The sampled street children and adolescents are categorized into three age groups: 9 - 12 years, 13 - 16 years, and 17 years and above. The majority of the street children and adolescents are concentrated in the age bracket of 13 - 16 years (58.8%), ages 9 - 12 years 14.7%, and those with 17 years and above 26.5%. Girls are distributed in all age categories with the majority in the age bracket of 17 years are 16.2% compared to the boys the majority being between the ages of 9-12years (at 42.6%), 13-16years (at 11.8%) respectively as seen in Table 1. Although smaller in number, the finding that girls are older than boys is also echoed by Hu L, et al. (2014), in the study of socioeconomic characteristics of street youth by their gender and level of street involvement in Eldoret, Kenya. It can be interpreted that the younger the children are the closer ties they have with their families and as they become older, they break loose with their families not only in Koboko but also in most semi-urban parts of

Uganda.. Cultural norms in this region tend to emphasize watching over children and adolescents including girls even beyond the age of 12 years.

4.2.3. Period of Time Spent on the Street

The results also discovered that the majority of the children and adolescents in the study had spent less than a year in the streets of Koboko Municipality 67.6%, 16.2% between 1 - 2 years, 13.2% between 3 - 5 years, and 2.9% spent 6 years and above. In-depth information was captured from the respondents about the exact year in which they came to the street, the majority 67.6% affirmed that they came to the street in 2016 between the months of Aug and Dec 2016. Much as the female street minors are fewer in comparison to the male street minors the data shows that girls spend more time in the streets of Koboko Municipality with an average of 2.5 years compared to boys with an average of 2 years. Discussion with the key informants (people in contact with the children) indicated that they may be biased with the children in their responses in indicating their exact time of arrival on the street. This information is presented in Figure 4 below:

Figure 4: Regression Analysis Showing Average Time Spent on the Street by Gender



Source: Primary Data (2017)

4.2.4. Level of Education of Respondents

About the street children and adolescents' level of education findings in Table 8 below, revealed the following information; 82.4% of the respondents are not school-going children and adolescents; only 17.7% are currently going to school, of which a total of 1.5% are falling between primary one and primary three; 14.7% children and adolescents in primary four and primary seven; and only 1.5% children and adolescents are going to secondary school. This is further scrutinized to understand when their street activities began by comparing their school attendance at the time, they became active in the streets to the current school attendance when this data is being collected. It is evident that at least many children and adolescents have had some formal education compared to 35.3% who had no school before; and the striking 82.4% of children and adolescents who remain without school activities as a result of

being in the street. The study further examined the pattern of life of street children and adolescents concerning schooling, and it is discovered that the children and adolescents frequent the municipality in the day and retreat home in the evening. The study showed that all the children and adolescents (97.1%) had contact with their families except 2 children and adolescents (2.9%) who did not have frequent contact with their families as indicated in Table 7 above. Children and Adolescents as stated by the people in contact with them first become idle in the street and for those out of school, then they find ways to engage including opportunities to engage in the streets.

Table 8: School Attendance Among Street Children and Adolescents

N	Valid	68	
	Missing	0	
		Frequency	Percentage
Valid	Not attending school	56	82.4
	Children attending school between primary 1 - primary 3	1	1.5
	Children attending school between primary 4 - primary 7	10	14.7
	Children attending school in Senior 1-above	1	1.5
	Total	68	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The results show that most children and adolescents (82.4%) are not attending schools, and this has been attributed to a lack of guardian/parental support and negative attitude toward supporting their children and adolescents to attain their

education according to the children and adolescents. One child said he was not going to school because he was staying with his uncle after being left unattended by his parents and his maternal uncle had more responsibility and could not pay his school fees.

4.2.5. Nationalities

The street children and adolescents' nationalities are analyzed to establish the composition of children and adolescents being on the street. The study revealed three different nationalities of street children and adolescents in the streets of Koboko Municipality. Ugandans account for the highest number of street children and adolescents 77.9%, followed by South Sudanese 13.2%, and Congo 8.8%. Neighboring South Sudan and DR Congo are embroiled in internal protracted civil conflicts since the early 1990s forcing many of their nationals to seek refuge in Uganda. Many of these refugees have settled in Koboko town and this study has revealed that children and adolescents from the refugees have ended the vending for their lives in the streets saying they did not have enough support in the camp. Also some children revealed that their parents and caregivers have left back to Sudan leaving them behind to study. No analysis on the effect of street factors and demographic characteristics on antisocial behavior between nationalities since this was outside the scope of this study.

4.2.6. Religion

Table 7 above indicates the religious distribution of the sampled street children and adolescents as well. The majority of street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality are Catholics (51.5%) against Anglicans (23.5%) and Muslims (13.2%). Those who did not indicate their religious affiliations were 11.8%. The gender distribution is even among boys and girls in all these religious affiliations with boys being the majority (36.8%) in the Catholic category while girls (7.4%) are more than boys (5.9%) in the Muslim category. Boys and girls are evenly distributed among the Anglican category being 11.8% each. These statistics seem to suggest the trend of religious distribution of the population in the country according to the 2014 Uganda National Census (UBOS, 2019) with Catholics being 39.3%, Anglicans 32.0%, and Muslims 13.7%. It can also be said that religion is not a determinant of whether or not a child can go to the street and end up a street child. Street children and adolescents phenomenon affects every religion, age, gender, race, and nationality. Rich or poor all are not spared by the street children and adolescents phenomenon.

4.3. What is the Correlation Between Street Factors and Antisocial Behavior?

The study explored the factors that may influence the behavior of children and adolescents on the street as well as the opinions of the people in contact with street children and adolescents. The findings are presented in Table 9 below;

Table 9: Means and Standard Deviations of Street Factors

Street Factor	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
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1.Living in an insecure environment	2.8298	.52416	47
2.Harsh weather condition	2.7234	.61510	47
3.Harsh service providers	2.0213	.87201	47
4.NGO or Government service provision	1.3404	.63508	47
5.Hunger	2.3830	.82233	47
6.Child labor	2.8298	.52416	47
7.Peer influence or bad company	2.9149	.35076	47
8.Sickness	2.3404	.89142	47
9.Cruelty, Bullying, or meanness to others	2.5106	.80413	47
10.Drug use	2.5745	.80067	47
11.Sex activities	2.7660	.63289	47

Source: Primary Data (2017)

Hypothesis 3

The means and standard deviations for each factor are similar except for NGO/government service provision ($X = 1.3404$; $SD = .63508$). The closeness of the mean implies that all the people in contact with children and adolescents strongly agree that these street factors affected the children and adolescents most of the time. Meanwhile, they noted that service provision by either government or non-government organizations is lacking. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between street factors and antisocial behavior is rejected. The current study found strong significance between the street factors and antisocial behavior as seen in these coefficients ($P < .005$; $r = .479$), ($P < .005$; $r = .430$), ($P < .005$; $r = .347$) in Table 11 and 12 below.

Analysis of the relationship between street factors and children and adolescents' antisocial behaviors using a correlation coefficient between the means of the street factors scale and 3 scales related to behavior, the findings are presented in Tables 10 - 12 below. In Table 10 below, there is reasonable prosocial behavior among street children and adolescents. For example, a child helping another child ($P < .005$; $r = .294$) with work in harsh weather conditions is significant. In the same analysis, people in contact with street children and adolescents predict that children and adolescents can be able to significantly share ($P < .001$; $r = .396$ and $r = .386$), during games, say sweets, or anything they possess at government or non-government organized services.

Table 10: Comparing the Mean of Street Factors with Means of Practical Prosocial Scale

Street Factors	Practical prosocial scale	Test1	Test8	Test11	Test16
SF1	Pearson Correlation	.078	.144	.054	-.184
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.601	.333	.717	.216
	N	47	47	47	47
SF2	Pearson Correlation	.294*	.017	.263	-.132
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.045	.908	.074	.375
	N	47	47	47	47
SF3	Pearson Correlation	-.137	-.109	.070	.273
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.360	.467	.642	.063
	N	47	47	47	47
SF4	Pearson Correlation	.070	.045	.396**	.386**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.638	.766	.006	.007
	N	47	47	47	47
SF5	Pearson Correlation	-.081	.153	.235	.176
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.587	.303	.112	.236
	N	47	47	47	47

SF6	Pearson Correlation	-.115	.418**	.152	.166
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.440	.003	.306	.265
	N	47	47	47	47
SF7	Pearson Correlation	-.375**	-.046	.187	.124
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.760	.208	.406
	N	47	47	47	47
SF8	Pearson Correlation	-.234	.233	.398**	.510**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.113	.115	.006	.000
	N	47	47	47	47
SF9	Pearson Correlation	-.184	.075	.214	.132
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.215	.616	.149	.377
	N	47	47	47	47
SF10	Pearson Correlation	-.189	-.010	.250	.272
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.204	.944	.091	.065
	N	47	47	47	47
SF11	Pearson Correlation	-.251	.342*	.204	.251
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.088	.019	.169	.089
	N	47	47	47	47
Significant correlation at 0.05 level (2tailed)*					
Significant correlation at 0.01 level (2tailed)**					

Source: Primary Data (2017)

There is also high significance in the relationship between the street factors and the overt antisocial behavior scale as well the as victimization scale as shown in Tables 11 and 12. Children and adolescents are said to hit or kick another child ($P < .005$; $r = .337$) or push another child ($P < .005$; $r = .353$) during harsh weather conditions in the street. The service providers also predict that these overt antisocial

behaviors such as breaking another child's things will be manifested more when there is bullying ($P < .005$; $r = .479$) or drug use ($P < .005$; $r = .430$) or when the other child is sick ($P < .005$; $r = .347$) and cannot defend himself or herself.

Table 11: Comparing the Means of Street Factors with Means of Overt Antisocial Scale

Street Factors	Overt antisocial scale	Test4	Test7	Test12	Test20
SF1	Pearson Correlation	.283	.247	.113	.145
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.054	.094	.449	.330
	N	47	47	47	47
SF2	Pearson Correlation	.337*	.353*	.146	.222
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021	.015	.327	.134
	N	47	47	47	47
SF3	Pearson Correlation	.089	.128	-.204	.297*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.551	.391	.168	.043
	N	47	47	47	47
SF4	Pearson Correlation	.080	.313*	.013	.163
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.593	.032	.932	.274
	N	47	47	47	47
SF5	Pearson Correlation	.281	.284	.100	.351*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.056	.053	.505	.015
	N	47	47	47	47
SF6	Pearson Correlation	.236	-.010	-.080	-.050
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.110	.948	.592	.739
	N	47	47	47	47
SF7	Pearson Correlation	.105	.108	.012	.182
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.480	.471	.935	.222
	N	47	47	47	47
SF8	Pearson Correlation	.391**	.193	-.048	.374**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	.194	.750	.010
	N	47	47	47	47
SF9	Pearson Correlation	.156	.086	.125	.479**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.294	.564	.401	.001
	N	47	47	47	47
SF10	Pearson Correlation	.169	.034	.090	.430**

	Sig. (2-tailed)	.256	.819	.547	.003
	N	47	47	47	47
SF11	Pearson Correlation	.298*	.101	.099	.145
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.042	.501	.509	.330
	N	47	47	47	47
Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) *					
Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed) **					

Source: Primary Data (2017)

Examining the relationship between the street factors scale and the victimization scale as shown in Table 12 below, a significant amount of association is seen to exist between victimization and street factors. Actually, among the three behavior subscales described so far, the highest relationship is predicted between victimization and street factors. There are twelve significant relationships ($P < .005$, $r = .331$ (harsh weather); $P < .001$, $r = .374$ (harsh weather); $P < .001$, $r = .391$ (service provision); $P < .005$, $r = .371$ (hunger); $P < .001$, $r = .552$ (hunger); $P < .005$, $r = .309$ (child labour); $P < .005$, $r = .324$ (sickness); $P < .005$, $r = .319$ (sickness); $P < .001$, $r = .438$ (sickness); $P < .005$, $r = .330$ (bullying); $P < .005$, $r = .307$ (sexual activity); and $P < .005$, $r = .303$ (sexual activity)) between victimization scale and street factors much more than the other scales. This implies there is more victimization behavior among street children and adolescents.

Table 12: Comparing the Means of Street Factors with Means of Overt Victimization Scale

Street Factors	Victimization scale	Test3	Test6	Test9	Test13
SF1	Pearson Correlation	.270	.239	.079	.099
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.066	.106	.597	.507
	N	47	47	47	47
SF2	Pearson Correlation	.374**	.331*	.069	.165
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.023	.643	.267
	N	47	47	47	47
SF3	Pearson Correlation	.039	-.045	.103	-.011
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.793	.763	.489	.939
	N	47	47	47	47
SF4	Pearson Correlation	.168	.391**	.225	.009
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.259	.007	.128	.951
	N	47	47	47	47
SF5	Pearson Correlation	.371*	.552**	.256	.016
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.000	.083	.913
	N	47	47	47	47
SF6	Pearson Correlation	.171	.058	.079	.309*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.251	.699	.597	.035
	N	47	47	47	47
SF7	Pearson Correlation	-.020	.179	.180	.035
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.891	.230	.227	.816
	N	47	47	47	47
SF8	Pearson Correlation	.324*	.438**	.319*	.130
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.026	.002	.029	.385
	N	47	47	47	47
SF9	Pearson Correlation	.151	.330*	.161	.250
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.313	.024	.279	.090
	N	47	47	47	47
SF10	Pearson Correlation	.117	.273	.112	.145
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.432	.064	.454	.330
	N	47	47	47	47
SF11	Pearson Correlation	.225	.122	.307*	.303*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.128	.413	.036	.039
	N	47	47	47	47

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) *

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed) **
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Figure 1: Primary Data (2017)

Using the correlations analysis above, the results suggest a strong positive comparison between the means of street factors with the means of overt victimization scale. This is reflected in Pearson's $r = .270$, $.374$ (harsh weather), $.371$ (hunger), $.324$ (sickness), and $.225$ respectively which has a high positive significant level of $p\text{-value} = 0.001$. It is also reflected by persons' $r = .793$, $.259$, $.251$, $.891$, $.313$, $.432$, and $.128$ respectively which has positive significant level of $p\text{-value} = 0.005$. This implies that an increase or decrease in the means of street factors automatically decreases or increases the means of overt victimization scale.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

5. Introduction

Chapter Five presents the discussions of results as outlined in the preceding chapter. The research surveyed the effect of demographic characteristics and street factors on antisocial behavior.

5.1 Discussion of Results

The following section discusses the research findings and contrasts these findings with other scholarly studies done on the antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents according to the research questions.

5.1.1 Factors that Account for the Presence of Street Children and Adolescents in the Streets of Koboko Municipality.

The street children and adolescents and the people in contact with them shed light on the factors that are the leading cause of the surge of children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality streets. Statistical analysis shows congruence between the factors stated by the children and adolescents as the pull and push factors for their presence in the streets and those that the people in contact with the street children and adolescents think are factors that lead to their presence in the streets of Koboko Municipality. Most of the respondents from the children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality streets indicate peer influence and vending for money as being the major factors that pull them to the streets of Koboko Municipality. Vending for money is an activity aimed at supporting their life on the

street and also their families since they have daily contact with their families. However domestic violence and sick parents, although rated low by the children and adolescents, are major factors as mentioned by the people in contact with the street children and adolescents, contributing to the presence of street children and adolescents. This means that they are not adequately cared for even when their vending activities support their families.

Children and adolescents further point fingers at the absence of parents due to moving to refugee camps a reason that further exacerbates their presence in the street. Vast literature points to similar socioeconomic reasons as the causes for children and adolescents to stream to the street of towns and municipals. For example, Endris, et al. agrees nonetheless with the people in contact with the street children and adolescents that social factors such as domestic violence are a major cause for children and adolescents to come to the streets while Tippens 2016 seem to suggest the reverse in which vulnerable refugee parents force their children to the streets for economic reasons. Lemi, 13 years who roasts maize and groundnuts by the roadside said *“My father chased my mother and abandoned all the other step-mothers with the children. I had to move to stay with my maternal uncle with my elder brother. My father is in Koboko town but I have not seen him for two years now. I hear he is a watchman in one of the compounds but cannot take care of his family because of his violent behavior”*.

Elsewhere in the world a lot of emphasis has been made to what contributes factors to street children situation that confirm some of the findings of this study including what Tyler and Melander (2015) assessing the correlation between child abuse and neglect and the homeless found that homeless young people are pushed to the streets of Midwestern cities of United States of America due to parental neglect and history of abusive families. For example, Naterer, et al. (2020) points to the issues of domestic violence, drug use and mental health as causes of homelessness; Hassen (2019, p. 9) and UNICEF & Save the Children [SC] (2014, p 50) lament on the factors such as social network instability, poverty, and rural-urban migration. Gardner et al. (2015), while assessing the risk factors contributing to the phenomenon of antisocial behavior among youth in South African town of Cape Town, argued that family environment tend to produce antisocial behavior especially when the family environment has parental practices that include rejection, domestic violence and poor parental supervision. As Weber (2013) made emphasis on domestic violence, physical abuse, and peer pressure as being unbearable factors pushing children and adolescents to go to the streets of Gulu Municipal in Northern Uganda and as poverty is well known as the major reasons for children and adolescents vending for money and vending for food, I find it consistent with what children and adolescents and people in contact with street children and adolescents in the streets of Koboko Municipality. Moreso in Uganda, the majority of children and adolescents living and working in the streets are forced into that condition due to poverty and while others due to displacement, or death of parent and Bhukuth, et al. reiterate that in addition to poverty and domestic violence, parental neglect, as seen in this study, plays a significant role in sending children and adolescents to the streets..

Related to the socio-economic factors influencing the existence of minors are mainly the street contact activities that attract street children and adolescents. Street children and adolescents and the people in contact with the street children and adolescents are all in agreement on activities that children and adolescents are attracted to do while on the streets. The results revealed that their first contact activity on the street is vending for money. Vending for money is a collection of activities including selling nuts, and maize cobs, and gathering empty plastic water bottles for sale. They are also engaged in car washing to earn money. Car washing in this region is seen as a male-dominated activity but among the street children and adolescents participating in this activity are girls too. Water fetching, playing football, and playing casino are major first-street contact activities mentioned as well. These activities provide sufficient information to corroborate not only the push and pull factors but also the causes of antisocial behavior.

Naterer, et al. contents that there is a complex interaction of external pull factors and home socialization factors that send children to the street. Tippens (2016) follows a Congolese family in Nairobi who confirm that they could rely on the children begging in the street or allow children to go to their friends' houses to bring food to the house. Findings indicate that football is only played by boys. Oino, et Al. (2013) looking at the group activities of street children in Eldoret Municipality in Kenya elucidated that street children engage in sports such as football for recreational

purposes and also to mingle with other members of the street. Playing casino is part of gambling as Saldanha, D'Souza, and Madangopa, (2017) argue that gambling is one activity of antisocial behavior due to not only its addictiveness but also the quest to pick-pocket in the street to raise money for the casino.

These children and adolescents' first contact activities especially vending are widely regarded as factors that lead to negative learning outcomes since the street deprives the minors of resources to pursue educational outcomes. However, their work may be an important component of their socialization process as they gain the skills necessary for future employment as well as current skills to be resilient on the street. Family members vending at the roadside can be linked to socializing such children and adolescents at a young age. It can be argued that antisocial behavior may be part of the resilience-development for children and adolescents to survive on the road. Though people in contact with street children and adolescents, overall had not all mentioned community intervention as an important issue, they should be made to know that protection of children and adolescents is everyone's role and with their presence on the roads they can prevent children and adolescents and minors from flooding the roads. It is indirectly acknowledged that if children and adolescents and families have economic opportunities and if communities have better resources, then the children and adolescents will not have to leave their homes in the first place.

5.1.2 The Relationship Between Demographic Characteristics and Antisocial Behavior of Street Children in Koboko Municipality

This is the first study in Koboko to examine the relationship between demographic characteristics, street factors and antisocial behavior among street children. Demographic characteristics, in this study, have been found, to cause no antisocial behavior among street children in Koboko Municipality. A marked relationship is found between age, gender, and antisocial behavior. Antisocial behavior is exhibited by all age groups and the more they spend time in the street the more covert behavior is manifested. However, for the variation in gender, girls exert practical and relational prosocial behavior instead of antisocial with themselves and other street commuters. Other demographic variables such as education level, religious affiliation, family contact, time spent on the street, ethnicity, and nationality have significantly less relationship with antisocial behavior. Each demographic characteristic is discussed below.

From the field study, age has no marked relationship with antisocial behavior. Analysis of age groups against antisocial behavior scales of overt antisocial behavior, relational antisocial, and victimization behavior indicate insignificant variations suggesting that regardless of their age groups street children and adolescents all can engage in antisocial behavior. The street children and adolescents's age groups 9 - 12 years, 13 - 16 years, and 17 years and above are analyzed against their antisocial behavior. The choice of this age range is because children and adolescents within

these age groups can exercise self-control and agency which significantly influence antisocial behavior (Sullivan, 2014). Lumumba, Nyandiko, and Simiyu (2016) contend that the age profile of street children varies from country to country but on average, the age concentration is between 10 and 14 years. The girls in this study happen to distribute in all age categories with the majority in the age bracket of 17 years compared to the boys whose majority are between the ages of 9-12 years. A similar trend of girls being in the upper age bracket is also found elsewhere in a survey conducted by Retrak, Uganda while assessing the situation of street girls in Uganda. Although age is known as a major determinant factor in street behavior, Saldanha, et al. (2017) argue that street children start in covert participation and the longer they stayed on the street they become of age and graduate to overt participation in antisocial behavior such as gambling.

The findings help to demonstrate that caution needed to be taken care of when categorizing children based on their age. The results show that most children and adolescents are still less than two years in the streets of Koboko Municipality. It can be argued that newcomers to the street tend to participate in covert antisocial behavior and this reflects my findings where most of the children and adolescents on the street for about two years in Koboko Municipality are still learning ways of the street. As mentioned in the paragraph below one child mentioned that he followed his friend who was selling groundnuts and this gives an insight into when people are not sure of what to do in a new environment they look up to others' behaviors as correct to the degree they see others performing those behaviors. Lumumba et al. (2016) agree that new street comers are socialized first by the older ones.

Kepo, (13 years), a respondent at the Northern Division of Koboko Municipality cited evidence of how he first learned to associate with a friend and learned what he was doing to earn money including learning to get his own money. Antisocial behavior is no exception because it begins with learning some of the simple things to survive the street and as Saldanha, et al. (2017) suggest, newcomers begin with making friends and joining groups to survive the street. According to van Blerk (2013) in van Blerk (2005) when assessing the negotiated special identities of street life in Uganda, concludes that the time frame is important in shaping the behaviors of children and adolescents in the street spaces.

In-depth information captured from the respondents about the exact year in which they came to the street suggests that the majority of the children and adolescents came to the street in 2016 and much as the female street minors are fewer compared to male minors, stem-and-leaf plot analysis of the time spent on the street shows that girls spend more time in the streets of Koboko Municipality with an average of 2.5years compared to the boys with the average of 1.5years. As already mentioned, the age variable does not create much significance in antisocial behavior because they are still learning to exert their behavior but also it can be argued that girls, who spend longer time in the streets of Koboko Municipality, are much more prosocial in behavior than orienting colleagues in antisocial behavior as culture vests more prosocial behavior in girls than boys. van Blerk, when assessing the negotiated

special identities of street life in Uganda, concludes that the time frame is alike in moderating the behaviors of children and adolescents in the street spaces. In this case, the average of 1.5 to 2.5 years can be described as still within the learning curve for any behavior.

Furthermore, the data in this study is indicative only and cannot be seen as representative of gender differences. Most of the street minors are male with a smaller percentage of girls and the disparity is seen in all age groups except for those adolescents 17 years and above. Within the 17 years and above age group there are more girls with less antisocial behavior compared with the boys. In this study as well girls in the streets are less than boys for varied reasons and this has an implication on their antisocial behavior. Weber (2013) analyzing the post-conflict situation of street children in northern Uganda anticipated that broken culture may be the cause of the influx of children and adolescents in the street. In Koboko families very much prefer to foster girls closely other than boys because customarily, girls are a sign of wealth, unlike boys who would want to inherit wealth when they grow up. It is seen as a sign of irresponsibility for families to allow girls to be seen on the streets. The common belief behind that culture point to the fear that girls would engage in activities such as prostitution that shake the morals of the community. Abuse and neglect, as revealed in this study, play a part in the children and adolescents' reasons to evade their homes, but street minors still maintain logic in recounting how they become destitute by ending up in the street. Some street children and adolescents in Koboko might, due to fear of reprisal from their families, have changed the narrative of the causes to pull or push to the streets to validate intention, logic, or self-assurance but

others no doubt could have felt the talents to make adventures in the municipal as part of a display of unique individual traits even when they have the same background. This may be especially true for street girls, given that independent life for girls requires going against the strong community customs and traditions in Koboko society.

In support of the above factor, according to Bhukuth et al. (2013) in a case study looking at boys and girls in Mauritania, girls are more groomed to keep at home compared to boys as portrayed in streets in almost all societies. Kabanguka (2017) examining the social status of girls in street situation in Rwanda, argues that the long history of socio-cultural factors influences the presence of limited girls in the street suggesting that families don't allow girls to the street for fear of sexual harassment while religious circles feel it is inappropriate for girls to wander in the streets unaccompanied. According to UNICEF and Save the Children (2014) in a national study of street children situation in Albania-USA, *"For boys, spending time outside of the home with their peers is not necessarily perceived as negative, while for girls it is not commonly accepted that they spend long hours alone on the streets. There is a risk of girls receiving assistance since they are less visible on the streets than boys, but likely to face similar adversities"*. For these reasons and just like breaking this norm can be viewed as antisocial behavior, this study discovered that girls too engage in antisocial behavior themselves on the street. The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in partnership with UNICEF, CSC, and VIVA in an

analysis of the rights of employed children or children dwelling in the streets of several countries found that children want support for behavioral change, a voice to recognize the presence of antisocial behavior in their lives on the street (UNOHCHR, 2017).

Although girls are usually brought up to maintain prosocial behavior and boys are nurtured to survive any situation (Aptekar, et Al. (2014), in this study both boys and girls have their share of antisocial behavior. There is a variation but non-directional implying that much as gender differences exist resulting in antisocial behavior neither in the direction of boys nor in the direction of girls. Girls in the upper age bracket (17 years) are seen in this study to be more prosocial than the lower age brackets. It is not a surprise here that girls take a back seat in antisocial behavior while boys take the lead in antisocial behavior. Koboko Municipality is situated at the border of three countries: Uganda, South Sudan, and DRC, a region very much rural and more seen with social role theory where high cultural expectations for the girl than the boy when it comes to behavior (Cotter, Evans, & Smokowski, 2015). Social expectations and being accountable to their gender, therefore, seem to constrain girls from engaging in activities such as pushing or hitting another child while being concerned about what people would say to them about these activities. The observed differential behavior may put the boys on the streets at more risk of antisocial behavior than the girls. This finding is important for designing interventional strategies: risk gendered factors-biased should be linked to appropriate intervention and targeted gendered-based resources. Drawing from community psychology, for example, the prosocial skills of the girls in terms of peer support are

key for emotional support, safety and as Guirguis-Younger, McNeil, & Hwang 2014) citing Kidd (2003) emphasize in their book that peer support is important in dealing with predatory relationships and empowerment of individual street children and adolescents with prosocial skills to counter antisocial behavior.

Other demographic characteristics in this study include the level of education, nationalities, religious affiliations, and maintaining contact with families. Regarding the relationship between the street children and adolescents' level of education and antisocial behavior, findings reveal that most children and adolescents are not school-going except for a small number. Children and adolescents' street antisocial behavior is widely regarded as a factor contributing to negative learning outcomes as emotional stresses resulting from the antisocial behavior leave them with limited resources to pursue educational activities. Indeed, studies by National Commission for Children in Rwanda showed that the majority of street children have little or no education at all (Kabanguka, 2017). However, their antisocial behavior may be an important component of their socialization process as they gain the resilience necessary for maneuvering challenges on the street.

Schooling, it may be argued, limits the development of antisocial behavior. Unprecedented high levels of antisocial behavior for the less educated groups and low levels of antisocial behavior for the highly learned may argue for or against this theory with the strong inclination that this is true. Most children and adolescents maintain

contact with their families. Street children and adolescents in this study reveal that their life of street on the street starts in the morning and ends in the evening. It is discovered that the children and adolescents frequent the municipality during the day and retreat into their families in the evening, a phenomenon described in other literature as well. When asked why they commute to the street instead of the school, most children and adolescents blame their lack of school attendance on the lack of school fees. In this study some children and adolescents narrated stories of their immediate and extended family members blaming their financial problem on single parenthood or the child, therefore encouraging the child to go to look for money on the street. UNICEF (2014) and Kipyegon, et al. (2015) all point out that barriers to children and adolescents' access to education are from the fact that families are not able to meet education costs but also, in some situation as might be the case with these children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality, it would mean time spent by the children and adolescents in school would deprive the family with survival opportunities. Some families prefer their children and adolescents to vent for money for their survival than schooling.

Similar voices pointing to the lack of school fees as the cause of the lack of education are also echoed in Rwanda (Kabanguka 2017), Ethiopia (Hassen, 2019), Kenya (Kipyegon et al., 2015) in their assessment of risk behavior among street children in Sri Lanka prelude to the fact that children's adult guardians force them into risk behaviors to earn a living adding that in cultures with scanty normal social values, antisocial behavior is regarded prestigious instead of encouraging education efforts.

The street children and adolescents' nationalities are analyzed to establish home country factors that might have contributed to the children and adolescents being on the street. In contrast to many street children and adolescents' situations in Africa where children and adolescents migrate to the cities from the rural countryside of the same country, this study reveals the co-existence of three different nationalities of street children and adolescents in the streets of Koboko Municipality that are from the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, and Ugandans from within the district of Koboko. Ugandans account for the highest number of street children and adolescents followed by South Sudan and Congolese the least on the list. Limited information is available that compares explicitly the socio-demographic characteristics of different nationalities dwelling in the same street situation. Assessing the factors causing the rising number of minors in the streets of Kampala, Kevin (n.d.) concurs that they did not find any significant difference between demographic factors and the number of street children and adolescents among the different nationalities of Somalis, Rwandese, and Ugandans.

The socio-economic factors mentioned by the children and adolescents and people in contact with street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality, present a common challenge across all these nationalities. They all point to the same factors as domestic violence, vending for money, peer influence, negligence, or sickness. South Sudanese and most Congolese are in Uganda as refugees and as Tippens (2016)

found in Nairobi when assessing the resilience of Congolese refugees there, said these people as foreign nationals are more vulnerable to poor mental health outcomes due to lack of livelihood opportunities such as lack of employment, social isolation and extortion. This vulnerability compromises the lives of some refugee children and adolescents. Lele, a 12year old South Sudanese girl said their parents left them in town and they decided to follow their friends in the streets. Tippens (2016)) seem to agree with this child in that some refugee families knowingly or unknowingly force their children and adolescents to go to the street to bring home some food for the family and therefore introduce them to antisocial behavior.

Koboko Municipal is a multi-religious town. Most street minors in Koboko Municipality are Catholics with fewer Anglicans and Muslims. The gender aggregation happens to evenly distribute among boys and girls in all these religious affiliations with boys being the majority in the Catholic category while girls being more than boys in the Muslim category. Religion is seen to influence behavior positively including antisocial behavior and as Bukuth et, al. in Ballet et al. (2013) report, the influence of the Muslim Religion on families in Mauritania is that girls are required above all to stay at home while boys are expected to be breadwinners. One respondent from the people in contact with the street children and adolescents conforms to this religious expectation but expresses doubt that street children and adolescents are not religious because if they were they wouldn't be on the street.

The interaction between these children and adolescents's demographic characteristics and the street environment can lead, as already discussed, to

antisocial behavior which in turn leads to incongruence between their self-concept and ideal self. Street children and adolescents need to receive unconditional support regardless of their age, gender, race, education level, or family contact. Based on social learning theory and Bronfenbrenner's ecological model, antisocial behavior is a product of the person interacting with the street environment, as such counseling as a preferred intervention should focus on interactive and reciprocal processes (Bhukuth, et al. 2015) involving mutual relationships based on the strengths of the street child within the street context. Programs need to focus on tracing their families and strengthening the parental roles of these families as a viable approach. Street minors, as with all other at-risk children and adolescents need to be cared for within their homes unless deemed otherwise. Counseling and other interventions need to be considered to build family resilience and better outcomes towards child care.

5.1.3 Street Factors and Antisocial Behaviors

The correlation analysis indicates a strong relationship between street factors and antisocial behavior. Also, the means and standard deviations for each factor on the street factor scale do not differ except for NGO/government service provision alluding to the fact that NGO/government service provision does not cause any antisocial behavior. This closeness of the mean implies that the people in contact with the street children and adolescents strongly agree that these street factors affect the street children and adolescents most of the time influencing them towards antisocial behavior. Street factors such as peer influence, cruelty, bullying, meanness

to others, hunger, sickness, child labor, drug use, harsh weather condition, or unsecured environment are found to influence the emergence of serious antisocial behavior. Victimization behavior, overt antisocial behavior, and relational antisocial behavior are found to correlate with these street factors.

The highest relationship is predicted between victimization behavior and street factors where all the 12 street factors had significance between victimization and street factor items much more than the other overt or relational behavior scale. This implies that street factors cause more victimization behavior among street children and adolescents. Hitting or pushing another child on purpose are, for example, violent behaviors within victimization antisocial behaviors that Lumumba et al. (2016) alluded to as common antisocial behaviors inflicted amongst themselves by those who can afford to treat others violently as they are already oriented to do so. The people in contact with the street children and adolescents on their part confirm that children and adolescents are being involved in victimization activities. The recent consideration of the public life of street minors by researchers conforms with these findings that life in the streets is filled with victimization (Saldanha et al., 2017).

Street children and adolescents and the people in contact with the street children and adolescents are nearly in agreement that children and adolescents on the streets engage in relational antisocial behavior. The relational antisocial behaviors such as calling child names, stopping a child from joining a group, or threatening to hurt a child if they don't do something in return, and since they engage in these behaviors in the presence of the people in contact with them, no doubt they have similar views rating on the scale of relational antisocial behavior.

They project these relational antisocial behaviors not only to one another as street children and adolescents but also to other children and adolescents or people they find on the street. For children and adolescents still joining the street, Sullivan (2014) c) thinks that the new street children and adolescents find old children and adolescents already with an emotionality that condition them to respond to the street factors in the street environment. The new children and adolescents then learn to call others names or threaten to hurt others if others don't do something as orientation doesn't come for free.

Results further indicated that street children and adolescents engage in overt antisocial behavior although shying away from how often they hit another child, break another child's thing, or trip another child on purpose. The people in contact with the street children and adolescents sounded more alarmed that children and adolescents engage in overt antisocial behavior. Street factors significantly influence the overt antisocial behaviors of street children and adolescents. The high significance between the street factors and overt antisocial behaviors is found in children and adolescents hitting or kicking another child or pushing another child during harsh weather conditions in the street. The service providers also predict that these overt antisocial behaviors such as breaking another child's things manifest more when there is bullying or drug use or when the other child is sick and cannot defend himself or herself. Oino, et al. (2013) tend to agree with these findings that the social street structure of street has a bearing on the communal relations and behavior patterns of the children

and adolescents in the street. Newcomers behave in a manner reflective of the time they first joined the street. Oino et al. further noted that it is a custom for newcomers to be introduced to aggression and fighting as a way of orienting them to the harsh and difficult realities on the streets. Sullivan (2014) brings up another perspective that while individual factors affect antisocial behavior, it is paramount to bring into the equation the social influences because the immediate social context reflects partly in terms of peers and largely in terms of other street factors having a significant influence on the emergency of antisocial behavior especially in adolescents.

This research has shown that street minors engage in either antisocial behavior or prosocial behavior with more street children and adolescents inclined towards antisocial behavior as the three scales (relational antisocial, overt antisocial, and victimization) predicted. Although prosocial behavior is not within the aim of this research it is paramount to note here that antisocial behavior and prosocial behavior are two separate concepts and do not appear to be on the same continuum, they are often negatively correlated because an individual who appears more aggressive in the street environment is less likely to be prosocial to others in that same environment. Both street children and adolescents and the people in contact with them also seem to agree that there are prosocial behaviors among street children and adolescents despite their antisocial behaviors. The potential to engage in both antisocial behavior and prosocial behavior indicates the capability of street children and adolescents and as Bukhuth et al. (2015) conclude in particular about street children and adolescents in Kampala, Uganda “children and adolescents of the street are quite capable of

expressing an opinion about what needs to be done to improve their quality of life and to define the relevant priorities” adding that involving street children and adolescents in designing programs about them is the only proper way to rehabilitate street children and adolescents. Simons et al. (2012) are also positive about involving children and adolescents in intervention arguing that people susceptible to their social environment by developing antisocial behavior towards others are more likely to be receptive to intervention in a new positive environment.

Antisocial behavior among street children and adolescents leaves them with negative experiences. Guirguis-Younger, McNeil, & Hwang (2014) points to these experiences of worthlessness, loneliness, and predatory nature adding that there is evidence of a supportive environment coming from street peers that interventionists may find helpful. Addressing the negative impact of antisocial behavior requires careful assessment of the children and adolescents’ social support network including the positive and negative influences among the street children and adolescents to design the type of intervention needed. Kahana, Bhatta, Kahana, & Lekhak (2021) citing previous work of Kahana et al. (2003), and drawing from community psychology, argue that the “discrepancy between personal preference and environmental factors creates additional problems beyond those resulting from characteristics of the environment alone or of personal preferences”. Guirguis-Younger, et al. adds that persons like street children and adolescents interact with different environments of which some are more salient than others. The saliency of an environment is

moderated by the length of time for the interaction. As discussed earlier the time spent by the street children and adolescents is 2.5 years and the emotional intensity of the interaction is arguably easy to resolve than would have been when the children and adolescents could have stayed on the streets for a long time. Children and adolescents, therefore, in the street should not be viewed as victims but rather as people with strength, resources, and solutions capable of making preferences to address the street situation. Counselors and social workers, therefore, need to engage in collaborative processes and help children and adolescents make appropriate choices and effective actions.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

Chapter Six presents the summary, conclusion, and recommendations. These are derived from the findings. The study assessed the influence of demographic characteristics and street factors on the antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality.

6.1 Summary of Results

The results are based on the research hypotheses. First, the research sought to establish the effect of demographic characteristics and the street factors on antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents. The researcher employs mixed method design in which qualitative and quantitative data was collected from 115 respondents including children and adolescents and people in contact with children in the street. Descriptive and analysis of variance (ANOVA) were conducted using SPSS to identify significant trends and correlations. The study identified pull and push factors responsible for children and adolescents to move to the streets of Koboko Municipality. The social and economic reasons found to pull and push children and adolescents to the streets include domestic violence, vending for money and food, peer influence, the health condition of parents, and negligence from parents. It is established that age on the onset of life in the street does not vary significantly with antisocial behavior even when the average time spent on the street is very small but

antisocial behavior is found to vary according to gender even at the slightest time spent. Other traits including nationality, religion, tribe, educational grades, and family background have less influence on the emergence of antisocial behavior. Furthermore, there is a link between street factors and antisocial behavior. Street factors such as peer influence, cruelty, bullying, meanness to others, hunger, sickness, child labor, drug use, harsh weather condition, or an insecure environment have been found to significantly influence antisocial behavior amongst street children and adolescents in Koboko Municipality.

6.2 Conclusion

1. Socio-economic factors such as poverty, sickness or death of parents, living away from home, lack of school fees, domestic violence, and peer pressure are significant pull and push factors for the emergence of street children and adolescents in the streets of Koboko Municipality.
2. Antisocial behavior among street children and adolescents is found, in this study, to be influenced partially by demographic characteristics and majorly by street factors. Overall boys showed more patterns of antisocial behavior than girls across all age groups.
3. A significant association is found between street factors and antisocial behavior.
4. Strengthening family resilience; working with municipal school authorities to find ways of dealing with school retention issues; building family's and street minors' coping and resilience skills they need; sensitizing the people in contact with street children and adolescents about their psychosocial needs; building a

simple system for follow up with street children and adolescents; and promoting an understanding within all stakeholders on how to address street children and adolescents issue including antisocial behavior are the key strategies that need to be employed to address the antisocial behavior of street children and adolescents.

6.3 Recommendations

From the results and the thorough analysis, it is imperative to consider the following recommendations.

1. As it is known that street children and adolescents' situation results in antisocial behavior families, government and public institutions including Uganda Christian University should work towards addressing the plight of children and adolescents in the street. Families and the public should be made aware of the reporting channels and services targeting vulnerable children and adolescents.
2. The government school grant programme should be made known to vulnerable families and promoted for those who cannot access these opportunities. Also, the municipal can consider some of these children and adolescents, who for age reasons cannot join formal learning for skills acquisition programmes such as carpentry, electricals, masonry, shoe making, hair-dressing, bakery, agriculture, and many more. Such programmes are known to build life skills for

a better life instead of vending on the street which in turn exposes them to street antisocial behavior.

3. Further, small-scale businesses considered for older adolescents are much needed as a way of fighting against antisocial. The fact that some of them have already engaged in petty businesses means that they already hold some entrepreneurial skills. Some minors engaged in hygiene drills and indeed their services have been remunerated. Mobilizing children and adolescents without shelter and encouraging them to join residential programmes with best practices so that they learn skills for self-reliance. Antisocial behaviors such as “pickpocketing” can be identified and given attention for minors to unlearn the behavior within the same skills training.
4. Considering the rights-based approach maltreatment of children and adolescents due to domestic violence is not only a push factor for children and adolescents to be on the street but also a violation of children and adolescents’ rights; so, society needs to be educated on the rights of children and adolescents to minimize the push factor that encourages children and adolescents to the streets. Parents, caregivers and the general public need to be sensitized on the impact of family violence on children and adolescents, and civil society entities should create awareness of positive parenting.
5. Upholding positive community-based norms and traditions give minors a sense to appreciate their community and any variations will be accommodated within the context of the society. Local community structures including LCs, community development workers, and youth/women groups should strive for community cohesion which is about accessing community resources regardless

of gender, disability, religion, income level, or other family background which characterizes the minor's present status.

6. The street children and adolescents phenomenon is still an emerging issue in Koboko Municipal given that children and adolescents' average time spent on the streets is about two years and majority of the children and adolescents have family contact almost daily. Further research needs to be done in finding the interface between poverty, domestic violence, and the street children and adolescents' crisis in a bid to minimize the push and pull factors to address the street phenomenon at its early stages.

6.4 Recommendations for Future Research

1. Most importantly, some items were not part of the research tools such as what kind of victimization, overt antisocial or relational antisocial behavior the children and adolescents meet at home. More additional information is needed to assess antisocial behavior prior to life in the street to conclude that street factors and demographic characteristics are the sole cause of antisocial behavior in the streets of Koboko Municipality.
2. The second problem is that we cannot determine the magnitude of the antisocial behavior in the whole municipal given that the data was based on self-report and thus potentially subject to biases such as the socio-cultural desire for good image or the selective underreporting of street experiences including experiences of social stigma, drug abuse, bullying or involved in

sexual behavior. Further, the antisocial behavior scale is not purely a scale containing only items measuring antisocial behavior and because of this mix, the prosocial items could have influenced respondents to lean towards prosocial items on the scale. Future research needs to separate studies according to prosocial, and antisocial behavior prior to street life and actions to address antisocial behaviors.

6.5 Limitation

This study had limitations and the following were the limitations.

1. First, most of the minors had contact with their families (97.1%) but the narrative of the reasons for their presence is purely pinned on the street interviews. Future research is required to triangulate this narrative of their argument with the parents' or caregivers' narrative.
2. Secondly, there was no prior study in the district on street children and adolescents phenomenon and therefore I was limited in the literature based on the social context of the area.
3. Thirdly, the data generated cannot be used to generalize the antisocial behavior in the municipal or in the country given that the data was based on self-report and thus potentially subject to biases such as the socio-cultural desire for a good image or the selective underreporting of street experiences including experiences of social stigma, drug abuse, bullying or involved in sexual behavior.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Time Frame

Year 2017 - 2022																								
Month	Feb 2017				Mar 2017				April 2017				Aug 2017				Feb-Apr 2018				Oct 2018 - 2022			
week	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Activity	Proposal writing, development of data collection tools, presentation, and approval								Data collection				Data analysis				Report Writing							

Appendix B: Budget Estimate

Item	Quantity	Rate	Amount
Stationery	Lumpsom		50,000/=
Photocopying	Lumpsom		300,000/=
Transport	Lumpsom		150,000/=
Meals and stipend	Lumpsom		100,000/=
Miscellaneous	Lumpsom		50,000/=
Total			650,000/=

Appendix C: Questionnaire and interview guide

Appendix C1: The Social Behavior Interview Guide for Children and Adolescents 9 - 17 years

Title: STREET FACTORS, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF STREET CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN KOBOKO MUNICIPALITY

Form #

Name of child:		
Child's Gender: Boy.... Girl...	AgeDOB.....	Ethnicity..... Nationality.....
Contact with family Yes/No	The time you spent on the street:MonthsYears	If yes, what type of relationship with the child: Biological parent..... Stepparent..... Grandparent..... Other (specify).....
Attending school: Grade.....	Not attending school Last grade.....None.....	

Below is a list of things that children and adolescents do when they are on the street. How often have you done these things in the last year? Please rank them by indicating

either “not at all” if you never did it, “once” if you did it only once, or “more than once” if you have done it many times.

How often did you or were you?	Not at	Once	More than
	all		once
1.Help another child on the street with their work?			
2.Work on the street?			
3.Hit by another child in your group?			
4.Hit or kick another child?			
5.Play with another child in your group who has nobody to play with?			
6.Left out of a game?			
7.Push or trip another child in your group on purpose?			
8.Help another child if they’ve fallen over or hurt themselves?			
9.Picked on by another child in your group?			
10.Have dinner?			
11.Let another child in your group play with your game or toy?			
12.Join in with a group of children and adolescents to hurt another child?			
13.Upset because another child keeps being nasty to you?			
14.Nice to another child in your group who is sad or unhappy?			
15.Read a comic or magazine?			

16. Share crisps or sweets with another child during playtime or meal time?			
17. Stop another child in your group from joining a game?			
18. Stick up for another child in your group who is in trouble?			
19. Spread nasty stories about another child in your group?			
20. Break another child's things because you want to upset them?			
21. Play football?			
22. Cheer up another child who is crying or upset?			
23. Call another child names or make fun of them because you want to upset them?			
24. Threaten to hurt another child in your group if they don't do something?			

Adapted from Hamburger M. E., Basile K. C., and Vivolo A. M., (2011)

25. When did you first come to the street?

.....

26. What was the first contact activity? (What first brought you to the street?)

.....

27. State the reasons for remaining on the street.....

.....

28. How often do you have contact with home? a) Not at all b) Once c) More than once Thank you

Appendix C2: Street Children and Adolescents’s Social Behavior Interview Guide for People in Contact with Children and Adolescents

Title: STREET FACTORS, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, AND
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF STREET CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN KOBOKO
MUNICIPALITY

Form #

Consent:

Hello! My name is _____, and I’m a student at Uganda Christian
University

(I’m a research assistant with the student Lasu Joseph), Master of Arts in Counselling
Psychology Programme. I would like to have a few moments of your time to ask you to
provide us feedback about the children and adolescents in the street situation in
Koboko. If you agree to participate, this conversation will last approximately 20
minutes. Participation in this survey is completely voluntary and you do not have to
answer any questions that you do not want to answer and can stop the interview at
any time you wish. The information you provide and your views are valuable and will
be used by me (the student) for the purpose of studies and the university’s internal
use. The information you provide, including your name, will be analyzed anonymously
and used confidentially. We appreciate your participation in this survey, as your
feedback is valuable in helping me (the student) complete my (his) study programme.
Do you provide consent to proceed with the survey, use, store, and share the
information provided for study purposes and university internal use?

Agency Name:

The person completing the survey:Date.....Time.....

Place (office, shop, restaurant, etc):Tel no.....

1. Indicate the general details of one of the children and adolescents you are in contact with to the best extent you know about them.

Name of children and adolescents:		
Child Gender: Male Female.....	Age	Ethnicity..... Nationality.....
Is this child in contact with family: Yes/No If yes, how often?	Who is the child in contact with: Biological parent..... Stepparent..... Grandparent..... Other (specify).....	Time the child spent on the street:MonthsYears
Attending school: Grades.....	Not attending school Last grade.....None....	

2. Below are items that describe the behavior of street children and adolescents. It can be a behavior that a child has “not at all” done or done it “once” or has done it “more than once”. Please rank them.

How often does (is) this child?	Not at all	Once	More than once
i. Help another child on the street with your work?			
ii. Work on the street? (Describe work)			

iii.	Hit by another child in your group?			
iv.	Hit or kicks another child?			
v.	Play with another child in their group who has nobody to play with?			
vi.	Left out of a game?			
vii.	Push or trip another child in your group on purpose?			

viii.	Help another child if they've fallen over or hurt themselves?			
ix.	Is picked on by another child in your group?			
x.	Have dinner?			
xi.	Let- another child in your group play with your game or toy? (Describe the game)			
xii.	Join in with a group of children and adolescents to hurt another child?			
xiii.	Is upset because another child keeps being nasty to him or her?			
xiv.	Is nice to another child in your group who is sad or unhappy?			
xv.	Read a comic or magazine?			
xvi.	Share crisps or sweets with another child during playtime or meal time?			

xvii. Stop another child in your group from joining in a game?			
xviii. Sticks up for another child in your group who is in trouble?			
xix. Spread nasty stories about another child in your group?			
xx. Breaks another child's things because you want to upset them?			
xxi. Play football?			
xxii. Cheer up another child who is crying or upset?			
xxiii. Calls another child names or makes fun of them because			
you want to upset them?			
xxiv. Threaten to hurt another child in your group if they don't do something?			
xxv. Go home after spending a day on the street?			

Adapted from: Hamburger M. E., Basile K. C., and Vivolo A. M. (2011).

3. Please list the first contact activity of this child on the street.

.....

.....

4. List reasons why these children and adolescents have come to live or work on the street

.....

.....

5. Below are items that describe the impact of the street on children and adolescents. Please rate the impact of each street factor on this child.

Street factor	No impact	Less impact	High impact
Living in an insecure environment			
Harsh weather condition			
Harsh service providers			
NGO or Government service provision			
Hunger			
Child labor			
Peer influence or bad company			
Sickness			
Cruelty, Bullying, or meanness to others			
Drug use			
Sex activities			
Others (Describe)			

THANK YOU

Appendix C3: Street Children and Adolescents Social Behavior Observation Checklist

Title: STREET FACTORS, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF STREET CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN KOBOKO MUNICIPALITY

Form #

Name of child (if know).....SexAge range.....Date.....

Name of Observer.....Time

Place or Location (e.g., shop, restaurant, playground, etc).....

This tool is used to observe and supplement information that may not have come out of the interview with children and adolescents or service providers.

How often did this child?	Not at all	Once	More than once
29. Did this child help another child on the street with their work?			
30. Did this child work on the street?			
31. Was this child hit by another child in your group?			
32. Hit or kick another child?			
33. Did this child play with another child in your group who had nobody to play with?			
34. Was this child left out of a game?			
35. Did this child push or trip another child in your group on purpose?			

36. Did this child help another child if they've fallen over or hurt themselves?			
37. Was this child picked on by another child in your group?			
38. Did this child have dinner?			
39. Did this child let another child in your group play with your game or toy?			
40. Did this child join in with a group of children and adolescents to hurt another child?			
41. Was this child upset because another child keeps being nasty to you?			
42. Are nice to another child in your group who is sad or unhappy?			
43. Did this child Read a comic or magazine?			
44. Did this child Share crisps or sweets with another child during playtime or mealtime?			
45. Did this child stop another child in your group from joining a game?			
46. Did this child stick up for another child in your group who is in trouble?			
47. Did this child spread nasty stories about another child in your group?			

48. Did this child break another child's things because you want to upset them?			
49. Did this child Play football?			
50. Did this child cheer up another child who is crying or upset?			
51. Did this child call another child names or make fun of them			
because you want to upset them?			
52. Did this child threaten to hurt another child in your group if they don't do something?			

Adapted from Hamburger M. E., Basile K. C., and Vivolo A. M. (2011)

Appendix D: Consent forms

Form #

Appendix D1: Voluntary Informed Consent Form: Children and Adolescents on the Street

Title: STREET FACTORS, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF STREET CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN KOBOKO MUNICIPALITY

Please if you agree place X in the yes box to show that you understand and agree with each statement.

I understand the information about the study in the information letter. Any questions I had were answered.	Yes, I understand
I realize that participation is completely voluntary and that I can stop the interview at any time if I so wish. If am uncomfortable answering any question, I may choose not to answer.	Yes, I understand
My participation will be confidential. I understand that my full name will not be used, nor will specific details of where I live be shared when information from the interviews is used by the researcher.	Yes, I understand
I understand that what I say may be quoted at great length in publications, presentations, and final reports. If I become concerned with anything I said, I can ask for parts or all of what I said not to be quoted. I may also have deleted any parts of the interview I want to be deleted.	Yes, I understand
I understand that if my parent or guardian consented to my taking part in the interview it is my decision whether or not to participate. If I do not wish to participate or want to withdraw from the study at any time, my wishes will be respected without any penalty. My parent's or guardian's consent does not make me have to participate	Yes, I understand
I understand that if something troubles me while participating, the researcher will provide me with information about community resources (e.g., Community counselor) that might help me.	Yes, I understand

I agree to take part in this research: (Participant's signature).....Date..... I allow my child to participate: (Parent's or guardian's signature).....Date.....

Researcher's signature.....Date.....

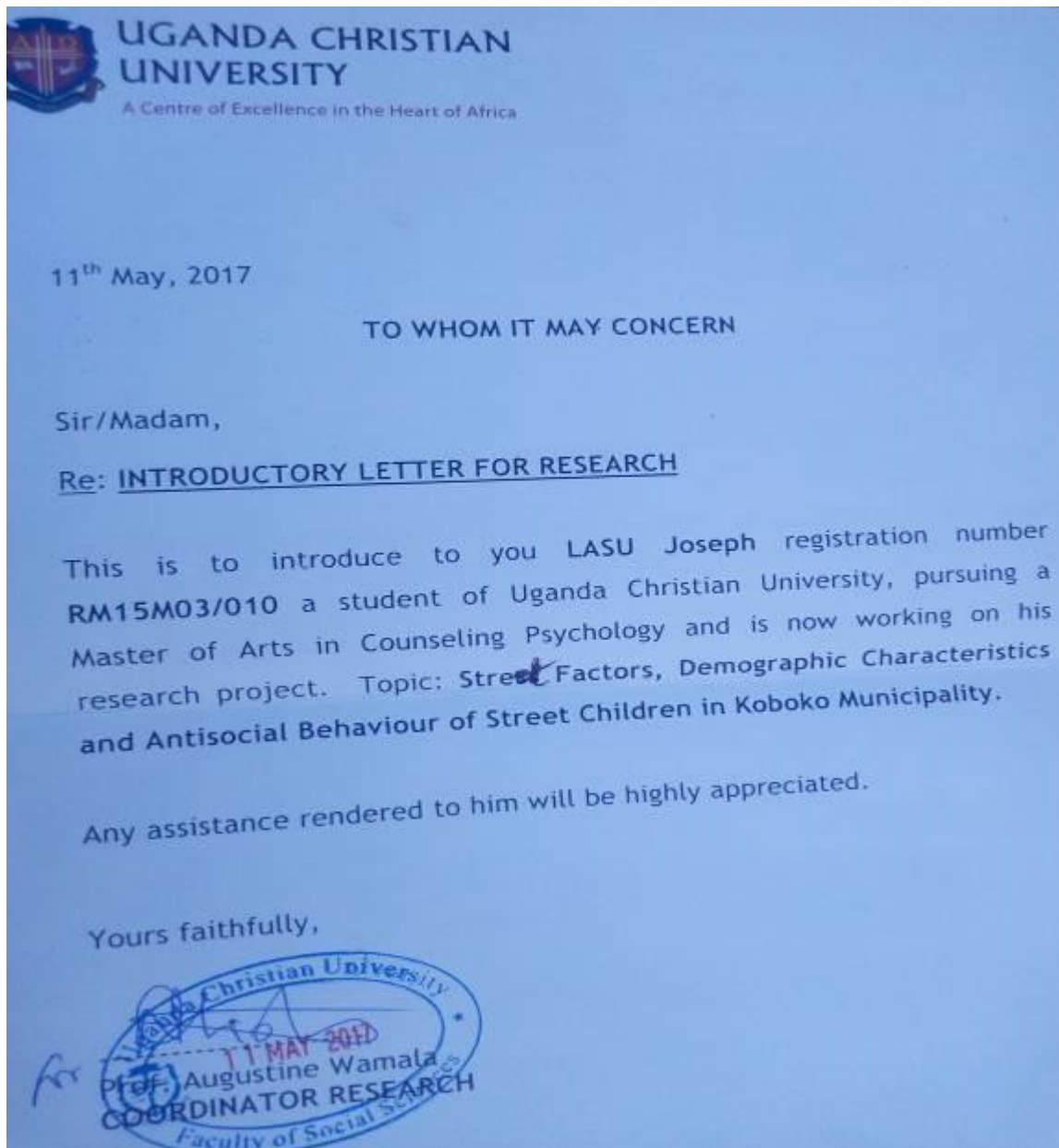
The study has been explained to the child and/or to the parent/guardian and this form is signed voluntarily.

Annex D2: Consent form for the Key Informants:

Hello! My name is _____, and I'm a student at Uganda Christian University

(I'm a research assistant with the student Lasu Joseph), Master of Arts in Counselling Psychology Programme. I would like to have a few moments of your time to ask you to provide us feedback about the children and adolescents in the street situation in Koboko. If you agree to participate, this conversation will last approximately 20 minutes. Participation in this survey is completely voluntary and you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer and can stop the interview at any time you wish. The information you provide and your views are valuable and will be used by me (the student) for the purpose of studies and the university's internal use. The information you provide, including your name, will be analyzed anonymously and used confidentially. We appreciate your participation in this survey, as your feedback is valuable in helping me (the student) complete my (his) study programme. Do you provide consent to proceed with the survey, use, store, and share the information provided for study purposes and university internal use?

Appendix E: Letters of Introduction



Office of the Town Clerk

E-mail: kobokotc@gmail.co
admin@kobokotc.go.ug
smangasa2010@gmail.com
Website: www.kobokotc.go.ug

Tel: +256392174486
+256773245766
+256793245766



Koboko Municipal Council
P.O. Box 6
Koboko
UGANDA

PLOT: 34/36/38
ARUA ROAD

Date: 26th May 2017

*In any correspondence on this subject
Please quote No KMC/220/1*

TO

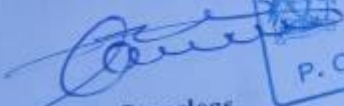
Mr. LASU JOSEPH

ACCEPTANCE LETTER TO CARRY OUT RESEARCH

Reference is made to your letter dated 24th May 2017 requesting to carry out research on Stress factors, Demographic characteristics and antisocial behavior of street children in Koboko Municipal Council.

By copy of this letter you have been granted the permission to carry out the research in the Urban Area of business communities within Koboko Municipality as stipulated in your request letter.

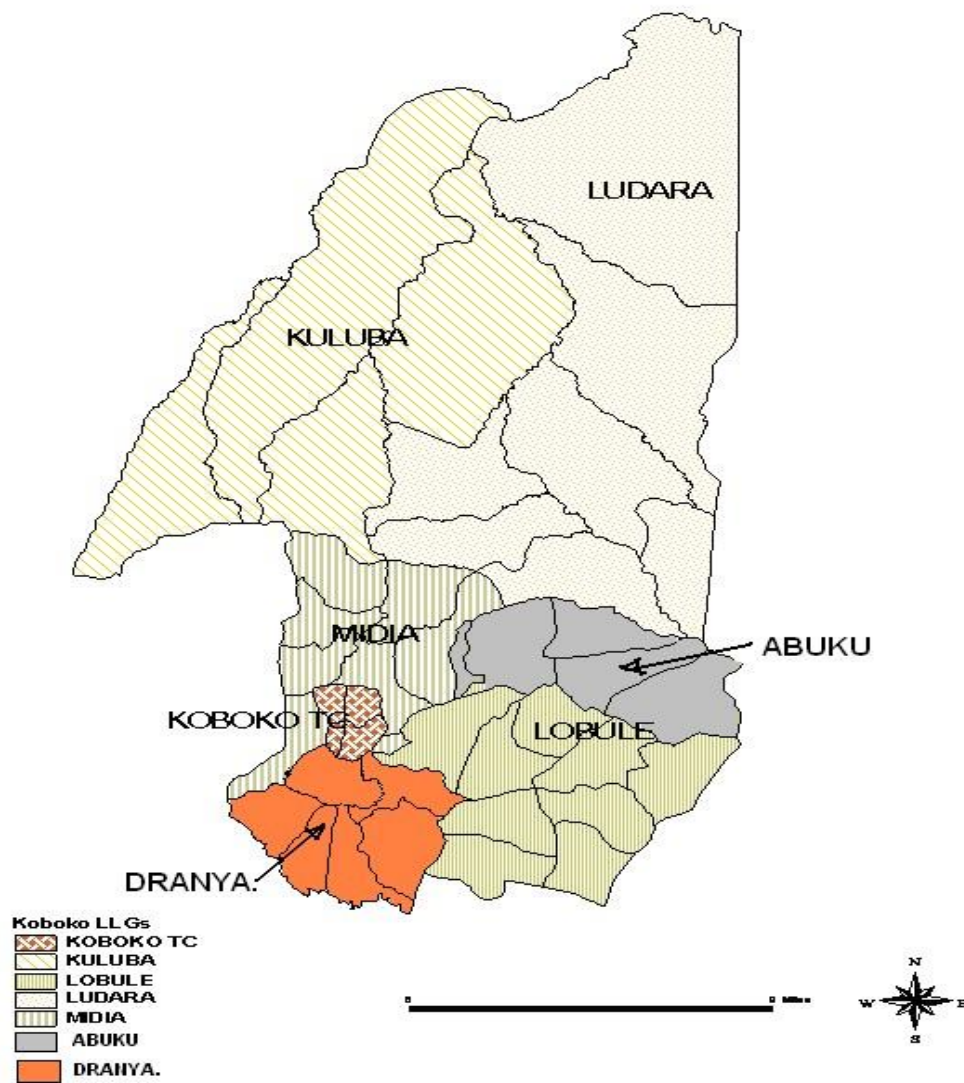
Thank you


Mangasa Stansloas
Town Clerk – Koboko Municipal Council



CC: File

Appendix F: Map of Koboko District



Source of information: District Health Information System 2(DHIS2)



UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF RESEARCH & POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

DISSERTATION CORRECTION COMPLIANCE REPORT BY THE CANDIDATE (POST VIVA FORM)

Date:21/04/2025.....

Name of Candidate:LASU Joseph..... Reg. No: RM15M03/010.....

Title of Dissertation Assessment on the Effect of Demographic Characteristics and Street Factors on Antisocial Behavior of Street Children and Adolescents in Koboko Municipality

SN	COMMENTS BY EXTERNAL EXAMINER	ACTION TAKEN	INDICATOR
1	General comments		
	(i) This document was a PDF so I was unable to make comments therein as required.	This document is now shared in Word form in there is need to make comments on.	Whole document corrected.
	(ii) This document is written in a font type that is not consistent with the guidelines of UCU. Strictly adhere to the University	Font type is now changed to Trebuchet MS per UCU 2018 approved guidelines	Whole document corrected.

	guidelines.		
	(iii) All titles and headings should be descriptive and in Title Case.	All titles and headings now written in descriptive and Title Case	Pages i to 119 corrected.
	(iv) All tables and figures should be numbered appropriately as per APA guidelines.	Tables 1 - 12 and Figures 1 - 4 are now numbered appropriately.	Pages x, xi, 12, 15, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89 and 91 corrected.
	(v) The APA guidelines should be adhered to in citations and references.	Citations and references are corrected according to the APA guidelines.	Pages 1 to 111 and 119 corrected
	(vi) All paragraphs should have a blank line separating them.	All paragraphs in the document are separated by a blank space.	Whole document corrected.
2	Preliminary Pages		
	(i) The title of the Dissertation should be stated in such a way that its clear what variable is dependent or independent.	The title is revised to indicate clearly the dependent and independent variables.	Cover page corrected.
	(ii) The List of Tables and List of Figures should be separated and each Table or Figure should be numbered as per APA guidelines.	The List of Tables and List of Figures are separated as well as numbered according to the APA guidelines.	Pages x, xi, 12, 15, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89 and 91 corrected.
	(iii) The TOC should be formatted in a conventional manner; all level 1 titles should be bold caps, and all titles should be in title case.	I have formatted the TOC and all level 1 titles and all titles revised per these comments.	Pages 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 24, 29, 31, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 72, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 91, 102, 106, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, and 119 corrected.

	(iv) The abstract is lacking some key elements like target population, validity of instruments, reliability of instruments, sample size determination, data correction procedures etc.	The abstract is updated to include these elements.	Page xv corrected.
	(v) The abstract should have only the major finding and the major recommendation.	Only major finding and major recommendation included. Other findings and recommendations can be found in Chapter Five and Six respectively.	Page xv corrected.
3	Chapter One		
	(i) The Background of the Study fails to introduce, unpack, and explain the variables of the study.	I have now revised the background to introduce and explain the variables.	Pages 1 - 7 corrected.
	(ii) The Background is too long and should be reduced to 5 pages, the rest of the information can go to Literature review.	The background is reduced to 7 pages and the rest of the information is taken to Literature Review.	Pages 1 - 7 corrected.
	(iii) Remove explore and investigate from the objectives; replace with measurable action verbs.	Explore and investigate are removed from the objectives and replaced with identify, examine and assess in Objective 1, 2, and 3 respectively.	Page 9 corrected.
	(iv) The purpose of the study indicates the study is about adolescents 12-17 years, contrary to the Title which cites Children. Which is which?	The study is built on the premise that 17 years and below are children. It is revised now to include children and adolescents.	Page 9 and whole document corrected.
	(v) A Conceptual Framework should always come after a Theoretical Framework so that theories can inform it. This should be corrected.	The conceptual framework is revised to come after the theoretical framework.	Pages vii, 12, and 16 corrected.
4	Chapter Two		

	(i) All titles should be in Title Case.	I have revised all titles to Title Case.	Pages 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 24, 29, 31, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 72, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 91, 102, 106, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, and 118 corrected.
	(ii) The literature should achieve a global, continental, regional, national, and finally local outlook in its approach.	I have reviewed, rearranged, and updated the literature to achieve the comment.	Page 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 36, 37, 38, and 39 corrected.
5	Chapter Three		
	(i) The choice of research design and study area need justification.	See as below	Pages 55 and 56 corrected.
	(ii) Why exploratory/Cross-sectional study?	The study design is now justified.	Page 55 corrected.
	(iii) Why Koboko Municipality?	The choice of Koboko Municipality is justified	Page 56 corrected.
	(iv) If there are 2920 street children in the municipality, why did you target 89? What is the scientific explanation?	The choice for 89 is now explained.	Page 58 corrected.
	(v) Limitations of the Study should be listed and delimited.	The limitations are now listed.	Page 117 corrected.
6	Chapter Four		
	(i). The title of Chapter Four is incorrect and written in small letters.	Chapter Four is changed to ANANLYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS.	Page 68 corrected.
	(ii). There were too many demographic characteristics recorded form the	Table 7 presents the analysis of the demographic characteristics and Figure 4 presents a regression	Pages 77 - 83

	respondents yet were not used in the analysis? What were they for and how can they enrich the study? Can they be used to establish differences, patterns, trends etc.?	analysis of time spent on the street. The demographics characteristics have been used to present the differences and patterns.	corrected.
	(iii). The statistics are well done and explained. However, all tables in the Dissertation should be reformatted to the Simple Grid format and autofitted to the window,	All tables autofitted to the window	Pages 69, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 81, 84, 85, 87, and 89 corrected.
	(iv). All paragraphs should be separated with a blank line. Block paragraphs are recommended for the smartness of the document.	I have separated all paragraphs with a blank space.	Whole document corrected.
7	Chapter Five		
	(i). The discussions are well done.		
	(ii). Current literature should be reviewed for comparisons.	I have reviewed the literature deleting the obsolete data and updating	Pages 18 - 54 corrected.
8	Chapter Six		
	(i). This chapter should be improved.		
	(ii). There should be a Summary of the whole research work followed by the summary of findings.	A summary of research work included such as research methodology, literature review, data analysis and presentation and summary of results.	Page 112 corrected.
	(iii). Conclusions should be listed, brief and based on the findings.	Conclusions listed per the comments.	Page 113 corrected.
	(iv). Recommendations should be brief and based on the conclusions.	Recommendations revised to be brief.	Page 114 corrected.
	(v). Suggestions for further research should be based on gaps identified in the	Suggestions for future research revised based on the research gaps.	Page 116 corrected.

	study.		
	(vi). Findings, conclusions, and recommendations should be listed and numbered and should be emanating from the stated objectives.	Findings, conclusions, and recommendations have been listed and numbered.	Pages 112, 113, 114, and 116 corrected.
9	References and Appendices		
	(i) Ensure APA format is followed in references and that all cited sources are referenced.	APA is now followed strictly in all references cited.	Whole document and reference pages 118 - 126 corrected.
	(ii) Ensure all cited works are referenced and vice versa. Cite and reference fully and correctly.	References cited correctly and fully.	Whole document and reference pages 118 - 126 corrected.

SN	COMMENTS BY INTERNAL EXAMINER	ACTION TAKEN	INDICATOR
1	<p>The research area is interesting. Nevertheless, the topic is vague and poorly stated. The preliminary pages need to be rearranged following the UCU research guidelines. Headings in the preliminary page section should be center aligned, start on a new page and should be written in capital letters. The table of contents should be presented in the required font type and size. The abstract is too lengthy-304 words. This should not be more than 250 words.</p>	<p>The topic is revised and stated properly.</p> <p>I have updated the preliminary headings according to the comments.</p> <p>The table of content now written in the correct font type and size.</p> <p>The abstract is revised to 224 words</p>	<p>Cover page corrected.</p> <p>Preliminary pages i - xv corrected.</p>
2	<p>The background of the study is too lengthy—12 pages. This needs to be scaled down and the other literature shifted to the literature review chapter. The problem statement is brief and precise, but not clear. Though street children is a social issue/problem, this is not enough to make it a research problem. The student needs to indicate the gaps or deficiencies in extant literature, the implications, and the statement of purpose of the current study. The student needs to use action verbs that align with the quantitative approach. The student use verbs like to explore in the purpose statement and objective one.</p>	<p>The background is now cut down to 7 pages and other work is transferred to literature review in Chapter 2.</p> <p>The problem statement is revised to indicate the gaps or deficiency.</p> <p>I have removed the action verbs explore and investigate and replaced with assess and identify.</p> <p>I have revised the scope to content, geographical and time scope.</p> <p>All references are now cited according to UCU APA guidelines. Those obsolete references are removed and that were missed in the reference list are now included.</p> <p>The theoretical framework now comes before the conceptual framework. The former now informs the latter.</p>	<p>Pages 1 - 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, and 118 corrected.</p>

<p>The objectives need to be rearranged and rewritten. The verb explore aligns to qualitative study not quantitative. Moreover, establishing a relationship is limited to quantitative studies. Moreover, establishing a relationship is a high order objective that needs to come in after examine, analysing etc. As such, it is wrong to state “To explore the relationship between....” as indicated in objective 1. The hypothesis needs to be stated and numbered appropriately. Although the student appears to indicate (based on the statements in the purpose statement, objectives and research study design) that the study was mainly qualitative the findings appear to indicate otherwise.</p> <p>The scope of the study should focus on three issues: subject/content scope, geographical scope and time scope, presented in separate subheadings. The student should use APA format-7th edition for in text citation and referencing. Obsolete literature should be removed (all references from 2012 and below—over ten years old), except those used when explaining the theory. The conceptual framework should be informed by or emerge from a theory, or set of theories. Motivation should be separated from the</p>		
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	theoretical/conceptual framework.		
3	<p>The student reviews a wide range of literature that is relevant to the topic under study. Nevertheless I note the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of the literature sources are obsolete (more than 10 years old). 2. APA 7th edition is not used in referencing. 3. The student has just recited the literature, there is no engagement with the literature—no discussion and synthesis—the literature is devoid of the researcher’s voice. As such, the research gap is not clear, and in some cases the literature cited appears to invalidate the study, by suggesting that what the study set out to achieve was already known. 4. The literature chapter is poorly organized. For example the student present literature on antisocial behavior of street children, Antisocial Behavior and Demographic Factors of Street Children, and street Factors Influencing the Antisocial Behavior of Street Children before presenting Factors accounting for the presence of Street Children on the streets. Moreover, the student does not adopt a funnel approach in presenting literature. For example, general literature is presented after literature that is more specific, 	<p>The literature that is obsolete is now removed both where it is cited in the document and in the reference List. I have now used the APA 7th edition in all citations and improving the reference list.</p> <p>I have improved my engagement with literature bringing out clearly the my voice and indicating the research gap.</p> <p>I have reorganized the literature using the funnel approach where there is flow of perspective of the global, regional and finally local context. Also, I have organized the research objectives and literature to flow from presenting the factors responsible for street children’s situation to the effect of demographic factors and street factors on antisocial behavior.</p>	<p>Page 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 36, 37, 38, and 39 as well as page 118 corrected.</p> <p>Page 91 - 110 corrected.</p>

	<p>literature on Uganda is presented first, and literature on other countries presented last. The student needs to rearrange the literature while adopting the funnel shape approach. The student needs to engage with the literature.</p>		
4	<p>The design adopted for this study is not aligned to the objectives and hypothesis of the study. Moreover, a lot of literature exists about various issues concerning street children, as such there is little to nothing to explore.</p> <p>The student adopts a mixed methods approach but does not explain which type of mixed methods was used and how it was operationalised. The population is poorly described and information on population and sample is mixed up. The student needs to follow UCU research guidelines in presenting his methodology. It is not clear how the student arrived at 89 as the sample size. Moreover, separate samples for the qualitative and quantitative components are not provided. Under section, 3.4.1 and 3.4.3, the student presents different population sizes—2920 idle children, and 44,670 idle children respectively. Moreover, it is not clear whether all idle children can be termed as street children.</p> <p>The student used self-Administered</p>	<p>I have now aligned the design to the objectives and hypothesis. I have now explained the mixed method design while eliminating the term explore.</p> <p>The sample size is now well explained where the 89 sample-size is 3% of the total 6.5% of the idle children in Koboko. If total number of children is 44,670 and 6.5% of them are idle, the researcher considered that not all idle children commuting to the street and since there is no available data, I considered 3% of the total idle children as an assumption to be on the street.</p> <p>I have not used self-administered questionnaire but rather the questionnaires were administered by the research assistants and myself. This part is explained in sections 3.7 and 3.8.1.</p> <p>Key informant interviews and observation guide were mentioned and explained in section 3.8.2 for the key informants who are the people in contact with the street children and adolescents.</p> <p>I have explained the data quality control in section 3.9 subsections 3.9.1 and 3.9.2.</p> <p>Section 3.10 has been updated to give a clear explanation on how data was analysed. The methods of ANOVA, Pearson correlation, and regression are now indicated in the analysis and findings sections as well as the methodology.</p>	<p>Page 55, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, and 81 corrected.</p>

<p>questionnaires, but it not clear how these were administered to illiterate population. Additionally, the measures for quality control for both the qualitative and quantitative components of the study are not clearly spelt out.</p> <p>In the appendix pages, the student appear to have used key informants and observation but these methods are not indicated in the methods section. Moreover, it is not clear why the key informants were administered with a questionnaire.</p> <p>The student does not explain how data quality control of the qualitative component of the study was maintained.</p> <p>Lastly, the student does not explain clearly how data was analyzed. For example, he does not explain the level at which the variables of the study were analyzed; the methods of analysis used and the tests conducted on the data. Although the student indicates to have used mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and percentages, it is not clear on which variables these were used. Moreover, in the chapter for findings other the students uses other analysis methods like Regression, ANOVA</p>		
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	<p>and Pearson correlation not indicted in the data analysis section. It also not clear how both qualitative data and quantitative data were integrated to provide a fuller understating of the phenomenon under study. The data analysis methods used do not align with the study design used—exploratory research design.</p>		
5	<p>The student tried to focus the presentation on the objectives of the study. Nevertheless, the following issues are noted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is limited presentation of findings from the qualitative component of the study. 2. It is not clear who “People in contact with street children” are. It is the first time this category of people is mentioned. Moreover, it is not clear how the sample size of 47 was determined. Note whereas in the methodology a sample of 89 is indicated, the origin of the sample of 68, and 47 is not clear. This brings of question whether the student understands the difference between the target population and key informants. 3. The order of objectives need to be realigned with the findings. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The qualitative component is now expanded in the findings with the qualitative data integrated into the findings. 2. The target population is the street children and adolescents and this is explained now clearly in section. The origin of sample sizes of 47 for other key informants (people in contact with street children) and the 68 for street children/adolescents are explained now clearly on how its determined in section 3.4.1, 3.4.2, and 3.4.3. 3. The other of objectives is aligned now to the findings where the objective on pull/push factors comes first followed by the objective on demographics characteristics and ends with the objective on the effect of street factors on antisocial behavior. 4. The hypothesis are echoed now in the analysis and findings clearly whether or not they are rejected. 	<p>Pages 69 - 92 corrected.</p> <p>Pages 57 and 58 corrected.</p> <p>Pages 9, 10, 70, 78, 85, corrected.</p> <p>Page 10, 71, 73, 80, and 86 corrected.</p>

	<p>4. The student is silent about the hypotheses stated in chapter one. It is not clear whether these were rejected or accepted.</p>		
6	<p>The student tries to give a summary of the findings and integrate literature. However, there are limited interpretations of the findings—stating what the results mean. The implication of the results is also not stated—the student needs to indicate why the results matter. The student also fails to explain the limitations of his findings and gaps.</p> <p>The student presents new finding/results instead of discussing what is presented in chapter 4.</p> <p>This chapter needs to be reviewed in line with my comment on reorganizing/rearranging the objectives.</p> <p>This chapter can be greatly improved if the comments in chapter three and four are addressed.</p>	<p>The chapter is improved greatly. The flow of the discussion is aligned to the objectives that have been rearranged with discussion on the pull/push factors coming first followed by the demographic characters and then ending with the street factors as the third objective. Only findings presented in Chapter 4 are discussed and those findings that do not align to the objectives are removed.</p>	<p>Pages 93 - 112 corrected.</p>
7	<p>The student needs to align the conclusions to the objectives of the study, and needs to indicate whether the hypothesis of the study were rejected or accepted. The recommendations need to be aligned with the conclusions.</p>	<p>The conclusions are aligned to the objectives and numbered as well in line with the other comments.</p>	<p>Pages 112, 113, 114, and 116 corrected.</p>

8	<p>The references list is arranged in alphabetical order, and copies of data collection tools are provided.</p> <p>However, all sources appearing in text are not adequately referenced. Sources like Afolabi, 2013; Benetiz, 2011; Bhukuth & Ballet, 2015; Bronfenbrenner, 1995; Ennett, Bailey, and Federman 1999; Ennew, 2003; Habitat, 2000; Hagan & McCarthy, 1997; McCarthy, Hagan & Martin, 2002; Rana & Chaudhry, 2011; UNICEF, 2015, UNICEF, 2000 among others do not appear in the reference list, and authors like Wallinius, M. (2012) Wang, J., Hsieh, H., Gaskin, J., & Rost, D. H. (2015) Trussell, R. P. (nd). T among many others appear in the reference but not in text.</p> <p>The student should make sure that only sources cited in text appear in the reference list and vice versa.</p> <p>In the timeframe attached, the student indicates to have collected data in 2017. It is not clear why the student has taken over 5 years to write the report. The timeframe needs to be reviewed to reflect the actual time spent on each activity.</p>	<p>The reference list is updated with those cited but not appearing in reference list now appearing and vice versa. Those obsolete references now removed.</p> <p>The timeframe is updated.</p>	<p>Whole document and reference pages 120 - 131 corrected.</p> <p>The appendix page 132 corrected.</p>
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	<p>The student MUST attach the Ethical clearance letter and the introductory letter from the School of social sciences.</p> <p>Nearly half of the sources are outdated—older than 10 years. The student Must use source that are not more than 10 years old. Outdated literature should only be used in limited cases were the student is reviewing a theory or detailing a historical trend of events.</p>		

SN	COMMENTS BY VIVA VOCE PANNEL	ACTION TAKEN	INDICATOR
1	How did you relate street factors and social behaviour	I related the street factors with social social behavior using theoretical framework and conceptual framework as in Chapter 1 section 1.8.1 and 1.8.2. I have Also cited literature in Chapter 2 section 2.5 specifically on some of the street factors that that had effect on social behavior.	Page 12, 16, and 41 corrected.
2	The student should indicate the data analysis used. The student should have done correlation and regression analysis which is required for objective 1 since they are comparing many indicators for street factors and antisocial behavior.	I have indicated the data analysis method and program used specifically SPSS IBM 20 package chosen to run the analysis of the mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and percentages. ANOVA analysis for Pearson correlation for the street factors and regression analysis for time spent on the street was also used.	Page 66 corrected.
3	Had an analysis of items categorized	Items were categorized into five scales ‘practical’ prosocial behavior, ‘relational’ prosocial behavior, ‘overt’	Pages 75 and 76

		antisocial behavior, 'relational' antisocial, and 'victimization' behavior. The scores for each scale are computed by summing up the respective items for each scale and the findings are presented in Tables 5 and 6.	corrected.
4	In which way does the research contribute to Counseling Psychology practice	The research has contributed to Counseling Psychological with the recommendations in which counselors should be able to work with communities, especially parents and caregivers, government social workers, and institutions like UCU to create awareness on factors pulling and pushing children and adolescents to streets, antisocial behavior, and street environment. Also the need to create alternative livelihoods for parents with children at risk of running to the streets.	Page 116 corrected.
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.....Lasu Joseph.....

Candidate's Name

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Signature

Dr. Otwine Anne Tweheyo

Supervisor's Name



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Signature