

**Impact of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct and
Recidivism Risk among Juvenile Offenders: Role of General
Strain Theory**

By

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Recidivism Risk among Juvenile Offenders: Role of General
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By

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Signature of Candidate

Name of Candidate

Date

Dedicated to

My beloved **Ami** and **Abu**
whose love, prayers, and sacrifices are the reason I stand here today.

وَقُلْ رَبِّ أَرْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا

“And say, 'My Lord, have mercy upon them as they brought me up [when I was] small.”

Surah Al-Isra (17:24)

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Aqsa Shahid

ABSTRACT

The present cross-sectional, correlational research design investigated the impact of incarceration strain on prison misconduct and risk of recidivism along with the role of negative emotions, coping strategies, peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs among juvenile offenders. The study comprised two phases; phase I dealt with the Urdu translation and try out ($N = 50$) of the scales. Prison Problems Scale (Zamble & Porporino, 1988), The Prison Rules (Jail Manual) (U/S 59 of Prisons Act, 1894), TCU Criminal Thinking Scale (Rahim, 2017), Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire (Klonsky et al., 2019), Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy (Sveinbjornsdottir & Thorsteinsson, 2014), Peer Pressure and Assessment Scale (Mehmood et al., 2013), and The Misanthropy Scale (Wuensch et al., 2002) were used in the current study. Phase II was aimed to examine the relationship between study variables based on Agnew's General Strain Theory (GST), while GST did not specifically address the effects of incarceration strain on prison misconduct and recidivism risk, this research applied the core principles of the theory to understand strain in the context of incarceration and its potential implications for institutional behavior. For this purpose, a sample of 244 juvenile offenders, age ranged 10 to 17 years were recruited by purposive sampling technique from different jails of Punjab, Pakistan. Result revealed that incarceration strain had significant positive correlation with prison misconduct, recidivism risk, and all negative emotions. Moreover, the mediation analysis revealed that all negative emotions were significant mediators of prison misconduct and recidivism risk, except for a few emotions that did not mediate recidivism risk. To explore the role of conditioning factors, moderated mediation analysis was conducted which revealed that adaptive along with maladaptive coping, constructive as well as destructive peer pressure,

and misanthropic beliefs intensified the relationship between incarceration strain, prison misconduct and recidivism risk through negative emotions. However, certain negative emotions were found to have non-significant conditional indirect effects. The unexpected findings, where adaptive coping and constructive peer pressure exacerbated rather than mitigated the effects of incarceration strain on prison misconduct and recidivism risk, can be attributed to both the shortcomings of prison environment and the critical stage of juveniles' emotional and social development. The stressful prison environment, coupled with limited access to support, may hinder their ability to cope effectively. Additionally, the lack of emotional regulation skills could result in adaptive coping mechanisms becoming maladaptive, especially when those coping mechanisms do not align with the correctional system's punitive structure. Consequently, these individuals may experience an intensification of negative emotions and engage in more disruptive behaviors. Furthermore, while constructive peer pressure typically fosters positive behaviors, could take a different form in the context of juvenile inmates who are exposed to negative, antisocial influences. Thus, in prison context, it may instead reinforce delinquent behavior. In conclusion, the absence of comprehensive support system in Punjab Prisons hampers juveniles' ability to cope with incarceration stress, intensifying negative emotions and maladaptive behaviors, underscoring the need for rehabilitation programs to effectively channel coping strategies within this deviant population.

Chapter I

Introduction

Globally, 261,200 children were estimated to be in imprisonment on any given day in 2020, with South Asia having third-highest number of children in imprisonment (UNICEF, 2021). In 2024, there were 315 juvenile prisoners in Sindh, 385 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and 8 in Baluchistan, with Punjab recording the highest number at 876 (National Commission for Human Rights, National Academy for Prisons Administration, & Justice Project Pakistan, 2025). Total number of prisons in Pakistan are 120 i.e., Sindh has 43 prisons, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa holds 26, Baluchistan owns 11, and Punjab has 40 prisons. Among them the certified capacity for Punjab prisons was 32,447 but the prisoner population was reported to be 47,077 (Punjab Prison Department, 2020). This number has further increased, now Punjab prisons are accommodating 61,813 prisoners (Dawn, 2025). This overcrowding is against the Standard Minimum Rules (SMR) which results in dreadful physical and social condition for prisoners (Dawn, 2019). Other strains experienced during incarceration includes poor health services, lacking social reintegration programs, ineffective information systems, substandard monitoring as well as inspection mechanisms (UN Office on Drug and Crime, 2011). Additionally, due to insufficient budget allocation, requirements of the prisoners remain unmet and the severity of overpopulated prisons makes the situation even more stressful (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, 2013).

Such strains can impact juveniles' health and behaviors by depriving them of social interactions and developmental opportunities ultimately leading to increased levels of stress, anxiety, and depression (Haggerty & Bucerius, 2020). The criminogenic outcomes

of incarceration may have negative effects on individuals (Cook & Haynes, 2020). These effects are long lasting and damaging specifically for the vulnerable juvenile offenders' population. Still, detention centers are unable to fulfill developmental and mental healthcare needs of juvenile offenders. Thus, incarceration significantly hinders their psychosocial growth and complicates their transition into adulthood, subsequently causing problem in successful reintegration into the community (Lambie & Randell, 2013). Moreover, from a developmental perspective, adolescence phase is characterized as a period of storm and turmoil which is associated with various antisocial behaviors (Goffredson & Hirschi, 1990; Moffitt, 1993) along with experiencing heightened stress levels and negative emotions (Agnew, 1997; Larson & Asmussen, 2017). These challenges are magnified for incarcerated youth, particularly among vulnerable populations of young offenders, for whom developmental needs are critical to healthy cognitive development. If these needs remain unmet, the motivational, cognitive or intellectual, and emotional health of the young population is influenced negatively (Lambie & Randell, 2013).

Despite these vulnerabilities of incarcerated youth, limited empirical research has been conducted in South Asian contexts—particularly in Pakistan—to understand how incarceration-related strain affects juvenile offenders' behavior. General Strain Theory (GST), which emphasizes the role of strain and negative emotions in fostering deviant behavior, offers a comprehensive framework to examine these dynamics. To the best of the researcher's knowledge, present study is the first attempt to test the General Strain Theory (GST) among juvenile offenders of Punjab, Pakistan focusing on association between incarceration strain, prison misconduct, and recidivism risk along with the role of negative

emotions and conditioning variables including coping strategies, peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs.

Incarceration Strain

Strains are those conditions that individuals perceive as undesirable (Agnew, 2006). During incarceration, prisoners experience various psychosocial strains. Commonly identified interpersonal stressors during incarceration include mistreatment, harassment, exposure to violent situations, conflictual interactions with other prisoners, and negative evaluations by correctional officers or medical staff (Maschi et al., 2015; Porter, 2019). Other significant stressors involve social isolation, limited contact with family or friends through visits or calls, challenges in maintaining romantic relationships (Vanhoren et al., 2017), serious mental or physical illness, and sexual harassment or abuse (Gosein et al., 2016). Additionally, traumatic events that occur in prison also includes victimization through theft, property destruction, threats, and assault (Hochsteler et al., 2004). Furthermore, incarceration leads to several consequences including social conflicts with other inmates or prison staff, isolation, the loss of freedom and certain activities, and separation from loved ones (Clear & Sumter, 2002; Gullone et al., 2000; Leban et al., 2016; Luke et al., 2021; Rose et al., 2020; Skowroński & Talik, 2018; Silverman & Vega, 1990; Zamble & Porporino, 1988). Importantly, certain incarceration related strains such as denied parole and disputes with other prisoners or staff have significant impact on prisoners' adjustment, yet they are under explored (Blaauw et al., 2001; Buchman-Schmitt et al., 2017).

Incarceration Strain in Pakistani Context

Incarceration strain does not occur in a vacuum. It is tied to disconnect between legal frameworks and their actual implementation. The theoretical and legal framework for prisons supports six core objectives outlined in the Jail Reforms Report No. 23, which form the basis for modern correctional system collectively referred to as the six Cs (Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan, 1997, as cited in Akbar & Bhutta, 2012). The first is custody which focuses on the secure confinement of inmates as required by court. The second, care, involves fulfilling prisoners' basic needs, including accommodation, food, and medical services. Third, control, relates to maintaining discipline and order within prison facilities. The fourth, correction, emphasizes on encouraging prisoners through moral, ethical, and vocational education to help them become responsible and law abiding citizens. Fifth, cure, focuses on providing necessary medical and psychological treatment to reform and rehabilitate the inmates. Lastly, community refers to the importance of re-socialization through religious and general education, which promotes the effective reintegration of inmates into society upon release. A juvenile justice system is a structure for preventing and rehabilitating juvenile offenders, aimed at meeting the needs of those who come into contact with the law. It comprises laws, regulations, rules, customs, personnel, and institutions that address the requirements of juvenile offenders (Abbas et al., 2022). To provide detailed guidance regarding daily operation and management of Pakistan's prisons, Prison Act of 1894 and the Prison Rules of 1978 commonly known as jail manual also exist. Chapter 12 of The Pakistan Prison Rules (1978) deals specifically with the rights and treatment of juvenile offenders in Pakistan (Jillani, 1999). Despite the enactment of the Juvenile Justice System Act (2018) to safeguard juvenile offenders and

promote their rehabilitation and reintegration into society, the juvenile justice system's performance continues to be unsatisfactory (Abbas et al., 2022).

Since these rules and regulations are for theoretical purposes only and are rarely implemented in practice, children are subjected to the same treatment as adults. Moreover, juvenile cells often fail to serve as effective rehabilitation centers or Borstal institutions, which are specifically designed to address the needs of these children. Sometimes, due to a lack of facilities, many juveniles are incarcerated along with adult offenders as only two Borstal institutions are currently operational in Punjab (Abbas et al., 2022). The building of the Borstal institution in Bahawalpur has deteriorated significantly, lacking healthcare and educational facilities for the juveniles. Similarly, the Borstal institution in Faisalabad has inadequate basic facilities (SPARC, 2013, as cited in Abbas et al., 2022). Deficient administrative staff and insufficient budget allocation leading to inefficiency and corruption in the prisons are also concerned factors (International Crisis Group, 2011). Involvement of prison staff in sexual assaults, torture of prisoners, and accepting bribes are also observed in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa prisons (Gul, 2017).

However, the situation in Punjab is not different, reflecting a broader systemic issue, where several cases of institutionalized corruption, callousness, and inhuman living conditions have also been reported in the prisons of Faisalabad, Jehlum, Jhang, Sahiwal, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Hafizabad. Such as it has been observed that prisoners are being charged for having the barracks white washed and for the repair of electric appliances. Illegal deductions are made from the amount given by visitors to the prisoners to buy the basic necessities. Mobile phones and drugs are transported into the prison against hefty bribes. Manpower, security devices, and education programs are also limited. Furthermore,

incidents of sexual harassment are common in the barracks where the prisoners have a mix of juveniles and adolescents. Moreover, infrastructure and health concerns are also widespread. Due to overcrowding, prisoners share beds and lack basic hygiene facilities, and sub-standard meals increase the risk of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. The situation is more aggravated due to the inadequate medical facilities, as many sick prisoners do not receive timely medical attention. (Shahbaz et al., 2023).

Exposure to coercive strain brought on by the hardships of incarceration has a detrimental impact on inmates' psychological health (Listwan et al., 2010). However, certain prisoners endure the hardships of incarceration more than others; they perceive the prison environment as more coercive, which causes them to feel more stressed and affects their psychological well-being (Johnson, 2002; Listwan et al., 2010). Compromised psychological well-being may lead to behavioral disturbances, making prison misconduct a critical consequence to examine.

Prison Misconduct

Prison misconduct involves any behavior aimed at violating prison rules (Steiner & Wooldredge, 2014). Prison misconduct, which encompasses any breach of established regulations, may fall into three main types, namely violent misconduct, non-violent misconduct, and violation of rule. According to Kuanliang et al. (2008) violent misconduct includes various behaviors that may lead to violent outcomes and may also constitute criminal offenses outside the prison context. Such serious offences typically involve assaults on fellow inmates and staff, property destruction, sexual assault, threats of physical harm, rioting, and other actions that pose a risk of injury to individuals within the correctional facility (Camp et al., 2003). On the other hand, non-violent misconduct

involves numerous rule infractions such as non-compliance, threats to others, theft, possession of contraband, and other violations of established institutional protocols. Both violent and non-violent misconduct are often classified as major disciplinary infractions, and as a punishment offending inmate is segregated. Rule violations is the third category which is also considered non-violent and is further divided into major and minor infractions including actions such as failure to comply with cell entry or exit processes, unauthorized presence in restricted areas, refusal to undergo substance testing, damaging security equipment, and disruptive behavior.

The primary objective of correctional institutions is to mitigate such misconduct, as these behaviors pose significant risks to the institutional order and security. Reduced incidence of misconduct may help correctional institutions preserve resources and thereby maintain a secure environment (French & Gendreau, 2006). Such misconduct not only disrupts the operations of correctional facilities but also has serious physical and psychological consequences for both inmates and staff who witness or fall victim to it (Wolff et al., 2008).

The assessment of prison misconduct can be conducted through both formal documentation and self-reported surveys (Steiner & Wooldredge, 2014). Formal documentation records the incidence of rule infractions maintained by facility/institutional staff, while self-reported surveys provide insights into individuals' personal experiences of past misconduct. As far as validity of assessment is concerned the official records may not always reflect actual incidences of prison misconduct due to potential low reporting rates and inconsistencies in documentation procedures. Likewise, self-reports tend to have social desirability biases and limitations of memory recall (Bosma et al., 2020; Steiner &

Wooldredge, 2014). Regardless of certain discrepancies, both self-reported and official measures are credible and authentic as they frequently report analogous patterns and magnitudes of effects (Steiner & Wooldredge, 2014).

Various risk factors responsible for the incidences of prison misconduct are discussed below.

Role of Institutional and Pre-Institutional Factors in Misconduct

Various institutional and pre-institutional factors involve the attitudes, beliefs experiences, and psychological traits that persons bring with them into prison (Steiner et al., 2014). Pre-institutional factors such as age, prior criminal activity, gang affiliation, substance abuse, mental health issues, brain injuries, neighborhood deprivation, and previous incarcerations act as critical predictors of misconduct (Drury & DeLisi, 2011; Kuanliang et al., 2008; Schenk & Fremouw, 2012; Steiner et al., 2014). Particularly age is consistently a robust indicator of misconduct during incarceration (Cihan & Sorensen, 2019; Gonçalves et al., 2014; Kuanliang et al., 2008). Older prisoners exhibit significantly lower rates of misconduct (Camp et al., 2003). Additionally, younger inmates are more prone to engage in serious offences including assaults on staff (Lahm, 2009), assaults on fellow inmates (Griffin & Hepburn, 2006; Porporino & Zamble, 1984), contraband violations, and drug-related activities (Jiang, 2005; MacDonald, 1999), and serious gang-related conflicts (Drury & DeLisi, 2011).

Institutional contributing factors including gang affiliation and psychological health issues contribute to a heightened likelihood of involving in misconduct during incarceration (Kuanliang & Sorensen, 2008). Several environmental features such as the capacity levels of units, the percentage of inmates exhibiting violent behavior within a unit,

and the presence of gangs, significantly impact the incidences of misconduct (Morris et al., 2012). Gang affiliation has been identified as a robust predictor of prison misconduct (Gaes et al., 2002; Griffin & Hepburn, 2006; Tasca et al., 2010). Other risk factors in prison environment associated with misconduct encompass overall climate, operational regimes, living conditions, staffing ratios, and the availability of work as well as rehabilitation initiatives (Bosma et al., 2020; Dâmboeanu & Nieuwbeerta, 2016; Glazener & Nakamura, 2020; Steiner et al., 2014). Furthermore, management styles and staff interactions such as the quality of staff-prisoner interactions, perceived procedural fairness, coercive disciplinary measures, vague regulations, and the filing of prison complaints have also been linked to the occurrences of prison misconduct (Beijersbergen et al., 2015; Berie, 2013; Bosma et al., 2020; Day et al., 2015; Reisig & Mesko, 2009; Steiner et al., 2014).

In some incidences personal characteristics are important contributing factors for misconduct, even when accounting for environmental influences, highlighting the need to consider individual variations in understanding misconduct in comparable circumstances (Bosma et al., 2020; Dâmboeanu & Nieuwbeerta, 2016; Drury & DeLisi, 2011; Lahm, 2009; Steiner et al., 2014). Whereas, some individuals may resort to rule-breaking under conditions of strain (Agnew, 2001; Steiner, 2018) suggesting that the conditions within prisons, mainly those characterized by deprivation, can generate significant strain, with personal characteristics influencing how individuals respond to such strain as well as the coping mechanisms they utilize (Blevins et al., 2010; Morris et al., 2012; Wooldredge, 2020). Thus, both personal characteristics and environmental influences may influence misconduct.

Another variable which is expected to be associated with prison misconduct is recidivism risk, which underscores never ending vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.

Recidivism Risk

Recidivism is the repetition of criminal behavior that results in rearrests, reconviction, or return to prison by the same criminal (Chenane et al., 2015). James (2015) defined recidivism as the re-arrest or reconviction of an individual who has a prior criminal record, particularly up to two years following their release from incarceration. In addition, recidivism may not merely represent entirely new criminal behaviors; it may also include subsequent arrests and imprisonments linked with the offender's previous offence suggesting that individual's past actions influence their future conduct (Glaze & Kaeble, 2014). Another broader definition elaborates that any kind of interactions with criminal justice structure after previous encounters regardless of the severity of the offences can be indicative of pattern of recidivism (Durose et al. 2014). The findings regarding recidivism rates are mixed as there are different opinions on how recidivism should be defined and measured (Durose et al., 2014). As some focus on the commission of any offence after release from prison (Glaze & Kaeble, 2014), while others claim the re-offence should be at least as serious as the prior one that resulted in the initial incarceration (James, 2015).

The increase in the rate of recidivism is caused by multiple factors such as lifestyle, economic, sociological, and personal influences (Yukhnenko et al., 2020). In the realm of forensic counseling, the predominant risk factors associated with recidivism include personality traits, developmental background, associations with criminal peers, and antisocial thought patterns. Additionally, criminal thinking is a crucial aspect of antisocial cognition, which encompasses the beliefs and attitudes that individuals employ to justify

and rationalize their unlawful actions (Bourke et al., 2013). Besides this, many societies are unwelcoming, which strengthens the issue of stigma as well (Bunn, 2019). Individuals often struggle to adjust to society soon after their release from prison. An estimated 40% suffered from anxiety or depression after their release and only 12% attempted to avoid old friends who were involved in crime (Hopwood, 2019).

Additionally, the toxic environment of prisons increases the likelihood of recidivism such as gang activity, mental health problems, humiliation corrupt officers, abuse of power, fear, and restricted access to food and education may traumatize prisoners and make it difficult for them to transition back into civilian life (Gaum et al., 2006). Gang membership in prison is also associated with a 6% increase in recidivism (Dooley et al., 2014). A lifetime commitment to crime stimulates them to join prison gangs where they connect with like-minded inmates. Further, unfair treatment or sentencing, such as racist, sexist, or wrongful convictions, may cause frustration in individuals toward the system. Consequently, this leads to mistrust of authority and disregard for the law after their release (Mears et al., 2016).

Prisons aim to discourage inmates from recommitting crimes. Therefore, the negative aspects of incarceration must be influential and the costs of incarceration such as losing autonomy, loss of employment or income, broken social ties, and social stigma must be greater than the benefits of committing crimes, including wealth and gaining high social prestige. However, if social stigma is too pronounced, if the lack of employment is too persistent, or if the cost of crime is too pressuring, then the benefits of committing crimes may outweigh the risks of poverty, homelessness, and sometimes death. Thus, the deterrent influence of incarceration is lost if ample resources are not provided to people reentering

society, leading to a vicious cycle of incarceration and release. However, the impact of incarceration on recidivism is unclear as some researchers suggest that prisons have criminogenic effects while others claim little to no effect (Mears et al., 2016). In the context of recidivism, lacking access to pre-release programs also increase the likelihood of negative consequences. The initiation of pre-release programs is essential to link individuals with employment and counseling services (Rodriguez et al., 2017). Moreover, prisons must focus on the rehabilitative needs of inmates, which are often long-term, and the focus should be on strengthening the coping skills, which are required for successful reentry into the society (Weiss et al., 2010).

Understanding the role of negative emotions is also important as there is an association between emotional dysregulation and likelihood of future arrests among adolescents (Kemp et al., 2017).

Negative Emotions

Emotions are evoked in response to a variety of stimuli (Russell, 2003; Scherer, 2009). They are comprised of multiple components, including a subjective feeling component, a motor component, a physiological component, an action tendency component, and an appraisal component (Plutchik, 2001; Russell, 2003). According to the evolutionary perspective, emotions evolved because they have adaptive value (Izard, 2007; Plutchik, 2001). They motivate human behavior, and how individuals manage them significantly contributes to subjective well-being and the quality of interpersonal relationships (Barrett et al., 2016; Baumeister, 2016). Although emotions assist cognitions and actions that help an individual to adjust successfully, they can also lead toward maladaptive consequences. Such as experiencing negative emotions usually provoke an

individual to get engaged in variety of risky behaviors, and an individual may choose risky behaviors to avoid negative emotional states (Pizaro & Salovey, 2002). Therefore, the role of emotions is significant in understanding human destructiveness, including aggression and intense behavior (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2015; Mesquita, 2016). Adolescents typically experience dramatic hormonal and developmental changes, thus they are more emotionally reactive than their child and adult counterparts (Blakemore, 2012). Common negative emotional states that individuals experience during this developmental phase include depression, fear, frustration, anger, shame and guilt. When these emotional states are not effectively regulated, they may lead to criminal behavior. Particularly, anger and fear influence behavioral tendencies and offer insight into how individuals perceive and act upon criminogenic opportunities (Barnum & Solomon, 2019).

Stressful life event may also lead to negative emotions including depression, anxiety, anger, and distress (Folkman, 2007). In order to cope with these strains, adolescents may need to have better emotional regulation skills compared to younger children and adults (Deng et al., 2013). The ability to regulate emotions is a significant factor connecting behavioral and emotional difficulties in adolescents. Consistent findings regarding several dimensions of emotion regulation such as instability, intensity, regulation patterns, and strategy application supports the notion that adolescents who are unable to regulate their emotions are at increased risk for externalizing problems. Whereas, those who successfully manage feelings of sadness, anger, or anxiety are less likely to engage in problematic behavior. In addition, the intensity of emotions and variations in emotional states are also linked with behavioral issues (Silk et al., 2003).

Thus, during adolescence, struggling to manage negative emotions is a critical factor in the development of problematic behavior (Cooper et al., 2003). Previously, most research focused on emotional regulation of younger children; only a handful of studies have examined regulation during adolescence, thus, undermining its importance for adolescents (Frick & Morris, 2004).

Emotional Reactivity and Emotional Regulation

Emotional reactivity is the threshold and intensity of one's emotional responses to emotional events (Silvers et al., 2012). It includes a spectrum of both positive and negative emotional responses; but negative reactivity specifically refers to an individual's propensity to react consistently and intensely to contextual stimuli with negative emotions, including anger, sadness, fear, anxiety, frustration or irritability (Frick & Morris, 2004). Adolescents, show more reactivity for negative emotional events than for positive emotional events as compared to adults (Deng et al., 2019) and adolescents are more prone to negative information as well (Silvers et al., 2012). Elevated levels of negative emotional reactivity are associated with aggressive behavior (Hubbard et al., 2002), conduct issues (Frick et al., 2003; Loney et al., 2003), and antisocial behavior or delinquent behavior during adolescence as well as in early adulthood (Caspi, 2000).

Moreover, the maturation of hormonal, neural, and cognitive systems affecting emotional regulation seem to take place throughout this developmental period (Spear, 2000). Emotional regulation refers to the tendency of emotional to an event combined with the ability to adapt those responses (Silvers et al., 2012). It is also defined as an individual's ability to utilize various processes in order to manage their emotional experiences, both internally and externally. This encompasses the initiation, modulation, and maintenance of

emotional states and their associated physiological responses (Eisenberg et al., 2005). Emotional regulation among adolescents may play a significant role as it influences decision-making and overall mental health (Frick & Morris, 2004). Whereas emotion dysregulation may predispose young people to engage in criminal activities (Kemp et al., 2017). Although direct evidence showing association between deficits in emotional regulation and criminal behavior among juvenile offenders is scarce but strong evidence exists linking lacking emotional regulation with maladaptive coping strategies, increased aggression, difficulties in forming healthy relationships (Frick & Morris, 2004), and antisocial traits (Davidson et al., 2000) contributing to delinquency.

Emotional Regulation and Juvenile Delinquency

Early behavioral problems related to emotional regulation may lead to serious consequences like juvenile delinquency (Cicchetti, 2016). Adolescents who are unable to regulate their emotions may indulge in illegal acts due to impaired decision making and judgement. Adolescents managing their emotional responses successfully have less chances of arrests during interactions with law enforcement, however adolescents who are poor at emotional management are more probable for criminal behavior, potentially leading to more arrests (Kemp et al., 2017). Besides arrest, emotional dysregulation is associated with different types of delinquency. For example, minor rule violations (Pihet et al., 2012), substance abuse and impulsivity are connected with maladaptive emotional regulation (Rawana et al., 2014). Negative emotionality and struggling with emotional regulation are contributing factors to aggressive behaviors among violent offenders. On the other hand, developing emotional regulation skills could mitigate the association between negative emotionality and aggression among violent offenders in prison (Garofalo & Velotti, 2017).

Thus, incorporating emotional regulation strategies, especially for violent offenders, who often experience negative emotions is effective in reducing aggression (Day, 2009). Moreover, reducing maladaptive emotional regulation decreases externalizing problems among incarcerated youth (Keiley et al., 2014).

In the current research the role of conditioning or moderating factors (coping strategies, peer pressure, misanthropic beliefs) is also observed, which may influence the link between strain and delinquent behavior. Coping strategies are one of the moderating variables discussed below.

Coping Strategies

Coping entails both cognitive and emotional responses that an individual utilize to manage daily challenges and stressors (Frydenberg & Lewis, 2009). Lazarus and Folkman (1984) characterized coping as the "cognitive and behavioral efforts to manage specific external and/or internal demands that are appraised as taxing or exceeding the resources of a person" (p. 141). Thus, along with cognitive actions, coping also involve behavioral actions (Bedel & Ulubey, 2015). These coping mechanisms are internal processes that are activated before the emergence of a stressor and it aims to reduce its psychological influence. Furthermore, they are deliberate efforts which reduce the discomfort arising from the stressor (Mohino et al., 2004; Nounopoulos et al., 2006).

Coping responses are an inherent aspect of human nature that play a role in how an individual processes information from his surroundings and interacts with the environment (Connor-Smith et al., 2000). They are continuously developing across individual's lifespan (Lazarus, 1996) through interactions with peers, parental role modeling, and experiences of trial and error (Moos & Holahan, 2003). They may include transgressions of rules such

as substance abuse, aggression, self-injury, or certain strategies including seeking assistance from peers (Rocheleau, 2013; Van der Laan & Eichelsheim, 2013; Wooldredge, 2020). Utilization of coping resources depend on number of factors depending on the environment such as; an individual's level of comfort, whether they perceive a threat, and the presence of pre-existing psychological issue (e.g., anxiety or depression). These factors may have a strong influence on choosing adaptive or maladaptive coping strategies. An individual's existing coping strategies might be unhealthy (Connor-Smith et al., 2000). However, society often assumes that individual experiencing distress will rely on healthy coping strategies instead of engaging in maladaptive responses. By doing so, individuals respond to distress in an appropriate manner and avoid unnecessary stress on the individual or people around them (Tiemeier et al., 2010).

Classification of Coping Strategies

Coping mechanisms are usually categorized into two categories i.e., problem-focused and emotion-focused. Problem-focused coping reduces the stress by directly confronting the stressor while emotion-focused coping is often characterized by avoidance involving an emotional regulation by steering clear of thoughts related to the stressor and its consequences (Ebata & Moos, 1991). A diverse range of coping strategies including information-seeking, problem-solving, cognitive restructuring, physical activity, distraction, emotional expression, distancing, avoidance, blaming others, self-criticism, wishful thinking, humor, social withdrawal, denial, substance abuse, getting engaged in religious practices, or seeking social support are available to be utilized (Compas et al., 2001). These strategies are often classified into three categories: active, avoidant, and negative coping (Spirito et al., 1994). Active coping aims at confronting and alleviating

stress level by utilizing one's resources to alter challenging circumstances, seeking social or professional assistance, and putting efforts in resolving conflicts while fostering positive interpersonal relationships (Carothers et al., 2016). On the other hand, avoidance coping is the tendency to prevent direct confrontation with stressors and getting engage in behaviors to avoid stress-related information such as wishful thinking, distraction, social withdrawal, and resignation. Moreover, negative coping mechanisms refer to self-criticism and an inclination to blame others for circumstances (Spirito et al., 1994).

Active coping is considered to be adaptive coping response because it is linked with favorable outcomes including optimism (Puskar et al., 1999), positive affect (Coyle & Vera, 2013), reduced risk of internalizing and externalizing problems (Liu et al., 2004), higher well-being (Frydenberg & Lewis, 2009), resilience (Bedel & Güler, 2019), and life satisfaction (Antaramian et al., 2016). Whereas, avoidant and negative coping are associated with negative consequences such as lower levels of well-being (Cicognani, 2011; Frydenberg & Lewis, 2009; Smedema et al., 2010). Avoidant coping is also associated with pessimism (Puskar et al., 1999) and high chances of internalizing and externalizing issues (Liu et al., 2004). Furthermore, negative coping strategies are associated with reduced resilience (Bedel & Güler, 2019) and high levels of depression, anxiety, anger, hostility, and aggression (Sun et al., 2019).

Adaptive and Maladaptive Coping Strategies

Though coping behavior and outcomes of coping strategies are often labialized as "good news" vs. "bad news" (Skinner et al., 2003, p. 231). Still, there is conceptual confusion in terminology due to the lack of consensus regarding classification of coping such as the distinction between the approach vs. avoidance and the adaptive vs.

maladaptive dimensions. Individuals manifesting adaptive coping skills through seeking assistance from an adult denotes approach-oriented coping strategy, whereas, some individuals engage in maladaptive behaviors which signifies avoidance coping strategy (Moos, 2004). Adolescents utilizing approach coping often engage in cognitive and behavioral efforts to understand and define the situation, managing stressors by taking advice and participating in problem-solving tasks. Overall, approach coping is a type of problem-focused coping that involves both cognitive and behavioral attempts to directly address life stressors. Several cognitive and behavioral skills are linked with approach coping responses, including logical analysis i.e., the mental processes involved in understanding a stressor and preparing to deal with its consequences. Another cognitive technique is positive reappraisal through which individual tries to reinterpret and reframe a problem positively while still accepting the situation's reality. Behavioral skills, including asking for guidance and support, refer to obtaining advice, information, or assistance (Moos, 1993, 2004).

Youth using maladaptive coping responses involve persistent harmful and self-soothing behaviors such as substance abuse or self-injury instead of utilizing adaptive coping strategies (Mohino et al., 2004). Chronic exposure such as violent environment may develop negative coping responses (e.g., blaming others or yourself, doing nothing, or avoiding others) which contribute in the development of psychological issues such depression, anxiety, and conduct disorder (Dempsey, 2002). Often, avoidance coping is categorized as maladaptive whereas approach coping is considered an adaptive coping response. But, in exceptional circumstances, avoidance coping strategies may act as an adaptive response. Such as, in the high-stress environment of a violent neighborhood,

cognitive and behavioral withdrawal strategies, including avoiding specific locations and emotionally detaching from stressors, can play a crucial role in preserving mental and physical well-being (Grant et al., 2000). Hence, avoidance coping strategies encompassing distraction, blaming others, substance use, self-criticism, denial, and wishful thinking may act as an effective approach for managing immediate stressors

Therefore, the difference between adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies can be viewed in terms of the effectiveness of coping strategies in enhancing adjustment outcomes (Zeidner & Sakolofske, 1996). As, according to the evolutionary perspective, approach and avoidant coping response both could be considered as a flight or fight reaction (Carver, 2001). Indeed, the development of healthy coping strategies occurring throughout the childhood, adolescence, and adulthood developmental phases serve as a buffer against adverse emotional consequences, including depression, anxiety, and substance abuse (Elyes & Bates, 2005) but contextual factor is important to be considered while categorizing coping responses as adaptive and maladaptive. Additionally, utilizing appropriate coping responses is vital for selecting proper behaviors that are conducive to the environment, thereby helping to enhance chances of survival (Westen & Blagov, 2007).

Juvenile Offender's Coping

If maladaptive coping strategies are not addressed in childhood, they may continue till adulthood (Moos, 2004). Coping is an ongoing process that individuals use to manage stressful situations and is characterized by a dynamic interplay between stress and coping strategies. However, these strategies not only manage stress and affect their immediate responses but also influence their future coping skills (Lazarus, 1996). Stress does not inherently result in distress; but it is the individual's coping strategies that are responsible

for converting stress into sufferings (McCarthy et al., 2000). Juvenile offences are the result of interaction between multiple factors involving external circumstances, inadequate coping responses, and underlying psychological problems. When juvenile offenders attempt to manage their emotional difficulties, the methods they use to cope may manifest in socially maladaptive ways (Kort-Butler, 2009; McCarthy et al., 2000). Incarcerated juvenile offenders utilize coping skills differently than typical adolescents. As, number of factors including separation from home and familiar environments influence the development of coping strategies among during incarceration. Their experience of incarceration alters the coping responses and their ability to handle distress. It is noted that average adolescents employed active coping responses while juvenile offenders tend to use coping strategies that serve a protective function and aim to reduce emotional discomfort rather than pursue solutions to their distress. Particularly, in the course of the early period of incarceration, offenders tend to use avoidance cognitive coping strategies, adopting a mindset of acceptance and resignation to avoid feelings of accountability for their circumstances and to cope with the emotional strain related to their separation from familiar surroundings (Shulman & Cauffman, 2011). Furthermore, incarcerated individuals opt cognitive coping strategies more frequently than behavioral ones, due to strict monitoring in the prison setting. For example, acceptance-resignation coping strategy which includes anticipating the situation and feeling powerless to change it in response to their confinement are employed frequently than other strategies. Whereas emotional discharge including expressing emotions through crying and seeking alternative rewards such as discussing issues with a friend are among the least frequently adopted coping strategies. In

short, during incarceration, young male inmates employ avoidant coping strategies more than approach-oriented ones (Mohino et al., 2004).

The tendency to choose avoidance coping is actually a way out to escape the harsh reality of incarceration and this is common among individuals currently serving prison sentences. Showing any kind of vulnerability in a prison setting is seen as a sign of weakness, and the existing culture of prison expects that an individual must pretend to be strong to protect themselves from physical and emotional threats of incarceration (Mohino et al., 2004; Shulman & Cauffman, 2011). Thus, juvenile male offenders are motivated to commit criminal activities to gain acceptance from peers while using coping responses that offer short-term relief from distress. Additionally, they exhibit overt hostility towards their surroundings, which are expressed in the form of emotional outbursts, experiencing interpersonal rejection, increased anxiety, and behave self-destructively as well (Brannon et al., 1990).

In the present study, the paradox of coping skills is tried to investigate by exploring adaptive and maladaptive coping in the context of incarcerated juvenile offenders of Punjab prison. Another moderating variable used in the present study is peer pressure as in the developmental phase of adolescence, the peers' influence becomes significant and their influence on one's behavior during this phase is much more than any other phase of life.

Peer Pressure

Peer pressure is a motivational force from peers that encourage other individuals to change their beliefs as well as their behaviors (Steinberg & Monahan, 2007). It is characterized as an attempt by one or more peers to encourage an individual to follow the behaviors preferred by the group (Sim & Koh, 2003). Peers also play an important role in

the psychological development of most adolescents. Peer influence on the socialization process begins in childhood such as learning to interact with age-fellows; regulating social behavior, developing age related skills and interests, and an opportunity of sharing similar kind of feelings and problems. So, peer influence not necessarily commence with puberty and adolescence (Parker & Asher, 1987). Children who are raised in adverse neighborhoods and who experience familial discord often form deviant friendships in their life later on (Ingoldsby et al., 2006).

Moreover, friendship with deviant peers may be a result of ethnic or racial discrimination faced by adolescents (Gibbons et al., 2007). Relations with such peers could be detrimental due to increased vulnerability during adolescence phase such as peer groups may pressurize the adolescents to leave their own better judgment and indulging in behaviors which are regretful in longer run (Silbereisen & Todt, 1994). Paternoster et al. (2013) also identified this fact that 38% of adolescents intentionally get indulged in delinquency due to bad peer's circle who are also involved in delinquent behavior. As every human being wants to be accepted to a group (Winston, 2016), that's why adolescents may associate with groups involving in antisocial acts due to fear of rejection from their peers (Light & Dishion, 2007). Additionally, many factors including peers' approval of delinquent behavior, peers' own delinquent behavior, attachment and commitment to peers, time spent with peers as well as peer pressure for antisocial behaviors are all connected with adolescent' deviant acts (National Research Council, 2001).

Peer pressure significantly impacts mental health and can have both positive as well as negative influences on individuals. However, during adolescence, peer relationships become more complex as adolescents have a strong need for acceptance, fitting in,

exclusion and social comparison within their peer group (Odunjo-Saka et al., 2018). Juveniles experiencing feelings of discrimination, mistreatment, and rejection from their parents or guardians usually seek comfort in peers, which in turn lead them toward delinquent behaviors. Though, primary institutions where juveniles spend their time include their families or close relatives, while some may prioritize peer interactions (Ojo, 2012). Moreover, this association is strengthened if there is little parent-adolescent interaction or if adolescents are living with their peers away from their parents' home, where parents can't monitor adolescents, consequently leading to offending behavior (Bernasco et al., 2013). According to Billings and Hoekstra (2019) peer pressure depends on the proximity of the people, duration, frequency, and how much the relationship is intense. Likewise, peers who spend most of the time with each other and consider themselves as close friends are more likely to influence each other's behavior. As close friendships having substantial impact on adolescents' behavior, indicating that the adolescent will engage in delinquent behaviors if their friends do so. Taking prisons into consideration where juveniles have constant interaction with other offenders it is reported that 50 percent and above of prison superintendent officers claimed that their prisoners are influenced by their peer groups. Additionally, there is an interplay between peer pressure and improved prisoners' social status as well as survival rate in the prison. Unfortunately, which ultimately exacerbate criminal behavior (Gicharu et al., 2020). Attitudes of prisoners motivates the other prisoners to participate in deviant behaviors including accessibility of drugs and alcohol from peers leading to criminal activities. It is somehow unavoidable to refrain from the opinions of peer groups while in the prison that's why it keeps on recurring particularly among the teenage prisoners (Esiri, 2016). This unstructured socialization

including socializing with persons who do not comply with the rules of society and involves in risk-taking activities is linked with delinquency (Osgood & Anderson, 2004) and aggression across different countries (Barnow et al., 2005). On the other hand, juveniles who associate with peers focused on positive goals and commitments are less likely to engage in delinquent behavior, which indicates that positive bonding mitigates juvenile delinquency (Spruit et al., 2016).

Hence, influence of peers can be viewed as positive or negative peer pressure (Vaquera & Kao, 2008).

Types of Peer Pressure

Positive Peer Pressure. Though past literature has focused more on the negative influences of peer pressure, peer influence can also manifest in positive ways, such as peers create opportunities for performing prosocial acts (Laninga-Wijnen et al., 2020; Shin et al., 2019) and protecting against bullies (Huitsing et al., 2014). Peers may reinforce positive behaviors including regular exercise, participation in community service, or involvement in constructive hobbies, which may improve overall well-being (Ryan, 2000). There are instances that show association with academically-oriented peer groups can motivate peers to attain higher academic standards, leading to better performance in school (Altermatt & Pomerantz, 2003).

Thus, exposure to positive peers can nourish one's individuality, and they can help individuals make the right decisions for themselves (Falk & Ichino, 2003).

Negative Peer Pressure. The concept of negative peer pressure highlights the detrimental impact of peers on adolescents. Though, peer groups may develop both positive and negative behaviors among adolescents but adolescents frequently show misconduct in

group forms. Adolescents having delinquent peers are five times more likely to involve in criminal activities during teenage and early adulthood as well as compared to those without having delinquent peers. Furthermore, they are ten times more likely to be diagnosed as antisocial personality disorder in their life later on (Burt & Klump, 2013). Negative peer pressure is related with numerous risky acts such as smoking, alcohol use (Barnow et al., 2004) and illegal drug use (Nation & Heflinger, 2006).

However, it is also observed that adolescent who are chronic offenders do not blame their peers for involvement in delinquent behavior but they are more engaged in group offending (McGloin & Stickle, 2011). It indicates that there might be several other personal factors responsible for delinquency, hence another moderating variable considered in this study is misanthropic beliefs which is assumed to influence the relationship between strain and delinquent behavior.

Misanthropic Beliefs

The term misanthropy is a combination of two words which is derived from the Greek words ‘misos’, meaning dislike or hate, and ‘anthropos’ refers to humans or people. Misanthropic beliefs encompass lack of faith in others and a dislike of people in general. It provides the basis of negative attitudes toward others and disrupts the social cohesion as it affects the ties between individuals and their community (Cattacin et al., 2006). Negative and traumatic incidents, particularly those caused by others, may lead to misanthropic beliefs, producing greater anomie and negative views about the world (Smith, 1997). Additionally, individuals hesitate to take part and contribute in their community due to their misanthropic beliefs (Weaver, 2006). As a result, the intention to invest in social capital is reduced (Melgar et al., 2012) and may be expressed in dangerous forms such as

criminal behavior (McGraw, 2014). Additionally, deficient meaningful relations may lead an individual to engage in crime (Walters & DeLisi, 2013).

Predictors of Misanthropy

Misanthropy is a complex set of emotions and judgments which may arise from long-term exposure to human moral flaws, such as injustice, ingratitude, disloyalty, abuse of integrity, mistrust, and violence (Kidd, 2022). Societal inequalities and conflicts such as oppression, discrimination, or injustices imposed by dominant social groups may also lead to the development of a negative view of humanity (Kidd, 2020). Determining the factors influencing misanthropy presents a multifaceted challenge, as several other influences including the loss of a family member, being the victim of a recent crime, and social status such as unemployment can also predict misanthropic beliefs (Smith, 1997). Age is inversely related to misanthropy as older adults display lower levels of misanthropy than younger counterparts and the crime victimization is also associated with heightened misanthropy. In addition, there is a strong association between misanthropy and perceptions of governmental corruption, suggesting that low trust regarding governmental institutions may increase misanthropy towards others (Melgar et al., 2012). Additionally, the manifestation of misanthropy differs between men and women, as it is manifested in distinct criminal behavior. This shows that gender is a significant factor influencing the association between misanthropy and criminality (Björkqvist et al., 1994).

Effects of Misanthropy

Misanthropy is associated with diminished civic participation such as involvement in community activities including voting, attending neighborhood gatherings, joining organizations, and interacting with local government representatives. These individuals

usually avoid civic involvement due to a general distrust in others and a belief that they would face unjust treatment. Additionally, they feel hesitation to participate in community events, due to their distrust for those involved in organizing or attending these activities. Hence, a consistent correlation exists between mistrust of others, perceptions of unfair treatment, and general dislike for others, which are hallmarks of misanthropy, and reduced civic engagement (Weaver, 2006). It is also associated with maladaptive behaviors, including homophobia, sexism, and ageism (Cattacin et al., 2006), and negative feelings, such as feeling happiness at others' sufferings (Porter et al., 2014).

Theoretical Framework of Strain and Delinquent Behavior

Strain Theory

Criminological theories are significantly influenced by Merton's (1938) Strain Theory. According to this theory, crime is caused by strain, the discrepancy between one's economic aspirations and their actual means of achieving those aspirations. Economic achievement is a primary source of stress among adults and this stress causes people to experience anomie, or a sense of normlessness. This internal sense of normlessness occurs if an individual is unable to fulfill his desired goals through legal and traditional means (Merton, 1938). Anomie causes a person to behave in ways that are different from their usual behavior, due to which deviant behavior might occur. So, when individuals are unable to achieve their goals through legitimate ways, they opt illegitimate means to attain their goals (Merton, 1938).

Over time, Merton's Strain Theory came under attack for several reasons. Firstly, it was criticized for explaining adult crime among those belonging to lower socioeconomic status and for failing to explain why young people commit juvenile crimes (Aseltine et al.,

2000; Broidy, 2001; Hirschi, 1969). Secondly, Merton (1938) identified economic achievement as a primary source of stress among adults, but most adolescents don't experience this kind of stress as they experience strain as a result of discrepancy between goals more relevant to youth experiences (Agnew, 1985). For example becoming popular, perform well in school, have friends, great clothes, and a nice car care rather than caring about getting a job (Agnew, 1985, 1992). Thirdly, for being a failure to explain why only some individuals resort to crime while experiencing strain (Agnew, 1992). Agnew's (1985) revision of Merton's strain theory addressed these shortcomings.

Robert Agnew's General Strain Theory of Crime and Delinquency. Agnew (1985) recommended to examine different sources of strain in Strain Theory, suggesting that adverse circumstances could also be studied as a source of stress. As, young people often face adverse circumstances that they cannot avoid, such as unfavorable residence and unfavorable educational settings. So, along with goal directed behaviors, adolescents also pursue pain avoidance behaviors thus, environmental aversion is an additional cause of stress for teenagers (Agnew, 1985). The Strain Theory (Agnew, 1985) concentrated on two strain types rather than just one: (1) the obstruction of goal directed behavior, and (2) the obstruction of pain-escaping behavior. The primary claim in Agnew's (1985) revision was that stress causes teenagers to experience anger. The second claim was that the deviant behavior is the consequence of anger brought on by stress (Agnew, 1985). Adolescents who are under stress may experience anger. These feelings of anger might set off an emotional reaction that may lead to violence, substance abuse, or unlawful efforts at escape such as running away (Agnew, 1985).

Development of General Strain Theory. Agnew's (1992) GST provided a detailed examination of strain. According to Agnew (1992) strain includes negative social experiences that may eliminate positively valued stimuli, inhibit the achievement of positively valued goals, or provide negative consequences. In turn, negative emotions like anger and frustration, are brought on by stress. Agnew (1992) introduced three main kinds of strain (1) strain resulting from the real or expected failure to attain goals that are positively valued (e.g., failing to succeed financially or receive good grades); (2) strain resulting from the actual or anticipated removal of stimuli that are positively valued (e.g., the passing of a close friend, the breakup of a romantic relationship, or relocating to a different school region); and (3) strain resulting from the real or expected presentation of negatively valued stimuli (e.g., adverse school experiences, experiencing child abuse and neglect, or unhealthy relationships with friends and parents). As a result, negative emotional state (anger, sadness, disappointment, and/or frustration) is likely to develop among individual exposing to any of these strains frequently. These negative emotional states in turn may pressurize an individual to take corrective action (Agnew, 1992; Agnew & White, 1992). People engage in this corrective action when they want a relief from stress or the unpleasant affective state that arise from it. Hence, delinquency is a strategy of achieving corrective action when traditional methods of escaping experiencing stress are either too demanding or unavailable (Agnew & White, 1992). For example, adolescents who have experienced child abuse may fight at school as a physical outlet for their repressed anger since they are unable to find release elsewhere. Although delinquency is a remedial action, there are numerous alternative methods to cope with stress such as meditation and exercise, which may explain why some strained individuals resort to

delinquency while others do not. A person's disposition toward both legal and illegal forms of remedial action is influenced by a variety of constraints, including social support, coping skills, and delinquent peer associations (Agnew, 1992). Not everyone has equal access to these coping strategies as various internal (such as personal values, aspirations) and external constraints (such as the existence of a supportive social network) affect an individual's ability to use delinquent or non-delinquent coping mechanisms (Agnew, 1992).

The three types of coping mechanisms influencing delinquent or non-delinquent responses and an individual's ability to cope with stress are cognitive, behavioral, and emotional (Agnew, 1992). Individual uses cognitive coping methods involve reinterpretation of objective stressors to lessen their subjective distress. Reducing or ignoring the significance of adversity, minimizing negative consequences or enhancing positive ones, and taking accountability for adverse circumstances are the three predominant cognitive coping techniques. For example, cognitive coping could be represented by a person stating, "It does not matter," or "I am better off anyway," (Agnew, 1992).

Behavioral coping refers to when a person engages in actions to resolve their problems in order to alleviate negative feelings. For example, a person might pursue a divorce to address the issue of an unhappy marriage. On the other hand, behavioral coping may sometimes lead to criminal behavior if an individual turns to illegal ways of alleviating their negative emotions, for example, killing their spouse rather than divorcing them (Agnew, 1992).

Emotional coping strategies are used by an individual not to solve or deny their unpleasant emotions, but also to focus on easing emotional distress. For instance, instead of cognitively rephrasing the situation, an individual may start using drugs, whether stimulants or depressants, or start doing physical exercise in order to reduce negative feelings. Thus, emotional coping strategies may include both legitimate and illegitimate acts (Agnew, 1992).

Agnew's First Revision of General Strain Theory. Agnew was criticized as his proposed strains were too vague and almost any factor/event could be taken as strain (Jensen, 1995). To resolve this issue, Agnew modified his theory to identify specific strains that are more likely than others to lead to criminal behavior (Agnew, 2001). So, in his extension, Agnew (2001) defined strain as "relationships in which others are not treating the individual as he or she would like to be treated" (p. 320). There are three ways to define strain: (1) the actual imposition of strain, which is the strain that is being experienced; (2) the appraisal of strain, including a person's perception about actual strain; and (3) the emotional response to strain, which includes negative feelings resulting from actual strain (Agnew, 2001).

Moreover, strain was further explained as objective and subjective. An objective strain was defined as the strain which is disliked as a whole by any given population in general such as a community may collectively consider child abuse an evil act. A subjective strain was referred to as person's own feeling towards a strain that he is currently experiencing himself (Agnew, 2001, 2013; Froggio & Agnew, 2007). There are individual differences in their subjective evaluation of an objective strain (Agnew, 2001). For instance, a group of people might agree that child maltreatment is wrong, and it may arouse

anger if they had to witness it. Later on, if two members of that group in fact encounter child abuse, one member might experience anger while the other one might go into depression. This is how subjective strain is explained. It is crucial to note that a person's subjective assessment of stress might fluctuate with passage of time, which can influence how they feel emotionally (Agnew, 2001). For example, anger might be transformed into acceptance if strain does not change; or negative emotions connected to the memory of stress may fade away as time goes on. As individuals are all different, they evaluate strain differently, it may explain why some people experience stress with anger while others experience depression or frustration (Agnew, 2001).

Agnew (2001) claimed that there are various kinds of adverse circumstances that fall under the category of strain. But strains which are perceived as unfair and significant in magnitude, linked with lack of social order, and that generate pressure or offers reinforcement to engage in delinquent ways of corrective action, are most likely to lead to criminal acts (Froggio, 2007; Hollist et al., 2009; Jang & Rhodes, 2012). Strains which are perceived as unjust are more likely to result in crime as they induce negative effective state of anger which is most conducive to criminal behavior (Agnew, 1992). Anger prevents an individual from thinking rationally thus leading to neglect other non-violent ways of reducing issues and distorts sense of appropriate actions. Thus, for them it is justified to take an extreme step such as taking revenge from someone (Agnew, 2001).

The negative emotions provoked by intense strains are much harder to deal with through legitimate behavioral means or cognitively ignore. In this case, illegitimate ways of emotional coping involving drug use, seems to be more attractive than legitimate ways of coping such as exercise (Agnew, 2001). High magnitude strain increases the chances of

developing psychological problems such as depression which inhibits an individual's capacity to manage difficulties effectively. These strains can trigger additional adverse emotions, including anger or fear, which in turn prompt a person to participate in criminal activities as a way to lessen these emotions (Agnew, 2001).

Low social control, which is the third strain-related factor, increases the possibility of criminal involvement (Agnew, 2001). For example, strains including excessively permissive parenting raise the risk of criminal behavior by weakening a person's attachment to societal norms (Agnew, 2001), because a person believes they have comparatively minimal losses in participating in deviant behavior. Similarly, if an individual has strong investment in prosocial institutions, such as close family ties or a stable career, is less likely to opt for criminal behavior as a means of coping. For example, a person may turn to illegal drug use to manage the stress of a low-wage job they dislike. Thus, individuals experiencing strain due to low social control, including negative relationships or stressful employment, are at greater risk of utilizing criminal behavior as a way to cope with strain because they have little to lose.

Getting an incentive for commit crimes is the fourth component that raises the possibility that strain would lead to criminal activity (Agnew, 2001). Particular subgroups of people respond to specific strains in distinct ways. An individual within these groups internalizes that certain reactions are considered suitable for managing particular types of strain. While some of these encouraged responses may be illegal, adolescents often believe that conforming to group norms is the only way to gain acceptance among their peers. For example, drug use among teenage peer groups can be an illegal activity that is normalized and even encouraged within the group.

Agnew's Second Revision of General Strain Theory. Agnew et al. (2002) offered an additional extension to explain why some strained individuals deal with their negative emotional state without resorting to criminal methods and others do not. They concluded that presence of mitigating factors between strain and delinquency influences how one experiences strain, condition its effects, and affect one's ability to take corrective action (Agnew et al., 2002). It was discovered that the most potent conditioning variables of strain were an individual's personality traits. Personality traits are somewhat consistent ways of seeing, thinking, and acting toward oneself and the situation (Agnew et al., 2002). An individual's emotional response and their capacity to cope with strain may be greatly influenced by these personality traits (Agnew et al., 2002).

GST (2002) extension considered self-control and negative emotionality as the primary personality traits. These specific traits can be impacted by environmental circumstances and may arise from maltreatment (Agnew et al., 2002). Individuals having high negative emotionality tend to be pessimistic about life and life experiences; more prone to interpret situations as stressful and to show intense emotional reaction to them. Self-constraint which is similar to self-control allows oneself to maintain bounds of conformity whereas individuals who have low self-control are impulsive, and they do not care much about the penalties of delinquency (Agnew et al., 2002; Aseltine et al., 2000; Slocum, 2010).

Even though Agnew et al. (2002) extended it to suggest that negative emotionality and self-constraint are conditioning variables that explain why only some individuals criminally manage with strain still, explaining the variation in strain reaction remains a key critique of GST which leads to another extension.

Agnew's (2013) Latest Extension of General Strain Theory. This latest revision of GST explained when individuals are most likely to feel stressed and resort to criminal coping. According to Agnew (2013) people must be under criminogenic stress, be in an environment that encourages criminal coping, and possess a set of characteristics that make them vulnerable to engage in criminal coping. When individuals experience a strain that has been objectively assessed, their subjective appraisal triggers an emotional response that ultimately leads to illegal coping. The objective strain must be perceived as unfair with substantial magnitude (Agnew, 2001). This type of subjective assessment of strain leads to negative emotions and anger. Such emotions may reinforce the social learning of deviant behavior, lessen the buffering effects of social control, and interact with criminally beneficial personality characteristics. Hence, final extension of GST proposed several conditioning factors influencing the relationship between strain and delinquent behavior including age, socioeconomic status, coping skills, resources, affiliation with delinquent peers, personality traits, decrease in social control, and encouraging the social learning of crime (Agnew, 2013).

Inclusion of these conditional factors differentiates General Strain Theory from other strain models, as they play a crucial role in linking strain to delinquent behavior (Agnew, 1992).

Other Delinquent Models

Delinquency is a complex phenomenon which could not be explained by a single theory. Considering this, following are some other theories that explain why offending behavior occurs. Explanations of in-prison offending have traditionally focused on individual and environmental characteristics that predict the risk of misconduct and/or

victimization while incarcerated. These influences are commonly framed as “importation” and “deprivation” factors, with importation referring primarily to individual-level characteristics brought into the prison, and deprivation encompassing both individual and facility-level conditions experienced within the institutional set. Another framework associated with inmate behavior is the coping model, which views inmates not as passive victims of institutional conditions but as active agents who seek out resources and strategies to manage and adapt to the strains of prison life (Toch, 1977).

Deprivation Theory. Sykes' (1958) deprivation theory posited that the misconduct exhibited by prisoners is a response to the challenges inherent in institutional life. Deprivation theory emphasizes the conditions of confinement as the primary influences shaping how incarcerated individuals adapt to prison life. Sykes (1958) argued that individuals respond to the deprivations of incarceration—such as the loss of autonomy, liberty, privacy, material possessions, and heterosexual relationships—through behaviors that may include violence and other forms of resistance or rule violation. Applied to in-prison offending, this perspective has expanded to incorporate a broader range of institutional and regime characteristics (e.g., limited access to programming and recreation, security level, and overcrowding), as well as individual experiences, including perceptions of the severity of living conditions, procedural justice, and engagement in programming and recreational activities (Bosma et al., 2020; Lahm, 2016; Steiner et al., 2017).

Importation Theory. Irwin and Cressey (1962) investigated the influence and transmission of criminal subcultures into prison environments. These ideas were later expanded into a broader perspective that encompasses all preexisting factors associated with the individual, rather than the conditions of incarceration itself. This approach

includes personality traits, demographic characteristics, pre-prison values, and criminal history. With respect to offending and victimization, the importation perspective posits that incarcerated individuals enter prison with predispositions that influence their behavior during confinement, thereby shaping their likelihood of engaging in misconduct or becoming a victim.

Coping Model. Toch (1977) presented the coping model, which suggests that prisoners may respond to their incarceration in either a mature or immature manner, with inadequate coping resources being linked to misbehavior among inmates Johnson (2002) explains that prisoners can more easily adapt to prison in a positive manner if they have developed —mature coping. “Mature coping means, in essence, dealing with life’s problems like a responsive and responsible human being, one who seeks autonomy without violating the rights of others, security without resort to deception or violence, and relatedness to others as the finest and fullest expression of human identity” (Johnson, 2002, p. 83).

Johnson (2002) delineates three separate elements of mature coping. First, a person is considered to exhibit mature coping when he/she is willing and able to address and handle problems that arise. This relates to the assertive adaptation response to stress which is likely affected by one’s self-efficacy or locus of control. The second element of mature coping is to handle problems without violence or lying. Thus, many of the responses common in prison—physical or threatened violence, deceit and manipulation—would not be considered mature coping. Finally, the third element of mature coping is to handle problems by relying on one’s communication skills and relationships with others to address the problem in a constructive manner. This final element assumes that prisoners empathize

with others and if needed, reach out to others for assistance when dealing with their stresses and strains. Thus, Johnson and Toch (1988) discussed the connection between prison stresses, a lack of coping skills, and poor behavioral outcomes.

Distinction between GST and other Delinquency Models

General strain theory departs from and extends traditional strain theories in several ways. First, GST uses strain as a social psychological variable, instead of a social structural one (Agnew, 1992). Unlike other theories which assumed a direct link between strain and delinquency, Agnew designed his model to look at conditioning variables that affect the relationship between strain and criminal or deviant outcomes (Agnew, 2013). In other words, Agnew hoped that this particular modification would allow his theory to predict the likelihood of a deviant or criminal response and help to explain why not everyone responds to strain with crime and delinquency. Agnew's second major departure from conventional strain theories deals with GST's reliance on stress research in the areas of psychology and sociology. Agnew's theory suggests that crime and delinquency serve as adjustment mechanisms to combat stress (Agnew, 2001).

Thus, GST has integrated elements from deprivation, importation, and coping model into a unified theoretical framework. Central to this perspective are individuals' roles and relationships, the social context, and environmental factors that suppress or motivate to offend. The conceptual framework of the current study is grounded in GST.

Link between Theoretical and Conceptual Framework of the Study

General Strain Theory explains that negative emotions occur as a reaction to strain, leading to activation of illegal coping, including deviant behavior, which acts as an adaptive response to the strain. Negative emotions act as mediating factors between strain

and the likelihood of engaging in deviant behavior. Moreover, GST highlighted the role of various conditioning factors acting as moderators which can either mitigate or exacerbate the effects of strain. This explains why certain people engage in deviant behavior as a response to strain while others don't when experience stressful situations.

On the basis of General Strain Theory, conceptual framework for current study is developed to investigate the impact of incarceration strain on prison misconduct and recidivism risk of juvenile offenders. The study also explores the mediating role of negative emotions, along with the moderating effects of coping strategies, peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs, within the context of juvenile offenders in Punjab prison, Pakistan.

Failure to Achieve Positively Valued Goals. It represents discrepancy between expectations and actual achievements (Agnew, 2009). For most individuals, the prison experience is a strain-inducing situation. While implementing this category of strain to incarceration, there are a range of specific goals that prisoners may personally experience such as to obtain privileges (such as work assignments), canteen items, visitation and early discharge from the prison. General goals may comprise of personal protection, to seek independence and to maintain status among the inmate population. Consequently, in order to achieve positively valued goals prisoners, maintain relationships with other inmates and correctional officers. However, prisoners experience biased relationships and unbalanced situations in their daily routine. Thus, in prison relationships are unpredictable as well as coercive due to which prisoners experience anger or frustration and they feel unable to achieve their goals (Colvin, 2007).

Removal of Positively Valued Stimuli. It represents the second major type of strain, intricately linked to the challenges associated with incarceration, as it involves the

loss of comforts unanimously experienced by inmates (Sykes, 1958). Grasping the significance of these losses is necessary for understanding the effects of incarceration on both the prison culture and the behavior of individuals. Upon entering the prison system, all inmates feel a certain level of deprivation, as they are stripped of their status as free citizens and they have to obey the rules established by correctional institutions and staff members. Throughout their time in prison, inmates lose numerous valued possessions such as their connections with friends and family are severely limited due to restricted visitation rights or due to rigorous regulations governing contact during visits (Bales & Mears, 2008; Mears et al., 2012). In conclusion, inmates experience a loss of autonomy, personal identity, feelings of security and safety, access to resources and services, heterosexual relationships, privacy, and unrestricted communication with friends and family, along with other comforts of life (Sykes, 1958; Toch, 1977). Consequently, the highly restricted environment of prisons, characterized by stringent schedules and routines, may intensify the strain caused by the removal of these positively valued stimuli (Lahm, 2009).

Presentation of Noxious Stimuli. The prison environment containing countless negative stimuli including living conditions of a prisoner i.e., overcrowded and harsh living conditions, noisy environment, and strict institutional schedules and regulations may also be considered a noxious stimulus because that can act as a source of strain. Particularly, overcrowding is one of the most extensively studied type of noxious stimuli as it has been proved to impact both prisoners' physical health (e.g., illness, heart rate, high blood pressure) as well as psychological health through overstimulation. As crowded environments create uncertainty among prisoners which raise arousal levels, leading to reactive behaviors including frustration, anger, and ultimately aggression (Gaes, 1994).

That is why, less space for prisoners, real, and perceived crowding levels are constantly associated with inmate-on-staff assaults as well as general levels of misconduct (Franklin et al., 2006; Lahm, 2008; Wooldredge et al., 2001).

Moreover, prisoners frequently experience victimization or the threat of victimization which is another unavoidable noxious stimulus. As, it is common that prisoners suffer extreme injuries during incarceration period (Chen & Shapiro, 2007). Furthermore, prisoners experience the threat of victimization because their interaction with other prisoners is inevitable. Living in such kind of prison atmosphere could act as an “assault upon the senses” (Bowker, 1980, p. 30). Youth who witness or directly experience violence are more prone to suffer from long lasting negative consequences (Kilpatrick et al., 2003) including posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression (Briere & Jordan, 2004) which ultimately influences how prisoners react to the strain of potential victimization.

Thus, due to these unavoidable circumstances, in contrast to individuals in the outside world, prisoners are exposed to adverse stimuli constantly. Consequently, if an individual fails to manage or adjust to these negative influences, he may engage in misconduct or delinquent behavior as a means to escape, eliminate, or mitigate the distressing conditions (Agnew, 2001).

Literature Review

Relationship between Incarceration Strain, Prison Misconduct, Recidivism Risk, Negative Emotions, Coping Strategies, Peer Pressure, and Misanthropic Beliefs

Bhutta and Siddiqu (2020) conducted a comparative analysis of prisons in Pakistan and India, they revealed that both nations encounter similar strains within their correctional

facilities, such as deteriorated conditions of prisons, humiliation of inmates, poor conviction rates, unnecessary or lengthy trials, over-crowding, lack of accommodation and medical testing facilities, inadequate security arrangements, and insufficient community-based rehabilitation of offenders through probation/parole system. Other studies conducted in Pakistan also highlighted numerous strains such as a cross-sectional study conducted on prisoners from various jails in Sindh identified serious health concerns including significant prevalence of hepatitis C among the incarcerated population in Pakistan (Gorar & Zulfikar, 2010). Another study examining imprisonment-related strains in Pakistan analyzed the prison environment and the treatment of prisoners within correctional facilities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa using qualitative research methods including observation, interviews and key informant interviews. It was revealed that prisoners were not treated in the way to rehabilitate them. Contributing factors included unhygienic food and water, filthy environment of barracks, poor sanitation, inadequate toilet facilities, and the overall deteriorated condition of barracks, and kitchens. Other obstacles in the way of rehabilitation were harsh punishment, non-availability of educational, technical and vocational training programs and the co-detention of first-time offenders with hardcore criminals. Alarmingly, young adults were subjected to physical, moral, and sexual abuse as well (Ali et al., 2020). Similarly, Gul (2018) employed triangulation methodology in which prisoners, jail officials and former prisoners were interviewed from seven jails of the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Result revealed that more than 85 % prisoners reported that the facility lacked adequate space to accommodate spousal visits. 51.2% reported that they had been deprived of a fair and timely trial, while 46.8% and 92.8% revealed that they did not have access to doctors and psychiatrists respectively. Moreover, the study revealed

that deprivation of these privileges reduced the chances of law-abiding and constructive lives post-release and increased post-release reintegration challenges. Collectively, these studies point out various challenges faced by prisons in Pakistan. While the relationship between criminal behavior and the prison environment has also been acknowledged by the government, leading to the establishment of reform commissions aimed at addressing this issue; however, there has been a lack of substantial follow-up actions (Akbar & Bhutta, 2012). Moreover, despite the existence of such literature, limited number of studies have explored newly emerging forms of strains that juveniles experience during incarceration (Cook & Haynes, 2020; Luke et al., 2021).

Studies have shown that during incarceration, strains experienced by prisoners are associated with consequences. Such as, a longitudinal study by Morris et al. (2012) in southern state observed how inmates' violent misconduct was influenced by environmental strain of prison. They observed occurrences of violent misconduct on monthly basis for the first three years of incarceration to measure the influences of environmental strain on misconduct during incarceration. It was shown that prison strain and prison misconduct was positively related. Moreover, environmental strains associated with prison led to inmate misconduct, and the most deviant inmates had high chances to be influenced by environmental strains. Moreover, misconduct during imprisonment was also linked with prisoners' post release behavior. As shown in the study that prisoners engaging in misconduct, especially violent acts, exhibited a higher tendency for recidivism (Cochran et al., 2014). Furthermore, study conducted to explain recidivism among a sample of 322 young men aged 17 to 24 years released from prison in a Midwestern state revealed that experiences within prison particularly, institutional misconduct was the significant

predictor of recidivism (Huebner et al., 2007). Listwan et al. (2013) conducted a longitudinal study on inmates who recently returned to the community including persons who were just released from prison and sent to halfway houses across the State of Ohio. The study showed that individuals who experienced direct victimization in prison were more susceptible to recommitment to prison during the study period, and the negative prison environment was linked with higher chances of rearrests and reincarceration. Consequently, those prisoners who found the prison environment to be intimidating, fearful, and violent were more likely to have recidivism risk. Moreover, negative relations with other prisoners were also related with a high probability of reincarceration. Despite these studies showing an association between strain and delinquent behavior during incarceration, there is scarcity of empirical evidences investigating the relationship between General Strain Theory and prison misconduct (Blevins et al., 2010; Listwan et al., 2010).

Empirical evidences also show that how experiences during incarceration can negatively impact mental health and evoke adverse emotions which further leads to deviant behavior. Utilizing the theoretical framework of General Strain Theory, Baker et al. (2024) examined the association between each of Agnew's categories of strain and both anger and self-reported misconduct during incarceration. The strains examined included dehumanization, loss of social ties, and unfair compensation for labor. Surveys conducted among incarcerated men and women revealed that each strain was significantly positively correlated with anger. In turn, anger was significantly and positively correlated with prison misconduct. Additionally, consistent with the theory, experiences of dehumanizing treatment and disruptions in social relationships were found to be significantly indirectly

connected with misconduct through anger. Thus, strains may stimulate anger among prisoners resulting in rules violation. So, these negative emotional states have been positively correlated with various forms of deviant behavior within the prison environment, including rule violations and instances of suicide (Agnew, 2006; Blevins et al., 2010).

Likewise, the effectiveness of GST in predicting recidivism among sex offenders was confirmed, revealing a positive association between increased strains such as loss of friends or a support network, inability to secure housing or employment with the risk of recidivism. This relationship was primarily mediated by negative emotions, particularly anger (Ackerman & Sacks, 2012). Additionally, prisoners who endured physical assaults or threats while incarcerated often experienced negative emotional responses, such as hostility and depression. These emotional reactions, in turn, were linked to a higher risk of engaging in violent criminal acts and drug misuse after release, reinforcing GST's relevance in understanding post-incarceration outcomes (Zweig et al., 2015). Vasiljevic et al. (2017) undertook a research study focusing on incarcerated individuals to assess the severity of their issues and to forecast recidivism, which was quantified by the number of reconvictions within a year post-release. The findings indicated that anxiety emerged as a primary factor associated with recidivism within the one-year timeframe. Agonya et al. (2020) conducted a study in Kenya on prisoners aged between 18 to 35 years. The study showed positive relationship between aggression and recidivism. This finding is in line with the research conducted by Swogger et al. (2015) who pointed out that there is extreme aggression among prisoners with criminal histories. Another study investigated the association between aggressive behavior in prison and violent recidivism post-release in a sample of adult male violent offenders. Findings showed that prisoners who had repetitive aggressive incidents during incarceration involved in a violent charge frequently and soon after release as compared to those prisoners who had no aggressive incidents. Thus, aggression is connected with criminal thinking and repetition of aggressive behavior increases the probability of a consequent offence (Mooney & Daffern, 2015).

Furthermore, Hosser et al. (2008) conducted interviews of young offenders to examine the link between feelings of shame experienced while incarceration and recidivism after release. Findings revealed that being ashamed positively correlated with recidivism rates.

Additionally, high negative emotionality is also a risk factor for delinquent behavior after experiencing stressful incidents (Agnew et al., 2002). The strains and adversities not only contribute to negative emotions, but also lead to emotional dysregulation, which in turn increase the relationship between strain and aggressive behavior (Day, 2009; Herts et al., 2012). Thus, past studies have shown that characteristics of prison environment such as strict control (Mueller et al., 2020), increased violence (Reid & Listwan, 2018), and reduced supportive relationships (Lambie & Randall, 2013) aggravate negative emotions like anger, anxiety, and depression among juveniles. Consequently, victimization during incarceration whether direct or indirect or resulting from institutional practices (Reid & Listwan, 2018), may contribute to the development of negative behaviors that lead to adverse outcomes (Craig et al., 2023).

Apart from negative emotions and their link with deviant outcomes, there is a role of conditioning factors which may strengthen or weaken the strain, negative emotion, and deviant behavior relationship. As, Agnew et al. (2002) suggested that characteristics such as negative emotionality function as mediating factors. These negative emotional states are commonly linked with maladaptive coping strategies, since detained youth often do not possess the necessary skills and resources to handle stress effectively (Mueller et al., 2020). For example, aggression may act as a maladaptive form coping with intense negative emotional states (Agnew, 2013; Jang, 2007; Jang & Song, 2015). Numerous studies have emphasized the connection between various coping mechanisms and occurrences of

misconduct among incarcerated individuals, as well as the associated risk of recidivism. For instance, Sappington (1996) found that individuals who employed the coping technique of blaming others were significantly more likely to engage in misconduct as compared to those who did not use such categories. Furthermore, research by Van Harreveld et al. (2007) indicated that inmates exhibiting inadequate coping strategies such as feelings of anger, a tendency to withdraw, and a reluctance to engage with others were more prone to suicidal stemming from feelings of alienation. This emotional distress can lead to vengeful thoughts, thereby increasing the probability of reoffending upon release. Thus, prisoners possessing violent values and exhibiting high negative emotions have more susceptibility to use drugs/alcohol compared to those who do not (McGrath et al., 2012).

Additionally, juveniles' experiences during incarceration have substantial effects on their behaviors and well-being, primarily through increased exposure to antisocial peers and reduced contact with prosocial peers (Lambie & Randall, 2013). Violent peers may encourage prisoners to use violence as a coping strategy (Agnew, 2006) and gang membership puts men at greater risk of recidivism (Dooley et al., 2014; Huebner et al., 2007). Leverso et al. (2015) conducted a study in the United States and examined association between social factors with future criminal activity among serious juvenile offenders. The sample was comprised of youth aged 14-18 years convicted of serious criminal offences. Study revealed that susceptibility to peer pressure and perceived risk that friends would be arrested were found to predict future criminal activity among younger adolescents. In another study Cobbina et al. (2012) concluded that men with criminal peers were rearrested faster, which indicated that peer relationships greatly influenced re-offending. Their study also revealed that the risk for recidivism was high for men who were

associated with others engaged in criminal activity. Furthermore, connections with criminal others tended to increase the risk of developing association with deviant peers, deteriorated community attachment (Agnew & White, 1992), and increased antisocial attitudes (Gendreau et al., 1997), eventually resulting in increased prison misconduct.

Furthermore, there is a significant correlation between antisocial traits and violent behavior including misconduct within prison settings (Warren et al., 2002). Individuals exhibiting these traits often possess a pessimistic outlook on life, perceiving others as threatening and antagonistic. Linking it with misanthropy, that diminishes individuals' willingness to engage and invest in their communities (Weaver, 2006), while a deficiency in meaningful interpersonal relationships increases the likelihood of criminal behavior (Walters & DeLisi, 2013). Consequently, misanthropy may weaken the societal bonds that typically deter individuals from engaging in criminal activities and inflicting harm on others.

GST Based Studies in Pakistan and Research Gap. While much of the existing literature has explored the implications of GST in Western contexts, its application in the Pakistani context is still emerging. Based on GST, Ullah et al. (2021) conducted a cross-sectional correlational study on youth delinquent behavior in which sample of 300 incarcerated street criminals were selected randomly from jails of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). Result showed that unsupportive and harsh family directly triggered youth participation in street crimes. Another study conducted by Ullah and Bakhsh (2024) integrated the strain model, social learning theory, and rational choice theory to provide a broader perspective of the various things contributing to delinquency in children. This study investigated the role of various structural theories, critical for an in-depth

understanding of juvenile delinquency, specifically those influenced by economic and cultural factors in Pakistan. For instance, Agnew's General Strain Theory suggest that a person may engage juvenile delinquency if he experiences strain during his life. This situation may result from different causes at work including hardship in the economy, lack of social cohesion, and restricted position to move forward (Agnew & White, 1992). Particularly, in Pakistan, where socioeconomic disparities are pronounced, adolescence marked by poverty and limited opportunities may lead some youth to engage in criminal activities as a way to escape their hardships. Additionally, Nasir and Mushtaq (2021) conducted cross sectional correlational study to explore the associations between general strains, psychopathy and delinquency among juveniles' delinquents incarcerated in Punjab prisons by investigating the role of contextual factors which may intense or lessen the tendency towards delinquency. The study showed significant association between study variables revealing that negative affect (temperament) and cognitive distortions emerged as significant mediating factors between general strain and delinquency. Moreover, parenting practices and family relationship moderated their relationship as distorted, dysfunctional parenting and family relation exacerbate the effects of general strains on juvenile offenders' delinquent behavior.

On the basis of above Pakistani literature, it is concluded that limited number of quantitative studies have tested GST mechanisms and its application within the Pakistani context. While above literature has advanced the understanding of strain and youth delinquency in Pakistan, they fall short of addressing how incarceration-specific strain affects juvenile offenders' behavior during incarceration. Moreover, existing research in Pakistan has largely examined delinquency from socio-cultural or environmental

perspectives, often neglecting the psychological and emotional impacts of incarceration itself, particularly on juveniles. As a result, the link between prison-based strain, emotional responses, and behavioral outcomes among incarcerated juveniles in Pakistan remains empirically under-investigated. Consequently, there remains a pressing need to investigate how prison-induced strain interacts with emotional regulation to predict misconduct and recidivism, particularly from the perspective of General Strain Theory. Current study addresses this critical gap by examining how incarceration-related strain (conceptualized through GST) influences prison misconduct and recidivism risk among juvenile offenders in Punjab's correctional institutions.

Rationale of the Study

In Pakistan, the prison system is more inclined towards punishment rather than the rehabilitation of offenders (Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2019). Therefore, the rehabilitation of offenders cannot be confined to within prison walls (Khokhar et al., 2019). Incarceration may also expose inmates to various factors that propel them to continue deviant behavior even while in prison (Onyango, 2013). This reflects a systemic issue in the prison system, where correctional institutions follow a punitive philosophy that focuses solely on custody and punishment instead of prisoners' rehabilitation (Garland, 2001). Thus, Pakistan's prisons function as criminal-making factories where juveniles are transformed into more professional criminals and thereby promoting crime (Butt, 2011; Lambie & Randell, 2013). Unfortunately, the government has also failed to bring about any substantial reforms in the criminal justice system, which endorses inhuman behavior, torture, corruption, and where prisoners' rehabilitation is not a priority (Asia Human Rights Commission, 2011). The Punjab Prisons Department (n.d.)

aims to promote the idea of "hate for crime but not for criminal" and acknowledges that mere confinement cannot ensure a safe society; rather, the focus should be on offenders' correction and reformation during incarceration. Hence, psychosocial support is regarded as an essential component of the juvenile justice system, also mandated by international standards to ensure mental-wellbeing and reintegration for all juvenile offenders. However, in Pakistan, such services are rarely implemented in practice (Abbas et al., 2022). It is imperative that policymakers allocate substantial time, financial resources, and personnel towards realizing and resolving the deficiencies within the correctional institutes influencing offenders negatively (Lowenkamp et al., 2006; MacKenzie, 2006).

Current study emphasizes the application of the General Strain Theory (GST) framework, specifically targeting juvenile offenders of Punjab's prisons. Punjab notably accounted for the highest number of juvenile offenders i.e., 618 cases of the 1,424 juvenile offender cases recorded across Pakistan in 2019 (Punjab Prisons Department, 2019). GST also claims that juveniles are more susceptible to engaging in criminal acts than both children and adults, primarily because of heightened exposure to strains that can lead to criminality, as well as their tendency to resort to crime as a means of coping (Agnew, 2006). Several factors contributing to the increased risk of strain during adolescence include the possibility to associate with delinquent peers, perceiving their environment as hostile, experiencing heightened egocentrism, and a propensity to attribute their difficulties to external sources. This elevated risk of strain is exacerbated by a greater likelihood of resorting to crime as a coping mechanism. Furthermore, possessing fewer social skills and problem-solving capabilities than adults owing to limited experience in employing effective coping strategies, adolescents are more inclined to engage in criminal behavior

as a coping strategy, particularly when surrounded by delinquent influences (Agnew, 2006). During this transitional phase, adolescents facing multiple stressors increase their vulnerability to psychological distress, including anxiety, depressive symptoms, and anger outbursts. Moreover, since adolescents have not yet fully acquired adaptive emotional regulation and coping strategies, they often struggle with processing these intense emotional states (Alcaide et al., 2023).

Moreover, most studies have investigated the role of conditioning factors in general population samples, and it has been recommended that quantitative studies be conducted on samples that possess a strong tendency to offend (Agnew, 2013). It is expected that, considering the stressful situations of prison life, research on criminal samples would be more beneficial. By focusing on strained offenders, criminal justice policymakers may be more likely to be receptive to the findings, as such samples offer a stronger basis for informing public policy. To the best of the researcher's knowledge, only three studies in Pakistan have applied GST to date, focusing on family-related strain among street criminals housed in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa jails (Ullah et al., 2021), integration of GST with other theoretical models to explore broader socio-economic and cultural contributors to juvenile delinquency (Ullah & Bakhsh, 2024), and investigating the association between general strain, psychopathy and delinquent behavior among incarcerated juveniles in Punjab (Nasir & Mushtaq, 2021). Although these studies primarily focused on juvenile delinquency, they did not specifically examine incarceration-induced strain and its consequences. This highlights a critical gap in the literature, which the present study aims to address by investigating juvenile offenders' behavior within the context of incarceration related strain.

Additionally, Agnew (2006) suggested studying other overlooked negative emotions including depression and fear alongside anger. Particularly, Agnew (2015) suggested to apply GST in Asian cultures where collectivistic values including social harmony and self-restraint are highly emphasized; as these values not only influence the perception of events causing strain but also their reactions to strains (Agnew, 2015). Indeed, sociocultural norms significantly influence both emotional expression and regulation (Mackie et al., 2009). Therefore, due to greater emphasis on social harmony, depression and anxiety are more acceptable than anger in Asian cultures (Agnew, 2015; Byongook & Morash, 2004; Lin, 2012), and people usually blame their strains on themselves (Lin, 2012). However, keeping in mind the context of prisons, expressing weaker emotions such as being sad, afraid, and ashamed could lead to exploitation in the prison setting, whereas anger might help reduce the likelihood of victimization. Thus, situational pressures may compel juvenile offenders to mobilize their negative emotional states for their survival in the uncertain environment of prison. Pakistan's unique socio-cultural fabric along with the prison context may amplify the effect of strain. As Pakistan places high importance on family honor, social reputation, and religious values, incarceration here is perceived not only as a permanent stain on one's moral character but also as carrying communal repercussions. This stigma further alienates the juvenile offenders causing hurdles in resuming education, finding employment, or regaining their social status. This societal rejection further complicates their reintegration into society. Consequently, they not only face institutional strain but also these additional strains which may pose significant barriers to rehabilitation and pushes juveniles toward further deviance

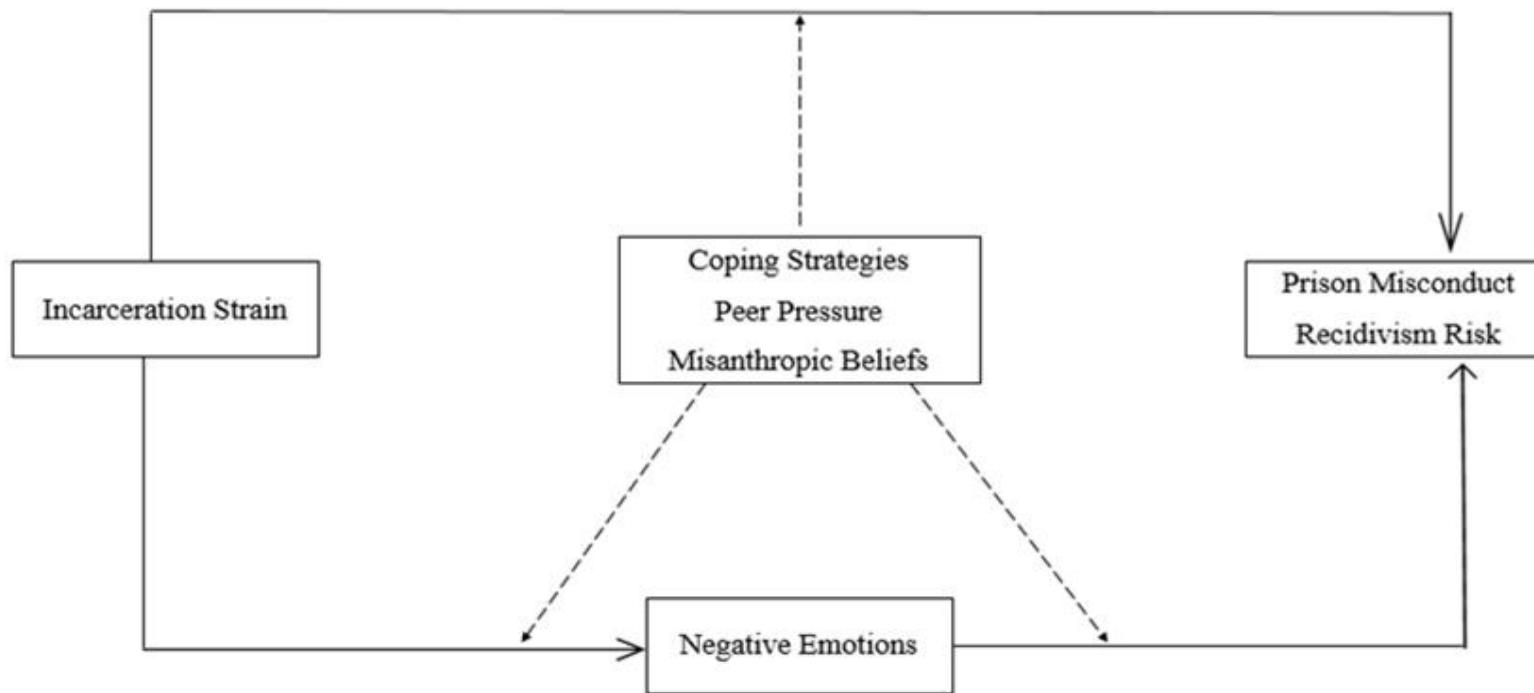
as a means of coping or survival. Thus, an individual may also experience burden of concealable stigmatized identities stemming from their criminal record (Quinn, 2017).

In this context, considering the role of negative emotions, coping strategies, peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs, offers valuable insights into the lived experiences of juvenile offenders in Pakistani prisons. Juveniles who are disconnected from their families often lack access to emotional and spiritual support, making them more vulnerable to maladaptive coping mechanisms. Additionally, prolonged exposure to deviant peer groups within prison settings can diminish their moral judgment, while ongoing social rejection may lead to the development of misanthropic beliefs, fostering general distrust and dislike of others. Juveniles experiencing isolation and having restricted access to cushioning opportunities may experience intensified negative emotional states. These negative emotions often remain unaddressed which may manifest as misconduct within the prison and lead to the risk of reoffending post-release. By taking these psychosocial factors into account, culturally sensitive programs and faith-based interventions emphasizing repentance, morality, and community reintegration may be designed, which may help channel their negative emotions into healthier and constructive pathway.

To investigate the theoretical assumptions discussed in introduction, a detailed methodological framework was developed, which is discussed in the next chapter

Figure 1

Conceptual Framework: Incarceration Strain Predicting Prison Misconduct and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotions. Coping Strategies, Peer Pressure, and Misanthropic Beliefs are moderating the Relationship between Incarceration Strain, Prison Misconduct, and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotions among Juvenile Offenders



Method

The current study aimed to test Agnew's General Strain Theory within an offender population by investigating associations between incarceration strain, prison misconduct, recidivism risk, negative emotions, coping strategies, peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs.

Objectives

1. To assess the relationship between incarceration strain, prison misconduct, recidivism risk, negative emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions) among juvenile offenders.
2. To examine the mediating role of negative emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions in the relationship between incarceration strain and both prison misconduct and recidivism risk among juvenile offenders.
3. To explore the moderating effects of coping strategies, peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs on the relationship between incarceration strain and both prison misconduct and recidivism risk through negative emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions) among juvenile offenders.
4. To determine the demographics differences (education, birth order, occupation, parents' marital status, residence, family system, family imprisonment history, juvenile offender imprisonment history, legal status, solitary confinement history, imprisonment period, punishment duration, and type of crime) on study variables.

Hypotheses

1. Incarceration strain is positively associated with prison misconduct and recidivism risk among juvenile offenders.
2. Incarceration strain is positively associated with negative emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions) among juvenile offenders.
3. Negative emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions) are positively associated with prison misconduct and recidivism risk among juvenile offenders.
4. Negative emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions) mediates the relationship between incarceration strain and prison misconduct among juvenile offenders.
5. Negative emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions) mediates the relationship between incarceration strain and recidivism risk among juvenile offenders.

Operational Definitions

Juvenile Offenders

Juvenile offender means “a child who is alleged to have committed or who has been found to have committed an offence” and a child is defined as “a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years” (Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018).

Incarceration Strain

Strains refer to events that are considered aversive by individuals (Agnew, 2006).

In the current study incarceration strain was measured by the Prison Problems Scale (Zamble & Porporino, 1988). High scores on this scale represents high incarceration strain and low scores refers to low incarceration strain.

Prison Misconduct

Prison misconduct is defined as behavior that violates prison rules (Steiner & Wooldredge, 2014).

In this study, prison misconduct was measured by the Prison Offences Scale derived from Pakistan Prison Rules (The Prisons Act, 1894). High scores on this scale represents high prison misconduct and low scores show low prison misconduct.

Recidivism Risk

Recidivism refers to the phenomenon where an individual reengages in criminal activities, leading to subsequent arrests, reconvictions, or reincarceration (Chenane et al., 2015). Criminal thinking scales have been utilized in literature to measure future recidivism (Walters, 2011; Walters & Lowenkamp, 2016).

Thus, in the present study recidivism risk was assessed by TCU-Criminal Thinking Scale (Rahim, 2017). High scores on this scale represents high risk of recidivism and low scores represent low recidivism risk.

Negative Emotions

In the current study, negative emotions were assessed using the Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire (Klonsky et al., 2019). Five discrete emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety), negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions were measured. High scores on this scale represents experiencing high negative emotions and low scores represent low negative emotions.

Coping Strategies

Coping strategies refer to the thoughts and behaviors mobilized to deal with internal and external situations (Folkman & Moskowitz, 2004).

In the present study coping strategies were measured by Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategies (Sveinbjornsdottir & Thorsteinsson, 2014). The scale measured both adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies, with higher scores indicating stronger use of either adaptive or maladaptive coping strategies, or lower scores representing weaker use of these strategies.

Peer Pressure

Peer pressure refers to individuals' motivation to act and think in certain ways because they have been urged, encouraged, or pressured by a peer to do so (Santor et al., 2000).

In the present study peer pressure was measured by Peer Pressure Assessment Scale (Mahmood et al., 2013). Constructive and destructive peer pressure were measured; high scores on this scale show high peer pressure, while low scores represent low peer pressure.

Misanthropic Beliefs

It refers to attitudes of hatred for humanity or human beings (Gibson, 2017).

In the current study misanthropic beliefs were measured by The Misanthropy Scale (Wuensch et al., 2002). High scores on this scale represents possessing high misanthropic beliefs and low scores show less misanthropic beliefs.

Research Design

The present cross-sectional, correlational research design comprised two phases. The first phase consisted of pilot study which aimed at translation and pilot testing of the scales, while the second phase comprised the main study aimed to test GST and the relationship between study variables. In phase I, pilot study dealt with the Urdu translation of Prison Problems Scale (Zamble & Porporino, 1988), Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire (Klonsky et al., 2019), Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy (Sveinbjornsdottir & Thorsteinsson, 2014) and The Misanthropy Scale (Wuensch et al., 2002). Along with translation, pilot testing of these scales was conducted along with other scales already available in Urdu i.e. The Prison Offences derived from Pakistan Prison Rules (The Prisons Act, 1894), TCU-Criminal Thinking Scale (Rahim, 2017), and Peer Pressure and Assessment Scale (Mehmood et al., 2013), to establish psychometric characteristics of these scales. Phase II constituted the primary investigation aimed at exploring the connections among incarceration strain, prison misconduct, recidivism risk, negative emotions, coping strategies, peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs,. Detail of these phases is given below:

Phase I: Pilot Study

Pilot study was categorized further into two steps i.e., translation and pilot testing of the questionnaires. In the first step, Brislin's (1980) guidelines were followed to translate the following scales into Urdu. Detail of translation procedure is given below.

Step-I: Translation. Prison Problems Scale (Zamble & Porporino, 1988), Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire (Klonsky et al., 2019), Measure of adolescent coping strategy (Sveinbjornsdottir & Thorsteinsson, 2014) and The Misanthropy Scale

(Wuensch et al., 2002) were translated in Urdu to ensure the cultural appropriateness and ease of understanding among indigenous group of juvenile offenders. This objective was achieved using committee approach and comprised of following stages.

Stage I: Forward Translation of Scales in Urdu by Experts. Initially, all four scales were presented to four bilingual experts' proficient in both Urdu as well as in English language. Each of those experts had possessed at least M. Phil degree in their respective disciplines. They were asked to translate from the source language (i.e., English) into Urdu. These specialists translated the scales with a focus on grammatically correct, accurate and cultural relevance of items.

Stage II: Selection of Appropriate Translations by Committee Approach. Four translations prepared by specialists underwent thorough examination and evaluation by four committee members with expertise in psychology, who understood the authentic meanings conveyed by the statements relevant to the study. Their collective agreement was sought for each translation, leading to the selection of the most accurate translations from the four options presented.

Stage III: Back-Translation of Scales in English by Experts. Two Urdu-translated versions, chosen through committee method were further submitted to a different team of three bilingual experts to back translate into English.

Stage IV: Committee Approach for Finalization of Scales' Items. After the back translation was completed, a review committee assessed the back-translations and finalized the Urdu translation through comparison with the original English versions with the back translations. The experts were tasked with carefully examining and aligning the most

accurate back-translated items with the corresponding original scale items to ensure that the translated versions maintained full contextual and semantic alignment with the English source items. The Urdu translations which were selected through this process were found appropriate for use with the indigenous sample in the pilot study.

Step-II: Pilot Testing. Firstly, item total correlation and descriptive were examined to assess that the measures proposed to use in the main study were reliable. Then Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to assess the relationship between study variables.

Sample. The sample for the pilot study in Phase I consisted of ($N = 50$) male juvenile offenders below the age of 18. These participants were selected using purposive sampling technique from Central Jail Rawalpindi, District Jail Lahore, and District Jail Sargodha.

Procedure. A Cross-sectional, correlational research design was used in the pilot study to collect data from juvenile offenders. Approval from Inspector General of Punjab Prisons was taken before data collection. Participants of the study were informed about the purpose of the research and prior consent was obtained from them as well as from their parents/guardians during visitation hours. All scales, along with demographic sheet to be used in the main study, were also included in the pilot study. Participants were assured that they may withdraw at any time from the study and it would not influence their status within the prison, nor their participation in the study would be linked to any changes in privileges or receiving any additional benefits.

Phase-II: Main Study

Upon the completion of Phase I, the study proceeded to Phase II, focusing on the primary objective of investigating the implementation of GST and the relationships among the study variables within the indigenous context.

Sample. The main study included $N = 244$ juvenile offenders under the age of 18. The sample size was determined using G*Power, and participants were selected through purposive sampling from Central Jails in Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, and Gujranwala, as well as District Jails in Attock, Lahore, Sargodha, and Sialkot, Punjab Prison, Pakistan.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria. Juvenile offenders who had spent at least one week in prison and whose parents/caretaker were available for consent were included in the current study. Illiterate, physically ill, and juvenile offenders having any kind of psychiatric illness were excluded from the study

Instruments. The scales already available in Urdu i.e., The Prison Offences derived from Pakistan Prison Rules (The Prisons Act, 1894), TCU-Criminal Thinking Scale (Rahim, 2017), and the Peer Pressure and Assessment Scale (Mehmood et al., 2013) were used along with other scales translated in the current study i.e., Prison Problems Scale (Zamble & Porporino, 1988), Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire (Klonsky et al., 2019), Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy (Sveinbjornsdottir & Thorsteinsson, 2014), and The Misanthropy Scale (Wuensch et al., 2002). Demographic sheet was also provided to participants.

Prison Problems Scale. Prison problem scale developed by Zamble and Porporino (1988) was used to measure incarceration strain. It has forty items. The items were evaluated using a 5-point Likert scale, with responses ranging from (0) not at all to (4) all

the time. The total possible scores span from 0 to 160. This scale measures how prisoners cope with or react to the prison conditions by examining overall prison adjustment regarding different characteristics of prison environment, in terms of how concerned they are by the situations they experienced during incarceration, in addition to missing experiences and relationships in the free-world. Items in this scale included having friends in prison, feeling safe and comfortable, relationship with prison staff, jobs in prison, emotions, and missing freedoms of the outside world (Zamble & Porporino, 1988).

The Coefficient alpha was reported to be .93 (Zamble & Porporino, 1988). For the current study, this scale was translated into Urdu prior to its application.

Prison Offences. Prison offences, as mentioned in chapter XI of the Pakistan Prison Rules (The Prisons Act, 1894) comprise 35 rules and were used to measure prison misconduct. In the present study, these items were scored on a 4-point rating scale ranging from 0 (never) to 3 (mostly) with possible scores ranging from 0 to 105.

TCU-Criminal Thinking Scale (TCU-CTS Form). The Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scale (TCU-CTS) (Rahim, 2017) was used to measure recidivism risk. It consists of 36 items. This instrument aims to assess various dimensions of criminal thinking through six distinct sub-scales: Entitlement, Justification, Power Orientation, Cold Heartedness, Criminal Rationalization, and Personal Irresponsibility. Each item is evaluated using a five-point Likert scale, where responses range from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree).

The reliability of this scale, as indicated by the Cronbach's alpha, was reported to be .80 (Rahim, 2017). In the present study, the Urdu version (Rahim, 2017) was used; however, items 2 and 3 related to prison were taken from the original English version

developed by Knight et al. (2006). These two items were translated into Urdu prior to use as they were missing in Urdu translated version.

The Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire (MEQ). The Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire (MEQ) developed by Klonsky et al. (2019) was used to measure negative emotions. This instrument evaluates a total of ten emotions, comprising five positive emotions and five negative emotions such as asking about your experience of different emotions including sad, afraid, anger, ashamed, and anxiety. Four different parts of each emotion are assessed in this scale. For each emotion, participants were asked to rate: (1) how frequently they experience the emotion, (2) the typical intensity of the emotion, (3) the usual duration of the emotion, and (4) how effectively they can regulate the emotion, that is, how well they can increase or decrease it.

The Measurement of Emotional Quality (MEQ) produces four categories of emotional scales: 1) distinct emotion scales, 2) overarching dimensions of emotional reactivity, 3) subcomponents of emotional reactivity, namely frequency, intensity, and persistence, and 4) regulation. For discrete emotion scales, individual MEQ scales' scores are calculated for each distinct emotion. The scores for frequency, intensity, and persistence are then combined to form a composite score of each emotion. For instance, a discrete emotion scale score is derived by summing the items that measure the frequency, intensity, and persistence of that emotion. Concerning the overarching positive and negative emotionality scales, the scores for frequency, intensity, and persistence related to emotions are combined to yield an overall emotional reactivity score. For emotional reactivity subcomponents, the MEQ scales are derived by aggregating scores for various dimensions, including frequency, intensity, and persistence. For instance, the intensity subscale is

created by totaling the intensity scores associated with each emotion. Furthermore, with respect to emotional regulation, MEQ scales are computed by adding the relevant item scores. For instance, the regulation subscale is determined by aggregating the regulation scores across all individual emotions.

Cronbach's alpha for the discrete emotion scales i.e., sad, afraid, anger, ashamed, and anxiety was reported to be $\alpha = .67$, $\alpha = .79$, $\alpha = .62$, $\alpha = .84$, $\alpha = .85$ respectively. Coefficient alpha for both negative emotional reactivity and difficulty in regulating negative emotions was reported as .79 (Klonsky et al., 2019).

In the present study, five discrete negative emotions, the emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions sub-scales were used after translation into Urdu.

Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy (MACS). The Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy (MACS) developed by Sveinbjornsdottir and Thorsteinsson (2014) is a 34-item, self-report questionnaire. These items are rated on a 4-point Likert scales ranging from (0) "I did not use" to (3) I used almost all the time. The items revealed both first- and second-order factors, or underlying dimensions. The MACS consists of five first-order factors, each comprising six to eight items. All factors incorporate both cognitive and behavioral strategies and involve either problem-solving or avoidant approaches. The first factor, stoicism/distraction, reflects how individuals manage stressful events without attempting to solve the problem or directly change the situation. The second factor, acting out, involves destructive behaviors directed at others, objects, or oneself, including aggression, substance use, and yelling instead of engaging in discussion. The third factor, rumination, encompasses negative thoughts and feelings about oneself, dwelling on the

problem, and wishful thinking, none of which resolve the stressful situation. The fourth factor, seeking social support, addresses the stressful situation through active, primarily cognitive, problem-focused strategies, such as talking to others, seeking advice, or sharing the problem to ease the burden. The fifth and final factor, self-care, involves physical and psychological well-being, including exercising, sleeping and eating well, praying, and generally taking care of oneself. The stressful situation remains unresolved, and the problem is not directly addressed.

The second-order factor analysis clearly indicates that adolescent coping is two-dimensional. One dimension comprises the first-order factors of seeking social support, self-care, and stoicism/distraction, while the other consists of rumination and acting out. The former can be considered adaptive, while the latter is viewed as maladaptive. Accordingly, in relation to health and well-being, the two second-order factors are defined as: (a) adaptive coping strategies, indicating protection, and (b) maladaptive coping strategies, indicating risk. Both second-order factors of the MACS—adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies—include behaviorally and cognitively based strategies that may be either active or inactive. Adaptive coping strategies encompass both problem-focused coping, which aims to change the situation or manage the problem, and emotion-focused coping, which involves adjusting or regulating emotions related to the problem. These strategies may involve either confronting or avoiding the problem. In contrast, maladaptive coping strategies are primarily emotion-focused and not problem-focused, with the problem being avoided rather than addressed.

Coefficient alphas were reported as stoicism/distraction $\alpha = .73$, acting out $\alpha = .75$, rumination $\alpha = .70$, seeking social support $\alpha = .81$, and self-care. $\alpha = .70$ (Sveinbjornsdottir & Thorsteinsson, 2014).

In the present study this scale was translated into Urdu before using. Adaptive and maladaptive sub-scales were used by asking juvenile offenders to respond on this scale while keeping in mind/imagining the coping strategies they would like to utilize during incarceration period to handle incarceration strain.

Peer Pressure and Assessment Scale (PPAS). The Peer Pressure and Assessment Scale developed by Mehmood et al. (2013) consists of 28 items. Each item was evaluated using a four-point Likert scale, with response options ranging from Never (1) to Always (4). This scale is divided into two subscales: the Destructive Influence of Peer Pressure, which includes 22 items, and the Constructive Influence of Peer Pressure, comprising 6 items. The overall score for an individual on the Peer Pressure Assessment Scale (PPAS) is derived from the total of their scores across the main scale and its subscales. The scoring range for the PPAS is between 28 and 112. The reliability coefficients for the sub-scales were reported as Destructive Influence of Peer Pressure (DIPP) $\alpha = .88$, Constructive Influence of Peer Pressure (CIPP) $\alpha = .68$, and the total Peer Pressure Assessment Scale (PPAS) $\alpha = .84$.

In the present study sub-scale of Peer Pressure Assessment Scale i.e., constructive and destructive peer pressure scores were used to measure constructive and destructive influence of peer pressure. Moreover, juvenile offenders were asked to give responses on this scale while keeping in mind/imagining the peer pressure they would feel if they would ask to do so by their peers during incarceration period.

The Misanthropy Scale. The Misanthropy Scale developed by Wuensch et al. (2002) is a five items instrument which is designed to measure people's general dislike of others. Items are scored on a 7-point rating scale ranging from 1 (very strongly disagree) to 7 (very strongly agree). Items 4 and 5 are reverse items.

Lambda-4 reliability (λ_4) for the Misanthropy Scale was reported as .78 (Wuensch et al., 2002). In the present study this scale was translated into Urdu before using.

Procedure. After obtaining permission from authors of the scales, the scales were translated from English into Urdu. After the translation process, the questionnaires were prepared for administration. The main study aimed to investigate the associations among incarceration strain, negative emotions, prison misconduct, recidivism risk, coping strategies, peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs, among juvenile offenders. The sample of juvenile offenders was recruited from different jails of Punjab Prison, Pakistan through purposive sampling technique. In alignment with the ethical guidelines set forth by the APA, the researcher directly engaged with the sample after obtaining consent from both the juvenile offenders and their parents during visitation hours. Additionally, approval was secured from the relevant authorities, specifically the Inspector General of Punjab Prisons. After providing their consent, participants received detailed instructions on completing the survey. Juvenile offenders involved in the study were supported and guided at each stage of the survey administration to guarantee comprehension and accurate completion. Additionally, inmates designated as teachers within the correctional facilities contributed to the data collection process as well.

Participants were assured that their decision to withdraw from the study would not influence their status within the facility, nor would it have any impact on the duration of

their sentences. Juvenile offenders were explicitly informed that their involvement in the study would not be linked to any changes in privileges. They would not receive any additional benefits, such as increased visitation rights, enhanced recreational opportunities, or extended time outside their cells, which are typically regulated by facility management. Moreover, choosing to participate or not in the survey would not adversely affect their existing privileges. Additionally, juveniles were consistently reminded throughout the study that they have the right to withdraw at any point if they so desire. Data was collected in time duration of one year i.e., 31-12-2020 to 31-12-2021.

Statistical Analysis. Pearson product moment correlation analysis was conducted to examine the relationships between the study variables. Simple and multiple regression analyses were employed to investigate predictive relationships. For assessing indirect effects, simple mediation analysis was performed, while conditional indirect effects were examined through moderated mediation analysis using PROCESS Macro (version 4), specifically employing Model 4 for mediation and Model 59 for moderated mediation. Additionally, independent samples t-tests and one-way ANOVA were utilized to explore demographic differences in relation to the study variables.

The results obtained from statistical analyses are summarized in the next chapter.

Chapter-III

Result

The present study was aimed at determining the impact of incarceration strain on prison misconduct and recidivism risk among juvenile offenders of Punjab prisons. Moreover, mediating role of negative emotions and moderating role of coping strategies (adaptive and maladaptive), peer pressure (constructive and destructive), and misanthropic beliefs were also examined. Study was divided into two phases. Phase-I comprised translation and pilot testing. A sample of 50 juvenile offenders was analyzed, and their sociodemographic characteristics were reported (see Table 1). For the results of the translation and pilot testing, item-total correlations were examined (see Tables 2 to 27), along with descriptive statistics for the scales and inter-correlations among all study variables (see Tables 28 to 31). In phase-II, the translated scales were administered along with other scales already validated in Urdu language, to a sample of 244 juvenile offenders. Firstly, sociodemographic characteristics and descriptive of the scales were analyzed (see Tables 32 & 33 respectively). To test the hypotheses and explore the objectives of the research, Pearson correlation, simple and multiple linear regression analysis, simple mediation analysis, and moderated mediation analysis were carried out (see Tables 34 to 101). Moreover, Independent sample t-test and one-way Anova were performed to observe comparison on the basis of demographic variables (see Tables 102 to 110).

Phase-I: Pilot Study

In Phase-I, the scores of the sample on the scales used in the present study, including the Prison Problems Scale, Prison Offences Scale, TCU-Criminal Thinking Scale, Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire, Peer Pressure Assessment Scale, The

Misanthropy Scale, and The Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategies, were assessed to determine the internal consistency of these measures (see Tables 2 to 27). Cronbach's alpha reliabilities and Pearson correlation analyses among all study variables were also conducted (see Tables 28 to 31).

Table 1

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	N	%	M(SD)
1	Age			
	11-17 years	50	100	15.60 (1.91)
2	Gender			
	Male	50	100	
3	Education			
	Primary	28	56	
	Middle	18	36	
	Secondary	3	6	
	Intermediate	1	2	
4	Residence			
	Urban	31	62	
	Rural	19	38	
5	No. of Siblings			
	No Sibling	1	2	
	1-5 Siblings	26	52	

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	N	%	M(SD)
	6-11 Siblings	23	46	
6	Birth Order			
	1 st Born	12	24	
	2 nd Born	11	22	
	3 rd Born	10	20	
	4 th Born	9	18	
	5 th or later	8	16	
7	Parents' Marital Status			
	Married	42	84	
	Divorced/Separated/Widow/Widower/Both	8	16	
	Parents Deceased			
8	Family Income (in Rupees)			41480(49525.60)
9	Family System			
	Nuclear	23	46	
	Joint	27	54	
10	Religion			
	Islam	49	98	
	Christianity	1	2	
11	Type of Crime (Pakistan Penal Code)			
	Murder (302)	12	24	
	Attempt to Murder (324)	1	2	

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	N	%	M(SD)
	Rape (376)	8	16	
	Unnatural Offence (377)	8	16	
	Robbery and Theft (392, 380)	18	36	
	Arms Ordinance Violation (13/20/65)	1	2	
	Anti-Smuggling	1	2	
	(Prevention of Smug Act, 77)			
	Drugs Related (9C)	1	2	
12	Legal Status			
	Under Trial	43	86	
	Convicted	7	14	
13	Punishment Duration			
	3 months	1	2	
	7 years	1	2	
	10 years	1	2	
	14 years	1	2	
	15 years	1	2	
	25 years	2	4	
14	Incarceration Period			
	Less than one year	43	86	
	More than one year	7	14	

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	N	%	M(SD)
15	Prior Imprisonment History			
	Yes	12	24	
	No	38	76	
16	Solitary Confinement			
	Yes	7	14	
	No	43	86	
17	Family Imprisonment History			
	Yes	9	18	
	No	41	82	

Table 1 demonstrates the demographic characteristics of the 50 male juvenile offenders from Punjab prisons with age range from 11 to 17 years and the mean age 15.60. Regarding education level the sample includes 56 percent primary level, 36 percent middle education, 6 percent secondary education, and 2 percent intermediate. 52 percent belongs to Urban and 38 percent are residents of rural areas. 2 percent have no siblings, 52 percent have minimum 1 or maximum 5 siblings, 46 percent have minimum 6 and maximum 11 siblings. 24 percent are first born, 22 percent second born, 20 percent third born, 18 percent fourth born, 16 percent in the sample are born in fifth or later position. Regarding parents' marital status of juvenile offenders' 84 percent have parents with married parental status and 16 percent have divorced/separated/widow/widower/both parent's deceased status. Regarding family income minimum income is reported to be 5000 and maximum income is 300000 with average income of 41480. Moreover, 46 percent belong to nuclear family

system and 54 percent belong to joint family system. Religious affiliation shows that 98 percent belong to Islam Religion whereas 2 percent belong to Christianity. With relevance to type of crime, 24 percent are involved in murder, 2 percent are involved in attempt to murder, 16 percent are involved in rape and unnatural offence each, 36 percent are involved in robbery and theft, 2 percent are involved in arms ordinance violation/illegal arms possession, smuggling, and drug related case each. Legal status of juvenile offenders show that 86 percent are under trial and 14 percent are convicted. As far as Punishment duration is concerned 2 percent have 3 months, 7 years, 10 years, 14 years, 15 years punishment duration each and 4 percent have 25 years of punishment duration. Incarceration period representing time duration spent in the prison shows that 86 percent juvenile offenders have been incarcerated for less than 1 year and 14 percent have been incarcerated for more than 1 year. As far as prior imprisonment history is concerned, 24 percent have prior history of imprisonment and 76 percent have no past record. 14 percent have experienced solitary confinement as a punishment whereas 86 percent have not been confined in solitude ever. Moreover, 18 percent have family history of imprisonment whereas 82 percent have no family history of imprisonment.

Table 2

Item Total Correlation of Prison Problems Scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	PPS1	1.06	1.54	.57**
2	PPS2	1.30	1.16	.38**
3	PPS3	1.84	1.25	.71**

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
4	PPS4	2.22	1.26	.42**
5	PPS5	3.50	.90	.21*
6	PPS6	2.26	1.42	.66**
7	PPS7	2.42	1.41	.23*
8	PPS8	1.72	1.34	.36**
9	PPS9	2.48	1.35	.21*
10	PPS10	1.92	1.49	.69**
11	PPS11	2.38	1.21	.53**
12	PPS12	1.82	1.53	.77**
13	PPS13	.92	1.33	.61**
14	PPS14	2.44	1.48	.37**
15	PPS15	1.82	1.30	.56**
16	PPS16	1.38	1.30	.56**
17	PPS17	1.12	1.47	.23*
18	PPS18	1.26	1.41	.40**
19	PPS19	1.30	1.29	.49**
20	PPS20	1.20	1.34	.46**
21	PPS21	1.92	1.38	.76**
22	PPS22	1.68	1.39	.77**
23	PPS23	2.86	1.49	.22*
24	PPS24	2.10	1.32	.73**

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
25	PPS25	2.40	1.35	.40**
26	PPS26	1.44	1.32	.41**
27	PPS27	.98	1.31	.23*
28	PPS28	1.98	1.20	.21*
29	PPS29	1.02	1.34	.45**
30	PPS30	1.56	1.26	.57**
31	PPS31	2.20	1.32	.50**
32	PPS32	1.66	1.42	.46**
33	PPS33	1.76	1.45	.40**
34	PPS34	1.46	1.31	.43**
35	PPS35	1.30	1.28	.54**
36	PPS36	2.64	1.42	.22*
37	PPS37	1.26	1.44	.52**
38	PPS38	1.70	1.37	.50**
39	PPS39	2.52	1.34	.45**
40	PPS40	3.26	1.04	.21*

Note. PPS = prison problems scale

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above result shows the item total correlation for the Prison Problem Scale (PPS) based on a sample of 50 participants. The PPS, consisting of 40 items shows acceptable to high positive correlation ranging from .21 to .77 with total scores of this scale.

Table 3*Item Total Correlation of Prison Offences Scale (N = 50)*

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	POS1	.40	.72	.29*
2	POS 2	.88	1.06	.41**
3	POS 3	.74	.96	.64**
4	POS 4	.86	1.10	.64**
5	POS 5	.88	.98	.60**
6	POS 6	.30	.61	.38**
7	POS 7	.86	1.14	.64**
8	POS 8	.58	.83	.69**
9	POS 9	.76	1.06	.68**
10	POS 10	.34	.71	.59**
11	POS 11	.68	1.01	.59**
12	POS 12	.82	1.02	.58**
13	POS 13	.72	1.14	.77**
14	POS 14	.44	.81	.67**
15	POS 15	.60	.94	.62**
16	POS 16	.82	.84	.54**
17	POS 17	.74	.94	.21*
18	POS 18	.46	.81	.72**
19	POS 19	.52	.83	.71**

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
20	POS 20	.18	.38	.41**
21	POS 21	.48	.76	.79**
22	POS 22	.68	.97	.78**
23	POS 23	.56	1.01	.76**
24	POS 24	.78	1.09	.88**
25	POS 25	.54	.78	.48**
26	POS 26	.42	.67	.67**
27	POS 27	.52	.78	.71**
28	POS 28	.54	.95	.55**
29	POS 29	.38	.63	.68**
30	POS 30	.76	.95	.79**
31	POS 31	.58	.88	.66**
32	POS 32	.88	1.09	.48**
33	POS 33	.64	1.02	.58**
34	POS 34	.52	.83	.75**
35	POS 35	.46	.86	.69**

Note. POS = prison offences scale

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table presents the item total correlation for the Prison Offences Scale (POS) based on a sample of 50 participants. The POS, consisting of 35 items shows that the item

total correlation values are within acceptable to high range i.e., from .21 to .88 indicating positive correlation with total scores of the scale.

Table 4

Item Total Correlation of Criminal Thinking Scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	CTS1	3.64	1.42	.20*
2	CTS2	2.92	1.44	.20*
3	CTS3	2.52	1.29	.24*
4	CTS4	2.52	1.26	.33*
5	CTS5	3.42	1.27	.25*
6	CTS6	2.54	1.21	.20*
7	CTS7	1.82	1.02	.42**
8	CTS8	2.50	1.38	.26*
9	CTS9	3.08	1.54	.20*
10	CTS10	1.96	.98	.39**
11	CTS11	2.24	1.27	.38**
12	CTS12	3.44	1.32	.20*
13	CTS13	2.38	1.33	.33*
14	CTS14	2.36	1.41	.48**
15	CTS15	3.16	1.56	.20*
16	CTS16	2.50	1.34	.20*
17	CTS17	2.92	1.20	.20*

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
18	CTS18	2.34	1.45	.39**
19	CTS19	2.94	1.62	.36**
20	CTS20	2.12	1.31	.71**
21	CTS21	2.26	1.08	.40**
22	CTS22	1.94	1.07	.56**
23	CTS23	1.76	.93	.77**
24	CTS24	4.24	1.09	.20*
25	CTS25	2.06	1.18	.57**
26	CTS26	2.70	1.40	.30*
27	CTS27	2.02	.97	.20*
28	CTS28	2.36	1.36	.67**
29	CTS29	2.20	1.04	.61**
30	CTS30	2.84	1.44	.50**
31	CTS31	2.68	1.21	.66**
32	CTS32	2.22	1.18	.36**
33	CTS33	2.06	1.23	.55**
34	CTS34	3.72	1.34	.20*
35	CTS35	2.76	1.27	.35*
36	CTS36	3.28	1.48	.20*

Note. CTS = criminal thinking scale

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table presents the item total correlation for the Criminal Thinking Scale (CTS) based on a sample of 50 participants. All 36 items of CTS shows positive correlation with the total scores of the scale and item total correlation values are within acceptable to high range i.e., .20 to .77.

Table 5

Item-Total Correlation of Entitlement Sub-scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	CTS9	3.08	1.54	.52**
2	CTS22	1.94	1.07	.65**
3	CTS23	1.76	.93	.55**
4	CTS24	4.24	1.09	.26*
5	CTS32	2.22	1.18	.47**
6	CTS33	2.06	1.23	.63**

Note. CTS = criminal thinking scale

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table displays the item total correlation for the Entitlement (sub-scale of CTS) based on a sample of 50 participants. It shows that all 6 items of Entitlement sub-scale have acceptable to high positive correlation ranging from .26 to .65 with total scores of this scale.

Table 6*Item-Total Correlation of Justification Sub-scale (N = 50)*

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	CTS7	1.82	1.02	.54**
2	CTS11	2.24	1.27	.64**
3	CTS16	2.50	1.34	.47**
4	CTS25	2.06	1.18	.49**
5	CTS26	2.70	1.40	.56**
6	CTS35	2.76	1.27	.41**

Note. CTS = criminal thinking scale

** $p < .01$.

Above table depicts the item total correlation for the Justification (sub-scale of CTS) based on a sample of 50 participants. It shows that all 6 items of Justification sub-scale have significant positive correlation ranging from .41 to .64 with total scores of this scale.

Table 7*Item-Total Correlation of Power Orientation Sub-scale (N = 50)*

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	CTS4	2.52	1.26	.57**
2	CTS10	1.96	.98	.58**
3	CTS13	2.38	1.33	.36**

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
4	CTS14	2.36	1.41	.63**
5	CTS15	3.16	1.56	.20*
6	CTS20	2.12	1.31	.82**
7	CTS28	2.36	1.36	.73**

Note. CTS = criminal thinking scale

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above result shows the item total correlation for the Power Orientation (sub-scale of CTS) based on a sample of 50 participants. It shows that all 7 items of Power Orientation sub-scale have significant positive correlation ranging from .20 to .82 with total scores of this scale.

Table 8

Item-Total Correlation of Cold Heartedness Sub-scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	CTS1	3.64	1.42	.69**
2	CTS6	2.54	1.21	.54**
3	CTS12	3.44	1.32	.50**
4	CTS17	2.92	1.20	.55**
5	CTS27	2.02	.97	.57**

Note. CTS = criminal thinking scale

** $p < .01$.

Above table shows the item total correlation for the Cold Heartedness (sub-scale of CTS) based on a sample of 50 participants. It shows that all 5 items of Cold Heartedness sub-scale have significant positive correlation ranging from .50 to .69 with total scores of this scale.

Table 9

Item-Total Correlation of Criminal Rationalization Sub-scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	CTS5	3.42	1.27	.51**
2	CTS8	2.50	1.38	.37**
3	CTS18	2.34	1.45	.41**
4	CTS19	2.94	1.62	.60**
5	CTS30	2.84	1.44	.56**
6	CTS34	3.72	1.34	.25*

Note. CTS = criminal thinking scale

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above result shows the item total correlation for the Criminal Rationalization (sub-scale of CTS) based on a sample of 50 participants. It shows that all 6 items of Criminal Rationalization sub-scale have acceptable to high positive correlation ranging from .25 to .60 with total scores of this scale.

Table 10*Item-Total Correlation of Personal Irresponsibility Sub-scale (N = 50)*

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	CTS2	2.92	1.44	.29*
2	CTS3	2.52	1.29	.55**
3	CTS21	2.26	1.08	.60**
4	CTS29	2.20	1.04	.53**
5	CTS31	2.68	1.21	.70**
6	CTS36	3.28	1.48	.35*

Note. CTS = criminal thinking scale

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above result shows the item total correlation for the Personal Irresponsibility (sub-scale of CTS) based on a sample of 50 participants. It shows that all 6 items of Personal Irresponsibility sub-scale have significant positive correlation ranging from .29 to .70 with total scores of this scale.

Table 11*Item-Total Correlation of Discrete Sad Sub-scale (N = 50)*

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MEQ1_OFTE	3.06	1.34	.48**
2	MEQ1_INTENS	3.46	1.28	.39**
3	MEQ1_LASTIN	3.04	1.26	.52**

Note. MEQ = multidimensional emotion questionnaire

** $p < .01$.

Above table displays significant positive item total correlation for all 3 items ranging from .39 to .52 for the Sad (sub-scale of Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire) based on a sample of 50 participants.

Table 12

Item-Total Correlation of Discrete Afraid Sub-scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MEQ2_OFTE	2.38	1.36	.74**
2	MEQ2_INTEN	3.08	1.50	.87**
3	MEQ2_LASTI	2.98	1.28	.69**

Note. MEQ = multidimensional emotion questionnaire

** $p < .01$.

Above table displays significant positive item total correlation for all 3 items ranging from .69 to .87 for the Afraid (sub-scale of Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire) based on a sample of 50 participants.

Table 13

Item-Total Correlation of Discrete Anger Sub-scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MEQ3_OFTE	2.80	1.30	.38**
2	MEQ3_INTEN	3.14	1.35	.39**

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
3	MEQ3_LASTING	2.92	1.27	.54**

Note. MEQ = multidimensional emotion questionnaire

** $p < .01$.

Above table displays significant positive item total correlation for all 3 items ranging from .38 to .54 for the Anger (sub-scale of Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire) based on a sample of 50 participants.

Table 14

Item-Total Correlation of Discrete Ashamed Sub-scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MEQ4_OFTE	2.78	1.55	.64**
2	MEQ4_INTENS	3.22	1.51	.65**
3	MEQ4_LASTIN	3.02	1.30	.73**

Note. MEQ = multidimensional emotion questionnaire

** $p < .01$.

Above table displays significant positive item total correlation for all 3 items ranging from .64 to .73 for the Ashamed (sub-scale of Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire) based on a sample of 50 participants.

Table 15*Item-Total Correlation of Discrete Anxiety sub-scale (N = 50)*

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MEQ5_OFTEEN	3.12	1.61	.78**
2	MEQ5_INTENSITY	3.4	1.38	.72**
3	MEQ5_LASTING	3.26	1.27	.73**

Note. MEQ = multidimensional emotion questionnaire

** $p < .01$.

Above table presents significant positive item total correlation for all 3 items ranging from .72 to .78 for the Anxiety (sub-scale of Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire) based on a sample of 50 participants.

Table 16*Item-Total Correlation of Negative Emotional Reactivity Sub-scale (N = 50)*

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MEQ1_OFTEEN	3.06	1.34	.37**
2	MEQ1_INTENSITY	3.46	1.28	.46**
3	MEQ1_LASTING	3.04	1.26	.54**
4	MEQ2_OFTEEN	2.38	1.36	.23*
5	MEQ2_INTENSITY	3.08	1.50	.32*
6	MEQ2_LASTING	2.98	1.28	.34*
7	MEQ3_OFTEEN	2.80	1.30	.43**

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
8	MEQ3_INTENSITY	3.14	1.35	.30*
9	MEQ3_LASTING	2.92	1.27	.24*
10	MEQ4_OFTEN	2.78	1.55	.44**
11	MEQ4_INTENSITY	3.22	1.51	.43**
12	MEQ4_LASTING	3.02	1.30	.44**
13	MEQ5_OFTEN	3.12	1.61	.60**
14	MEQ5_INTENSITY	3.40	1.38	.46**
15	MEQ5_LASTING	3.26	1.27	.52**

Note. MEQ = multidimensional emotion questionnaire

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table shows item total correlation for the Negative Emotional Reactivity (sub-scale of Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire) based on a sample of 50 participants. Result presents that all 15 items have acceptable to high positive correlation ranging from .23 to .60 with total scores of this scale.

Table 17

Item-Total Correlation of Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions Sub-scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MEQ1_REGULATION	3.18	1.49	.45**
2	MEQ2_REGULATION	2.92	1.29	.20*
3	MEQ3_REGULATION	2.94	1.39	.20*

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
4	MEQ4_REGULATION	2.98	1.39	.33*
5	MEQ5_REGULATION	3.14	1.47	.25*

Note. MEQ = multidimensional emotion questionnaire

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table shows item total correlation for the Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions (sub-scale of Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire) based on a sample of 50 participants. Result presents that all 5 items have acceptable to moderate positive correlation ranging from .20 to .45 with total scores of this scale.

Table 18

Item-Total Correlation of Adaptive Coping Strategies Sub-scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MACS9	1.80	.98	.23*
2	MACS11	2.90	1.07	.48**
3	MACS13	2.18	1.02	.21*
4	MACS14	2.72	1.22	.46**
5	MACS17	2.10	.93	.20*
6	MACS24	2.28	.96	.36**
7	MACS27	1.94	1.05	.24*
8	MACS28	2.14	1.10	.20*
9	MACS2	2.50	.95	.57**

Sr. No.	Items	M	SD	Item Total Correlation
10	MACS6	2.26	.98	.26*
11	MACS8	1.82	.94	.20*
12	MACS19	2.30	.97	.32*
13	MACS25	2.32	1.13	.53**
14	MACS30	2.94	.97	.58**
15	MACS34	2.68	1.20	.46**
16	MACS1	2.74	1.39	.68**
17	MACS4	2.88	1.18	.46**
18	MACS12	2.72	1.10	.54**
19	MACS15	2.64	.96	.38**
20	MACS20	2.06	1.01	.21*
21	MACS21	2.32	.93	.21*
22	MACS29	3.16	1.13	.74**

Note. MACS = measure of adolescent coping strategies

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table shows item total correlation for the Adaptive Coping Strategy (sub-scale of Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy Scale) based on a sample of 50 participants. Result presents that all 22 items have acceptable to high positive correlation ranging from .20 to .74 with total scores of this scale.

Table 19*Item-Total Correlation of Stoicism Sub-scale (N = 50)*

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MACS9	1.80	.98	.34*
2	MACS11	2.90	1.07	.40**
3	MACS13	2.18	1.02	.20*
4	MACS14	2.72	1.22	.34*
5	MACS17	2.10	.93	.33*
6	MACS24	2.28	.96	.45**
7	MACS27	1.94	1.05	.58**
8	MACS28	2.14	1.10	.42**

Note. MACS = measure of adolescent coping strategies

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table shows item total correlation for the Stoicism (sub-scale of Adaptive Coping Strategy) of Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy Scale based on a sample of 50 participants. Result presents that all 8 items have acceptable to moderate positive correlation ranging from .20 to .58 with total scores of this scale.

Table 20*Item-Total Correlation of Seeking Social Support Sub-scale (N = 50)*

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MACS2	2.50	.95	.65**
2	MACS6	2.26	.98	.39**
3	MACS8	1.82	.94	.20*
4	MACS19	2.30	.97	.45**
5	MACS25	2.32	1.13	.59**
6	MACS30	2.94	.97	.56**
7	MACS34	2.68	1.20	.57**

Note. MACS = measure of adolescent coping strategies

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table shows item total correlation for the Seeking Social Support (sub-scale of Adaptive Coping Strategy) of Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy Scale based on a sample of 50 participants. Result presents that all 7 items have acceptable to high positive correlation ranging from .20 to .65 with total scores of this scale.

Table 21*Item-Total Correlation of Self-care Sub-scale (N = 50)*

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MACS1	2.74	1.39	.72**
2	MACS4	2.88	1.18	.58**

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
3	MACS12	2.72	1.10	.58**
4	MACS15	2.64	.96	.51**
5	MACS20	2.06	1.01	.44**
6	MACS21	2.32	.93	.35*
7	MACS29	3.16	1.13	.72**

Note. MACS = measure of adolescent coping strategies

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table shows item total correlation for the Self Care (sub-scale of Adaptive Coping Strategy) of Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy Scale based on a sample of 50 participants. Result presents that all 7 items have significant positive correlation ranging from .35 to .72 with total scores of this scale.

Table 22

Item-Total Correlation of Maladaptive Coping Strategies Sub-scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MACS3	1.86	.98	.50**
2	MACS10	1.76	.91	.57**
3	MACS16	2.00	1.04	.61**
4	MACS22	1.80	1.01	.59**
5	MACS23	1.66	1.002	.54**
6	MACS26	1.98	1.13	.53**

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
7	MACS5	2.52	1.01	.36**
8	MACS7	2.66	.98	.37**
9	MACS18	2.44	.99	.22*
10	MACS31	2.44	1.05	.26*
11	MACS32	2.78	.97	.20*
12	MACS33	2.88	1.06	.21*

Note. MACS = measure of adolescent coping strategies

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table shows item total correlation for the Maladaptive Coping Strategy (sub-scale of Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy Scale) based on a sample of 50 participants. Result presents that all 12 items have acceptable to high positive correlation ranging from .20 to .61 with total scores of this scale.

Table 23

Item-Total Correlation of Acting-Out Sub-scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MACS3	1.86	.98	.62**
2	MACS10	1.76	.91	.75**
3	MACS16	2.00	1.04	.57**
4	MACS22	1.80	1.01	.77**
5	MACS23	1.66	1.002	.63**

Sr. No.	Items	M	SD	Item Total Correlation
6	MACS26	1.98	1.13	.67**

Note. MACS = measure of adolescent coping strategies

** $p < .01$.

Above table shows item total correlation for the Acting-Out (sub-scale of Maladaptive Coping Strategy) of Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy Scale based on a sample of 50 participants. Result presents that all 6 items have significant positive correlation ranging from .57 to .77.

Table 24

Item-Total Correlation of Rumination Sub-scale (N = 50)

Sr. NO.	Items	M	SD	Item Total Correlation
1	MACS5	2.52	1.01	.21*
2	MACS7	2.66	.98	.44**
3	MACS18	2.44	.99	.20*
4	MACS31	2.44	1.05	.53**
5	MACS32	2.78	.97	.52**
6	MACS33	2.88	1.06	.61**

Note. MACS = measure of adolescent coping strategies

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table shows item total correlation for the Rumination (sub-scale of Maladaptive Coping Strategy) of Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy Scale based on

a sample of 50 participants. Result presents that all 6 items have acceptable to high positive correlation ranging from .20 to .61 with total scores of this scale.

Table 25

Item-Total Correlation of Peer Pressure Assessment Scale (Constructive Peer Pressure Sub-scale) (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	M	SD	Item Total Correlation
1	PPAS17	2.84	1.13	.60**
2	PPAS18	2.76	1.24	.64**
3	PPAS20	2.68	1.17	.65**
4	PPAS21	3.22	.93	.59**
5	PPAS23	2.58	1.16	.59**
6	PPAS28	3.06	1.02	.59**

Note. PPAS = peer pressure assessment scale

** $p < .01$.

Above table shows item total correlation for the Constructive Peer Pressure sub-scale based on a sample of 50 participants. It shows that all 6 items have acceptable to high positive correlation ranging from .59 to .65 with total scores of this scale.

Table 26

Item-Total Correlation of Peer Pressure Assessment Scale (Destructive Peer Pressure Sub-scale) (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	M	SD	Item Total Correlation
1	PPAS1	2.16	1.07	.20*
2	PPAS2	1.64	.77	.66**
3	PPAS3	2.12	1.04	.62**
4	PPAS4	2.22	1.13	.67**
5	PPAS5	2.06	1.09	.73**
6	PPAS6	2.12	1.15	.70**
7	PPAS7	1.90	1.11	.48**
8	PPAS8	2.04	1.09	.65**
9	PPAS9	1.72	.90	.76**
10	PPAS10	1.84	1.13	.63**
11	PPAS11	1.72	1.03	.71**
12	PPAS12	2.12	1.02	.51**
13	PPAS13	1.90	.97	.55**
14	PPAS14	1.78	1.11	.36**
15	PPAS15	1.76	1.00	.45**
16	PPAS16	2.10	1.04	.46**
17	PPAS19	1.64	.94	.48**
18	PPAS22	1.96	1.10	.58**

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
19	PPAS24	1.70	.84	.50**
20	PPAS25	1.50	.93	.50**
21	PPAS26	2.08	1.14	.52**
22	PPAS27	1.86	.99	.51**

Note. PPAS = peer pressure assessment scale

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table shows item total correlation for the Destructive Peer Pressure sub-scale based on a sample of 50 participants. It shows that all 22 items have acceptable to high positive correlation ranging from .20 to .76 with total scores of this scale.

Table 27

Item-Total Correlation of The Misanthropy Scale (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Item Total Correlation
1	MIS1	2.16	1.28	.46**
2	MIS2	2.22	1.03	.30*
3	MIS3	2.24	1.17	.51**
4	MIS4	2.48	1.37	.68**
5	MIS5	2.28	1.53	.71**

Note. MIS = the misanthropy scale

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table shows item total correlation for The Misanthropy Belief Scale based on a sample of 50 participants. It shows that all 5 items have significant positive correlation ranging from .30 to .71 with total scores of this scale.

Table 28

Descriptive of Scales and Sub-scales of the Study (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Scales	<i>K</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Range		Cronbach α	Skewness	Kurtosis
					Potential	Actual			
5 MACS									
	ADP	22	53.40	8.51	22-88	29-69	.70	-.50	.25
	STO	8	18.06	3.22	8-32	10-28	.60	.26	1.08
	SS	7	16.82	3.36	7-28	8-24	.67	-.07	.11
	SC	7	18.52	4.45	7-28	9-28	.73	.10	-.75
	MALADP	12	26.78	4.14	12-48	19-38	.70	.45	.17
	ACT	6	11.06	4.10	6-24	6-22	.76	.39	-.69
OUT									
	RUM	6	15.72	2.37	6-24	10-19	.60	-.60	-.36
6 PPAS									
	CPP	6	15.52	5.16	6-24	6-24	.82	.08	-.63
	DPP	22	41.94	12.47	22-88	22-80	.88	.44	.21
7	MIS	5	12.90	5.49	5-25	5-25	.68	.47	-.69

Note. PPS = prison problem scale; POS = prison offences scale; CTS = criminal thinking scale; ENT = entitlement; JUST = justification; PO = power orientation ; CH = cold heartedness; CR = criminal rationalization; PI= personal irresponsibility, MEQ = multidimensional emotion questionnaire; DIS SAD = discrete sad; DIS AFR = discrete afraid; DIS ANG = discrete angry; DIS ASH = discrete ashamed; DIS ANX = discrete anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; MACS = measure of adolescent coping strategies; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; STO = stoicism; SS = seeking social support; SC= self-care; MAL ADP = maladaptive coping strategy; ACT OUT = acting out; RUM = rumination; CPP = constructive peer pressure; DPP = destructive peer pressure; MIS = the misanthropy scale

Result in above table demonstrates high and satisfactory alpha reliability coefficient of all scales and sub-scales. Prison Problems Scale and Prison Offences Scale has alpha

reliability coefficient .73 and .95 respectively. Reliability coefficient for Criminal Thinking Scale and its subscales ranges from .60 to .73. Alpha reliability coefficient for sub-scales of Multidimensional Emotional Questionnaire ranges from .60 to .81. Furthermore, table shows that alpha reliability for sub-scales of Measure o Adolescents Coping Strategy Scale ranges from .60 to .73. Constructive and destructive peer pressure have alpha coefficient .82 and .88 respectively. The Misanthropy Scale is also proved to be a reliable measure as its alpha reliability coefficient is .68. Univariate normality analysis confirms that all the scores are normally distributed i.e. value of skewness and kurtosis is less than 2.

Table 29

Correlations between Incarceration Strain, Prison Misconduct, and Recidivism Risk among Juvenile Offenders (N = 50)

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; ENT = entitlement; JUST = justification; PO = power orientation; CH = cold heartedness; CR = criminal rationalization; PI= personal irresponsibility

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table shows that incarceration strain has significant positive correlation with recidivism risk, power orientation and personal irresponsibility. Whereas, incarceration strain has non-significant correlation with prison misconduct.

Table 30

Correlations between Incarceration Strain and Negative Emotions among Juvenile Offenders (N = 50)

Sr. No.	Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	INSTRN	1	.42**	.01	.64**	.22	.27	.36**	.21
EMO									
2	SAD		1	.19	.41**	.05	.32*	.46**	.41**
3	AFR			1	.13	.09	-.04	.38**	.32*
4	ANG				1	.09	.12	.31*	.16
5	ASH					1	.25	.45**	.43**
6	ANX						1	.62**	.25
7	NEG ER							1	.45**
8	NEG EMO REG								1

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; EMO = emotions; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = negative emotional regulation

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above correlation table shows that incarceration strain has significant positive correlation with negative emotions (sad, anger, and negative emotional reactivity). Findings with other negative emotions are non-significant.

Table 31

Correlations between Prison Misconduct, Recidivism Risk, and Negative Emotions among Juvenile Offenders (N = 50)

Sr.	Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.																
1	PMC	1	.22	-.13	.41**	.24	.30*	-.03	-.02	.29*	.28*	.48**	-.00	-.19	.04	.04
2	RR		1	.68**	.69**	.76**	.08	.64**	.66**	.31*	.23	.31*	.36**	.16	.26	.46**
3	ENT			1	.37**	.45**	-.18	.36*	.46**	-.01	.03	.14	.30*	.10	.13	.22
4	JUST				1	.42**	-.05	.25	.50**	.29*	.12	.31*	.19	.15	.16	.18
5	PO					1	-.03	.39**	.31*	.30*	.29*	.32*	.40**	.13	.24	.49**
6	CH						1	-.08	-.24	.01	.16	-.08	-.15	-.14	-.11	.05
7	CR							1	.38**	.26	.10	.03	.13	.08	.15	.27
8	PI								1	.21	.07	.33*	.36**	.23	.31*	.34*
EMO																
9	SAD									1	.19	.41**	.05	.32*	.46**	.41**
10	AFR										1	.13	.09	-.04	.38**	.32*
11	ANG											1	.09	.12	.31*	.16

Sr.	Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	No.															
12	ASH											1	.25	.45**	.43**	
13	ANX											1	.62**	.25		
14	NEG ER											1	.45**			
15	NEG EMO											1				
	REG															

Note. PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; ENT = entitlement; JUST = justification; PO = power orientation; CH = cold heartedness; CR = criminal rationalization; PI= personal irresponsibility, EMO = emotions; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = negative emotional regulation

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$

Result in the above table regarding correlation shows that prison misconduct has significant positive correlation with negative emotions (sad, afraid and anger) and recidivism risk has significant positive correlation with negative emotions (sad, anger, ashamed, and negative emotional regulation). Sub-scales for measuring recidivism risk shows that Entitlement has significant positive correlation with negative emotion (ashamed), Justification has significant positive correlation with negative emotions (sad and anger), Power orientation has significant positive correlation with negative emotions (sad, afraid, anger, ashamed, and negative emotional regulation) and Personal irresponsibility has significant positive correlation with negative emotions (anger, ashamed, negative emotional reactivity and negative emotional regulation).

Phase-II: Main Study

Table 32

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants (N = 244)

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	N	%	M(SD)
1	Age			
	10-17 years	244	100	16.07(1.67)
2	Gender			
	Male	244	100	
3	Education			
	Primary	69	28.3	
	Middle	82	33.6	
	Secondary and Intermediate	93	38.1	
4	Residence			
	Urban	145	59.4	
	Rural	99	40.6	
5	No. of Siblings			
	No Sibling	3	1.2	
	1-5 Siblings	121	49.5	
	6-11 Siblings	120	49.2	

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	N	%	<i>M(SD)</i>
6	Birth Order			
	1 st Born	48	19.7	
	2 nd Born	61	25	
	3 rd Born	54	22.1	
	4 th Born	37	15.2	
	5 th and later	44	18	
7	Parents' Marital Status			
	Married	193	79.1	
	Divorced/Separated/Widow/ Widower/Both Parents	51	20.9	
	Deceased			
8	Family Income (in Rupees)			39030.73(53062.04)
9	Family System			
	Nuclear	109	44.7	
	Joint	135	55.3	
10	Religion			
	Islam	235	96.3	
	Christianity	9	3.7	

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	N	%	<i>M(SD)</i>
11	Type of Crime (Pakistan Penal Code)			
	Unnatural Offence (377)	37	15.16	
	Drugs Related (9C, 9B, 15C, 3/4)	13	5.33	
	Robbery/ Theft (379,380, 381,392,394,395)	78	31.97	
	Murder (302)	59	24.18	
	Kidnapping (365)	14	5.74	
	Rape (376)	30	12.29	
	Other Crimes Involving Arms Ordinance Violation (13/20/65), Attempt to Murder (324), Assault with Blunt/Sharp Weapon (337)	13	5.33	
12	Legal Status			
	Under Trial	199	81.6	
	Convicted	45	18.4	
13	Punishment Duration			
	Less than 5 years	9	3.7	
	5 to 10 years	9	3.7	
	11 to 25 years	27	11.1	

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	N	%	M(SD)
14	Incarceration Period			
	Less than one year	182	74.6	
	More than one year	62	25.4	
15	Prior Imprisonment History			
	Yes	65	26.6	
	No	179	73.4	
16	Solitary Confinement			
	Yes	51	20.9	
	No	193	79.1	
17	Family Imprisonment History			
	Yes	56	23.0	
	No	188	77.0	

Above table demonstrates the demographic characteristics of the 244 male juvenile offenders from Punjab prisons with age range from 10 to 17 years and the mean age 16.60. With reference to education, the sample includes 28.3 percent who have up to primary level education, 33.6 percent up to middle level, and 38.1 percent have secondary or intermediate level education. 59.4 percent belongs to Urban and 40.6 percent are residents of rural areas, 1.2 percent have no siblings, 49.5 percent have minimum 1 or maximum 5 siblings, 49.2 percent have minimum 6 and maximum 11 siblings, 19.7 percent are first born, 25 percent second born, 22.1 percent third born, 15.2 percent fourth born, 18 percent consists of

sample born in the fifth or later position. Regarding parents' marital status of juvenile offenders' 79.1 percent have parents with married parental status, 20.9 percent are divorced/separated/widow/widower or both parents have died. Regarding family income minimum income is 5000 and maximum income is 500000 with average income of 39030.73. 44.7 percent belong to nuclear family system and 55.3 percent belong to joint family system. 96.3 belong to Islam Religion whereas 3.7 belong to Christianity. With relevance to type of crime 15.16 percent are involved in unnatural offence, 5.33 percent are involved in drug related crime, 31.97 percent are involved in robbery and theft, 24.18 percent are involved in murder, 5.74 percent are involved in kidnapping, 12.29 percent are involved in rape cases, 5.33 percent are involved in other crimes such as illegal arms possession/Arms ordinance violation, attempt to murder, and assault with blunt/sharp weapon. Legal status of juvenile offenders shows that 81.6 are under trial and 18.4 percent are convicted. As far as Punishment duration is concerned 3.7 percent have less than 5 years and 5 to 10 years punishment duration, 11.1 percent have 11 to 25 years of punishment duration. Incarceration period shows that 74.6 percent have spent less than 1 year and 25.4 percent have spent more than 1 year time duration in prison. As far as prior imprisonment history is concerned 73.4 percent have no past record and 26.6 percent have past history. 20.9 percent have experienced solitary confinement as a punishment whereas 79.1 percent have not been confined in solitude. Moreover, 23 percent have family history of imprisonment whereas 77 percent have no family imprisonment history.

Reliability Estimates of Scales

Alpha Reliability Coefficient, mean, standard deviation and range for Prison Problem Scale, Prison Offences Scale, Criminal Thinking Scale with its sub scales (Entitlement, Justification, Power Orientation, Cold Heartedness, Criminal Rationalization, Personal Irresponsibility), sub-scales of Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire (Discrete Sad, Discrete Afraid, Discrete Angry, Discrete Ashamed, Discrete Anxious, Superordinate Negative Emotional Reactivity, Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions), sub-scales of Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy i.e., Adaptive Coping strategy comprised of (Stoicism/distraction, Seeking Social Support, Self-Care), and Maladaptive Coping Strategy comprised of (Acting Out and Rumination), subscales of Peer Pressure Assessment Scale (Constructive and Destructive Peer Pressure), and The Misanthropy Scale are computed (see Table 33).

Table 33*Descriptive of Scales and Sub-scales of the Study (N = 244)*

Sr. No	Scales	K	Cronbach α	M	SD	Range			
						Potential	Actual	Skewness	Kurtosis
1	PPS	40	.87	72.34	21.52	0-160	14-134	.08	.05
2	POS	35	.96	31.63	29.48	0-105	0-100	.50	-1.08
3	CTS	36	.76	99.96	15.12	36-180	55-136	-.09	-.25
	ENT	6	.60	16.09	4.01	6-30	6-29	.22	.07
	JUST	6	.60	15.52	4.33	6-30	6-26	-.05	-.38
	PO	7	.61	18.14	4.79	7-35	7-31	.05	-.38
	CH	5	.61	13.57	3.89	5-25	5-25	.22	-.44
	CR	6	.60	19.30	4.31	6-30	10-30	.07	-.37
	PI	6	.61	17.32	3.65	6-30	6-28	-.11	-.33

Sr. No	Scales	<i>K</i>	Cronbach α	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Range		Skewness	Kurtosis
						Potential	Actual		
4	MEQ								
	DIS SAD	3	.70	10.50	3.11	3-15	3-15	-.52	-.34
	DIS AFR	3	.73	8.59	3.34	3-15	3-15	-.14	-.83
	DIS ANG	3	.72	10.13	3.87	3-15	3-15	-.25	-1.21
	DIS ASH	3	.76	10.59	3.73	3-15	3-15	-.50	-.95
	DIS ANX	3	.74	10.56	3.35	3-15	3-15	-.62	-.55
	NEG ER	15	.74	45.80	10.58	15-75	17-75	.21	-.07
	NEG EMO REG	5	.61	16.59	4.79	5-25	5-25	-.09	-.89
5	MACS								
	ADP	22	.74	52.72	9.60	22-88	22-79	-.61	.56
	STO	8	.60	18.59	3.84	8-32	8-32	.18	.93
	SS	7	.60	16.79	3.41	7-28	8-27	.08	-.10
	SC	7	.61	18.40	3.99	7-28	9-28	.08	-.64

Sr. No	Scales	<i>K</i>	Cronbach α	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Range		Skewness	Kurtosis
						Potential	Actual		
6	MALADP	12	.70	25.59	4.96	12-48	15-46	.34	.50
	ACT OUT	6	.75	10.86	3.98	6-24	6-24	.61	-.43
	RUM	6	.60	16.50	3.84	6-24	6-24	.11	-.42
6	PPAS								
	CPP	6	.76	13.21	5.11	6-24	6-24	.48	-.60
	DPP	22	.90	43.15	2.67	22-88	22-88	.65	.72
7	MIS	5	.70	11.96	4.60	5-25	5-25	.68	.07

Note. PPS = prison problem scale; POS = prison offences scale; CTS =criminal thinking scale; ENT = entitlement; JUST = justification; PO = power orientation ; CH = cold heartedness; CR = criminal rationalization; PI= personal irresponsibility, MEQ = multidimensional emotion questionnaire, DIS SAD = discrete sad; DIS AFR = discrete afraid; DIS ANG =discrete angry; DIS ASH = discrete ashamed; DIS ANX = discrete anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; MACS = measure of adolescent coping strategies; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; STO = stoicism; SS = seeking social support; SC= self-care; MAL ADP = maladaptive coping strategies; ACT OUT = acting out; RUM = rumination; MIS = the misanthropy scale

Result in above table demonstrates high and satisfactory alpha reliability coefficient of all scales and sub-scales. Prison Problem Scale and Prison Offences Scale has alpha reliability coefficient .87 and .96 respectively. Criminal Thinking Scale and its subscale's reliability coefficient ranges from .60 to .76. Alpha Reliability Coefficient for sub-scales of Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire ranges from .61 to .76. For the sub-scales of Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategies ranges from .60 to .74. Furthermore, tables shows that alpha reliability coefficient for constructive and destructive peer pressure ranges from .76 to .90 respectively. Whereas, alpha reliability for The Misanthropy Scale is .70. Univariate normality analysis shows that all the scores are normally distributed as value of skewness and kurtosis is less than 2.

Relationship between Study Variables

Pearson correlation for total sample has been calculated to examine the associations between incarceration strain, prison misconduct, recidivism risk, and negative emotions among juvenile offenders (see Tables 34 to 36).

Table 34

Correlations between Incarceration Strain, Prison Misconduct, and Recidivism Risk among Juvenile Offenders (N = 244)

Sr.	Variables	INSTRN	PMC	RR	ENT	JUST	PO	CH	CR	PI
No.										
1	INSTRN	1	.13*	.27**	.12	.19**	.22**	-.24**	.34**	.32**
2	PMC		1	.23**	.13*	.30**	.24**	.10	.00	.03
3	RR			1	.80**	.80**	.78**	-.04	.54**	.66**
4	ENT				1	.58**	.60**	-.05	.27**	.47**

Sr.	Variables	INSTRN	PMC	RR	ENT	JUST	PO	CH	CR	PI
No.										
5	JUST					1	.61**	-.12	.29**	.49**
6	PO						1	-.18**	.31**	.36**
7	CH							1	-.39**	-.34**
8	CR								1	.44**
9	PI									1

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; ENT = entitlement; JUST = justification; PO = power orientation; CH = cold heartedness; CR = criminal rationalization; PI= personal irresponsibility

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Table regarding correlation shows that incarceration strain has significant positive correlation with prison misconduct and recidivism risk. Incarceration strain has significant negative correlation with cold-heartedness and non-significant correlation with entitlement whereas, it has significant positive correlation with justification, power orientation, criminal rationalization and personal irresponsibility.

Table 35

Correlations between Incarceration Strain and Negative Emotions among Juvenile Offenders (N = 244)

Sr.	Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.									
1	INSTRN	1	.28**	.21**	.51**	.20**	.21**	.23**	.16**

Sr.	Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.									
EMO									
2	SAD	1	.27**	.28**	.17**	.22**	.38**	.32**	
3	AFR		1	.14*	.23**	.22**	.53**	.36**	
4	ANG			1	.06	.17**	.26**	.10	
5	ASH				1	.36**	.46**	.54**	
6	ANX					1	.53**	.35**	
7	NEG ER						1	.47**	
8	NEG EMO REG								1

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; EMO = emotions; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = negative emotional regulation

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Above table regarding correlation shows that incarceration strain has significant positive correlation with all negative emotions (sad, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity and negative emotional regulation).

Table 36

Correlations between Prison Misconduct, Recidivism Risk, and Negative Emotions among Juvenile Offenders (N = 244)

Note. PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; ENT = entitlement; JUST = justification; PO = power orientation; CH = cold heartedness; CR = criminal rationalization; PI= personal irresponsibility, EMO = emotions; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = negative emotional regulation

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Table regarding correlation demonstrates that prison misconduct and recidivism risk has significant positive correlation with all negative emotions (sad, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity and negative emotional regulation). Entitlement has significant positive correlation with negative emotions (ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity and negative emotional regulation). Whereas, it has non-significant correlation with all other negative emotions. Justification has significant positive correlation with negative emotions (sad, anger, ashamed, anxiety, and negative emotional reactivity). Whereas, it has non-significant correlation with all other negative emotions. Power orientation has significant positive correlation with negative emotions (sad, anger, ashamed, negative emotional reactivity and negative emotional regulation). Whereas, it has non-significant correlation with all other negative emotions. Cold heartedness has significant negative correlation with negative emotions (anger and ashamed). Whereas, it has non-significant correlation with all other negative emotions. Criminal rationalization has significant positive correlation with negative emotions (sad, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity and negative emotional regulation). Whereas, it has non-significant correlation with all other negative emotions.

Personal irresponsibility has significant positive correlation with negative emotions (afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity and negative emotional regulation).

Whereas, it has non-significant correlation with all other negative emotions.

Incarceration Strain Predicting Prison Misconduct, Recidivism Risk, and Negative Emotions, among Juvenile Offenders

In order to see whether incarceration strain predict prison misconduct, recidivism risk, and negative emotions, simple linear regression analyses were carried out. The findings of them are in the following table (see Tables 37 & 38).

Table 37*Simple Linear Regression Analysis on Prison Misconduct and Recidivism Risk by Incarceration Strain (N = 244)*

VAR.	PMC				RR				JUST						
	B	SE B	β	95% CI		B	SE B	β	95% CI		B	SE B	β	95% CI	
INSTRN	.18	.08	.13**	.01	.35	.19	.04	.27***	.10	.27	.03	.01	.19**	.01	.06
<i>R</i> = .13, R^2 = .01 (F = 4.55**)															
PO				CH				CR							
INSTRN	.04	.01	.22***	.02	.07	-.04	.01	-.24***	-.06	-.02	.06	.01	.34***	.04	.09
<i>R</i> = .22, R^2 = .04 (F = 12.35***)															
PI															
INSTRN	.05	.01	.32***	.03	.07										
<i>R</i> = .32, R^2 = .10 (F = 28.21***)															

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; JUST = justification; PO = power orientation; CH = cold heartedness; CR = criminal rationalization; PI= personal irresponsibility

** p < .01. *** p < .001.

Results in the above table shows the impact of incarceration strain on prison misconduct, recidivism risk and its dimensions among juvenile offenders. Findings indicates that incarceration strain is the significant positive predictor ($B = .18, \beta = .13, p < .01$) of prison misconduct suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .18 unit increase in prison conduct. Moreover, incarceration strain accounts for 1% of variance in the prison misconduct of juvenile offenders with a significant F ratio ($F = 4.55, p < .01$). Results also reveal that incarceration strain is the significant positive predictor of recidivism risk and its dimensions i.e., justification, power orientation, criminal rationalization and personal irresponsibility as ($B = .19, \beta = .27, p < .001$) suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .19 unit increase in recidivism risk, ($B = .03, \beta = .19, p < .01$) suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .03 unit increase in justification, ($B = .04, \beta = .22, p < .001$) suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .04 unit increase in power orientation, ($B = .06, \beta = .34, p < .001$) suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .06 unit increase in criminal rationalization, ($B = .05, \beta = .32, p < .001$) suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .05 unit increase in personal irresponsibility and explains 7% ($F = 19.16, p < .001$), 3% ($F = 9.39, p < .01$), 4% ($F = 12.35, p < .001$), 11% ($F = 32.55, p < .001$), and 10% variance ($F = 28.21, p < .001$) respectively that could be attributed to incarceration strain. Whereas, incarceration strain proves to be as significant negative predictor ($B = -.04, \beta = -.24, p < .001$) of cold heartedness which indicates that by one unit increase in the incarceration strain, cold heartedness will be decreased by .04 units and explains 6 % variance ($F = 15.41, p < .001$) which could be attributed to incarceration strain.

Overall, results shows that incarceration strain is significant positive predictor of prison misconduct, recidivism risk along with its dimensions i.e., justification, power orientation, criminal rationalization and personal irresponsibility but significant negative predictor of one of the dimensions of recidivism risk i.e., cold heartedness.

Table 38

Simple Linear Regression Analysis on Negative Emotions by Incarceration Strain (N = 244)

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions

** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Above table indicates the impact of incarceration strain on negative emotions among juvenile offenders. Results reveal that incarceration strain is the significant positive predictor of sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity and difficulty in regulating negative emotions as ($B = .04, \beta = .28, p < .001$) suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .04 unit increase in sad emotion, ($B = .03, \beta = .21, p < .01$) suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .03 unit increase in afraid emotion, ($B = .09, \beta = .51, p < .001$) suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .09 unit increase in anger emotion, ($B = .03, \beta = .20, p < .01$) suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .03 unit increase in ashamed emotion, ($B = .03, \beta = .21, p < .01$) suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .03 unit increase in anxiety emotion, ($B = .11, \beta = .23, p < .001$) suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .11 unit increase in negative emotional reactivity, ($B = .03, \beta = .16, p < .01$) suggesting that one unit increase in the incarceration strain will result in .03 unit increase in difficulty in regulating negative emotions and explains 7% ($F = 20.56, p < .001$), 4% ($F = 11.73, p < .01$), 26% ($F = 84.90, p < .001$), 4% ($F = 10.42, p < .01$), 4% ($F = 11.66, p < .01$), 5% ($F = 14.05, p < .001$), and 2% ($F = 7.00, p < .01$) variance respectively that could be attributed to incarceration strain. Overall, results showed that incarceration strain is significant positive predictor of negative emotions.

Negative Emotions Predicting Prison Misconduct and Recidivism Risk among Juvenile Offenders

Multiple regression analysis were carried out to see the impact of mediating variable i.e., negative emotions on prison misconduct and recidivism risk. The findings of them are in the following table (see Tables 39 to 46).

Table 39

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on Prison Misconduct by Negative Emotions (N = 244)

VAR.	B	SE B	β	PMC		<i>95% CI</i>
				LL	UL	
SAD	.85	.77	.09	-.66	2.37	
AFR	2.30	.69	.26**	.92	3.68	
ANG	1.33	.52	.17*	.30	2.36	
ASH	1.37	.62	.17*	.13	2.61	
ANX	.77	.67	.08	-.54	2.09	
NEG ER	.06	.29	.02	-.50	.63	
NEG EMO REG	.05	.55	.00	-.96	1.06	

$$R = 36, R^2 = .13 (F = 3.57***)$$

Note. PMC = prison misconduct; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$

Above results show the impact of negative emotions on prison misconduct among juvenile offenders. Findings indicate that emotions jointly account for 13% of variance in the prison misconduct with a significant F ratio ($F = 3.57, p < .001$). Findings highlight that afraid, anger and ashamed emotions are the significant positive predictor of prison misconduct as ($B = 2.30, \beta = .26, p < .01$) suggesting that one unit increase in the afraid emotion will result in 2.30 unit increase in prison misconduct, ($B = 1.33, \beta = .17, p < .05$) suggesting that one unit increase in the anger emotion will result in 1.33 unit increase in prison misconduct, ($B = 1.37, \beta = .17, p < .05$) suggesting that one unit increase in the ashamed emotion will result in 1.37 unit increase in prison misconduct.

Overall results show that afraid, anger and ashamed emotions are the significant positive predictor of prison misconduct. All other findings are non-significant.

Table 40

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on Recidivism Risk by Negative Emotions (N = 244)

RR					
VAR.	B	SE B	β	95% CI	
				LL	UL
SAD	.36	.39	.07	-.42	1.14
AFR	.32	.36	.07	-.39	1.03
ANG	.59	.27	.15*	.06	1.12
ASH	.78	.32	.19*	.14	1.42
ANX	.34	.34	.07	-.34	1.02
NEG ER	-.06	.15	-.04	-.36	.23
NEG EMO REG	.24	.26	.07	-.28	.76

Note. RR = recidivism risk; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Results in the above table shows the impact of negative emotions on recidivism risk among juvenile offenders. Findings show that emotions jointly account for 12% of variance in the recidivism risk with a significant F ratio ($F = 3.20, p < .01$). Findings highlight that anger and ashamed are the significant positive predictor of recidivism risk as ($B = .59, \beta = .15, p < .05$) suggesting that one unit increase in the anger emotion will result in .59 unit increase in recidivism risk, ($B = .78, \beta = .19, p < .05$) suggesting that one unit increase in ashamed emotion will increase recidivism risk by .78 units.

Thus, overall results show that anger and ashamed emotion are the significant positive predictors of recidivism risk. All other findings were non-significant

Table 41

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on Entitlement by Negative Emotions (N = 244)

VAR.	ENT		β	95% CI	
	B	SE B		LL	UL
ASH	.13	.08	.13	-.02	.30
ANX	.14	.09	.12	-.03	.32
NEG ER	-.02	.03	-.05	-.08	.05
NEG EMO REG	.02	.06	.02	-.10	.15

$R = .25, R^2 = .06 (F = 3.16**)$

Note. ENT = entitlement, ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = negative emotional regulation

** $p < .01$.

Results in the given table shows the impact of negative emotions on entitlement dimension of recidivism risk. Findings show that emotions jointly account for 6% of variance in the entitlement dimension with a significant F ratio ($F = 3.16, p < .01$).

Overall results show that all negative emotions are non-significant predictors of entitlement.

Table 42

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on Justification by Negative Emotions (N = 244)

VAR.	JUST		β	95% CI	
	B	SE B		LL	UL
SAD	.05	.11	.03	-.17	.27
ANG	.15	.07	.13	-.00	.30
ASH	.13	.08	.11	-.04	.30
ANX	.04	.09	.03	-.14	.24
NEG ER	-.01	.04	-.04	-.10	.06

$$R = .28, R^2 = .08 (F = 2.56^*)$$

Note. JUST = justification; SAD = sad; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity

* $p < .05$.

Findings in the table shows the impact of negative emotions on justification dimension of recidivism risk. Findings indicate that emotions jointly account for 8% of variance in the justification dimension with a significant F ratio ($F = 2.56, p < .05$).

Overall results show that all negative emotions are non-significant predictors of justification.

Table 43

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on Power Orientation by Negative Emotions (N = 244)

VAR.	PO		β	95% CI	
	B	SE B		LL	UL
SAD	.15	.11	.10	-.07	.38
ANG	.19	.08	.16*	.03	.36
ASH	.33	.10	.26**	.13	.53
NEG ER	-.02	.04	-.06	-.10	.05
NEG EMO REG	-.01	.08	-.01	-.17	.14

$$R = .32, R^2 = .10 (F = 4.05***)$$

Note. PO = power orientation; SAD = sad; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = negative emotional regulation

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Above results show the impact of negative emotions on power orientation dimension of recidivism risk. Findings indicate that emotions jointly account for 10% of variance in the power orientation dimension with a significant F ratio ($F = 3.81, p < .001$).

Findings highlight that anger and ashamed are the significant positive predictor of power orientation as ($B = .19$, $\beta = .16$, $p < .05$) suggesting that one unit increase in the anger emotion will result in .19 units increase in power orientation, ($B = .33$, $\beta = .10$, $p < .01$) suggesting that one unit increase in the ashamed emotion will result in .33 units increase in power orientation,

Overall results show that anger and ashamed emotion are significant positive predictor of power orientation. All other findings are non-significant.

Table 44

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on Cold Heartedness by Negative Emotions (N = 244)

VAR.	CH		β	95% CI	
	B	SE B		LL	UL
ANG	-.12	.06	-.12	-.25	.00
ASH	-.12	.06	-.12	-.25	.00
$R = .21$, $R^2 = .04$ ($F = 3.86^*$)					

Note. CH = cold heartedness; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed

* $p < .05$.

Results in the above table shows the impact of negative emotions on cold heartedness dimension of recidivism risk. Findings indicate that emotions jointly account for 4% of variance in the cold heartedness dimension with a significant F ratio ($F = 3.86$, $p < .05$).

Overall results show that all negative emotions are non-significant predictors of cold heartedness.

Table 45

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on Criminal Rationalization by Negative Emotions
($N = 244$)

VAR.	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β	CR		95% CI
				<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	
SAD	.16	.10	.11	-.03	.36	
AFR	.09	.09	.07	-.09	.28	
ANG	.13	.07	.12	-.00	.28	
ASH	.12	.09	.10	-.05	.29	
ANX	.04	.09	.03	-.14	.23	
NEG ER	-.02	.04	-.05	-.10	.05	
NEG EMO REG	.26	.07	.29***	.12	.40	

$$R = .37, R^2 = .13 (F = 4.17***)$$

Note. CR = criminal rationalization; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = negative emotional regulation

*** $p < .001$.

Result in the above table shows the impact of negative emotions on criminal rationalization dimension of recidivism risk. Findings indicate that emotions jointly

account for 13% of variance in the criminal rationalization dimension with a significant F ratio ($F = 4.17, p < .001$). Findings highlight that negative emotional regulation is the significant positive predictor ($B = .26, \beta = .29, p < .001$) of criminal rationalization suggesting that one unit increase in the negative emotional regulation will result in .26 unit increase in the criminal rationalization.

Overall results show that only negative emotional regulation is the significant positive predictor of criminal rationalization. All other findings are non-significant.

Table 46

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on Personal Irresponsibility by Negative Emotions
($N = 244$)

VAR.	PI		β	$95\% CI$	
	B	$SE B$		LL	UL
AFR	.07	.08	.06	-.09	.24
ANG	.15	.06	.15*	.02	.27
ASH	.13	.07	.13	-.02	.28
ANX	.03	.08	.03	-.12	.20
NEG ER	.01	.03	.03	-.06	.08
NEG EMO REG	.08	.06	.11	-.03	.21

$R = .32, R^2 = .10 (F = 3.44^{**})$

Note. PI= personal irresponsibility, AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = negative emotional regulation

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Results show the impact of negative emotions on personal irresponsibility dimension of recidivism risk. Findings indicate that emotions jointly account for 10% of variance in the personal irresponsibility dimension with a significant F ratio ($F = 3.44, p < .01$). Findings highlighted that anger emotion is the significant positive predictor ($B = .15, \beta = .15, p < .05$) of personal irresponsibility suggesting that one unit increase in the anger emotion will result in .15 unit increase in the personal irresponsibility.

Overall results show that only anger emotion is significant positive predictor of personal irresponsibility. All other findings are non-significant.

Mediating Role of Negative Emotions between Incarceration Strain, Prison Misconduct and Recidivism Risk among Juvenile Offenders

Simple mediation analysis was performed in order to determine the mediating effects of sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity and difficulty in regulating negative emotions on the association between incarceration strain, prison misconduct and recidivism risk (see Tables 47 to 57 and Fig. 2 to 12).

Following (Tables 47 to 53 and Fig. 2 to 8) are representing the mediating effects of negative emotions between incarceration strain and prison misconduct among juvenile offenders.

Table 47

Mediation of the Effect of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct by Negative Emotion (Sad) (N = 244)

Predictors	PMC							
	(Model 1) Without Mediation				(Model 2) With Mediation			
	B	SE	95% CI		B	SE	95% CI	
			LL	UL			LL	UL
Constant	18.17	6.58	5.21	31.14	8.06	8.07	-7.83	23.95
INSTRN	.19*	0.09	0.01	0.36	0.13	0.09	-0.05	0.31
SAD					1.33*	0.62	0.11	2.56
INSTRN→SAD→PMC					.05	.02	.00	.11
<i>R</i> ²			.02				.04	
<i>F</i>			4.55*				4.59*	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; SAD = sad

**p* < .05.

Above table exhibits the mediating role of sadness in the relationship between incarceration strain and prison misconduct. Result represents that incarceration strain is predicting prison misconduct through sad emotion and accounts for 2 % variance in prison misconduct. For better understanding, below figure further explains the association.

Figure 2

Impact of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Sad)

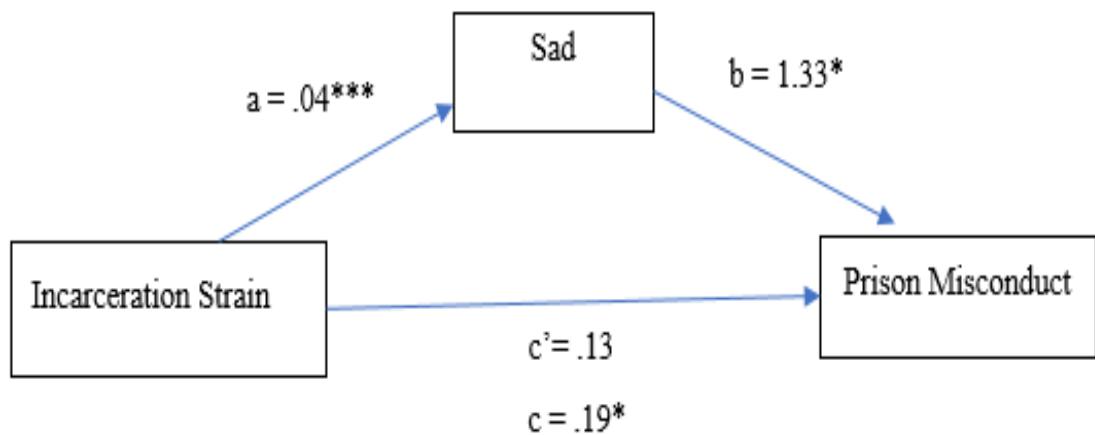


Table 48

Mediation of the Effect of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct by Negative Emotion (Afraid) (N = 244)

Predictors	PMC							
	(Model 1) Without Mediation				(Model 2) With Mediation			
			95% CI				95% CI	
B	SE	LL	UL	B	SE	LL	UL	
Constant	18.17	6.58	5.21	31.14	4.71	7.27	-9.61	19.02
INSTRN	.19*	0.09	0.01	0.36	0.11	0.09	-0.06	0.28
AFR					2.18***	0.56	1.08	3.28
INSTRN→AFR→PMC					.07	.02	.02	.13
<i>R</i> ²		.02				.08		
<i>F</i>		4.55*				10.04***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; AFR = afraid

p* < .05. **p* < .001.

Above table shows the mediating role of afraid in the relationship between incarceration strain and prison misconduct. Result represents that afraid emotion significantly mediated between the said variables and accounts for 6 % variance in prison misconduct. The mediation figure given below provide further explanation of the results.

Figure 3

Impact of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Afraid)

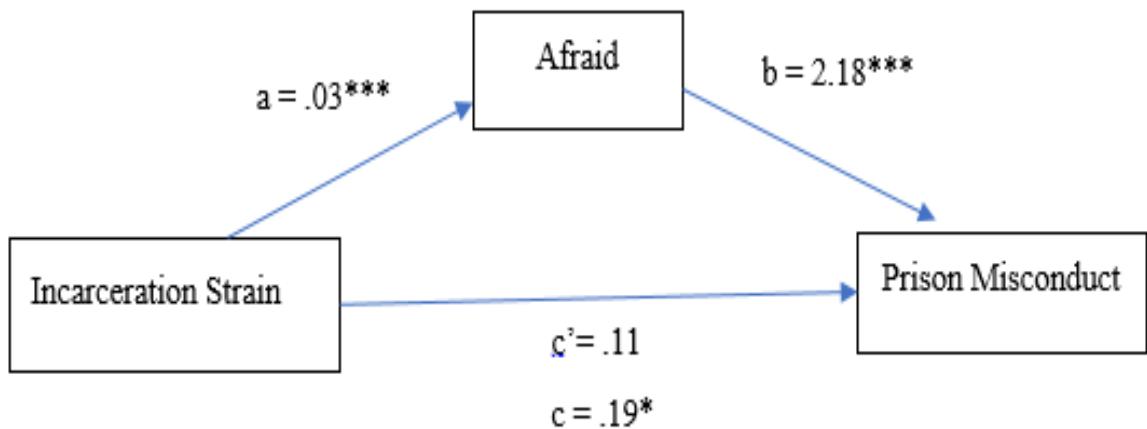


Table 49

Mediation of the Effect of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct by Negative Emotion (Anger) (N = 244)

Predictors	PMC							
	(Model 1) Without Mediation				(Model 2) With Mediation			
			95% CI				95% CI	
Predictors	B	SE	LL	UL	B	SE	LL	UL
Constant	18.17	6.58	5.21	31.14	13.47	6.8	0.07	26.88
INSTRN	.19*	0.09	0.01	0.36	0.06	0.1	-0.14	0.26
ANG					1.34*	0.56	0.25	2.44
INSTRN→ANG→PMC					.12	.04	.03	.22
<i>R</i> ²			.02				.04	
<i>F</i>			4.55*				5.23**	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; ANG = anger

p* < .05. *p* < .01.

Above table represents the mediating role of anger in the relationship between incarceration strain and prison misconduct. Result represents that anger act as a significant mediator between the said variables and 2 % variance can be attributed to anger. For better understanding, below figure further explains the association.

Figure 4

Impact of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anger)

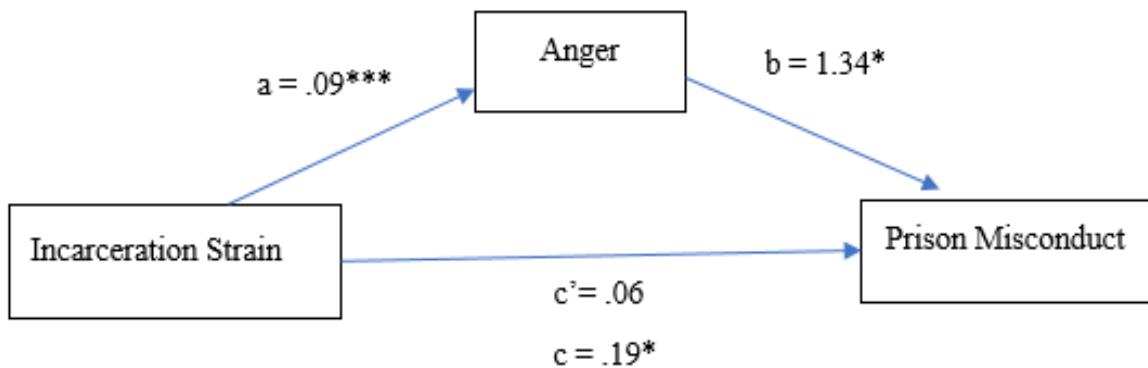


Table 50

Mediation of the Effect of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct by Negative Emotion (Ashamed) (N = 244)

Predictors	PMC							
	(Model 1) Without Mediation				(Model 2) With Mediation			
			95% CI				95% CI	
B	SE	LL	UL	B	SE	LL	UL	
Constant	18.17	6.58	5.21	31.14	5.91	7.64	-9.15	20.97
INSTRN	0.19*	0.09	0.01	0.36	0.13	0.09	-0.04	0.3
ASH					1.52**	0.51	0.53	2.52
INSTRN→ASH→PMC					.05	.02	.01	.10
R2		.02				.05		
F		4.55*				6.91**		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; ASH = ashamed

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Result in above table showing mediation values, reveal that ashamed act as a significant mediator between incarceration strain and prison misconduct, accounting for 3 % variance in misconduct. The results are further explained by below figure.

Figure 5

Impact of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Ashamed)

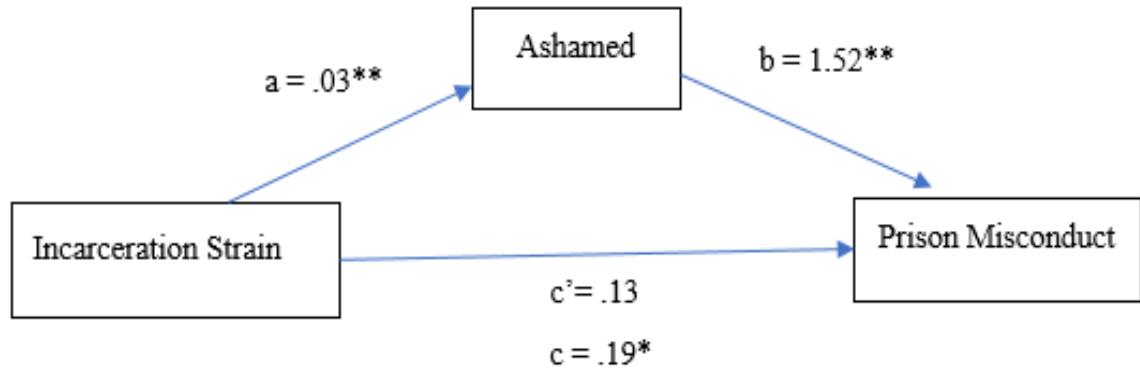


Table 51

Mediation of the Effect of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct by Negative Emotion (Anxiety) (N = 244)

Predictors	PMC							
	(Model 1) Without Mediation				(Model 2) With Mediation			
			95% CI				95% CI	
	B	SE	LL	UL	B	SE	LL	UL
Constant	18.17	6.58	5.21	31.14	7.88	8.00	-7.89	23.64
INSTRN	.19*	0.09	0.01	0.36	0.14	0.09	-0.03	0.32
ANX					1.26*	0.57	0.14	2.38
INSTRN→ANX→PMC					.04	.02	.00	.09
<i>R</i> ²			.02				.04	
<i>F</i>			4.55*				4.79**	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; ANX = anxiety

p* < .05. *p* < .01.

Above table shows the mediating role of anxiety in the relationship between incarceration strain and prison misconduct. Result represents that anxiety emotion significantly mediated between the said variables and accounts for 2 % variance in prison misconduct. The mediation figure given below provide further explanation of the results.

Figure 6

Impact of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anxiety)

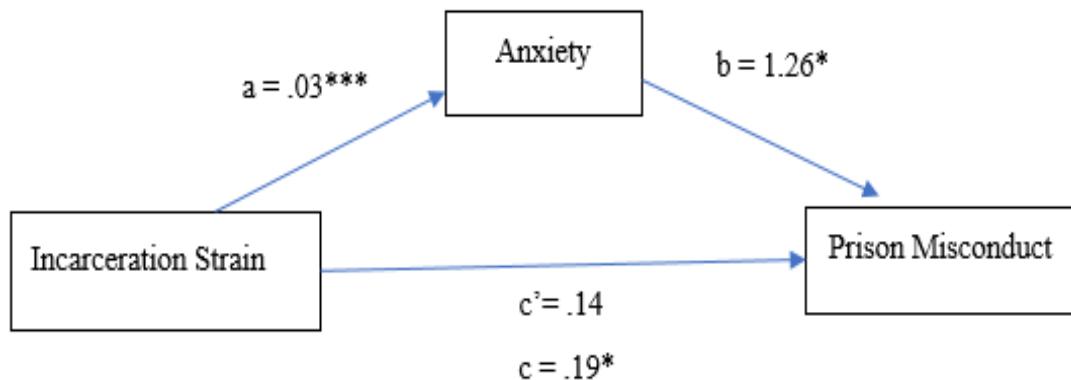


Table 52

Mediation of the Effect of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct by Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity) (N = 244)

Predictors	PMC							
	(Model 1) Without Mediation				(Model 2) With Mediation			
			95% CI				95% CI	
	B	SE	LL	UL	B	SE	LL	UL
Constant	18.17	6.58	5.21	31.14	-2.29	9.33	-20.67	16.09
INSTRN	.19*	0.09	0.01	0.36	0.12	0.09	-0.05	0.29
NEG ER					.55**	0.18	0.19	0.89
INSTRN→NEG ER→PMC					.06	.02	.01	.12
<i>R</i> ²			.02				.05	
<i>F</i>			4.55*				6.99*	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity

p* < .05. *p* < .01.

Result of mediation analysis in the above table represents that incarceration strain is predicting prison misconduct through negative emotional reactivity and 3% variance can be attributed to negative emotional reactivity. Figure given below provides more detail of the results.

Figure 7

Impact of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity)

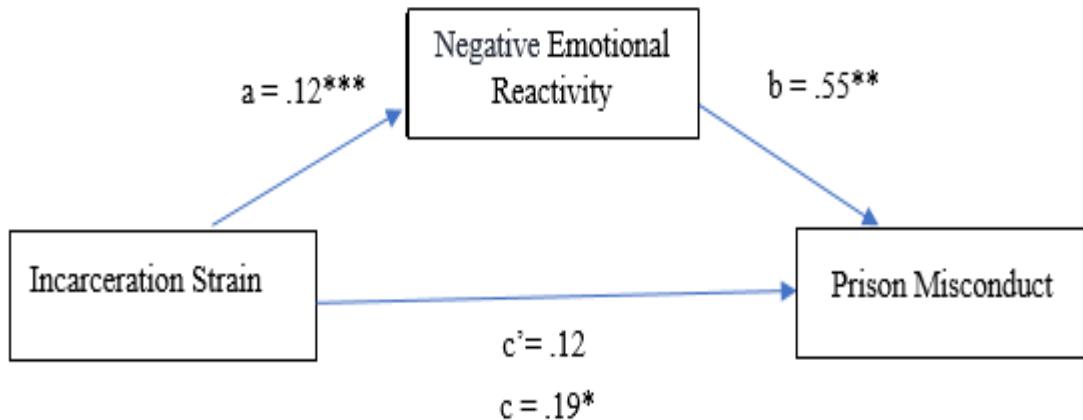


Table 53

Mediation of the Effect of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct by Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions) (N = 244)

Predictors	PMC							
	(Model 1) Without Mediation				(Model 2) With Mediation			
			95% CI				95% CI	
B	SE	LL	UL	B	SE	LL	UL	
Constant	18.36	6.59	5.38	31.34	4.32	8.51	-12.43	21.08
INSTRN	0.19*	0.09	0.01	0.36	0.14	0.09	-0.03	0.32
NEG EMO REG					1.01*	0.39	0.23	1.79
INSTRN→NEG EMO REG→PMC					.03	.02	.00	.08
<i>R</i> ²			.02				.04	
<i>F</i>			4.55*				5.50**	

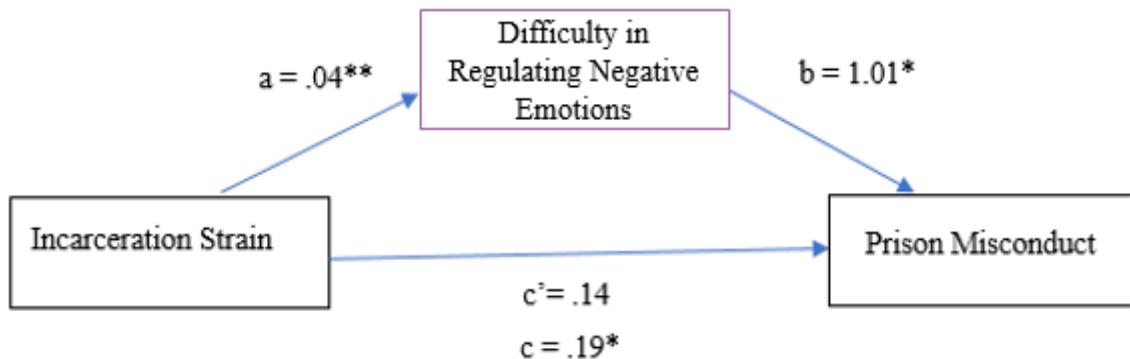
Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions

p* < .05. *p* < .01.

In the above table difficulty in regulating negative emotions is acting as a significant mediator between incarceration strain and prison misconduct. Variance of 2% variance in prison misconduct can be attributed to difficulty in regulating negative emotions. Following representation through figure provides further explanation.

Figure 8

Impact of Incarceration Strain on Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions)



Hence, overall results regarding mediation analysis with reference to relationship between incarceration strain and prison misconduct show that all negative emotions act as a significant mediator

Following (Tables 54 to 57 and Fig. 9 to 12) are representing the mediating effects of negative emotions between incarceration strain and risk of recidivism among juvenile offenders.

Table 54

Mediation of the Effect of Incarceration Strain on Recidivism Risk by Negative Emotion (Ashamed) (N = 244)

Predictors	RR							
	(Model 1) Without Mediation				(Model 2) With Mediation			
			95% CI				95% CI	
B	SE	LL	UL	B	SE	LL	UL	
Constant	86.19	3.28	79.73	92.66	79.27	3.79	71.81	86.74
INSTRN	.19***	0.04	0.1	0.28	0.16***	0.04	0.07	0.24
ASH					.86***	0.25	0.37	1.35
INSTRN→ASH→RR					.03	.01	.00	.05
R2		.07				.11		
F		19.16***				15.92***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; RR = recidivism risk; ASH = ashamed

*** $p < .001$.

Above table exhibits the mediating role of ashamed in the relationship between incarceration strain and recidivism risk. Result represents that incarceration strain is predicting recidivism risk through ashamed emotion, accounting for 4 % variance in risk

of recidivism among juvenile offenders. For better understanding, figure given below further explains the association.

Figure 9

Impact of Incarceration Strain on Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Ashamed)

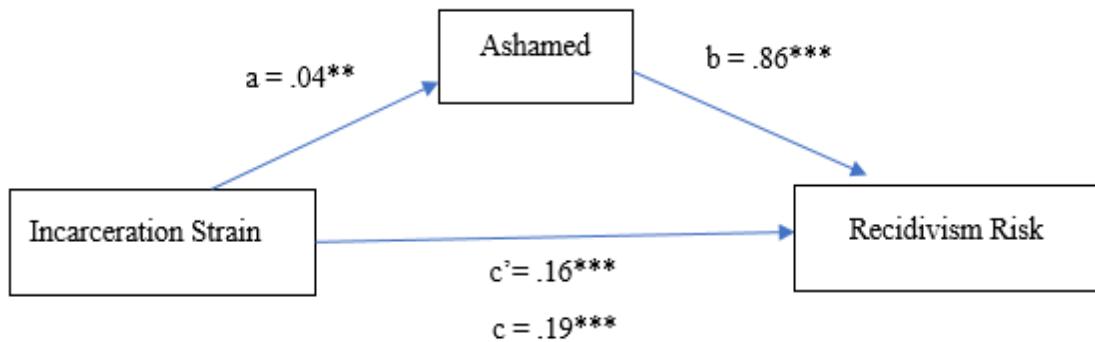


Table 55

Mediation of the Effect of Incarceration Strain on Recidivism Risk by Negative Emotion (Anxiety) (N = 244)

Predictors	RR							
	(Model 1) Without Mediation				(Model 2) With Mediation			
			95% CI				95% CI	
	B	SE	LL	UL	B	SE	LL	UL
Constant	86.19	3.28	79.73	92.66	81.21	3.99	73.36	89.08
INSTRN	.19***	0.04	0.1	0.28	.17***	0.04	0.08	0.26
ANX					.61*	0.28	0.05	1.17
INSTRN→ANX→RR					.02	.01	.00	.04
R2			.07				.09	
F			19.16***				12.05***	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; RR = recidivism risk; ANX = anxiety

* $p < .05$. *** $p < .001$.

In the above table anxiety is playing a significant role of mediator between incarceration strain and recidivism risk by explaining 2 % variance in the risk of recidivism. Results are further explained through below figure.

Figure 10

Impact of Incarceration Strain on Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Anxiety)

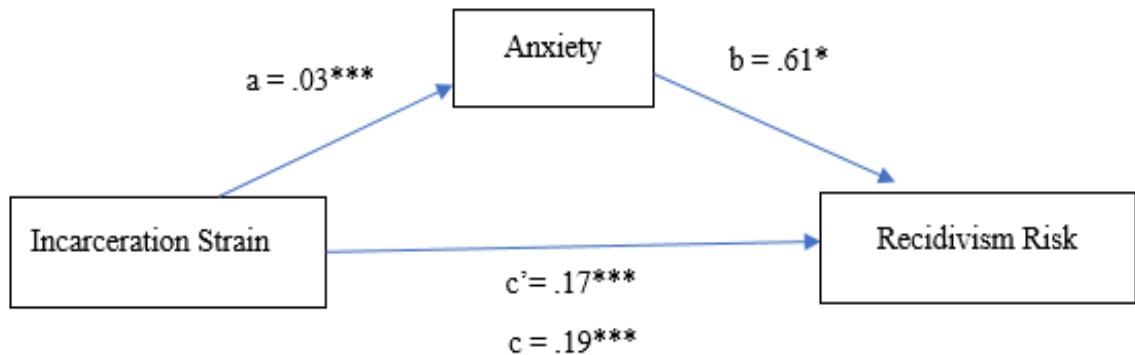


Table 56

Mediation of the Effect of Incarceration Strain on Recidivism Risk by Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity) (N = 244)

Predictors	RR							
	(Model 1) Without Mediation				(Model 2) With Mediation			
			95% CI				95% CI	
Predictors	B	SE	LL	UL	B	SE	LL	UL
Constant	86.19	3.28	79.73	92.66	78.37	4.69	69.13	87.6
INSTRN	.19***	0.04	0.1	0.28	.17***	0.04	0.08	0.25
NEG ER					0.2*	0.09	0.03	0.39
INSTRN→ NEG ER→RR					.02	.01	.00	.04
<i>R</i> ²			.07				.09	
<i>F</i>			19.16***				12.44***	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; RR = recidivism risk; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity

p* < .05. **p* < .001.

Above table shows the mediating role of negative emotional reactivity in the relationship between incarceration strain and recidivism risk. Result represents that negative emotional reactivity significantly mediated between the said variables and accounts for 2 % variance in the risk of recidivism. The mediation figure given below provide further explanation of the results.

Figure 11

Impact of Incarceration Strain on Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity)

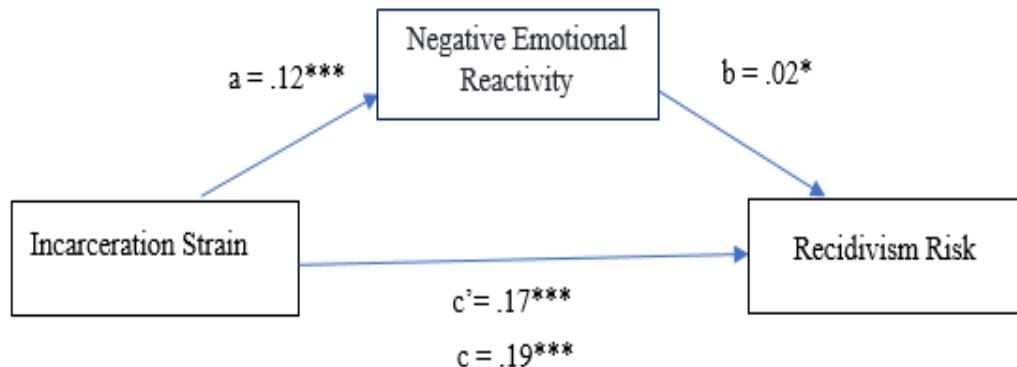


Table 57

Mediation of the Effect of Incarceration Strain on Recidivism Risk by Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions) (N = 244)

Predictors	RR							
	(Model 1) Without Mediation				(Model 2) With Mediation			
			95% CI				95% CI	
	B	SE	LL	UL	B	SE	LL	UL
Constant	86.09	3.28	79.63	92.56	77.74	4.21	69.44	86.04
INSTRN	.19***	0.04	0.1	0.28	.17***	0.04	0.08	0.26
NEG EMO REG					0.6**	0.19	0.22	0.99
INSTRN→NEG EMO REG→RR					.02	.01	.00	.04
<i>R</i> ²			.08				.11	
<i>F</i>			19.56***				14.88***	

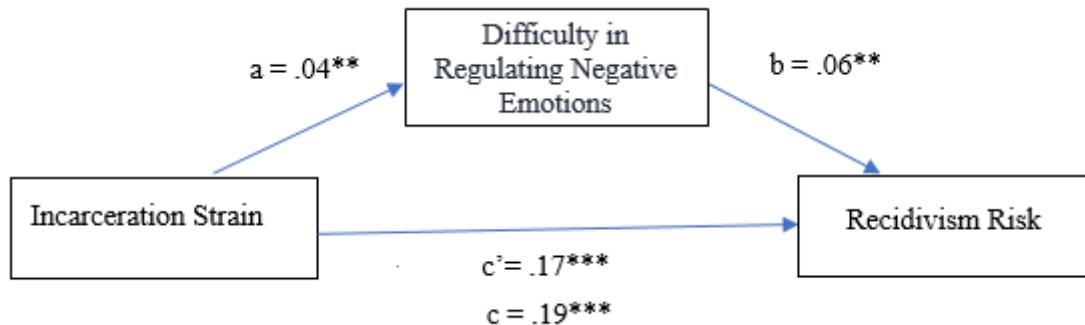
Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; RR = recidivism risk; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions

p* < .01. *p* < .001.

Above table represents the mediating role of difficulty in regulating negative emotions between incarceration strain and recidivism risk. Result represents that difficulty in regulating negative emotions act as a significant mediator between the said variables and accounting for 3 % variance in the risk of recidivism. For better understanding, below figure further explains the association.

Figure 12

Impact of Incarceration Strain on Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions)



Remaining findings regarding mediation effects of negative emotions in the relationship between incarceration strain and recidivism risk are non-significant.

Moderating Role of Coping Strategies, Peer Pressure, and Misanthropic Beliefs on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain, Prison Misconduct, and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotions among Juvenile Offenders

Moderated mediation analysis was conducted by PROCESS macro (Model 59) by Hayes. The moderating effect of coping strategies (adaptive and maladaptive), peer pressure (constructive and destructive), and misanthropic beliefs were measured to assess the relationship between incarceration strain, prison misconduct and recidivism risk through negative emotions (see Tables 58 to 101 and Fig. 13 to 56).

Following (Tables 58 to 63 and Fig. 13 to 18) are the representation of moderated mediation effect of adaptive coping on the relationship between incarceration strain and prison misconduct through negative emotions.

Table 58

Moderated Mediation Effect of Adaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Afraid) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent			
	(ADP)	Model 1 (AFR)		Model 2 (PMC)			
		95% CI		95% CI			
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		.02	-.38	-.43	31.76***	28.19	35.33
INSTRN		.03**	.01	.05	.11	-.05	.28
ADP		.01	-.02	.05	-.37	-.74	.006

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(ADP)	Model 1 (AFR)		Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI			95% CI	
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
INSTRN * ADP		-.002	-	.000	-.006	-.02 .01
				.004		
AFR					2.16***	1.05 3.27
AFR * ADP					-.04	-.15 .06
Conditional Indirect	Low				.14	.03 .25
Effect						
	Medium				.07	.02 .13
	High				.02	-.03 .07
R^2		.06			.10	
F		5.61**			5.28***	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; AFR = afraid;

PMC = prison misconduct

** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path a in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting afraid but this association is not moderated by adaptive coping strategy. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating afraid has significant positive association with prison misconduct

but adaptive coping strategy does not moderate between them. Furthermore, incarceration strain neither predicted prison misconduct nor adaptive coping moderated between them

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through afraid in the presence of adaptive coping. There were three levels of adaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for low and medium levels of adaptive coping whereas it is non-significant for high level of adaptive coping that is; in presence of afraid, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with low and medium level of adaptive coping among juvenile offenders but not with high level of adaptive coping. The figure drawn below provides further explanation of the results.

Figure 13

Moderation of Adaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Afraid)

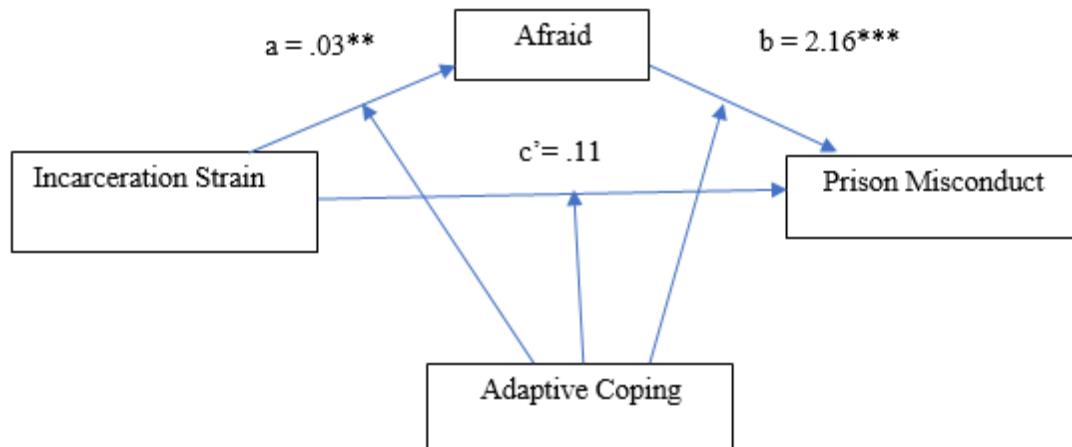


Table 59

Moderated Mediation Effect of Adaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anger) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(ADP)	Model 1 (ANG)		Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI			95% CI	
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.02	-.40	.43	31.59***	27.94	35.24
INSTRN	.09***	.07	.11	.08	-.12	.27
ADP	.05*	.001	.09	-.38	-.77	.01
INSTRN * ADP	-.001	-.003	.001	-.02	-.04	.005
ANG				1.39*	.29	2.49
ANG * ADP				.05	-.06	.17
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.09	-.06	.30
	Medium			.13	.04	.23
	High			.15	.03	.28
<i>R</i> ²	.28			.07		
<i>F</i>		30.49***			3.63**	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; ANG = anger; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting anger. Model 2 is indicating the

analysis of path b and c' indicating anger has significant positive association with prison misconduct. However, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct. Furthermore, all interactions are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through anger in the presence of adaptive coping. There were three levels of adaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that incarceration strain significantly positively predict prison misconduct through anger among juvenile offenders having medium to high adaptive coping. The figure drawn below provides further explanation of these associations.

Figure 14

Moderation of Adaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anger)

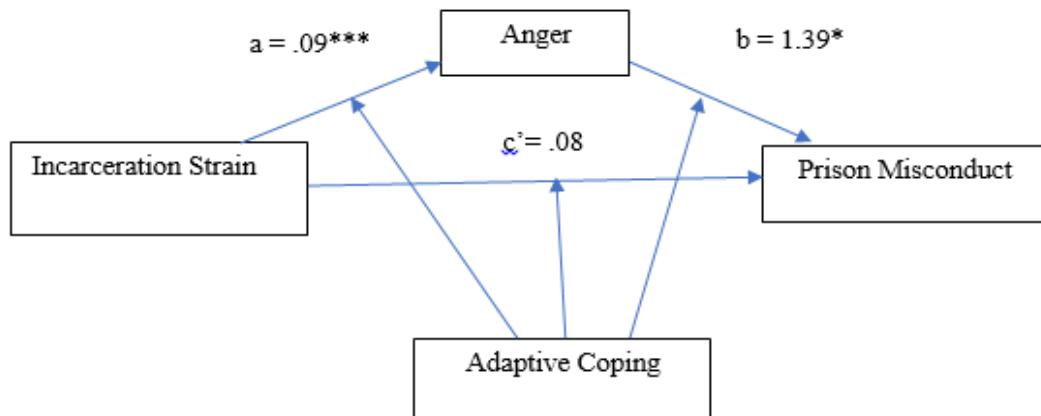


Table 60

Moderated Mediation Effect of Adaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Ashamed) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(ADP)	Model 1 (ASH)		Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI			95% CI	
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.001	-.46	.46	31.95***	28.28	35.60
INSTRN	.04**	.02	.06	.15	-.03	.32
ADP	-.05	-.09	.002	-.29	-.68	.10
INSTRN * ADP	.000	-.002	.002	-.02	-.03	.003
ASH				1.37**	.36	2.38
ASH * ADP				.03	-.08	.14
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.04	-.01	.11
	Medium			.05	.01	.10
	High			.06	.004	.14
<i>R</i> ²		.06		.07		
<i>F</i>		4.75**		3.81 **		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; ASH = ashamed; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .01. *p* < .001.

Above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting ashamed. Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating ashamed has significant positive association with prison misconduct. However, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct. Furthermore, all interactions are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through ashamed in the presence of adaptive coping. There were three levels of adaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that incarceration strain significantly positively predict prison misconduct through ashamed among juvenile offenders having medium to high adaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 15

Moderation of Adaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Ashamed)

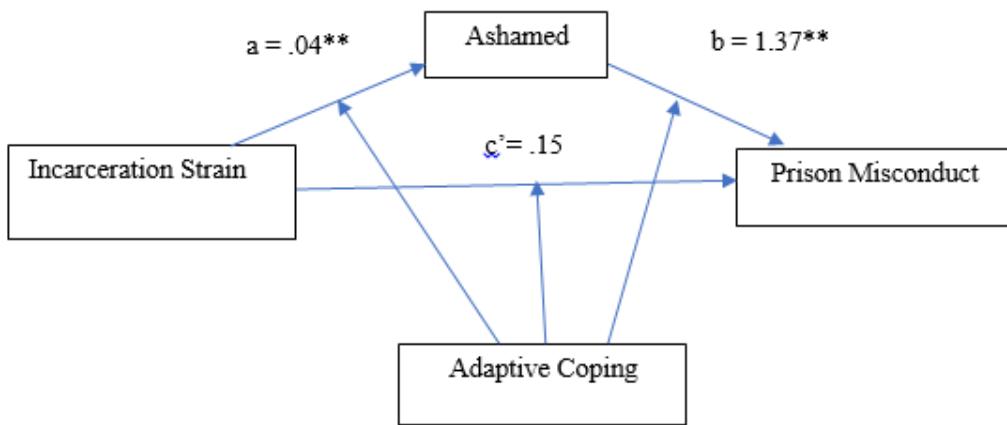


Table 61

Moderated Mediation Effect of Adaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anxiety) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(ADP)	Model 1 (ANX)		Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI			95% CI	
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.01	-.40	.42	31.78***	28.13	35.43
INSTRN	.03**	.01	.05	.15	-.02	.33
ADP	.01	-.03	.06	-.35	-.74	.04
INSTRN * ADP	-.001	-.003	.001	-.01	-.03	.006
ANX				1.26*	.14	2.37
ANX * ADP				.005	-.11	.12
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.05	-.01	.13
	Medium			.04	.004	.09
	High			.03	-.009	.11
<i>R</i> ²		.05		.06		
<i>F</i>		4.15**		3.15**		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; ANX = anxiety; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting anxiety. Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating anxiety has significant positive association with prison misconduct. However, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct. Furthermore, all interactions are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through anxiety in the presence of adaptive coping. There were three levels of adaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that that incarceration strain significantly positively predict prison misconduct through anxiety among juvenile offenders having medium usage of adaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings

Figure 16

Moderation of Adaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anxiety)

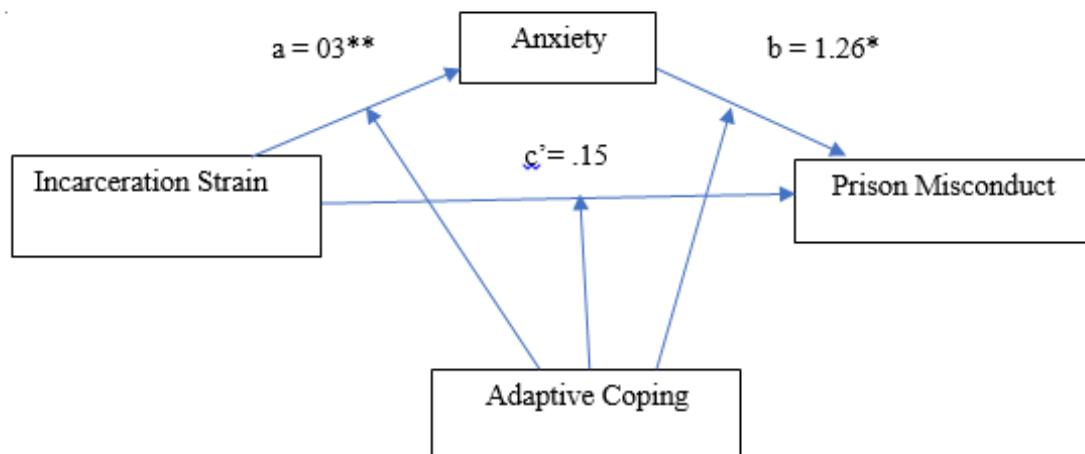


Table 62

Moderated Mediation Effect of Adaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(ADP)	Model 1 (NEG ER)		Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI			95% CI	
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.03	-1.28	1.33	31.79***	28.18	35.41
INSTRN	.11***	.05	.18	.13	-.04	.31
ADP	.03	-.10	.17	-.36	-.74	.03
INSTRN * ADP	-.002	-.008	.004	-.01	-.03	.007
NEG ER				.55**	.19	.89
NEG ER * ADP				-.004	-.04	.03
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.08	.009	.16
	Medium			.06	.02	.12
	High			.05	-.002	.12
<i>R</i> ²		.06		.08		
<i>F</i>		4.85**		4.07**		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .01. *p* < .001.

Above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting negative emotional reactivity. Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating negative emotional reactivity has significant positive association with prison misconduct. However, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct. Furthermore all interactions are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through negative emotional reactivity in the presence of adaptive coping. There were three levels of adaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that incarceration strain significantly positively predict prison misconduct through negative emotional reactivity among juvenile offenders having low to medium adaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 17

Moderation of Adaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity)

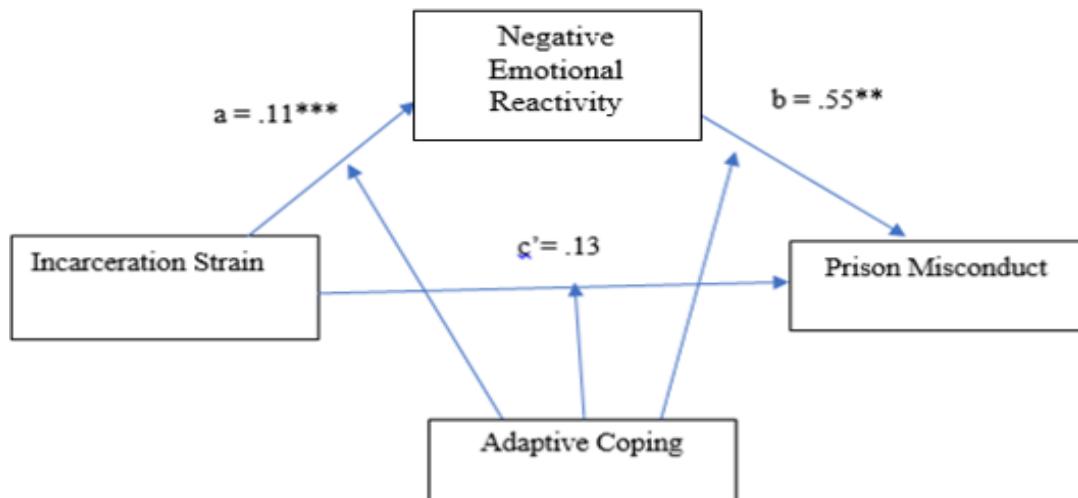


Table 63

Moderated Mediation Effect of Adaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(ADP)	Model 1 (NEG EMO REG)		Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI		95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.02	-.58	.62	31.64***	27.97	35.32
INSTRN	.04**	.01	.07	.16	-.02	.33
ADP	-.04	-.11	.02	-.29	-.68	.09
INSTRN * ADP	-.001	-.004	.001	-.01	-.03	.007
NEG EMO REG				.91*	.13	1.69
NEG EMO REG * ADP				-.004	-.08	.07
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.05	-.006	.14
	Medium			.04	.002	.09
	High			.02	-.02	.07
<i>R</i> ²		.04		.06		
<i>F</i>		3.43*		3.19**		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

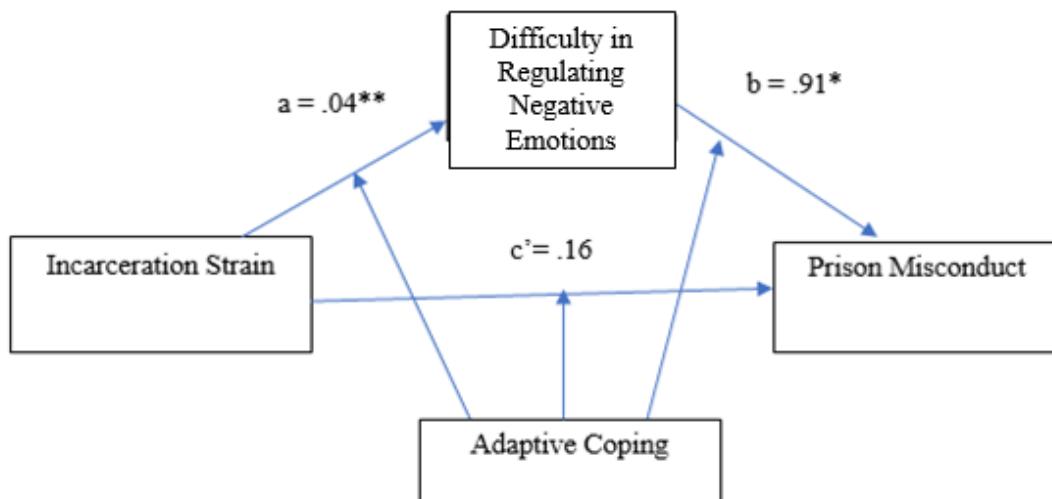
Above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting difficulty in regulating negative emotions. Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating difficulty in regulating negative emotions has significant positive association with prison misconduct. However, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct. Furthermore, all interactions are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through difficulty in regulating negative emotions in the presence of adaptive coping. There were three levels of adaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that incarceration strain significantly positively predict prison misconduct through difficulty in regulating negative emotions among juvenile offenders having medium level of adaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 18

Moderation of Adaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions)



Remaining findings regarding moderated mediation effect of adaptive coping between incarceration strain and prison misconduct through negative emotions show non-significant conditional indirect effects.

Following (Tables 64 to 67 and Fig. 19 to 22) are the representation of moderated mediation effect of adaptive coping on the relationship between incarceration strain and recidivism risk through negative emotions.

Table 64

Moderated Mediation Effect of Adaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Ashamed) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(ADP)	Model 1 (ASH)		Model 2 (RR)		
		95% CI			95% CI	
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.001	-.46	.46	99.96***	98.13	101.78
INSTRN	.04**	.02	.06	.16***	.07	.25
ADP	-.05	-.09	.002	-.02	-.22	.17
INSTRN * ADP	.000	-.002	.002	-.004	-.01	.005
ASH				.87**	.36	1.37
ASH * ADP				-.01	-.07	.04
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.04	.001	.08
	Medium			.03	.009	.06
	High			.03	.000	.07
<i>R</i> ²		.06		.12		
<i>F</i>		4.75**		6.67***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; ASH = ashamed; RR = recidivism risk

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Above mentioned table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path a in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting ashamed. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' showing that ashamed emotion is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk. Furthermore, incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk. However, all interactions are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through ashamed in the presence of different levels of adaptive coping strategy comprised of low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts recidivism risk through ashamed among juvenile offenders at all levels i.e., low, medium, and high adaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 19

Moderation of Adaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Ashamed)

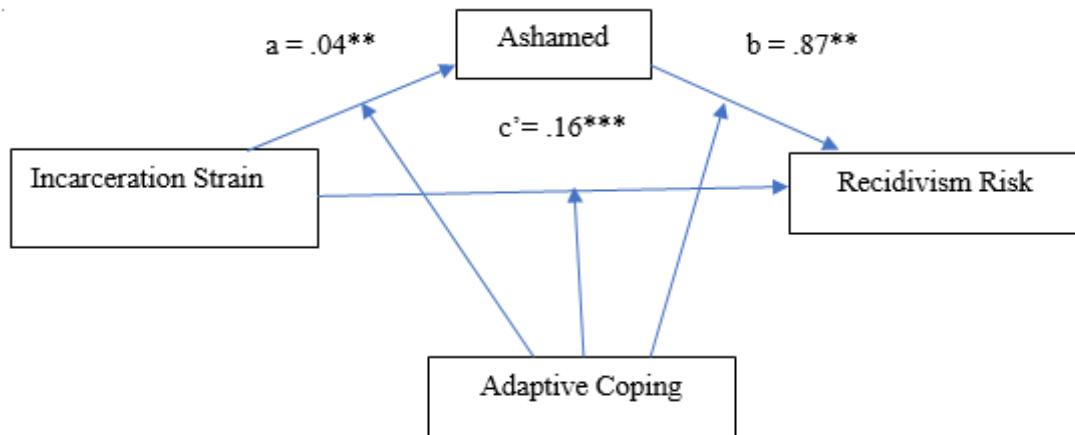


Table 65

Moderated Mediation Effect of Adaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Anxiety) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(ADP)	Model 1 (ANX)			Model 2 (RR)		
		95% CI			95% CI		
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		.01	-.41	.43	100.02***	98.19	101.86
INSTRN		.03**	.02	.05	.17***	.08	.26
ADP		.01	-.03	.06	-.08	-.27	.12
INSTRN * ADP		-.001	-.003	.001	-.004	-.01	.005
ANX					.60*	.05	1.17
ANX * ADP					-.01	-.07	.05
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low				.03	-.01	.07
	Medium				.02	.000	.04
	High				.01	-.01	.05
<i>R</i> ²					.09		
<i>F</i>			4.15**			5.21***	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; ANX = anxiety; RR = recidivism risk

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Above mentioned table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting anxiety. In addition, Model 2

is indicating the analysis of path b and c' showing that anxiety is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk. Furthermore, incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk. However, all interactions are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through anxiety in the presence of different levels of adaptive coping strategy comprised of low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts recidivism risk through anxiety among juvenile offenders utilizing medium level of adaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 20

Moderation of Adaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Anxiety)

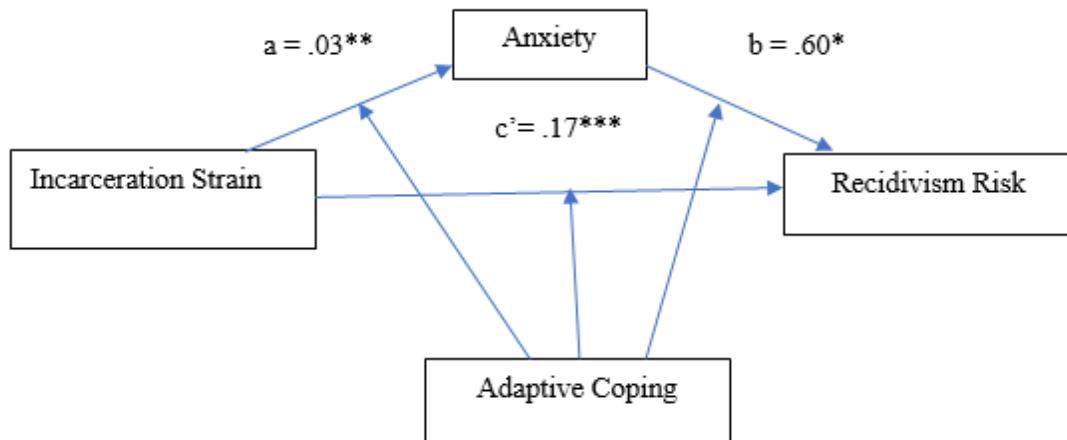


Table 66

Moderated Mediation Effect of Adaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(ADP)	Model 1 (NEG ER)			Model 2 (RR)		
		95% CI			95% CI		
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		.03	-1.28	1.33	100.01***	98.18	101.84
INSTRN		.11***	.05	.18	.17***	.08	.26
ADP		.03	-.11	.17	-.08	-.27	.12
INSTRN * ADP		-.002	-.008	.004	-.005	-.02	.004
NEG ER					.21*	.03	.39
NEG ER * ADP					.003	-.02	.02
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low				.02	-.03	.07
	Medium				.02	.001	.05
	High				.02	-.003	.06
<i>R</i> ²		.06			.10		
<i>F</i>		4.85**			5.36***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; RR = recidivism risk

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Above mentioned table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating

that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting negative emotional reactivity. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' showing that negative emotional reactivity is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk. Furthermore, incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk. However all interactions are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through negative emotional reactivity in the presence of different levels of adaptive coping strategy comprised of low, medium, and high. Result shows that incarceration strain significantly positively predict recidivism risk through negative emotional reactivity among juvenile offenders utilizing medium level of adaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings

Figure 21

Moderation of Adaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity)

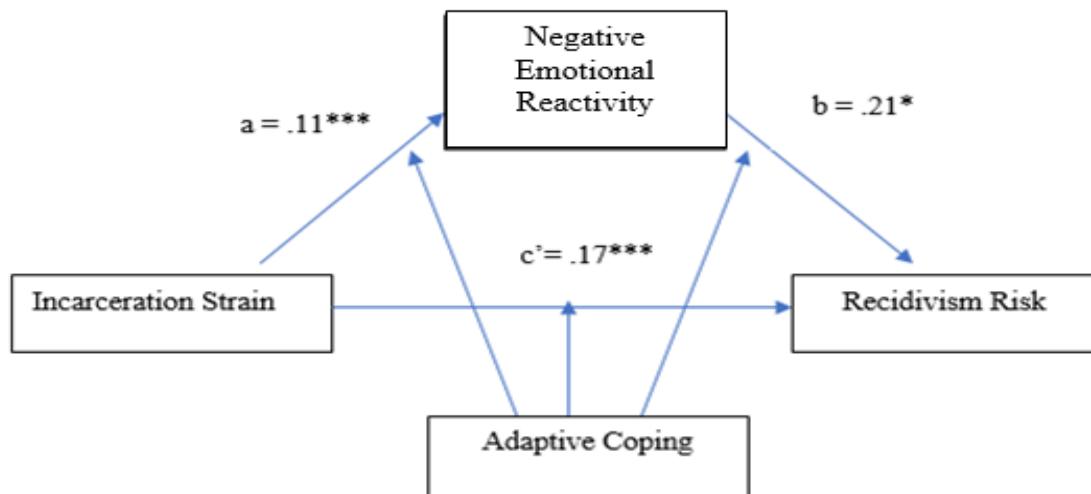


Table 67

Moderated Mediation Effect of Adaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(ADP)	Model 1 (NEG EMO REG)		Model 2 (RR)			
		95% CI		95% CI			
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL	
Constant	.02	-.59	.62	100.05***	98.22	101.89	
INSTRN	.04**	.01	.07	.17***	.09	.26	
ADP	-.04	-.11	.02	-.04	-.24	.15	
INSTRN * ADP	-.001	-.004	.001	-.004	-.01	.005	
NEG EMO REG				.58**	.19	.97	
NEG EMO REG * ADP				-.001	-.04	.04	
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.03	-.002	.08	
	Medium			.02	.003	.05	
	High			.01	-.009	.05	
<i>R</i> ²		.04		.12			
<i>F</i>		3.43*		6.15***			

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; RR = recidivism risk

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

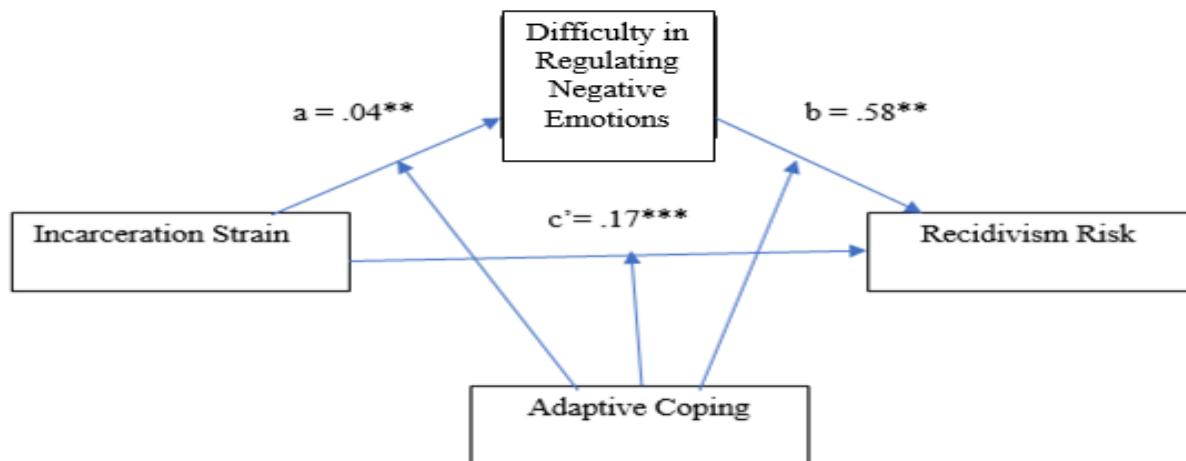
Above mentioned table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating

that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting difficulty in regulating negative emotions. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' showing that difficulty in regulating negative emotions is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk. Furthermore, incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk. However, all interactions are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through difficulty in regulating negative emotions in the presence of different levels of adaptive coping strategy comprised of low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts recidivism risk through difficulty in regulating negative emotions among juvenile offenders having medium level adaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 22

Moderation of Adaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions)



Remaining findings regarding moderated mediation effect of adaptive coping between incarceration strain and recidivism risk through negative emotions show non-significant conditional indirect effects.

Following (Tables 68 to 74 and Fig. 23 to 29) are the representation of moderated mediation effect of maladaptive coping on the relationship between incarceration strain and prison misconduct through negative emotions.

Table 68

Moderated Mediation Effect of Maladaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Sad) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent						
		Model 1 (SAD)		Model 2 (PMC)							
	(MALADP)										
	95% CI						95% CI				
	B		LL	UL	B		LL	UL			
Constant							29.06	36.50			
INSTRN							-.11	.24			
MALADP							-.09	1.45			
INSTRN * MALADP							-.07	-.007			
SAD							.32	2.74			
SAD * MALADP							-.36	.10			
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low							.10			
	Medium							.06			
	High							.03			
<i>R</i> ²							.09				
<i>F</i>							4.96***				

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MALADP = maladaptive coping strategies; SAD = sad; PMC = prison misconduct

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Table given above shows the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path a in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting sad but this association is not moderated by maladaptive coping strategy. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating sad has significant positive association with prison misconduct but maladaptive coping strategy does not moderate between them. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct; but maladaptive coping significantly negatively moderated between them referring to interaction between incarceration strain and maladaptive coping lead to decrease in prison misconduct.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through sadness in the presence of maladaptive coping. There were three levels of maladaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for low and medium level of maladaptive coping whereas it is non-significant for high level of maladaptive coping that is; in presence of sadness, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with low and medium level of maladaptive coping among juvenile offenders but not with high level of maladaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 23

Moderation of Maladaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Sad)

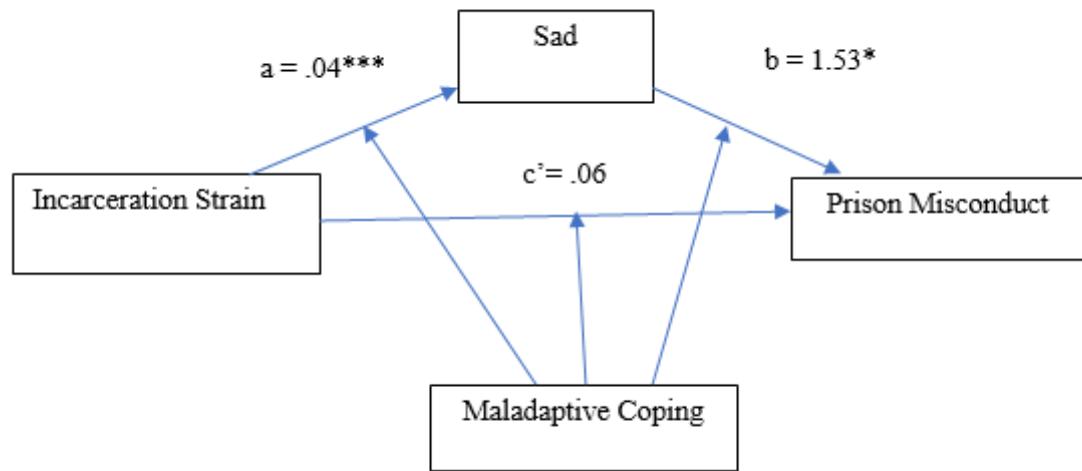


Table 69

Moderated Mediation Effect of Maladaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Afraid) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(MALADP)	Model 1 (AFR)		Model 2 (PMC)		
	95% CI			95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.08	-.33	.51	32.91***	29.25	36.57
INSTRN	.03**	.01	.05	.06	-.10	.24
MALADP	.04	-.04	.12	.56	-.19	1.32
INSTRN * MALADP	-.003	-.007	.001	-.04*	-.07	-.009
AFR				1.96***	.87	3.06
AFR * MALADP				-.04	-.24	.15
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.09	.02	.21
	Medium			.05	.01	.12
	High			.02	-.03	.09
<i>R</i> ²		.06		.11		
<i>F</i>		5.21**		6.19***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MALADP = maladaptive coping strategies; AFR = afraid; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting afraid but this association is not

moderated by maladaptive coping strategy. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating afraid has significant positive association with prison misconduct but maladaptive coping strategy does not moderate between them. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct; but maladaptive coping significantly negatively moderated between them referring to interaction between incarceration strain and maladaptive coping lead to decrease in prison misconduct.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through afraid in the presence of maladaptive coping. There were three levels of maladaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for low and medium level of maladaptive coping whereas it is non-significant for high level of maladaptive coping that is; in presence of afraid, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with low and medium level of maladaptive coping among juvenile offenders but not with high level of maladaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 24

Moderation of Maladaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Afraid)

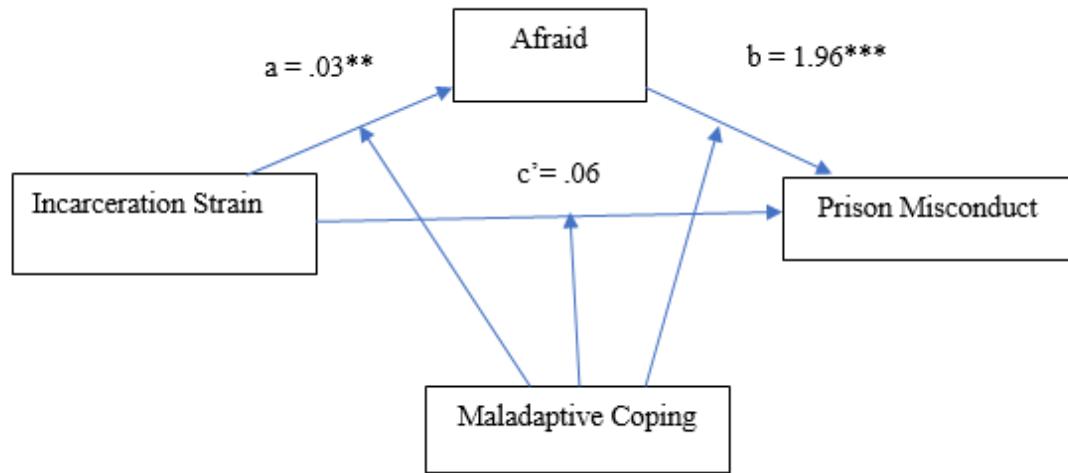


Table 70

Moderated Mediation Effect of Maladaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anger) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent			
	(MAL ADP)	Model 1 (ANG)		Model 2 (PMC)			
		95% CI		95% CI			
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		.04	-.39	.48	32.77***	29.10	36.45
INSTRN		.09***	.07	.11	.03	-.17	.23
MAL ADP		.05	-.04	.14	.76	-.002	1.52
INSTRN * MAL ADP		-.001	-.005	.002	-.07***	-.11	-.03
ANG					1.14*	.07	2.21
ANG * MAL ADP					.24*	.03	.46
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low				-.006	-.15	.14
	Medium				.10	.02	.20
	High				.19	.09	.33
<i>R</i> ²			.27			.11	
<i>F</i>			29.04***			5.57***	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MAL ADP = maladaptive coping strategy; ANG = anger;

PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. **p* < .001.

Table given above shows the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting anger. However, the interplay

between incarceration strain and maladaptive coping on anger is non-significant indicating that relationship between incarceration strain and anger emotion is not moderated by maladaptive coping strategy. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that anger emotion is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct; and maladaptive coping strategy is significantly positively moderating between them thus strengthening their relationship by increasing prison misconduct. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant relationship with prison misconduct; but maladaptive coping strategy significantly negatively moderates between them by reducing prison misconduct respectively.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through anger in the presence of maladaptive coping strategy. There were three levels of maladaptive coping strategy including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that this indirect effect is significant for medium and high maladaptive coping strategy levels and non-significant for low level of maladaptive coping strategy that is; in presence of anger, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with medium and high usage of maladaptive coping strategies but not among juvenile offenders with low maladaptive coping strategies. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 25

Moderation of Maladaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anger)

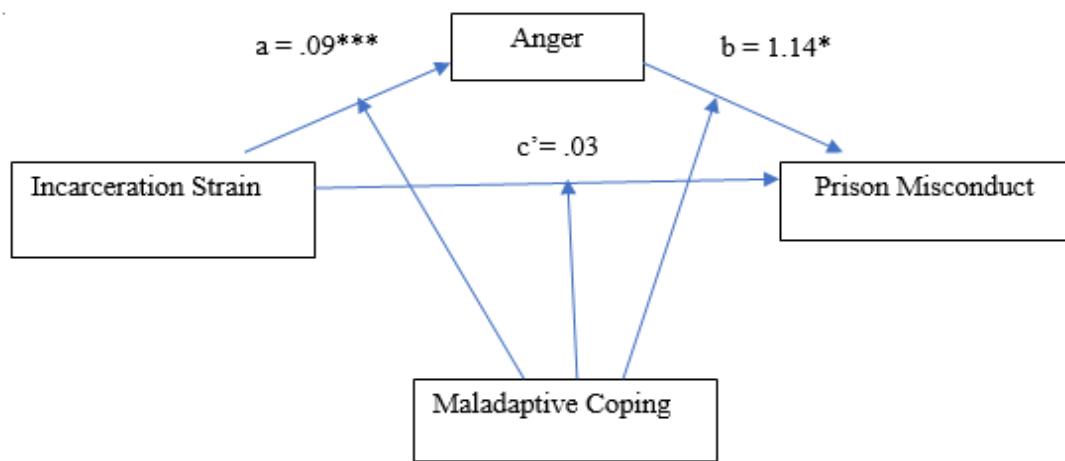


Table 71

Moderated Mediation Effect of Maladaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Ashamed) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(MALADP)	Model 1 (ASH)		Model 2 (PMC)		
	95% CI			95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.02	-.45	.49	32.94***	29.26	36.62
INSTRN	.03**	.01	.06	.06	-.10	.24
MALADP	-.06	-.16	.03	.77*	.02	1.52
INSTRN * MALADP	-.001	-.005	.003	-.04*	-.07	-.009
ASH				1.60**	.62	2.58
ASH * MALADP				-.03	-.22	.15
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.07	.01	.16
	Medium			.06	.02	.12
	High			.05	-.006	.13
<i>R</i> ²		.04		.10		
<i>F</i>		4.04**		5.70***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MALADP = maladaptive coping strategies; ASH = ashamed; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Table given above depicts the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting ashamed but this association is not moderated by maladaptive coping strategy. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating ashamed has significant positive association with prison misconduct but maladaptive coping strategy does not moderate between them. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct; but maladaptive coping significantly negatively moderated between them referring to interaction between incarceration strain and maladaptive coping lead to decrease in prison misconduct.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through ashamed in the presence of maladaptive coping. There were three levels of maladaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for low and medium level of maladaptive coping whereas it is non-significant for high level of maladaptive coping that is; in presence of ashamed, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with low and medium level of maladaptive coping among juvenile offenders but not with high level of maladaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 26

Moderation of Maladaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Ashamed)

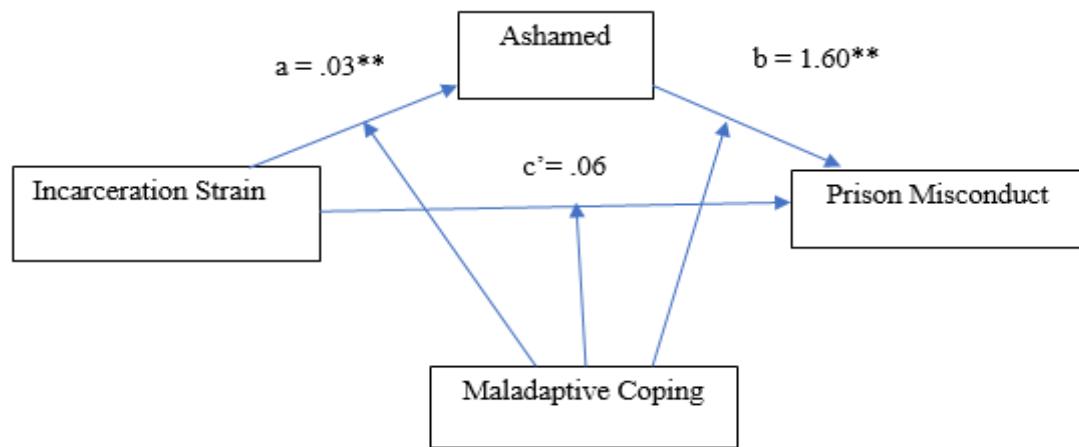


Table 72

Moderated Mediation Effect of Maladaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anxiety) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(MALADP)	Model 1 (ANX)		Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI		95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.13	-.29	.55	32.98***	29.26	36.71
INSTRN	.03**	.01	.05	.09	-.08	.27
MALADP	.01	-.06	.10	.60	-.16	1.37
INSTRN * MALADP	-.005*	-.008	-.001	-.04*	-.07	-.01
ANX				.97	-.14	2.08
ANX * MALADP				-.07	-.25	.11
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.07	.005	.16
	Medium			.03	-.001	.07
	High			.005	-.02	.04
<i>R</i> ²		.07		.08		
<i>F</i>		6.12***		4.25**		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MALADP = maladaptive coping strategies; ANX = anxiety; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting anxiety but this association is significantly negatively moderated by maladaptive coping strategy referring to an interaction between incarceration strain and maladaptive coping lead to reduction in anxiety. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating anxiety has non-significant association with prison misconduct; and maladaptive coping strategy does not moderate between them. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct; but maladaptive coping significantly negatively moderated between them referring to an interaction between incarceration strain and maladaptive coping lead to decrease in prison misconduct.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through anxiety in the presence of maladaptive coping. There were three levels of maladaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for low level of maladaptive coping whereas it is non-significant for high and medium level of maladaptive coping that is; in presence of anxiety, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with low level of maladaptive coping among juvenile offenders but not with high and medium level of maladaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 27

Moderation of Maladaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anxiety)

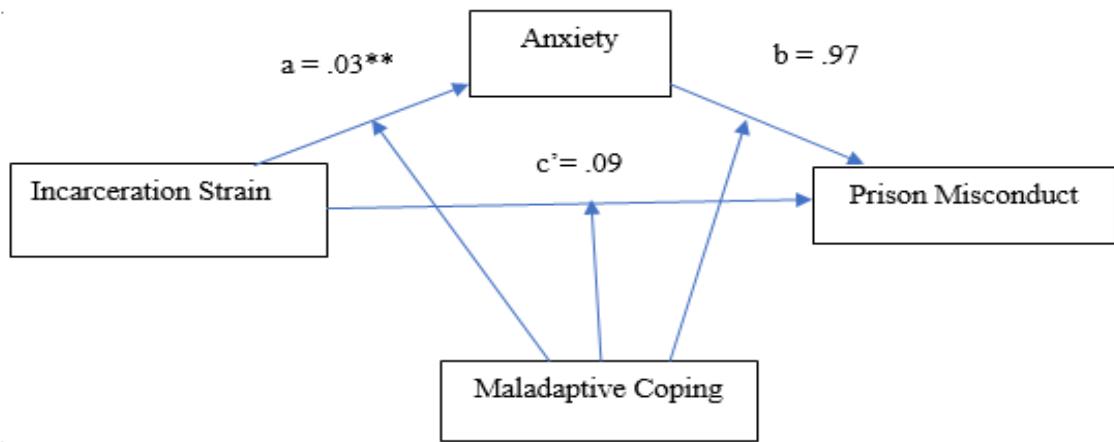


Table 73

Moderated Mediation Effect of Maladaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(MALADP)	Model 1 (NEG ER)		Model 2 (PMC)		
	95% CI			95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.56	-.74	1.88	32.91***	29.21	36.62
INSTRN	.10*	.04	.16	.06	-.11	.24
MALADP	.08	-.18	.35	.56	-.19	1.33
INSTRN * MALADP	-.02*	-.03	-.008	-.03*	-.07	-.004
NEG ER				.44*	.08	.80
NEG ER * MALADP				-.03	-.09	.02
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.12	.04	.23
	Medium			.04	.008	.09
	High			.002	-.04	.03
<i>R</i> ²		.10		.09		
<i>F</i>		9.00***		4.99***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MALADP = maladaptive coping strategies; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. **p* < .001.

Results in the above table shows moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path a in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting negative emotional reactivity but this association is significantly negatively moderated by maladaptive coping strategy referring to an interaction between incarceration strain and maladaptive coping lead to reduction in negative emotional reactivity. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating negative emotional reactivity is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct; but maladaptive coping strategy does not moderate between them. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct; but maladaptive coping significantly negatively moderated between them referring to an interaction between incarceration strain and maladaptive coping lead to decrease in prison misconduct.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through negative emotional reactivity in the presence of maladaptive coping. There were three levels of maladaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for low and medium level of maladaptive coping whereas it is non-significant for high level of maladaptive coping that is; in presence of negative emotional reactivity, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with low and medium level of maladaptive coping among juvenile offenders but not with high level of maladaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 28

Moderation of Maladaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity)

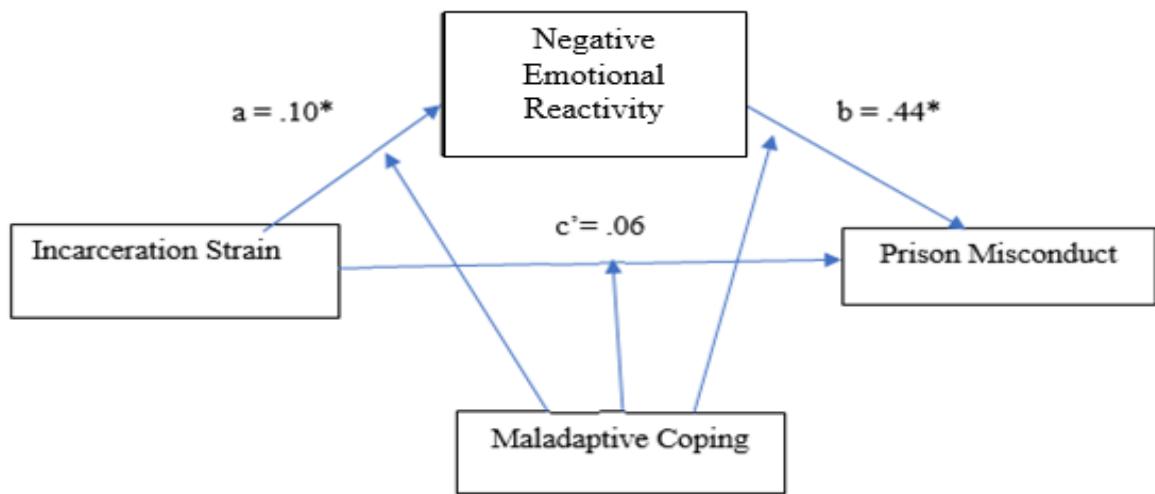


Table 74

Moderated Mediation Effect of Maladaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(MALADP)	Model 1 (NEG EMO REG)		Model 2 (PMC)			
		95% CI		95% CI			
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL	
Constant	.02	-.59	.64	32.91***	29.19	36.63	
INSTRN	.04**	.01	.07	.07	-.10	.25	
MALADP	-.09	-.21	.03	.81*	.05	1.58	
INSTRN * MALADP	-.001	-.006	.005	-.04**	-.08	-.01	
NEG EMO REG				1.07**	.31	1.84	
NEG EMO REG * MALADP				.01	-.12	.14	
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.04	.000	.12	
	Medium			.04	.006	.100	
	High			.04	-.01	.11	
<i>R</i> ²		.03		.09			
<i>F</i>		2.99*		5.05***			

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MALADP = maladaptive coping strategies; NEG EMO

REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

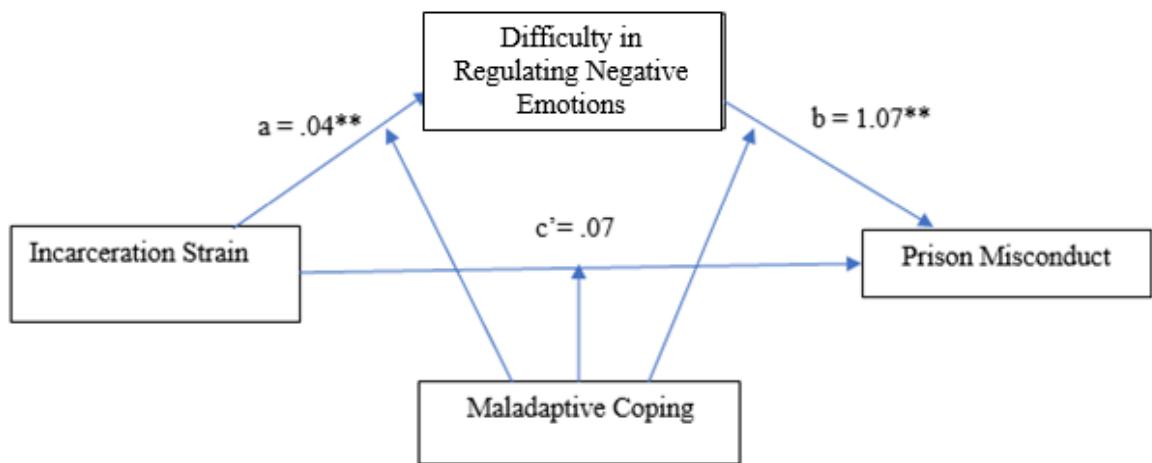
Results in the above table depicts the moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting difficulty in regulating negative emotions and this association is not moderated by maladaptive coping strategy. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating difficulty in regulating negative emotions is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct; but maladaptive coping strategy does not moderate between them. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct; but maladaptive coping significantly negatively moderated between them referring to an interaction between incarceration strain and maladaptive coping lead to decrease in prison misconduct.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through difficulty in regulating negative emotions in the presence of maladaptive coping. There were three levels of maladaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for low and medium level of maladaptive coping whereas it is non-significant for high level of maladaptive coping that is; in presence of difficulty in regulating negative emotions, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with low and medium level of maladaptive coping among juvenile offenders but not with high level of maladaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 29

Moderation of Maladaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions)



Remaining findings with reference to moderated mediation effect of maladaptive coping between incarceration strain and prison misconduct depict non-significant conditional indirect effects.

Following (Tables 75 to 77 and Fig. 30 to 32) are the representation of moderated mediation effect of maladaptive coping on the relationship between incarceration strain and recidivism risk through negative emotions.

Table 75

Moderated Mediation Effect of Maladaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Sad) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(MALADP)	Model 1 (SAD)		Model 2 (RR)			
	95% CI			95% CI			
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL	
Constant	.007	-.38	.39	100.15***	98.33	101.98	
INSTRN	.05***	.03	.06	.11*	.02	.20	
MALADP	-.07	-.15	.01	.73***	.35	1.11	
INSTRN * MALADP	.000	-.004	.003	-.008	-.02	.009	
SAD				.75*	.15	1.34	
SAD * MALADP				-.09	-.21	.02	
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.06	.01	.13	
	Medium			.03	.006	.07	
	High			.01	-.03	.05	
<i>R</i> ²		.09		.17			
<i>F</i>		7.77***		9.89***			

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MALADP = maladaptive coping strategies; SAD = sad; RR = recidivism risk

p* < .05. **p* < .001.

Results in the above table depicts the moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path a in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting sadness. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating sadness is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk. Furthermore, incarceration strain has significant positive association with recidivism risk. However, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through sadness in the presence of maladaptive coping. There were three levels of maladaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that incarceration strain significantly positively predict recidivism risk through sad emotion among juvenile offenders having low to medium level of maladaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 30

Moderation of Maladaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Sad)

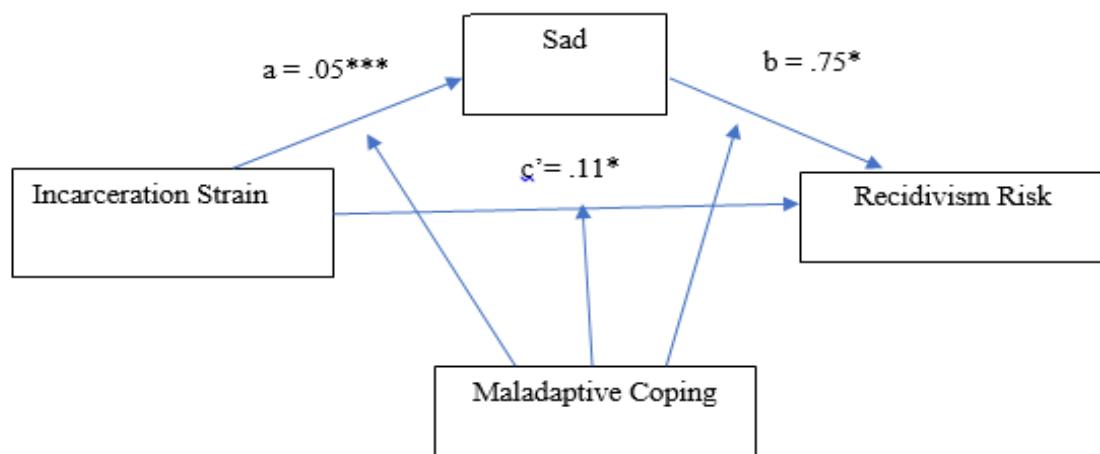


Table 76

Moderated Mediation Effect of Maladaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Ashamed) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(MALADP)	Model 1 (ASH)		Model 2 (RR)		
	95% CI			95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.02	-.46	.49	100.34***	98.55	102.13
INSTRN	.04**	.02	.06	.10*	.02	.19
MALADP	-.06	-.16	.03	.82***	.45	1.18
INSTRN * MALADP	-.001*	-.005	.003	-.01	-.03	.003
ASH				.93***	.46	1.41
ASH * MALADP				.02	-.08	.11
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.04	.006	.08
	Medium			.04	.01	.07
	High			.04	-.004	.08
<i>R</i> ²		.05			.19	
<i>F</i>		4.05**			11.57***	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MALADP = maladaptive coping strategies; ASH = ashamed;

RR = recidivism risk

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Results in the above table depicts the moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting ashamed emotion. In addition,

Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating ashamed is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk. Furthermore, incarceration strain has significant positive association with recidivism risk. However, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through ashamed in the presence of maladaptive coping. There were three levels of maladaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that incarceration strain significantly positively predict recidivism risk through ashamed among juvenile offenders having low to medium level of maladaptive coping. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 31

Moderation of Maladaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Ashamed)

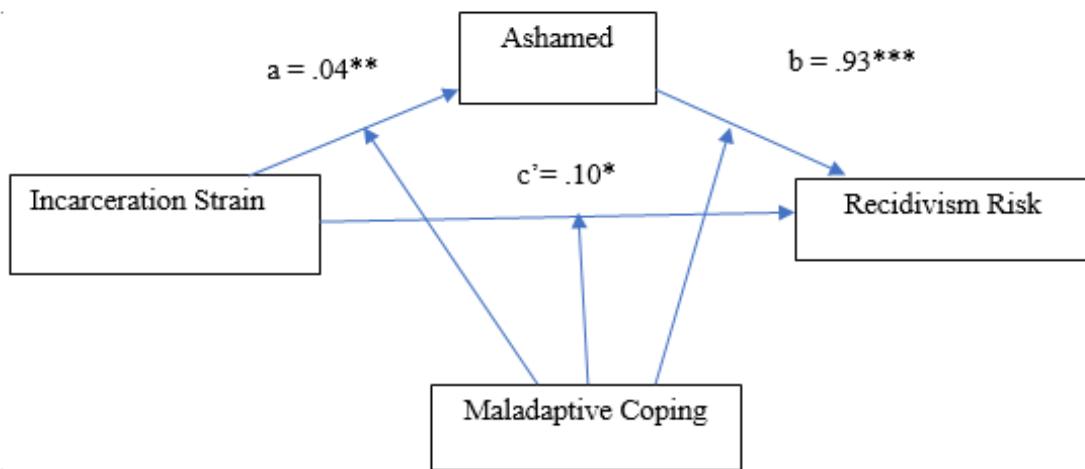


Table 77

Moderated Mediation Effect of Maladaptive Coping Strategy on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(MALADP)	Model 1			Model 2		
		(NEG EMO REG)	(RR)				
		95% CI			95% CI		
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		.02	-.59	.64	100.43***	98.62	102.24
INSTRN		.04**	.01	.07	.11*	.03	.19
MALADP		-.09	-.22	.04	.81***	.44	1.18
INSTRN * MALADP		-.001	-.006	.005	-.01	-.03	.002
NEG EMO REG					.68***	.31	1.05
NEG EMO REG * MALADP					.02	-.05	.08
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low				.03	.001	.07
	Medium				.03	.007	.06
	High				.03	-.003	.06
<i>R</i> ²			.04			.19	
<i>F</i>			2.99*			10.95***	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MALADP = maladaptive coping strategies; NEG EMO REG

= difficulty in regulating negative emotions; RR = recidivism risk

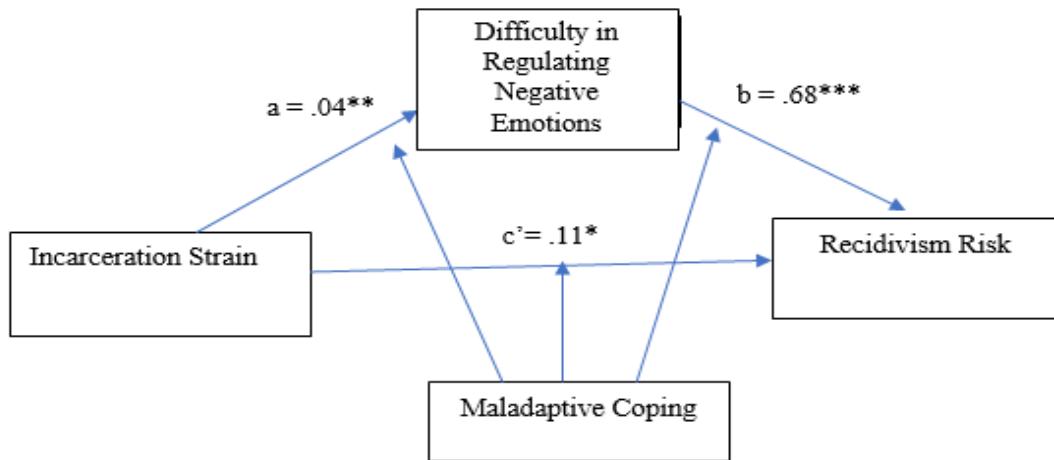
p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Results in the above table depicts the moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path a in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting difficulty in regulating negative emotions. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating difficulty in regulating negative emotions is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk. Furthermore, incarceration strain has significant positive association with recidivism risk. However, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through difficulty in regulating negative emotions in the presence of maladaptive coping. There were three levels of maladaptive coping including low, medium, and high. Result shows that incarceration strain significantly positively predict recidivism risk through difficulty in regulating negative emotions among juvenile offenders having low to medium maladaptive coping. Moreover, the below figure provides further explanation of the findings.

Figure 32

Moderation of Maladaptive Coping in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions)



Remaining findings regarding moderated mediation effect of maladaptive coping between incarceration strain and recidivism risk through negative emotions show non-significant conditional indirect effects.

Following (Tables 78 to 81 and Fig. 33 to 36) are the representation of moderated mediation effect of constructive peer pressure on the relationship between incarceration strain and prison misconduct through negative emotions.

Table 78

Moderated Mediation Effect of Constructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Afraid) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent			
	(CPP)	Model 1 (AFR)		Model 2 (PMC)			
			95% CI		95% CI		
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		.13	-.31	.58	33.44***	29.58	37.30
INSTRN		.03**	.01	.05	.07	-.11	.26
CPP		-.002	-.09	.09	-.84*	-1.63	-.05
INSTRN * CPP		.003	-.001	.007	.04*	.01	.07
AFR					1.94**	.84	3.03
AFR * CPP					-.15	-.36	.06
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low				.05	-.02	.15
	Medium				.06	.01	.13
	High				.05	-.01	.14
<i>R</i> ²		.05			.12		
<i>F</i>		4.64**			6.80***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; CPP = constructive peer pressure; AFR = afraid; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Table given above presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path a in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting afraid but this association is not moderated by constructive peer pressure. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating afraid is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct; but constructive peer pressure does not moderate between them. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct; but constructive peer pressure is significantly positively moderating between them refers to an interaction between incarceration strain and constructive peer pressure leads to an increase in prison misconduct.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through afraid in the presence of constructive peer pressure. There were three levels of constructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for medium level of constructive peer pressure whereas it is non-significant for high and low level of constructive peer pressure that is; in presence of afraid, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with medium level of constructive peer pressure among juvenile offenders but not with high and low level of constructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 33

Moderation of Constructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Afraid)

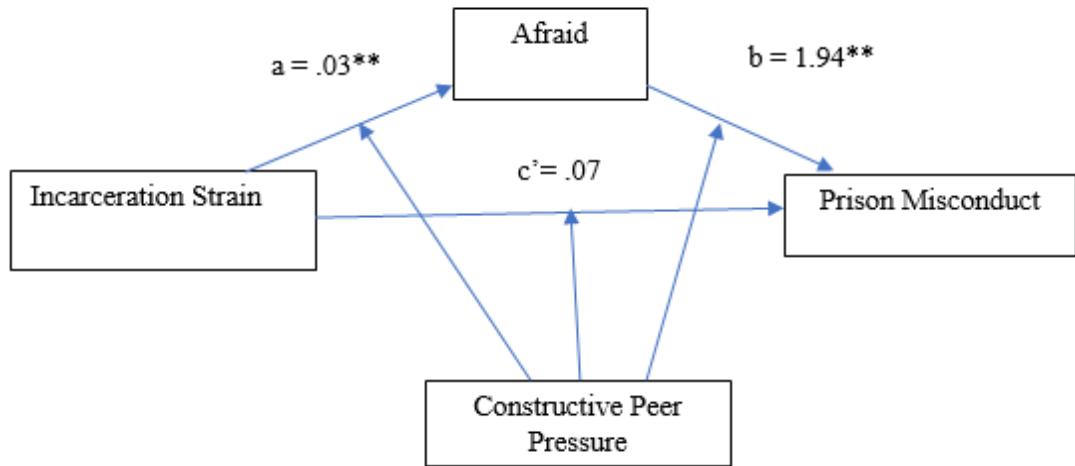


Table 79

Moderated Mediation Effect of Constructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anger) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(CPP)	Model 1 (ANG)		Model 2 (PMC)			
		95% CI			95% CI		
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		-.27	-.73	.17	34.16***	30.24	38.09
INSTRN		.08***	.06	.10	-.007	-.22	.20
CPP		-.05	-.14	.03	-.84*	-1.49	.10
INSTRN * CPP		-.006**	-.01	-.002	.05**	.01	.09
ANG					1.64**	.54	2.74
ANG * CPP					-.05	-.29	.17
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low				.21	.007	.44
	Medium				.13	.04	.24
	High				.07	.005	.17
<i>R</i> ²		.28			.10		
<i>F</i>		32.00***			5.31***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; CPP = constructive peer pressure; ANG = anger; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting anger but this association is

significantly negatively moderated by constructive peer pressure referring to an interaction between incarceration strain and constructive peer pressure reduces the anger among juvenile offenders. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating anger is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct; but constructive peer pressure does not moderate between them. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct; but constructive peer pressure is significantly positively moderating between them refers to an interaction between incarceration strain and constructive peer pressure leads to an increase in prison misconduct.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through anger in the presence of constructive peer pressure. There were three levels of constructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for all levels of constructive peer pressure that is; in presence of anger, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with low, medium, and high level of constructive peer pressure among juvenile offenders. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 34

Moderation of Constructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anger)

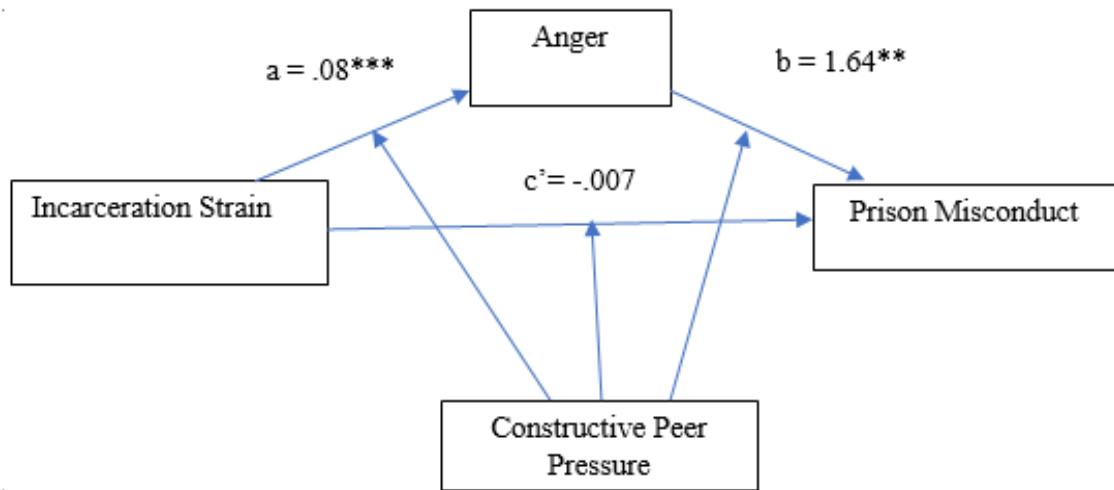


Table 80

Moderated mediation Effect of Constructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anxiety) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(CPP)	(Model 1) ANX		(Model 2) PMC		
		95% CI			95% CI	
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	-.09	-.55	.36	33.60***	29.69	37.51
INSTRN	.03*	.005	.05	.08	-.11	.28
CPP	-.05	-.14	.04	-.86*	-1.67	-.05
INSTRN * CPP	-.002	-.006	.002	.05**	.02	.09
ANX				1.05	-.05	2.16
ANX * CPP				-.24**	-.46	-.02
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.08	.006	.20
	Medium			.02	-.001	.08
	High			-.003	-.03	.03
<i>R</i> ²		.05		.10		
<i>F</i>		4.47**		5.58***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; CPP = Constructive Peer Pressure; ANX = anxiety; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Aforementioned table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting anxiety. However, the interplay

between incarceration strain and constructive peer pressure is non-significant indicating that relationship between incarceration strain and anxiety emotion is not moderated by constructive peer pressure. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' shows that anxiety emotion has non-significant association with prison misconduct; but constructive peer pressure is significantly negatively moderated between them thus decreasing the prison misconduct. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant relationship with prison misconduct; but constructive peer pressure significantly positively moderated between them referring to interaction between incarceration strain and constructive peer pressure lead to increase in prison misconduct respectively.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through anxiety in the presence of constructive peer pressure. There were three levels of constructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that this indirect effect is significant for low level of constructive peer pressure and non-significant for medium and high levels of constructive peer pressure that is; in presence of anxiety, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders having low levels of constructive peer pressure but not among juvenile offenders having medium and high constructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 35

Moderation of Constructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anxiety)

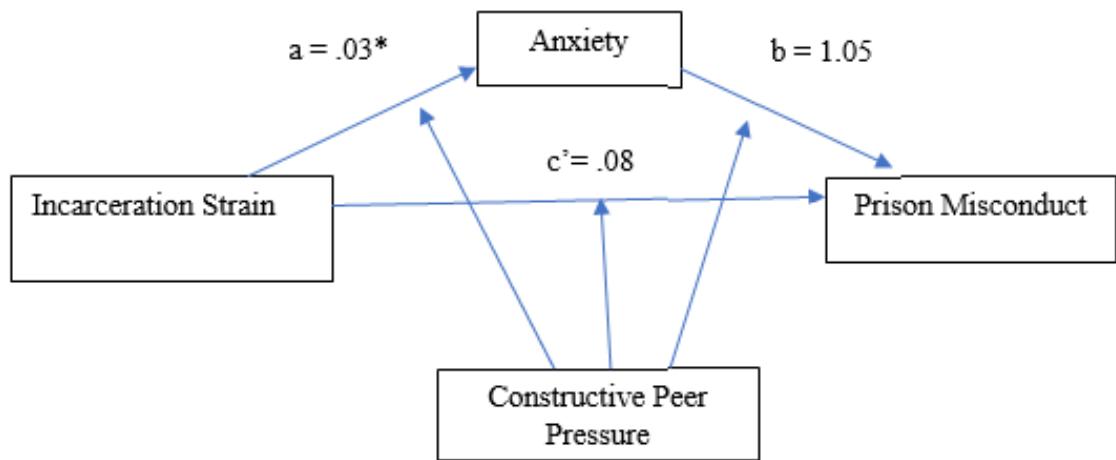


Table 81

Moderated Mediation Effect of Constructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(CPP)	Model 1 (NEG ER)		Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI			95% CI	
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.49	-.93	1.91	33.28***	29.36	37.21
INSTRN	.11**	.04	.18	.08	-.10	.28
CPP	-.10	-.39	.18	-.89*	-1.72	-.06
INSTRN * CPP	.01	-.002	.02	.04*	.01	.07
NEG ER				.40*	.04	.77
NEG ER * CPP				-.05	-.12	.02
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.04	-.02	.12
	Medium			.04	.006	.100
	High			.02	-.06	.11
<i>R</i> ²		.07		.10		
<i>F</i>		6.00**		5.40***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; CPP = constructive peer pressure; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

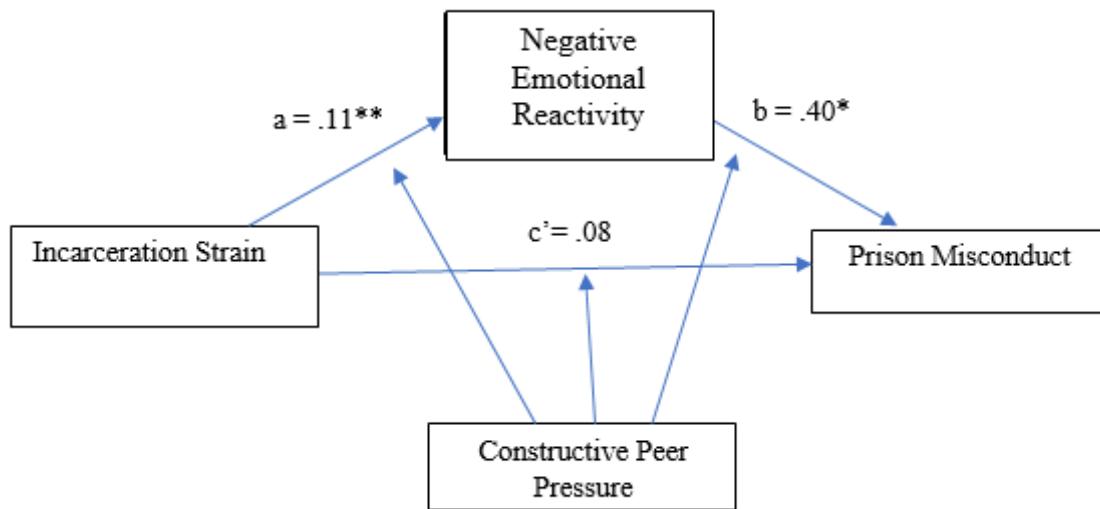
Above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting negative emotional reactivity but this association is not moderated by constructive peer pressure. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating negative emotional reactivity is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct; but constructive peer pressure does not moderate between them. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct; but constructive peer pressure is significantly positively moderating between them refers to an interaction between incarceration strain and constructive peer pressure leads to an increase in prison misconduct.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through negative emotional reactivity in the presence of constructive peer pressure. There were three levels of constructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for medium level of constructive peer pressure whereas it is non-significant for high and low level of constructive peer pressure that is; in presence of negative emotional reactivity, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with medium level of constructive peer pressure but not with high and low level of constructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 36

Moderation of Constructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity)



Remaining results regarding moderated mediation effect of constructive peer pressure between incarceration strain and recidivism risk through negative emotions show that all conditional indirect effects are non-significant.

Following (Tables 82 & 83 and Fig. 37 & 38) are the representation of moderated mediation effect of constructive peer pressure on the relationship between incarceration strain and recidivism risk through negative emotions.

Table 82

Moderated Mediation Effect of Constructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent			
	(CPP)	Model 1 (NEG ER)		Model 2 (RR)			
		95% CI		95% CI			
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		.49	-.93	.192	100.34***	98.33	102.35
INSTRN		.11**	.04	.18	.16**	.06	.26
CPP		-.10	-.39	.19	-.23	-.65	.19
INSTRN * CPP		.01	-.002	.02	.01	-.007	.03
NEG ER					.18	-.01	.36
NEG ER * CPP					-.01	-.05	.03
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low				.01	-.01	.05
	Medium				.02	.000	.04
	High				.02	-.03	.07
<i>R</i> ²			.07		.10		
<i>F</i>			6.00**		5.53***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; CPP = constructive peer pressure; Overall NEG ER = overall negative emotional reactivity; RR = recidivism risk

** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

The above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path a in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting negative emotional reactivity. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that negative emotional reactivity has non-significant association with recidivism risk. Whereas, incarceration strain has significant positive association with recidivism risk respectively. However, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through negative emotional reactivity in the presence of constructive peer pressure. There were three levels of constructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts recidivism risk through negative emotional reactivity among juvenile offenders with medium level of constructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure given below further explains the findings.

Figure 37

Moderation of Constructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity)

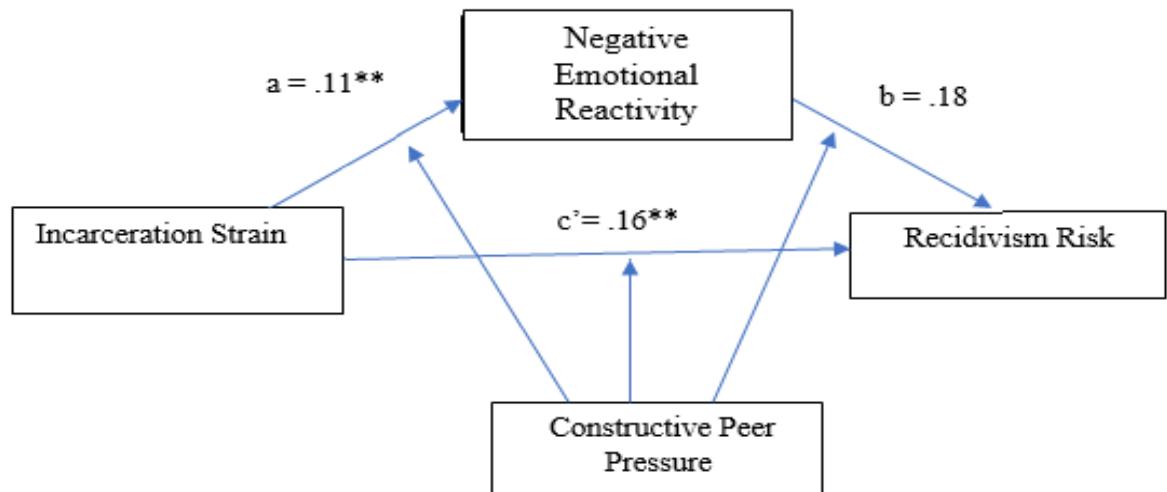


Table 83

Moderated Mediation Effect of Constructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(CPP)	Model 1 (NEG EMO REG)		Model 2 (RR)			
	95% CI			95% CI			
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL	
Constant	.10	-.55	.76	100.44***	98.45	102.44	
INSTRN	.03*	.002	.06	.16**	.06	.26	
CPP	-.05	-.18	.09	-.20	-.63	.22	
INSTRN * CPP	.002	-.004	.008	.009	-.008	.03	
NEG EMO REG				.58**	.19	.96	
NEG EMO REG * CPP				-.003	-.08	.08	
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.01	-.01	.05	
	Medium			.02	.000	.05	
	High			.03	-.003	.07	
<i>R</i> ²		.03		.12			
<i>F</i>		2.78*		6.45***			

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; CPP = constructive peer pressure; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; RR = recidivism risk

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

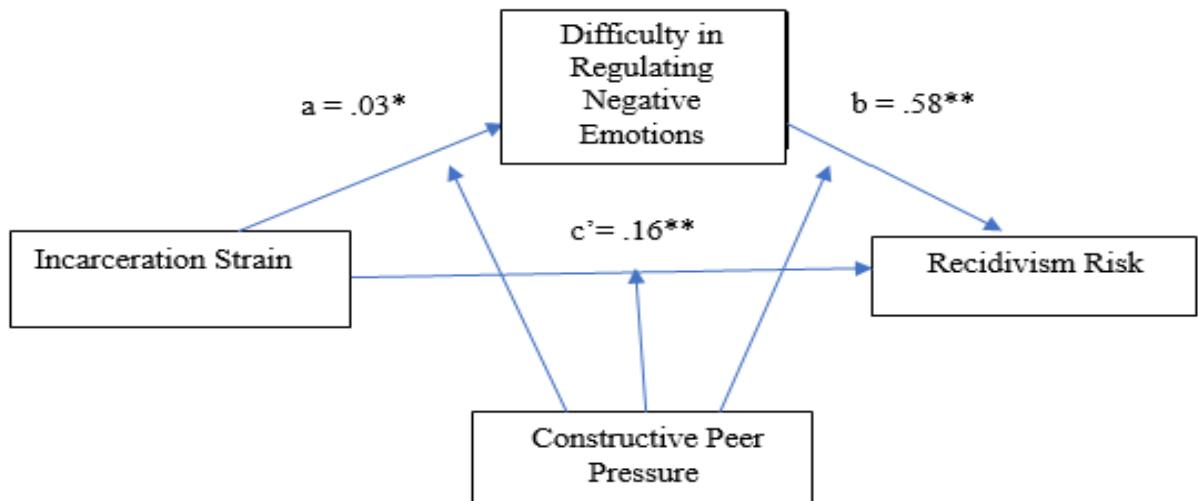
The above result shows the moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain

is significantly positively predicting difficulty in regulating negative emotions. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that difficulty in regulating negative emotions is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk. Moreover, incarceration strain has significant positive association with recidivism risk respectively. However, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through difficulty in regulating negative emotions in the presence of constructive peer pressure. There were three levels of constructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts recidivism risk through difficulty in regulating negative emotions among juvenile offenders experiencing medium level of constructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

FIGURE 38

Moderation of Constructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions)



Remaining results regarding moderated mediation effect of constructive peer pressure between incarceration strain and recidivism risk through negative emotions show that all conditional indirect effects are non-significant.

Following (Tables 84 to 90 and Fig. 39 to 45) are the representation of moderated mediation effect of destructive peer pressure on the relationship between incarceration strain and prison misconduct through negative emotions.

Table 84

Moderated Mediation Effect of Destructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Sad) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(DPP)	Model 1 (SAD)		Model 2 (PMC)		
	95% CI			95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.03	-.36	.42	31.95***	28.38	35.53
INSTRN	.04***	.02	.06	.03	-.14	.20
DPP	.001	-.03	.03	.73***	.44	1.02
INSTRN * DPP	-.001	-.002	.001	-.005	-.02	.008
SAD				1.29*	.11	2.47
SAD * DPP				.000	-.08	.07
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.06	-.01	.16
	Medium			.05	.007	.11
	High			.04	-.01	.11
<i>R</i> ²		.08		.13		
<i>F</i>		7.02***		7.23***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; DPP = destructive peer pressure; SAD = sad; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. **p* < .001.

The above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path a in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting sadness. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that sadness is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct. Whereas, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct respectively. Furthermore, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through sad emotion in the presence of destructive peer pressure. There were three levels of destructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts prison misconduct through sadness among juvenile offenders with medium level of destructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 39

Moderation of Destructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Sad)

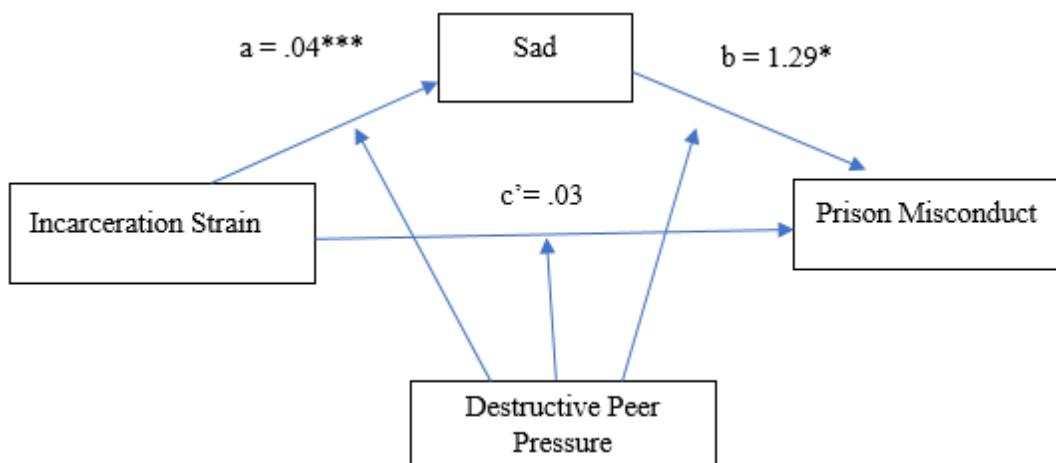


Table 85

Moderated Mediation Effect of Destructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Afraid) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(DPP)	Model 1 (AFR)		Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI		95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.08	-.35	.49	31.91***	28.41	35.42
INSTRN	.03**	.009	.05	.01	-.16	.18
DPP	.01	-.02	.04	.71***	.43	.99
INSTRN * DPP	-.001	-.003	.000	-.003	-.02	.009
AFR				2.02***	.96	3.08
AFR * DPP				-.03	-.10	.05
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.11	.03	.23
	Medium			.06	.01	.12
	High			.02	-.04	.09
<i>R</i> ²	.06			.17		
<i>F</i>		5.05**			9.58***	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; DPP = destructive peer pressure; AFR = afraid; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .01. *p* < .001.

The above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting afraid. In addition, Model 2 is

indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that afraid is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct. Whereas, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct respectively. Furthermore, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through afraid emotion in the presence of destructive peer pressure. There were three levels of destructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts prison misconduct through afraid among juvenile offenders experiencing low to medium level of destructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 40

Moderation of Destructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Afraid)

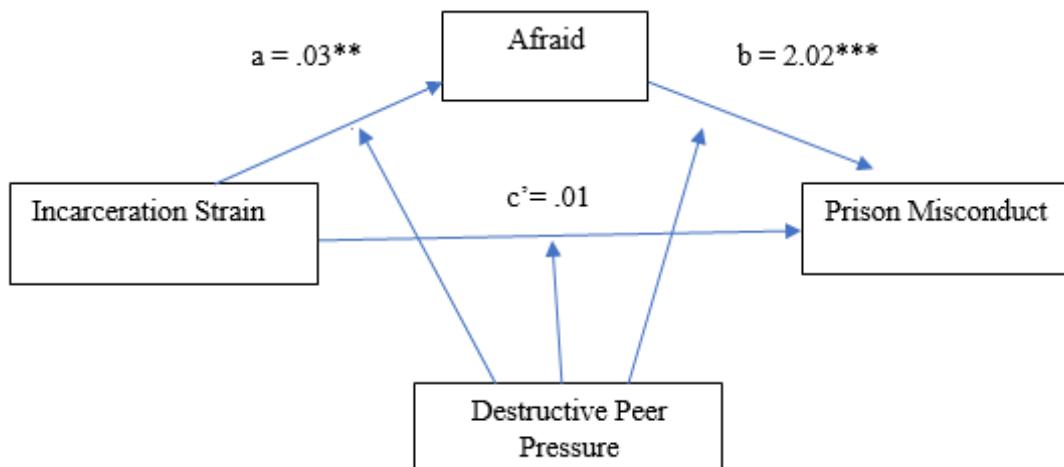


Table 86

Moderated Mediation Effect of Destructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anger) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(DPP)	Model 1 (ANG)		Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI		95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	-.001	-.43	.43	31.69***	28.10	35.28
INSTRN	.09**	.07	.11	-.02	-.21	.18
DPP	.03	-.002	.07	.73***	.44	1.02
INSTRN * DPP	.000	-.001	.001	-.01	-.03	.003
ANG				1.03	-.03	2.08
ANG * DPP				.06	-.02	.14
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.03	-.10	.16
	Medium			.09	.007	.18
	High			.16	.05	.29
<i>R</i> ²		.27		.14		
<i>F</i>		29.62***		7.52***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; DPP = destructive peer pressure; ANG = anger; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .01. *p* < .001.

The above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting anger. In addition, Model 2 is

indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that anger has non-significant association with prison misconduct. Additionally, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct as well. Furthermore, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through anger emotion in the presence of destructive peer pressure. There were three levels of destructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts prison misconduct through anger among juvenile offenders with medium to high level of destructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 41

Moderation of Destructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anger)

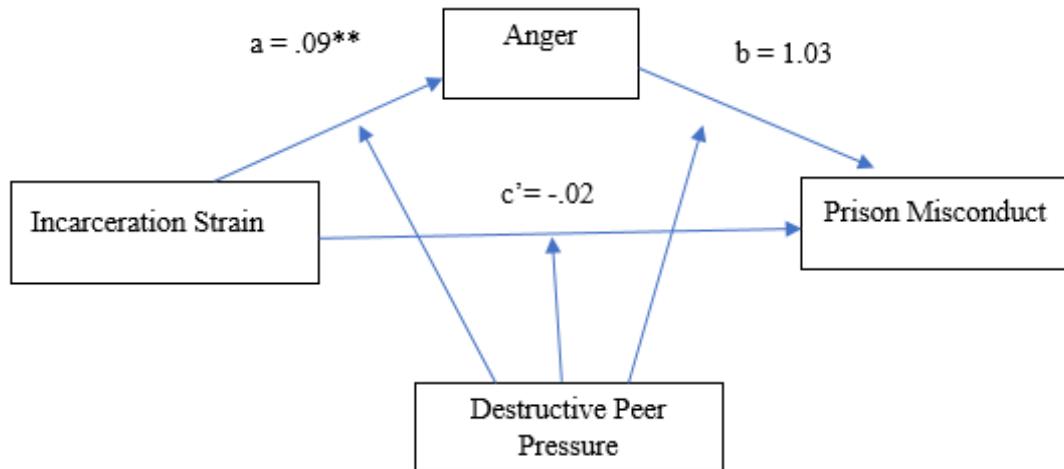


Table 87

Moderated Mediation Effect of Destructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Ashamed) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(DPP)	Model 1 (ASH)			Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI			95% CI		
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		-.03	-.50	.44	32.12***	28.59	35.64
INSTRN		.04**	.01	.06	.03	-.14	.20
DPP		.004	-.03	.04	.69***	.41	.97
INSTRN * DPP		.000	-.001	.002	-.006	-.02	.006
ASH					1.53**	.58	2.48
ASH * DPP					-.05	-.11	.02
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low				.06	.000	.15
	Medium				.06	.01	.11
	High				.04	-.02	.13
<i>R</i> ²		.04			.16		
<i>F</i>		3.59*			8.88***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; DPP = destructive peer pressure; ASH = ashamed; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

The above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting ashamed. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that ashamed is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct. Whereas, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct respectively. Furthermore, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through ashamed emotion in the presence of destructive peer pressure. There were three levels of destructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts prison misconduct through ashamed among juvenile offenders with low to medium level of destructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 42

Moderation of Destructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Ashamed)

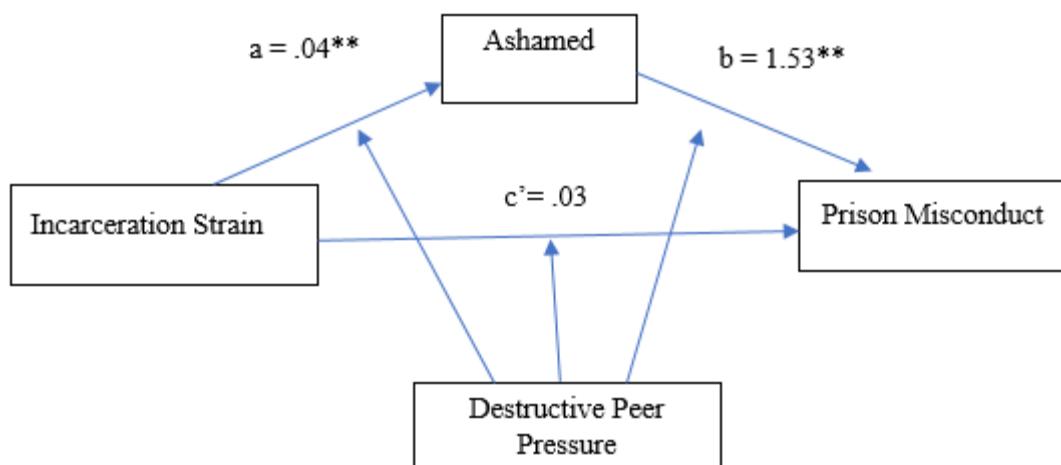


Table 88

Moderated Mediation Effect of Destructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anxiety) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(DPP)	Model 1 (ANX)		Model 2 (PMC)			
		95% CI			95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL	
Constant	.11	-.30	.53	31.83***	28.26	35.39	
INSTRN	.03**	.01	.05	.03	-.14	.20	
DPP	-.004	-.03	.02	.71***	.42	.99	
INSTRN * DPP	-.002	-.003	.000	-.002	-.01	.01	
ANX				1.26*	.18	2.34	
ANX * DPP				-.03	-.11	.04	
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.09	.02	.19	
	Medium			.03	.004	.08	
	High			.005	-.04	.04	
<i>R</i> ²		.07		.13			
<i>F</i>		6.20***		7.54***			

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; DPP = destructive peer pressure; ANX = anxiety; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Table given above represents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting anxiety but this association is not moderated by destructive peer pressure. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating anxiety is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct; but destructive peer pressure does not moderate between them. Furthermore, neither incarceration strain has significant association with prison misconduct; nor destructive peer pressure is moderating between them.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through anxiety in the presence of destructive peer pressure. There were three levels of destructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for low and medium level of destructive peer pressure whereas it is non-significant for high level of destructive peer pressure that is; in presence of anxiety, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with low to medium level of destructive peer pressure but not with high level of destructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 43

Moderation of Destructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anxiety)

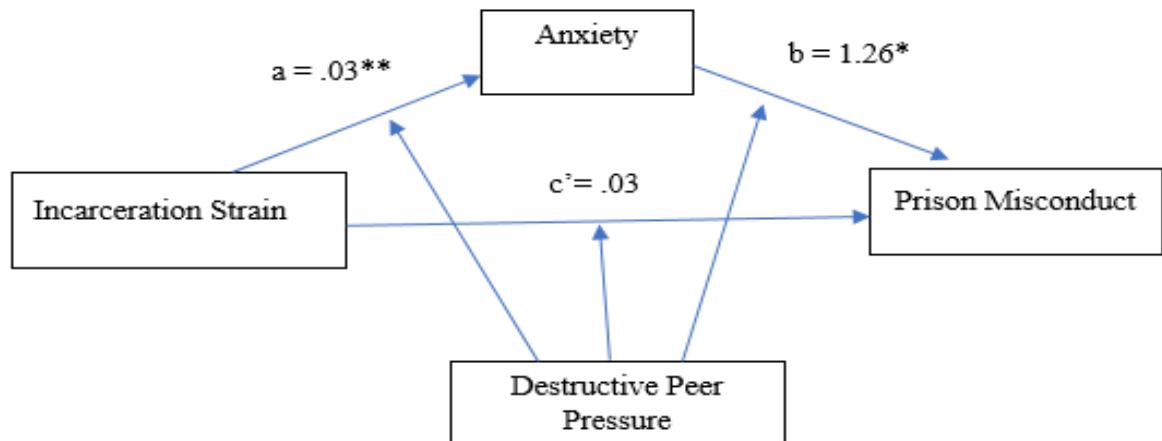


Table 89

Moderated Mediation Effect of Destructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(DPP)	Model 1 (NEG ER)			Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI			95% CI		
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		.29	-1.02	1.61	31.83***	28.29	35.36
INSTRN		.10**	.04	.16	.01	-.16	.18
DPP		-.006	-.11	.09	.71***	.43	.99
INSTRN * DPP		-.005	-.009	.000	-.002	-.01	.01
NEG ER					.54**	.20	.88
NEG ER * DPP					-.01	-.03	.01
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low				.11	.03	.22
	Medium				.05	.01	.11
	High				.01	-.04	.07
<i>R</i> ²		.07			.15		
<i>F</i>		6.29***			8.51***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; DPP = destructive peer pressure; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .01. *p* < .001.

Above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting negative emotional reactivity but this association is not moderated by destructive peer pressure. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path *b* and *c'* indicating that negative emotional reactivity is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct; but destructive peer pressure does not moderate between them. Furthermore, neither incarceration strain has significant association with prison misconduct; nor destructive peer pressure is moderating between them.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through negative emotional reactivity in the presence of destructive peer pressure. There were three levels of destructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for low and medium level of destructive peer pressure whereas it is non-significant for high level of destructive peer pressure that is; in presence of negative emotional reactivity, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with low to medium level of destructive peer pressure but not with high level of destructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 44

Moderation of Destructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity)

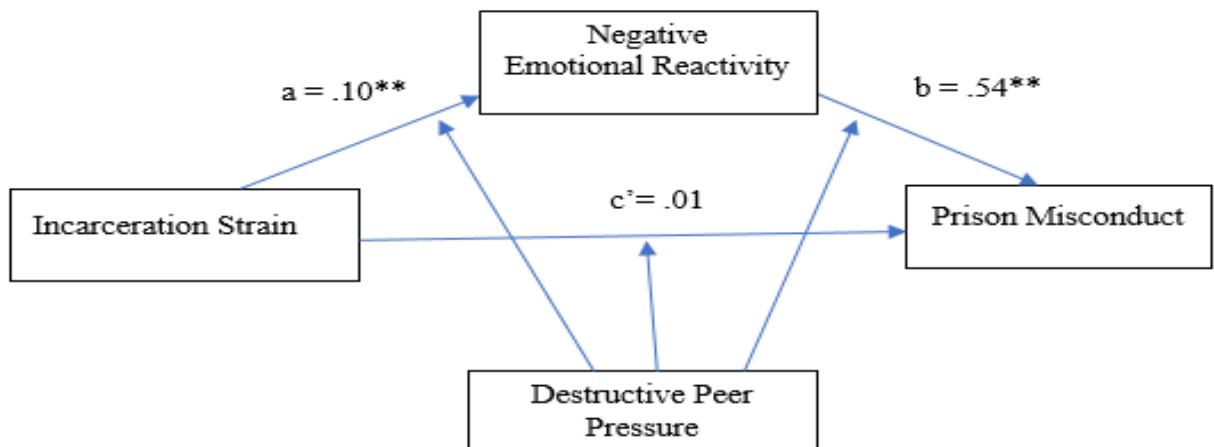


Table 90

Moderated Mediation Effect of Destructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(DPP)	Model 1 (NEG EMO REG)		Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI			95% CI	
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.03	-.58	.65	31.75***	28.20	35.30
INSTRN	.04*	.009	.07	.03	-.14	.21
DPP	-.01	-.06	.04	.72***	.43	1.00
INSTRN * DPP	-.001	-.003	.002	-.004	-.02	.008
NEG EMO REG				1.05**	.31	1.79
NEG EMO REG * DPP				-.03	-.08	.02
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.06	.006	.16
	Medium			.04	.005	.09
	High			.02	-.02	.08
<i>R</i> ²		.03		.15		
<i>F</i>		2.51		8.30***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; DPP = destructive peer pressure; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

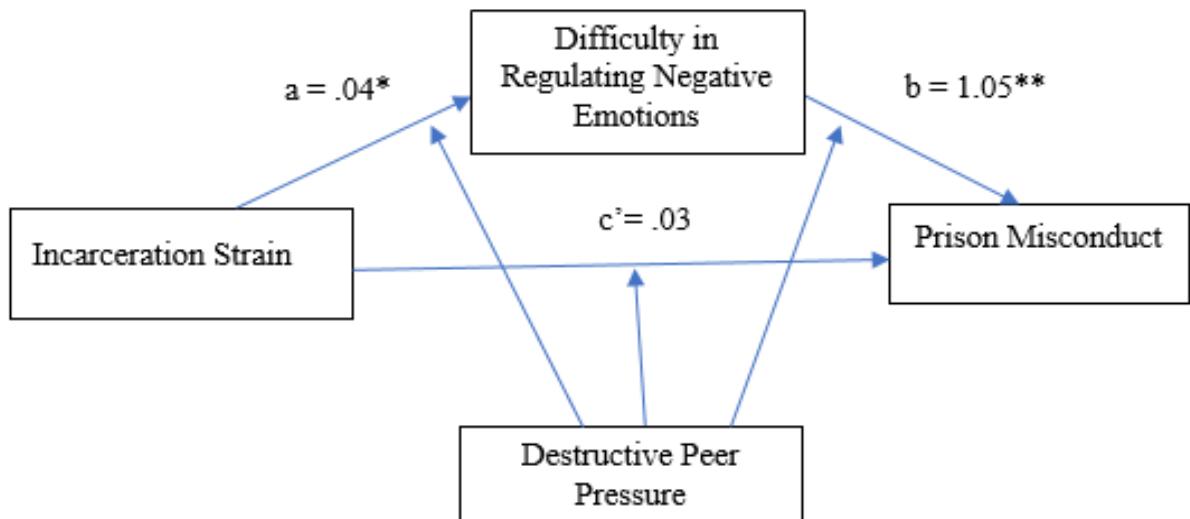
The above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting difficulty in regulating negative emotions. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that difficulty in regulating negative emotions is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct. Whereas, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct respectively. Furthermore, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through difficulty in regulating negative emotions in the presence of destructive peer pressure. There were three levels of destructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts prison misconduct through difficulty in regulating negative emotions among juvenile offenders who experience low to medium level of destructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 45

Moderation of Destructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions)



Remaining results regarding moderated mediation effect of destructive peer pressure between incarceration strain and prison misconduct through negative emotion shows non-significant conditional indirect effects.

Following (Tables 91 to 94 and Fig. 46 to 49) are the representation of moderated mediation effect of destructive peer pressure on the relationship between incarceration strain and recidivism risk through negative emotions.

Table 91

Moderated Mediation Effect of Destructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Ashamed) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(DPP)	Model 1 (ASH)		Model 2 (RR)		
		95% CI		95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	-.03	-.50	.44	100.19***	98.55	101.84
INSTRN	.04**	.01	.06	.08*	.005	.16
DPP	.004	-.03	.04	.52***	.39	.65
INSTRN * DPP	.000	-.001	.002	-.004	-.009	.002
ASH				.85***	.41	1.29
ASH * DPP				-.002	-.03	.03
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.03	.001	.27
	Medium			.03	.008	.06
	High			.04	.002	.08
<i>R</i> ²		.04		.30		
<i>F</i>		3.59*		20.57***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; DPP = destructive peer pressure; ASH = ashamed; RR = recidivism risk

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

The above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path a in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting ashamed emotion. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that ashamed is significantly positively predicting risk of recidivism. Moreover, incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk respectively. Furthermore, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through ashamed in the presence of destructive peer pressure. There were three levels of destructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts risk of recidivism through ashamed among juvenile offenders at all levels of destructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 46

Moderation of Destructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Ashamed)

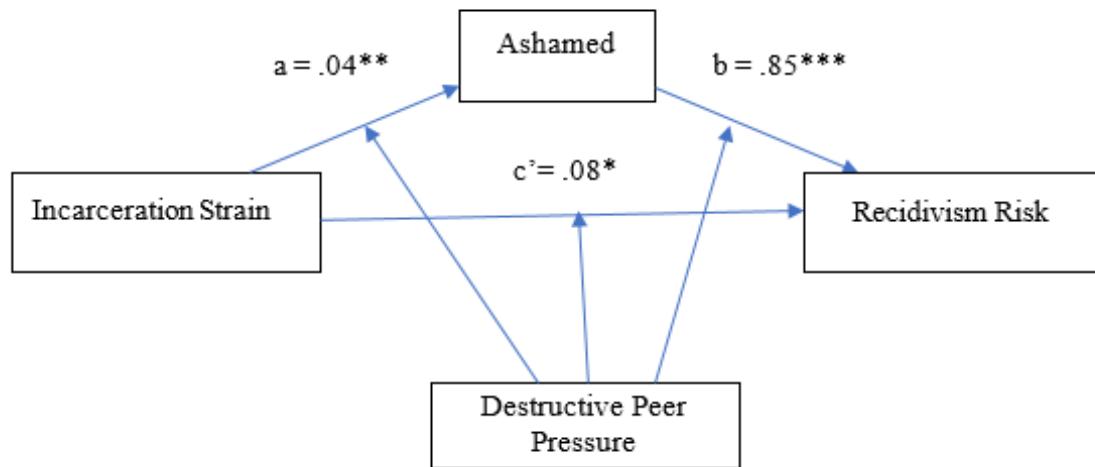


Table 92

Moderated Mediation Effect of Destructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Anxiety) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(DPP)	Model 1 (ANX)			Model 2 (RR)		
		95% CI			95% CI		
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		.11	-.31	.53	100.11***	98.43	101.78
INSTRN		.03**	.01	.05	.10*	.02	.18
DPP		-.004	-.04	.03	.54***	.40	.67
INSTRN * DPP		-.002	-.003	.000	-.003	-.008	.003
ANX					.61*	.10	1.12
ANX * DPP					.02	-.02	.05
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low				.02	-.02	.06
	Medium				.02	.000	.04
	High				.005	-.03	.03
<i>R</i> ²		.07			.28		
<i>F</i>		6.20***			18.48***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; DPP = destructive peer pressure; ANX = anxiety; RR = recidivism risk

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

The above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting anxiety emotion. In addition,

Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that anxiety is significantly positively predicting risk of recidivism. Moreover, incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk respectively. Furthermore, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through anxiety in the presence of destructive peer pressure. There were three levels of destructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts recidivism risk through anxiety among juvenile offenders with medium level of destructive peer pressure. Moreover, the given below figure provides detailed understanding of the findings.

Figure 47

Moderation of Destructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Anxiety)

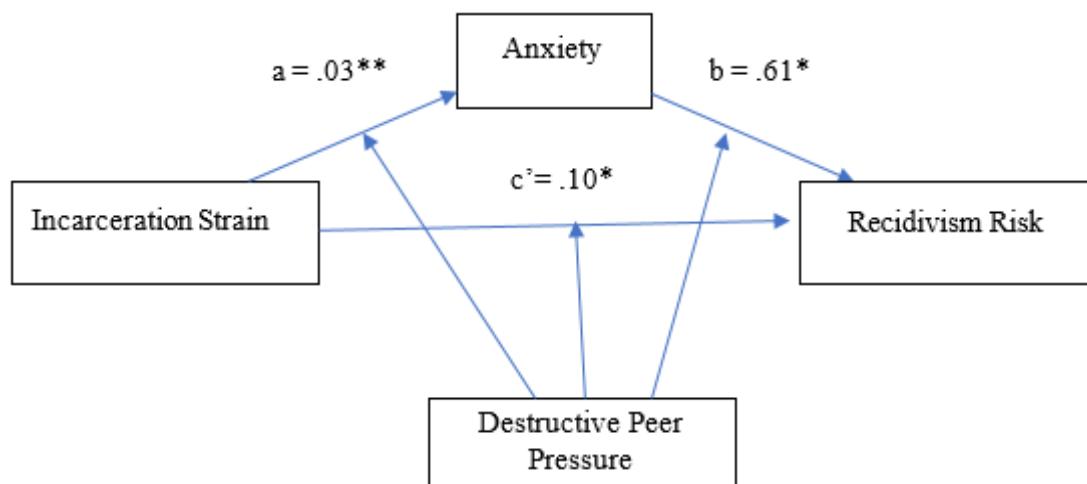


Table 93

Moderated Mediation Effect of Destructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(DPP)	Model 1 (NEG ER)		Model 2 (RR)		
		95% CI		95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.29	-1.02	1.61	100.10***	98.43	101.77
INSTRN	.10**	.04	.16	.09*	.02	.18
DPP	-.006	-.11	.09	.53***	.39	.66
INSTRN * DPP	-.005	-.009	.000	-.003	-.009	.003
NEG ER				.20*	.04	.36
NEG ER * DPP				.005	-.006	.02
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.02	-.02	.06
	Medium			.02	.002	.04
	High			.01	-.02	.04
<i>R</i> ²				.28		
<i>F</i>		6.29***			18.63***	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; DPP = destructive peer pressure; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; RR = recidivism risk

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

The above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting negative emotional reactivity. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that negative emotional reactivity is significantly positively predicting risk of recidivism. Moreover, incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk respectively. Furthermore, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through negative emotional reactivity in the presence of destructive peer pressure. There were three levels of destructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts recidivism risk through negative emotional reactivity among juvenile offenders with medium level of destructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 48

Moderation of Destructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity)

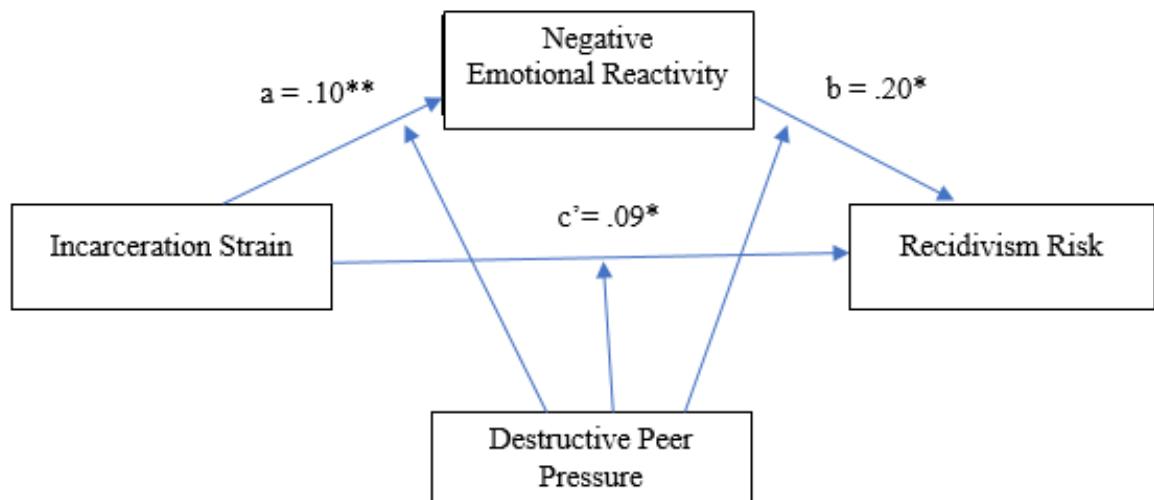


Table 94

Moderated Mediation Effect of Destructive Peer Pressure on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(DPP)	Model 1 (NEG EMO REG)		Model 2 (RR)			
	95% CI			95% CI			
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL	
Constant	.03	-.59	.65	100.19***	98.54	101.85	
INSTRN	.04*	.009	.07	.09*	.01	.17	
DPP	-.01	-.06	.04	.53***	.40	.67	
INSTRN * DPP	-.001	-.003	.002	-.003	-.009	.003	
NEG EMO REG				.65***	.30	.99	
NEG EMO REG * DPP				.002	-.02	.03	
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.03	.003	.06	
	Medium			.03	.004	.05	
	High			.02	-.01	.06	
<i>R</i> ²		.03		.30			
<i>F</i>		2.51		20.42***			

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; DPP = destructive peer pressure; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; RR = recidivism risk

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

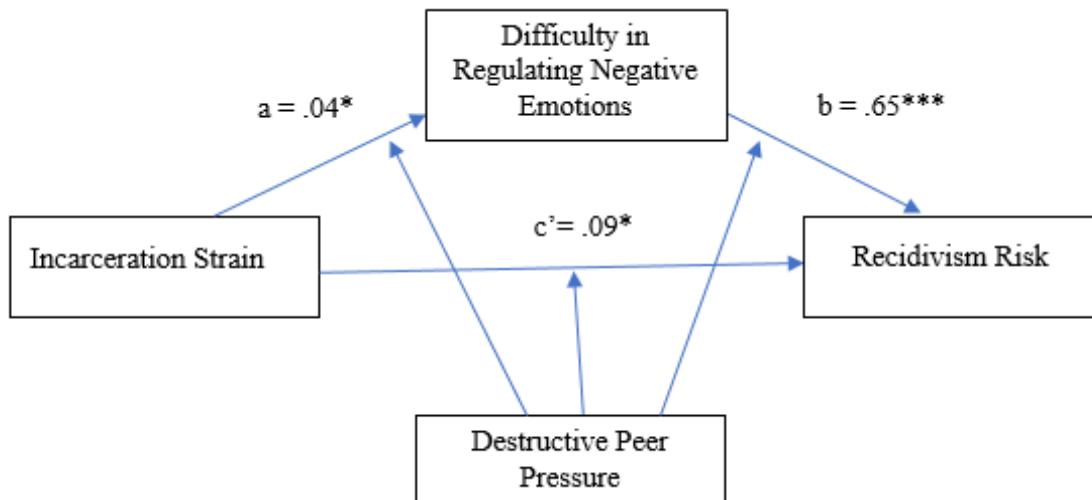
The above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting difficulty in regulating negative emotions. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that difficulty in regulating negative emotions is significantly positively predicting risk of recidivism. Moreover, incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk respectively. Furthermore, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through difficulty in regulating negative emotions in the presence of destructive peer pressure. There were three levels of destructive peer pressure including low, medium, and high. Result indicates that incarceration strain significantly positively predicts recidivism risk through difficulty in regulating negative emotions among juvenile offenders with low to medium level of destructive peer pressure. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 49

Moderation of Destructive Peer Pressure in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Difficulty in Regulating Negative Emotions)



Rest of the findings regarding moderated mediation effect of destructive peer pressure between incarceration strain and recidivism risk through negative emotions indicate that all conditional indirect effects are non-significant.

Following (Tables 95 to 99 and Fig. 50 to 54) are representing the moderated mediation effects of misanthropic beliefs on the relationship between incarceration strain and prison misconduct through negative emotions.

Table 95

Moderated Mediation Effect of Misanthropic Beliefs on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Afraid) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(MIS)	Model 1 (AFR)		Model 2 (PMC)		
	95% CI			95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.14	-.29	.57	32.55***	28.87	36.24
INSTRN	.03**	.01	.05	.04	-.14	.22
MIS	.03	-.06	.13	1.45**	.63	2.27
INSTRN * MIS	-.004	-.009	.000	-.03	-.07	.004
AFR				2.00***	.92	3.09
AFR * MIS				.07	-.16	.31
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.09	.01	.19
	Medium			.07	.02	.13
	High			.03	-.04	.10
<i>R</i> ²		.06		.13		
<i>F</i>		5.44**		7.03***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MIS = misanthropic beliefs; AFR = afraid; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .01. *p* < .001.

Table presented above depicts the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path a in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting afraid. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that afraid is predicting prison misconduct. Furthermore, incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct. However, all interaction effects are non-significant

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through afraid emotion in the presence of misanthropic beliefs. There were three levels of misanthropic beliefs including low, medium, and high. Result shows that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct through afraid among juvenile offenders with low to medium level of misanthropic beliefs. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 50

Moderation of Misanthropic Beliefs in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Afraid)

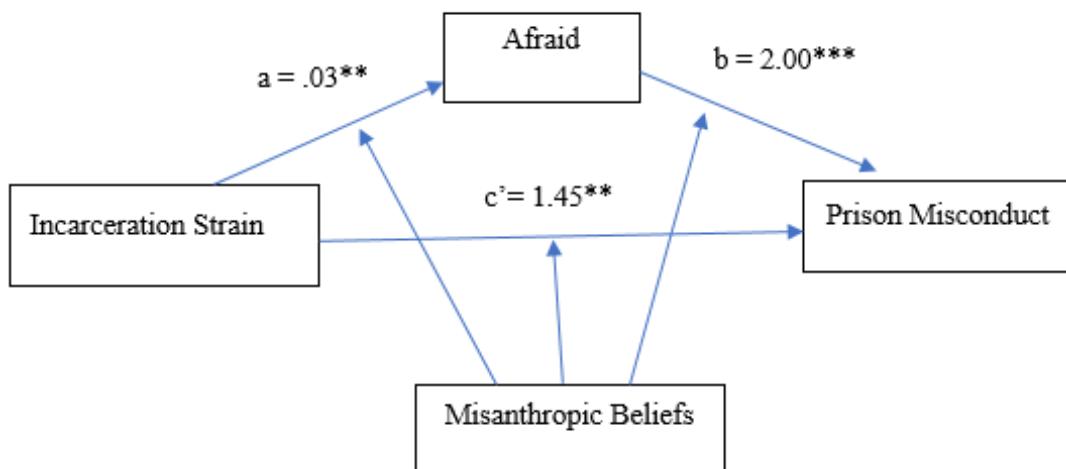


Table 96

Moderated Mediation Effect of Misanthropic Beliefs on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anger) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(MIS)	Model 1 (ANG)		Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI			95% CI	
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.02	-.42	.46	33.00***	29.21	36.81
INSTRN	.08***	.06	.10	.01	-.19	.21
MIS	.12*	.03	.22	1.40**	.56	2.24
INSTRN * MIS	-.001	-.005	.004	-.03	-.08	.009
ANG				1.03	-.06	2.13
ANG * MIS				-.06	-.32	.19
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.12	-.01	.25
	Medium			.09	.000	.19
	High			.06	-.06	.24
<i>R</i> ²	.28			.09		
<i>F</i>		30.84***			4.89***	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MIS = misanthropic beliefs; ANG = anger; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Table presented above depicts the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting anger. In addition, Model 2 is

indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that anger has non-significant association with prison misconduct. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct as well. Additionally, all interaction effects are non-significant

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through anger emotion in the presence of misanthropic beliefs. There were three levels of misanthropic beliefs including low, medium, and high. Result shows that incarceration strain significantly positively predict prison misconduct through anger among juvenile offenders with medium level of misanthropic beliefs. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 51

Moderation of Misanthropic Beliefs in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anger)

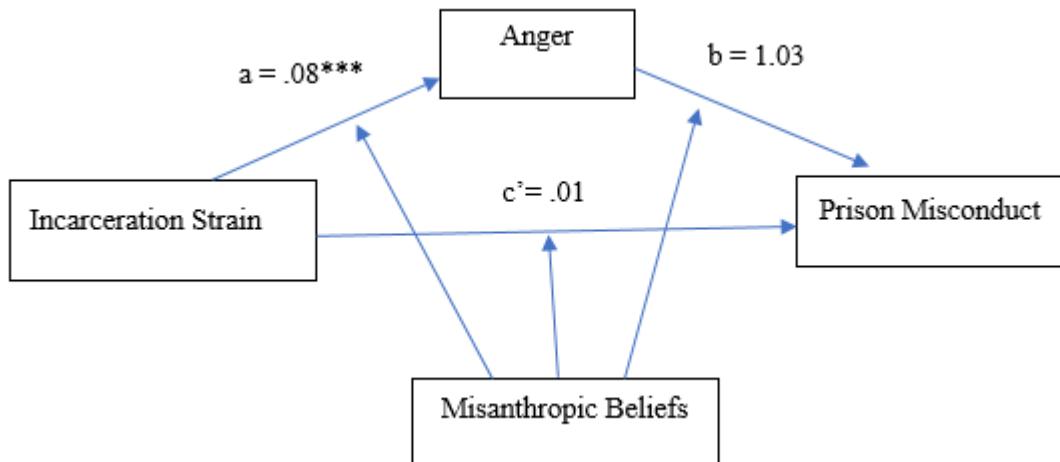


Table 97

Moderated Mediation Effect of Misanthropic Beliefs on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Ashamed) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent			
	(MIS)	Model 1 (ASH)		Model 2 (PMC)			
		95% CI			95% CI		
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		-.12	-.60	.36	32.07***	29.37	36.77
INSTRN		.03**	.01	.05	.04	-.13	.22
MIS		.01	-.09	.11	1.52***	.70	2.34
INSTRN * MIS		.004	-.001	.009	-.04*	-.08	-.01
ASH					1.60**	.62	2.57
ASH * MIS					.02	-.16	.22
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low				.02	-.02	.08
	Medium				.05	.01	.10
	High				.08	.01	.17
<i>R</i> ²		.05			.11		
<i>F</i>		4.45**			6.34***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MIS = misanthropic beliefs; ASH = ashamed; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Table presented above depicts the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting ashamed but this association is not moderated by misanthropic beliefs. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that ashamed is predicting prison misconduct; but misanthropic beliefs are not moderating between them. Furthermore, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct; but misanthropic beliefs are significantly negatively moderating between them referring to an interaction between incarceration strain and misanthropic beliefs lead to decrease in occurrences of prison misconduct.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through ashamed in the presence of misanthropic beliefs. There were three levels of misanthropic beliefs including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for medium and high level of misanthropic beliefs whereas it is non-significant for high level of misanthropic beliefs that is; in presence of ashamed, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with medium to high level of misanthropic beliefs but not with low of misanthropic beliefs. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 52

Moderation of Misanthropic Beliefs in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Ashamed)

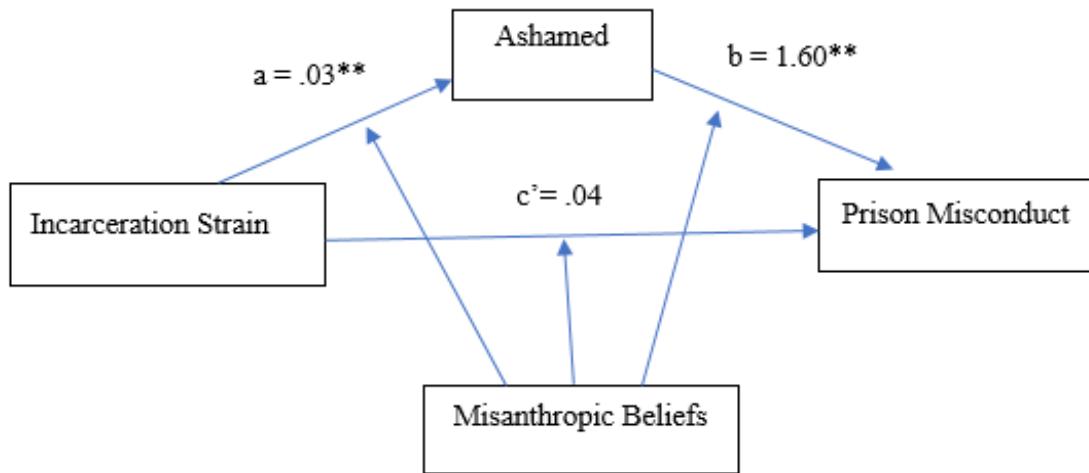


Table 98

Moderated mediation Effect of Misanthropic Beliefs on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anxiety) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(MIS)	(Model 1) ANX			(Model 2) PMC		
		95% CI			95% CI		
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		.04	-.40	.47	33.28***	29.58	36.99
INSTRN		.03**	.01	.05	.05	-.13	.22
MIS		.06	-.04	.15	1.68***	.85	2.52
INSTRN * MIS		-.001	-.005	.003	-.03	-.07	.01
ANX					1.05	-.03	2.13
ANX * MIS					-.36**	-.61	-.10
Conditional Indirect Effect		Low			.10	.02	.22
		Medium			.03	.000	.08
		High			-.02	-.07	.03
R^2			.05			.12	
F			4.38**			6.57***	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MIS = misanthropic beliefs; ANX = anxiety; PMC = prison misconduct

** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Above shows the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path α in which value of coefficient is indicating that incarceration strain is

significantly predicting anxiety but misanthropic beliefs are not moderating between them. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' shows that anxiety is non-significant predictor of prison misconduct; but misanthropic beliefs are significantly negatively moderated between them referring to interaction between anxiety and misanthropic beliefs lead to decrease in prison misconduct. Furthermore, incarceration strain neither predicted prison misconduct nor misanthropic beliefs moderated between them.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through anxiety in the presence of misanthropic beliefs. There were three levels of misanthropic beliefs including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant for low and medium levels of misanthropic beliefs. Whereas it is non-significant for high level of misanthropic beliefs that is; in presence of anxiety, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict prison misconduct among juvenile offenders with low and medium level of misanthropic beliefs among juvenile offenders but not with high misanthropic beliefs. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 53

Moderation of Misanthropic Beliefs in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Anxiety)

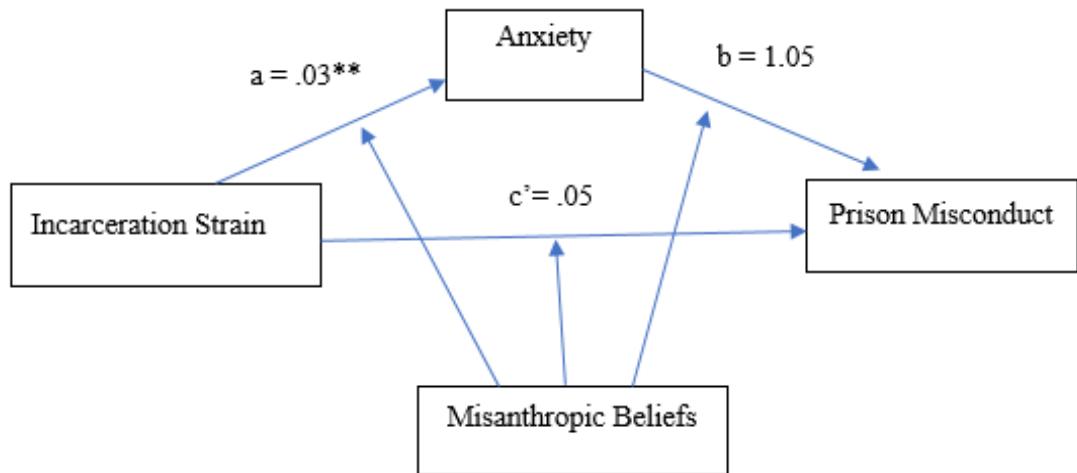


Table 99

Moderated Mediation Effect of Misanthropic Beliefs on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotions (Negative Emotional Reactivity) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator			Dependent		
	(MIS)	Model 1 (NEG ER)			Model 2 (PMC)		
		95% CI			95% CI		
		B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant		.31	-1.06	1.67	32.80***	29.09	36.50
INSTRN		.12***	.05	.18	.03	-.15	.21
MIS		.06	-.25	.36	1.56***	.73	2.38
INSTRN * MIS		-.01	-.02	.003	-.03	-.07	.006
NEG ER					.48**	.13	.83
NEG ER * MIS					-.06	-.14	.03
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low				.12	.03	.23
	Medium				.06	.01	.11
	High				.02	-.03	.06
<i>R</i> ²		.06			.17		
<i>F</i>		5.43**			6.23***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; MIS = misanthropic beliefs; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; PMC = prison misconduct

p* < .01. *p* < .001.

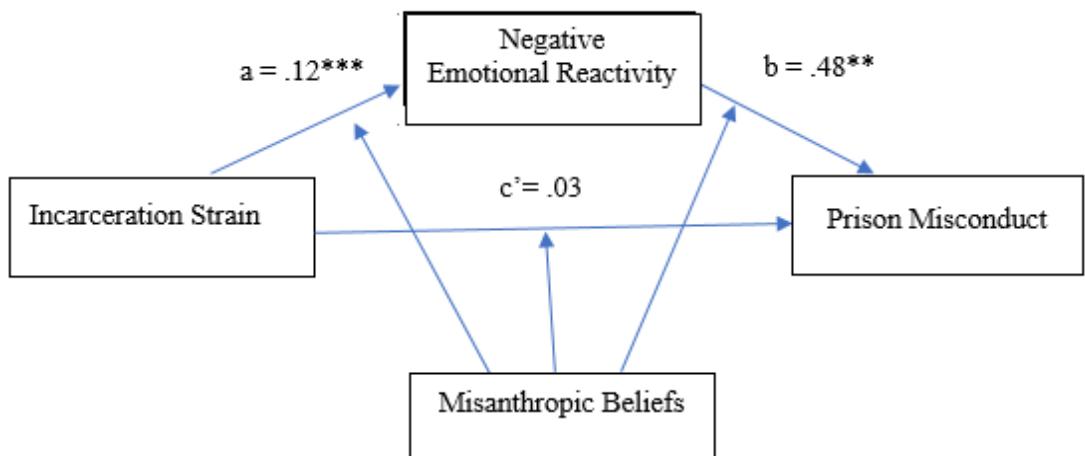
Table presented above depicts the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which values of coefficient are indicating that

incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting negative emotional reactivity. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' indicating that negative emotional reactivity is significantly positively predicting prison misconduct. While, incarceration strain has non-significant association with prison misconduct. Additionally, all interaction effects are non-significant.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on prison misconduct through negative emotional reactivity in the presence of misanthropic beliefs. There were three levels of misanthropic beliefs including low, medium, and high. Result shows that incarceration strain significantly positively predict prison misconduct through negative emotional reactivity among juvenile offenders with low to medium level of misanthropic beliefs. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 54

Moderation of Misanthropic Beliefs in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Prison Misconduct through Negative Emotion (Negative Emotional Reactivity)



Remaining results regarding moderated mediation effect of constructive peer pressure between incarceration strain and recidivism risk through negative emotions show that all conditional indirect effects are non-significant

Following (Tables 100 & 101 and Fig. 55 & 56) are representing the moderated mediation effects of misanthropic beliefs on the relationship between incarceration strain and recidivism risk through negative emotions.

Table 100

Moderated mediation Effect of Misanthropic beliefs on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Ashamed) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(MIS)	(Model 1) ASH		(Model 2) RR		
	95% CI			95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	-.12	-.60	.36	100.78***	98.95	102.61
INSTRN	.03**	.01	.06	.14**	.06	.23
MIS	.01	-.01	.12	.49*	.08	.89
INSTRN * MIS	.004	-.001	.009	-.02*	-.04	-.001
ASH				.94***	.46	1.42
ASH * MIS				-.12*	-.22	-.02
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.02	-.02	.07
	Medium			.03	.009	.06
	High			.02	-.03	.05
<i>R</i> ²		.05		.18		
<i>F</i>		4.46**		10.63***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; RR = recidivism risk; MIS = misanthropic beliefs; ASH = ashamed

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Table given above presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path a in which value of coefficient is indicating that incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting ashamed but misanthropic beliefs are not moderating between them. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' shows that ashamed is significant positive predictor of recidivism risk; and misanthropic beliefs are significantly negatively moderating between them thus weakening their relationship by decreasing the risk of recidivism. Furthermore, incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk and misanthropic beliefs are significantly negatively moderating between them thus weakening their relationship by reducing the risk of recidivism.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through ashamed in the presence of misanthropic beliefs. There were three levels of misanthropic beliefs including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant only for medium misanthropic beliefs group whereas it is non-significant for low and high levels of misanthropic beliefs that is; in presence of ashamed, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict recidivism risk among juvenile offenders who have medium level of misanthropic beliefs but not among juveniles who have low and high misanthropic beliefs. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the findings.

Figure 55

Moderation of Misanthropic Beliefs in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Ashamed)

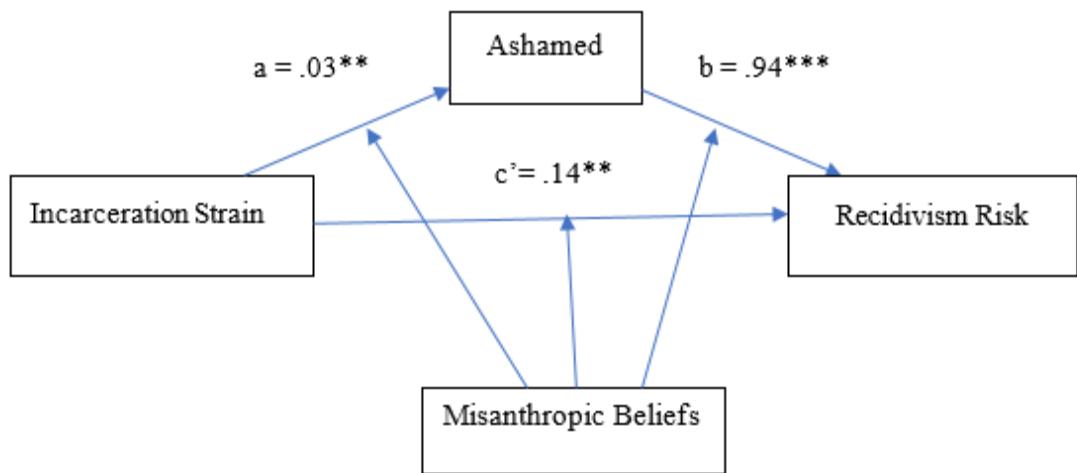


Table 101

Moderated mediation Effect of Misanthropic beliefs on the Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Anxiety) (N = 244)

Predictor	Moderator	Mediator		Dependent		
	(MIS)	(Model 1) ANX		(Model 2) RR		
	95% CI			95% CI		
	B	LL	UL	B	LL	UL
Constant	.04	-.40	.47	100.94***	99.09	102.79
INSTRN	.03**	.01	.05	.14**	.05	.22
MIS	.06	-.04	.15	.64**	.23	1.06
INSTRN * MIS	-.001	-.005	.003	-.02	-.04	.002
ANX				.52	-.02	1.06
ANX * MIS				-.22**	-.35	-.10
Conditional Indirect Effect	Low			.06	.009	.11
	Medium			.02	-.002	.04
	High			-.01	-.05	.007
<i>R</i> ²		.05		.17		
<i>F</i>		4.39**		9.69***		

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; RR = recidivism risk; MIS = misanthropic beliefs; ANX = anxiety

p* < .01. *p* < .001

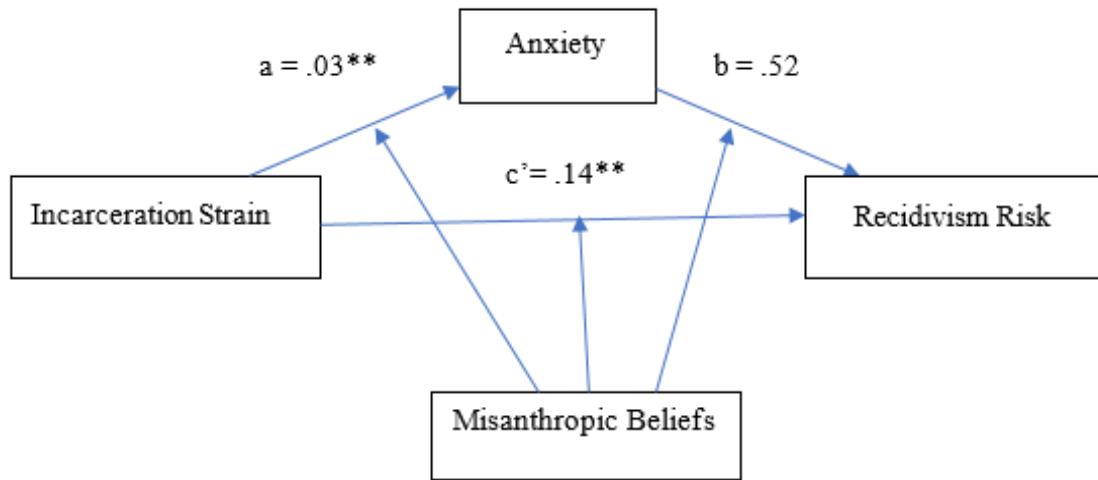
Above table presents the results of moderated moderation analysis. Model 1 is indicating the analysis of path *a* in which value of coefficient is indicating that incarceration strain is significantly predicting anxiety but misanthropic beliefs are not moderating

between them. In addition, Model 2 is indicating the analysis of path b and c' shows that anxiety is non-significant predictor of recidivism risk; but misanthropic beliefs are significantly negatively moderating between them referring to interaction between anxiety and misanthropic beliefs lead to decrease in recidivism risk. Furthermore, incarceration strain is significantly positively predicting recidivism risk but misanthropic beliefs are not moderating between them.

Conditional indirect effects reflect the effect of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through anxiety in the presence of misanthropic beliefs. There were three levels of misanthropic beliefs including low, medium, and high. Result shows that this indirect effect is significant only for low level of misanthropic beliefs whereas it is non-significant for medium and high levels of misanthropic beliefs that is; in presence of anxiety, incarceration strain will significantly positively predict recidivism risk among juvenile offenders with low level of misanthropic beliefs but not with medium and high misanthropic beliefs. Moreover, the figure drawn below provides thorough understanding of the finding.

Figure 56

Moderation of Misanthropic Beliefs in Relationship between Incarceration Strain and Recidivism Risk through Negative Emotion (Anxiety)



Rest of the finding regarding moderated mediation effect of misanthropic beliefs between incarceration strain and recidivism risk through negative emotion show non-significant conditional indirect effects.

Exploring the Impact of Demographic Variables on Variables of the Study

Furthermore, as an additional analysis, Independent samples t-test and one-way Anova were performed to find out the impact of demographic variables i.e., education, birth order, residence, parents' marital status, family system, family imprisonment history, legal status, solitary confinement, prior imprisonment history, incarceration period, and crime type on incarceration strain, prison misconduct, recidivism risk, negative emotions, coping strategies (adaptive and maladaptive), peer pressure (constructive and destructive), and misanthropic beliefs (see Tables 102 to 110) .

The results of this part are as following:

Residence

An independent samples t-test was conducted to examine the impact of residence on study variables. The findings are given below:

Table 102

Means, Standard Deviations and t-values of Residence on Variables of the Study (N = 244)

Variables	Urban (n = 145)		Rural (n = 99)		t (242)	95% CI		Cohen's d
	M	SD	M	SD		LL	UL	
INSTRN	71.75	22.12	73.2	20.69	-0.51	-6.98	4.08	
PMC	32.59	29.01	30.23	30.25	0.61	-5.22	9.94	
RR	100.68	14.86	98.9	15.51	0.89	-2.11	5.65	
EMO								
SAD	10.44	3.14	10.59	3.08	-0.36	-0.94	0.65	
AFR	8.42	3.3	8.83	3.4	-0.95	-1.27	0.44	
ANG	10.39	3.81	9.76	3.95	1.23	-0.36	1.62	
ASH	10.53	3.71	10.66	3.78	-0.26	-1.08	0.83	
ANX	10.95	3.14	10	3.58	2.2*	0.1	1.81	.28
NEG ER	46.11	10.3	45.36	11.01	0.54	-1.97	3.46	
NEG EMO REG	16.15	4.48	17.23	5.16	-1.73	-2.3	0.14	
COP								
ADP	52.84	9.29	52.54	10.07	0.23	-2.17	2.76	
MAL ADP	26.08	4.66	24.85	5.32	1.91	-0.03	2.5	

Variables	Urban (n = 145)		Rural (n = 99)		<i>t</i> (242)	95% CI		Cohen's <i>d</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	
PP								
CPP	13.46	5.37	12.83	4.69	-.94	-1.94	.68	
DPP	44.40	12.90	41.32	12.16	-1.87	-6.31	.16	
MIS	11.89	4.57	12.06	4.66	-0.27	-1.34	1.02	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; EMO = emotions; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; COP = coping; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; MAL ADP = maladaptive coping strategies; PP = peer pressure; CPP = constructive peer pressure; DPP = destructive peer pressure; MIS = misanthropic beliefs

**p* < .05.

An independent samples *t*-test, performed to compare scores among juvenile offenders based on their residence. The results reveal a statistically significant difference, $t(242) = 2.20$, $p < .05$, with urban residents ($M = 10.95$, $SD = 3.14$) reporting higher anxiety levels than their rural counterparts ($M = 10.00$, $SD = 3.58$). All other findings are non-significant.

Family system

An independent samples t-test was carried out to see the differences with reference to family system on variables of the study. The results of the analysis are shown in the following table:

Table 103

Means, Standard Deviations and t-values of Family system on Variables of the Study
($N = 244$)

Variables	Nuclear (n = 109)		Joint (n = 135)		t (242)	95% CI		Cohen's d
	M	SD	M	SD		LL	UL	
INSTRN	74.24	23.91	70.80	19.33	1.24	-2.00	8.90	
PMC	31.80	28.99	31.49	29.98	.08	-7.18	7.80	
RR	100.71	16.38	99.35	14.04	.69	-2.47	5.19	
EMO								
SAD	10.43	3.13	10.57	3.10	-.34	-.93	.65	
AFR	8.77	3.57	8.44	3.15	.75	-.52	1.17	
ANG	10.83	3.83	9.57	3.83	2.54*	.28	2.22	.32
ASH	10.95	3.76	10.29	3.69	1.37	-.28	1.60	
ANX	10.30	3.48	10.78	3.24	-1.11	-1.33	.36	
NEG ER	46.04	10.76	45.61	10.48	.31	-2.25	3.12	
NEG EMO REG	16.83	4.79	16.40	4.80	.70	-.78	1.65	

Variables	Nuclear (n = 109)		Joint (n = 135)		<i>t</i> (242)	95% CI		Cohen's <i>d</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	
COP								
ADP	53.03	9.40	52.46	9.78	.46	-1.86	3.00	
MAL ADP	25.93	4.93	25.31	4.99	.97	-.63	1.88	
PP								
CPP	13.22	5.25	13.20	5.008	-.04	-1.32	1.26	
DPP	43.65	13.79	42.74	11.72	-.55	-4.12	2.31	
MIS	11.96	4.53	11.96	4.67	.00	-1.17	1.17	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; EMO = emotions; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; COP = coping; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; MAL ADP = maladaptive coping strategies; PP = peer pressure; CPP = constructive peer pressure; DPP = destructive peer pressure; MIS = misanthropic beliefs

**p* < .05.

An independent samples *t*-test was conducted to compare scores among juvenile offenders based on family system. The results reveal a statistically significant difference, *t* (242) = 2.54, *p* < .05, with juveniles from nuclear families (*M* = 10.83, *SD* = 3.83) reporting higher levels of anger than those from joint families (*M* = 9.57, *SD* = 3.83). All other findings are non-significant.

Family Imprisonment History

An independent samples t-test was carried out to see the differences with reference to family imprisonment history on variables of the study. The findings are presented below:

Table 104

Means, Standard Deviations and t-values of Family Imprisonment History on Variables of the Study (N = 244)

Variables	Yes (n = 56)		No (n = 188)		t (242)	95% CI		Cohen's d
	M	SD	M	SD		LL	UL	
INSTRN	67.05	22.67	73.91	20.97	-2.02*	-13.60	-.11	.31
PMC	31.26	31.73	31.74	28.86	-.10	-9.89	8.93	
RR	100.94	16.84	99.67	14.60	.51	-3.67	6.23	
EMO								
SAD	10.500	2.89	10.51	3.18	-.02	-.90	.88	
AFR	8.57	2.97	8.59	3.45	-.05	-.95	.90	
ANG	10.08	3.70	10.15	3.93	-.11	-1.20	1.07	
ASH	10.12	3.95	10.72	3.66	-1.01	-1.78	.57	
ANX	10.08	3.29	10.71	3.37	-1.23	-1.62	.37	
NEG ER	45.87	10.72	45.78	10.57	.05	-3.14	3.32	
NEG EMO REG	16.60	5.06	16.58	4.72	.02	-1.49	1.53	
COP								
ADP	53.16	10.10	52.59	9.47	.37	-2.44	3.58	
MAL ADP	25.76	5.67	25.53	4.75	.27	-1.42	1.89	

Variables	Yes (n = 56)		No (n = 188)		<i>t</i> (242)	95% CI		Cohen's <i>d</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	
PP								
CPP	13.96	5.36	12.98	5.02	.21	-2.50	.55	
DPP	42.64	14.79	43.30	12.008	.73	-3.14	4.46	
MIS	11.53	4.79	12.09	4.55	-.76	-1.98	.88	

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; EMO = emotions; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; COP = coping; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; MAL ADP = maladaptive coping strategies; PP = peer pressure; CPP = constructive peer pressure; DPP = destructive peer pressure; MIS = misanthropic beliefs

**p* < .05.

An independent samples *t*-test was performed to compare scores among juvenile offenders based on family imprisonment history. The results reveal a statistically significant difference, t (242) = -2.02, *p* < .05, with juveniles who have a family history of imprisonment (M = 67.05, SD = 22.67) reporting lower levels of incarceration strain than those with no such history (M = 73.91, SD = 20.97). All other comparisons are non-significant.

Juvenile Offender Imprisonment History

An Independent samples t-test was carried out to see the differences with reference to juvenile offenders' prior history of imprisonment on variables of the study. The findings are given below:

Table 105

Means, Standard Deviations and t-values of Juvenile Offender Imprisonment History on Variables of the Study (N = 244)

Variables	Yes (n = 65)		No (n = 179)		t (242)	95% CI		Cohen's d
	M	SD	M	SD		LL	UL	
INSTRN	71.78	18.54	72.54	22.55	-.26	-6.39	4.88	
PMC	40.21	25.58	28.51	30.24	3.00**	3.98	19.40	.41
RR	102.07	14.55	99.19	15.28	1.34	-1.34	7.11	
EMO								
SAD	10.50	3.37	10.50	3.02	-.00	-.94	.94	
AFR	8.50	3.15	8.62	3.42	-.24	-1.03	.81	
ANG	10.86	3.57	9.87	3.95	1.84	-.07	2.03	
ASH	10.67	3.88	10.55	3.68	.21	-.98	1.21	
ANX	10.53	3.41	10.58	3.34	-.08	-1.01	.93	
NEG ER	45.41	10.59	45.94	10.61	-.34	-3.57	2.50	
NEG EMO REG	15.76	4.64	16.88	4.82	-1.64	-2.47	.23	
COP								
ADP	51.32	9.82	53.22	9.49	-1.35	-4.70	.88	
MAL ADP	26.32	4.93	25.32	4.96	1.39	-.41	2.41	

Variables	Yes (<i>n</i> = 65)		No (<i>n</i> = 179)		95% CI			
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>t</i> (242)	<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
PP								
CPP	13.24	4.82	13.20	5.22	-.06	-1.50	1.41	
DPP	48.90	13.73	41.06	11.61	-4.43***	-11.32	-4.36	.61
MIS	13.35	4.09	11.45	4.68	3.07**	.67	3.11	.43

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; EMO = emotions; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; COP = coping; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; MAL ADP = maladaptive coping strategies; PP = peer pressure; CPP = constructive peer pressure; DPP = destructive peer pressure; MIS = misanthropic beliefs

***p* < .01.

Independent samples t-tests was conducted to compare scores among juvenile offenders based on their prior imprisonment history. Results reveal a statistically significant difference in prison misconduct, t (242) = 3.00, p < .01, with juveniles who have a history of imprisonment (M = 40.21, SD = 25.58) reporting higher levels of misconduct than those with no such history (M = 28.51, SD = 30.24). Similarly, a significant difference is found in destructive peer pressure, t (242) = -4.43, p < .01, with previously imprisoned juveniles (M = 48.90, SD = 13.73) scoring higher than those without prior imprisonment (M = 41.06, SD = 11.61). Another significant difference is observed in misanthropic beliefs, t (242) = 3.07, p < .01, with juveniles with a history of imprisonment (M = 13.35, SD = 4.09) reporting higher misanthropic beliefs than their counterparts with no prior imprisonment (M = 11.45, SD = 4.68). All other comparisons are non-significant.

Legal Status

An independent samples t-test was carried out to see the differences with reference to legal status on study variables. The results of the analysis are shown in the following table:

Table 106

Means, Standard Deviations and t-values of Legal Status on Variables of the Study

(N = 244)

Variables	Under Trial		Convicted		t (242)	95% CI		Cohen's <i>d</i>	
	(n = 199)		(n = 45)			LL	UL		
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>					
INSTRN	71.68	21.50	75.24	21.59	-1.00	-10.67	3.55		
PMC	28.79	28.14	44.17	32.24	-2.95**	-25.78	-4.97	.50	
RR	99.45	14.72	102.20	16.74	-1.01	-8.15	2.67		
EMO									
SAD	10.33	3.04	11.28	3.32	-1.77	-2.03	.12		
AFR	8.33	3.15	9.73	3.91	-2.24*	-2.65	-.15	.39	
ANG	10.20	3.89	9.84	3.81	.57	-.90	1.62		
ASH	10.23	3.67	12.15	3.63	-3.19**	-3.12	-.718	.52	
ANX	10.19	3.24	12.22	3.36	-3.67***	-3.12	-.92	.61	
NEG ER	44.66	9.84	50.84	12.31	-3.14**	-10.10	-2.24	.55	
NEG EMO REG	16.10	4.69	18.75	4.65	-3.44**	-4.19	-1.11	.56	

Variables	Under Trial		Convicted		<i>t</i> (242)	95% CI		Cohen's <i>d</i>		
	(n = 199)		(n = 45)							
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>			
COP										
ADP	52.81	9.34	52.31	10.76	.29	-2.96	3.97			
MAL ADP	25.63	4.97	25.37	5.00	.31	-1.38	1.90			
PP										
CPP	13.54	5.36	11.73	3.44	2.16*	.16	3.46	.40		
DPP	43.70	13.08	40.68	10.43	1.44	-1.09	7.13			
MIS	11.83	4.53	12.53	4.91	-.87	-2.29	.89			

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; EMO = emotions; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; COP = coping; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; MAL ADP = maladaptive coping strategies; PP = peer pressure; CPP = constructive peer pressure; DPP = destructive peer pressure; MIS = misanthropic beliefs

p* < .05. *p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Independent samples *t*-test is conducted to compare scores among juvenile offenders based on their legal status (convicted vs. under trial). Results show a statistically significant difference in prison misconduct, *t* (242) = -2.95, *p* < .01, with convicted juveniles (*M* = 44.17, *SD* = 32.24) reporting higher levels of misconduct than under trial juveniles (*M* = 28.79, *SD* = 28.14). Similarly, a significant difference is observed in afraid, *t* (242) = -2.24, *p* < .05, with convicted juveniles (*M* = 9.73, *SD* = 3.91) scoring higher on afraid than under trials (*M* = 8.33, *SD* = 3.15). Another significant difference is observed

in ashamed, $t(242) = -3.19, p < .01$, with juveniles who are convicted ($M = 12.15, SD = 3.63$) reporting higher levels of ashamed than juveniles who are under trials ($M = 10.23, SD = 3.67$). Anxiety levels also differs significantly between the groups, $t(242) = -3.67, p < .001$, with convicted juveniles ($M = 12.22, SD = 3.36$) showing higher anxiety than under trials ($M = 10.19, SD = 3.24$). Additionally, results reveal significant differences in negative emotional reactivity, $t(242) = -3.14, p < .01$ and difficulty in regulating negative emotions, $t(242) = -3.44, p < .01$, showing that convicted juveniles are higher in each of these areas ($M = 16.93, SD = 4.31; M = 50.84, SD = 12.31; M = 18.75, SD = 4.65$ respectively) compared to under trials ($M = 14.94, SD = 4.15; M = 44.66, SD = 9.84; M = 16.10, SD = 4.69$ respectively). Conversely, significant difference is shown in constructive peer pressure, $t(242) = 2.16, p < .05$, with convicted juveniles ($M = 11.73, SD = 3.44$) reporting lower levels than under trial ($M = 13.54, SD = 5.36$). Remaining differences are non-significant.

Solitary Confinement History

An independent samples-t test was carried out to see the differences with reference to history of solitary confinement on variables of the study. The results of the analysis are shown in the following table:

Table 107

Means, Standard Deviations and t-values of Solitary Confinement History on Variables of the Study (N = 244)

Variables	Yes (n = 51)		No (n = 193)		<i>t</i> (242)	95% CI		Cohen's <i>d</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	
INSTRN	72.76	15.94	72.22	22.80	.19	-4.95	6.02	
PMC	66.11	20.38	22.52	24.34	13.01***	36.94	50.24	1.94
RR	103.70	13.65	98.97	15.36	2.14**	.34	9.12	.32
EMO								
SAD	11.11	3.04	10.34	3.11	1.59	-.18	1.72	
AFR	9.19	3.11	8.43	3.39	1.53	-.22	1.76	
ANG	11.47	3.56	9.78	3.88	2.93**	.54	2.82	.45
ASH	10.17	3.60	10.69	3.76	-.91	-1.66	.61	
ANX	10.68	3.05	10.53	3.43	.29	-.83	1.13	
NEG ER	45.05	9.34	46.00	10.90	-.62	-3.97	2.08	
NEG EMO REG	16.40	5.02	16.64	4.74	-.30	-1.81	1.32	
COP								
ADP	51.74	9.43	52.97	9.65	-.82	-4.20	1.73	
MAL ADP	26.25	4.75	25.41	5.02	1.11	-.66	2.34	

Variables	Yes (n = 51)		No (n = 193)		<i>t</i> (242)	95% CI		Cohen's <i>d</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	
PP								
CPP	12.15	4.89	13.49	5.14	1.66	-2.44	2.91	
DPP	46.92	12.48	42.15	12.56	-2.41*	-8.65	-.87	.38
MIS	13.11	4.51	11.65	4.59	2.04*	.03	2.88	.32

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; EMO = emotions; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; COP = coping; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; MAL ADP = maladaptive coping strategies; PP = peer pressure; CPP = constructive peer pressure; DPP = destructive peer pressure; MIS = misanthropic beliefs

****p* < .05. ***p* < .01. **p* < .05

An independent samples *t*-test was conducted to examine differences in scores among juvenile offenders based on their history of solitary confinement (yes vs. no). The results reveal a significant difference in prison misconduct, *t* (242) = 13.01, *p* < .001, indicating that juveniles with a history of solitary confinement (*M* = 66.11, *SD* = 20.38) report higher levels of misconduct compared to those without such history (*M* = 22.52, *SD* = 24.34). A significant difference also emerges for recidivism risk, *t* (242) = 2.14, *p* < .01, with confined juveniles (*M* = 103.70, *SD* = 13.65) scoring higher than those who are not confined (*M* = 98.97, *SD* = 15.36). Significant differences are also found in levels of anger, *t* (242) = 2.93, *p* < .01, as juveniles who experience solitary confinement (*M* = 11.47, *SD* = 3.56) report higher anger levels than those who do not (*M* = 9.78, *SD* = 3.88). Similarly, results reveal significant differences in destructive peer pressure, *t* (242) = -2.41, *p* < .05

and misanthropic beliefs, $t(242) = 2.04, p < .01$, revealing that juveniles with confinement history are higher in both ($M = 46.92, SD = 12.48$; $M = 13.11, SD = 4.51$ respectively) than their non-confined counterparts ($M = 42.15, SD = 12.56$; $M = 11.65, SD = 4.59$ respectively). All remaining differences between the groups are non-significant.

Incarceration Period

One-way Anova was conducted to see the differences with reference to duration they have spent in prisons on variables of the study. The results of the analysis are presented in the following table:

Table 108

Means, Standard Deviations and t-values of Incarceration Period on Variables of the Study

($N = 244$)

Variables	Less than 1 year		More than 1 year		$t(242)$	$95\% CI$		Cohen's d
	M	SD	M	SD		LL	UL	
INSTRN	72.23	21.32	72.66	22.28	-.13	-6.67	5.81	
PMC	26.77	27.29	45.90	31.21	-4.59***	-27.33	-10.92	0.65
RR	99.87	14.80	100.20	16.14	-.14	-4.71	4.05	
EMO								
SAD	10.44	3.14	10.69	3.04	-.54	-1.15	.65	
AFR	8.48	3.23	8.90	3.66	-.85	-1.38	.54	
ANG	10.25	3.90	9.80	3.79	.78	-.67	1.57	
ASH	10.34	3.81	11.32	3.41	-.1.79	-2.05	.09	
ANX	10.39	3.23	11.08	3.66	-1.39	-1.65	.28	

Variables	Less than 1 year		More than 1 year		<i>t</i> (242)	95% CI		Cohen's <i>d</i>		
	(n = 182)		(n = 62)							
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>			
NEG ER	45.15	9.93	47.70	12.18	-1.48	-5.95	.85			
NEG EMO REG	16.27	4.68	17.54	5.02	-1.79	-2.65	.12			
COP										
ADP	52.75	9.63	52.62	9.58	.08	-2.66	2.91			
MAL ADP	25.80	5.08	24.95	4.59	1.17	-.58	2.29			
PP										
CPP	13.64	5.28	11.93	4.34	2.53*	.37	3.05	0.35		
DPP	43.64	13.15	41.69	11.09	1.04	-1.71	5.62			
MIS	11.97	4.51	11.91	4.89	.08	-1.27	1.39			

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; EMO = emotions; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; COP = coping; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; MAL ADP = maladaptive coping strategies; PP = peer pressure; CPP = constructive peer pressure; DPP = destructive peer pressure; MIS = misanthropic beliefs

****p* < .05. **p* < .05

An independent samples t-test was conducted to examine the score differences among juvenile offenders based on the time spent in prison. The results reveal a significant difference with reference to prison misconduct, *t* (242) = -4.59, *p* < .001, indicating that juveniles who have spent more than one year in prison (*M* = 45.90, *SD* = 31.21) show higher levels of misconduct compared to those who have spent less than one year (*M* =

26.77, $SD = 27.29$). Another significant difference is observed in constructive peer pressure, $t(242) = 2.53, p < .01$, as juvenile offenders who have spent less than one year in prison ($M = 13.64, SD = 5.28$) scoring higher than those who have spent more than one year in prison ($M = 11.93, SD = 4.34$). All remaining differences between the groups are non-significant

Crime Type

One-way Anova was conducted to see the differences with reference to the type of crime juvenile offenders have committed on variables of the study. The results are shown in the following table:

Table 109*Means, Standard Deviations and F-values of Type of Crime on Variables of the Study (N = 244)*

Variables	Unnatural		Drug		Robbery/		Murder		Rape		Kidnapping		Other Crimes		F	p
	Offence	Related	Offence	Related	Theft											
INSTRN	72.83	19.78	70.61	25.68	70.38	22.57	74.08	19.67	75.40	18.98	66.78	25.92	75.38	26.37	.48	.82
PMC	26.00	27.09	27.46	33.19	27.32	26.58	42.08	31.21	42.33	32.53	22.71	25.31	15.23	18.86	3.53	.002
RR	101.56	13.60	101.00	14.20	101.03	15.40	98.33	13.89	97.90	16.15	97.71	18.24	102.46	19.30	.45	.84
EMO																
SAD	10.70	3.29	11.00	2.08	10.10	3.23	10.79	3.01	10.90	3.03	10.42	3.50	9.76	3.13	.58	.74
AFR	8.16	3.16	10.07	3.32	7.58	3.35	9.37	3.20	9.90	3.18	8.57	3.43	7.76	2.97	3.30	.004
ANG	10.24	4.06	10.92	4.78	10.01	3.91	9.76	3.74	10.70	3.44	9.50	4.20	10.92	3.81	.45	.84
ASH	10.51	3.63	9.76	3.87	9.97	3.91	11.47	3.35	11.53	3.50	9.00	4.36	10.84	3.50	1.79	.10
ANX	10.27	2.95	11.46	2.81	9.70	3.56	11.40	3.10	10.63	3.44	10.28	4.02	12.07	2.81	2.19	.04

NEG	45.51	10.23	47.30	8.94	43.02	10.15	48.25	10.98	48.00	10.99	45.71	12.65	45.76	8.39	1.71	.11
ER																
NEG	16.51	4.85	16.53	5.25	15.41	4.83	18.10	4.66	18.23	4.33	15.21	3.86	14.69	4.13	3.01	.007
EMO																
REG																
COP																
ADP	52.51	9.02	52.69	8.98	52.84	10.10	52.52	9.89	54.56	9.11	47.00	10.75	55.38	5.69	1.19	.31
MAL	24.81	4.33	26.15	4.23	26.33	5.93	24.64	4.26	26.66	4.55	25.14	5.61	25.07	3.72	1.10	.35
ADP																
PP																
CPP	14.02	4.82	11.30	4.73	14.38	6.05	12.13	4.94	12.80	3.53	11.92	3.93	13.00	3.69	1.79	.10
DPP	42.70	10.66	38.30	11.11	45.75	16.32	40.64	9.81	43.83	11.07	43.21	10.61	43.38	9.56	1.28	.26
MIS	11.54	4.64	12.07	5.76	11.32	4.08	12.32	4.63	13.13	4.84	12.14	5.60	12.38	4.77	.70	.64

Note. INSTRN = incarceration strain; PMC = prison misconduct; RR = recidivism risk; EMO = emotions; SAD = sad; AFR = afraid; ANG = anger; ASH = ashamed; ANX = anxiety; NEG ER = negative emotional reactivity; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions; COP = coping; ADP = adaptive coping strategies; MAL ADP = maladaptive coping strategies; PP = peer pressure; CPP = constructive peer pressure; DPP = destructive peer pressure; MIS = misanthropic beliefs

***p* < .01.

Result in the above table shows mean, standard deviation and F-values for juvenile offenders on study variables reveal significant differences on prison misconduct, afraid, anxiety, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions ($F = 3.53, p < .01$), ($F = 3.30, p < .01$), ($F = 2.19, p < .05$), ($F = 3.01, p < .01$) respectively. Juvenile offenders who are involved in rape cases show highest scores on prison misconduct ($M = 42.33, p < .01$) and difficulty in regulating negative emotions ($M = 18.23, p < .01$) whereas, juvenile offenders who are involved in other crimes (Arms Ordinance Violation, Attempt to Murder, Assault With Blunt/Sharp Weapon) show lowest scores on prison misconduct ($M = 15.23, p < .01$) and difficulty in regulating negative emotions ($M = 14.69, p < .01$). Moreover, Juvenile offenders who are involved in drug related cases show highest scores on afraid ($M = 10.07, p < .01$) and juvenile offenders who are involved in robbery or theft cases show lowest scores on afraid ($M = 7.58, p < .01$). Juvenile offenders involving in other crimes (Arms Ordinance Violation, Attempt to Murder, Assault with Blunt/Sharp Weapon) show highest scores on anxiety ($M = 12.07, p < .05$) and juvenile offenders who are involved in robbery or theft cases show lowest scores on anxiety ($M = 9.70, p < .05$). All other findings are non-significant.

Table 110

LSD Post Hoc Test to See the Significant Comparative Mean Differences among Type of Crime on Variables of the Study (N = 244)

Var.	Crime Type	Crime Type	M.D	S.E	95% CI	
					LL	UL
PMC	Unnatural Offence	Murder	-16.08**	5.99	-27.90	-4.26
		Rape	-16.33*	7.02	-30.17	-2.49
	Robbery/Theft	Murder	-14.76**	4.93	-24.48	-5.04
		Rape	-15.01*	6.14	-27.11	-2.90
	Murder	Kidnapping	19.37*	8.50	2.61	36.12
		Other Crimes (Arms Ordinance Violation, Attempt to Murder, Assault with Blunt/Sharp Weapon)	26.85**	8.76	9.59	44.11
AFR	Unnatural Offence	Rape	-1.73*	.79	-3.31	-.16
		Robbery/Theft	2.48*	.97	.56	4.40
	Robbery/Theft	Murder	-1.78**	.56	-2.88	-.67
		Rape	-2.31**	.69	-3.68	-.93

Var.	Crime Type	Crime Type	M.D	S.E	95% CI	
					LL	UL
ANX	Robbery/Theft	Murder	-1.70**	.57	-2.82	-.57
		Other Crimes (Arms Ordinance Violation, Attempt to Murder, Assault with Blunt/Sharp Weapon)	-2.37*	.99	-4.32	-.41
NEG EMO REG	Robbery/Theft	Murder	-2.68**	.80	-4.28	-1.09
		Rape	-2.81**	1.01	-4.80	-.83
	Murder	Kidnapping	2.88*	1.39	.14	5.62
		Other Crimes (Arms Ordinance Violation, Attempt to Murder, Assault with Blunt /Sharp Weapon)	3.40*	1.43	.58	6.23
	Rape	Other Crimes (Arms Ordinance Violation, Attempt to Murder, Assault with Blunt/Sharp Weapon)	3.54*	1.55	.48	6.60

Note. PMC = prison misconduct; AFR = afraid; ANX = anxiety; NEG EMO REG = difficulty in regulating negative emotions

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$.

Above table depicts that juvenile offenders involving in unnatural offence and robbery/theft cases have low scores on prison misconduct as compared to juvenile offenders involving in rape and murder cases. Moreover, juvenile offenders who are involved in murder cases have more scores on prison misconduct and difficulty in regulating negative emotions than juvenile offenders involving in kidnapping and other crimes (Arms Ordinance Violation, Attempt to Murder, and Assault with Blunt/Sharp Weapon). Juvenile offenders involving in unnatural offence have low scores on afraid as compared to juvenile offenders involving in rape case. Juvenile offenders involving in drug related cases show more afraid than juvenile offenders involving in robbery or theft case. Juvenile offenders involving in robbery/theft case score low on afraid and difficulty in regulating negative emotions compared to juvenile offenders involving in murder and rape case. Juvenile offenders involving in robbery/theft case score low on anxiety as compared to juvenile offenders involving in murder and other crimes (Arms Ordinance Violation, Attempt to Murder, and Assault with Blunt/Sharp Weapon). Juvenile offenders involving in rape cases score high on difficulty in regulating negative emotions as compared to juvenile offenders involving in other crimes (Arms Ordinance Violation, Attempt to Murder, and Assault with Blunt/Sharp Weapon).

Education

One-way Anova was conducted to see differences on study variables with respect to juvenile offenders' education level but all findings were found to be non-significant.

Birth Order

One-way Anova was conducted to see differences on study variables with respect to juvenile offenders' birth order but all findings were non-significant.

Parents' Marital Status

Independent sample t-test was conducted to see differences on study variables with respect to parent's marital status but all findings were non-significant.

Summary of the Main Findings

Pearson correlation analysis revealed that incarceration strain was positively correlated with prison misconduct and recidivism risk. Additionally, incarceration strain had positive relationship with all negative emotions. Furthermore, all negative emotions had positive correlation with prison misconduct and recidivism risk.

Simple mediation analysis showed that all negative emotions significantly mediated between incarceration strain and prison misconduct. Moreover, all negative emotions significantly mediated between incarceration strain and recidivism risk except sadness, afraid, and anger.

Summary of the Additional Findings Regarding Conditional Effects and Demographic Differences

The moderated mediation analysis revealed that both adaptive and maladaptive coping exacerbated the relationship between incarceration strain, prison misconduct, and the risk of recidivism in the presence of negative emotions. However, this effect did not hold for some of the negative emotions in relation to prison misconduct and recidivism risk as they showed non-significant conditional indirect effects. Constructive and destructive pressure intensified the impact of incarceration strain on both prison misconduct and recidivism risk through negative emotions. However, this effect did not extend to some negative emotions which showed non-significant conditional indirect effects. Moreover, misanthropic beliefs also intensified the impact of incarceration strain on both prison

misconduct and recidivism risk through negative emotions, with exception of some negative emotions exhibiting non-significant conditional indirect effects.

Hence, regardless of whether the moderator is adaptive or maladaptive coping, and constructive or destructive peer pressure, result revealed that in prison setting both exacerbated the prison misconduct and recidivism risk rather than mitigating the outcome.

Furthermore, independent sample t-test and one-way Anova revealed significant demographic differences. Result showed that juvenile offenders belonging to urban areas showed more anxiety than those belonging to rural areas. Juvenile offenders belonging to nuclear family system experienced more anger than those belonging to joint family system. Juvenile offenders who did not have history of family imprisonment experienced more incarceration strain than juvenile offenders who had history of family imprisonment. Convicted juvenile offenders displayed more prison misconduct, high afraid, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, difficulty in regulating negative emotions, and less constructive peer pressure than under trial juvenile offenders. Juvenile offenders who experienced solitary confinement displayed higher prison misconduct, recidivism risk, anger, destructive peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs than those who did not experience solitary confinement. Juvenile offenders with prior history of imprisonment exhibited more prison misconduct, destructive peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs as compared to those without prior imprisonment history. Juvenile offenders who had spent less than 1 year in prison showed decreased prison misconduct and experienced more constructive peer pressure as compared to juvenile offenders who spent more than one year in imprisonment.

Findings regarding type of crime showed that juvenile offenders who were involved in rape cases showed highest prison misconduct and difficulty in regulating negative emotions. Moreover, Juvenile offenders who were involved in drug related cases showed highest afraid and those involving in other crimes (Arms Ordinance Violation, Attempt to Murder, Assault with Blunt/Sharp Weapon) showed highest anxiety. With reference to juvenile offenders' education level, birth order, and parents' marital status all findings were non-significant.

To interpret these results in a broader context, these findings are now further elaborated in the discussion that follows.

Chapter-IV

Discussion

The purpose of the current cross-sectional, correlational research design was to investigate the impact of incarceration strain on prison misconduct and recidivism risk among juvenile offenders in the prisons of Punjab, Pakistan. Role of negative emotions as mediators along with coping strategies, peer pressure and misanthropic beliefs as moderator variables were also investigated. Moreover, this study explored the practical implications of General Strain Theory specifically among juvenile offenders of Punjab, Pakistan during incarceration. Current study was conducted in two phases. Phase I was comprised of translation and pilot testing. During this phase, Prison Problems Scale (Zamble & Porporino, 1988), Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire (Klonsky et al., 2019), Measure of Adolescent Coping Strategy (Sveinbjornsdottir & Thorsteinsson, 2014), and The Misanthropy Scale by (Wuensch et al., 2002) were translated from English into Urdu language. The translation of questionnaires was accomplished using committee approach. Committee approach is better as compared to other methods of translating the measures as it involves more than one person. In this way it reduces the chance of error caused by the mind-set of a single person. Furthermore, involvement of more than one expert lessens the possibility of subjectivity. Likewise, it involves pretesting the translated instrument which facilitate the translator team to identify the possible mistakes in translated scales hence provides chance for amendments. Moreover, pilot testing of translated scales along with previously validated scales in Urdu language i.e. Prison Offences Scale derived from The Pakistan Prison Rules (The Prisons Act, 1894), TCU-Criminal Thinking Scale (Rahim, 2017), and Peer Pressure and Assessment Scale developed by (Mehmood et al.,

2013) was done on the sample of 50 juvenile offenders. Item-total correlation, descriptive, and Pearson correlation analysis were also computed for the scales which showed that all the scales items had significant positive correlations with their respective total scores of the scales, indicated high internal consistency of the measures and all the scales had acceptable reliabilities (see Tables 1 to 27).

Phase-II of the study involved administering all the scales to the sample of 244 juvenile offenders in order to assess the implication of General Strain Theory and the relationship between study variables. For this purpose, Pearson correlation, simple and multiple linear regression analysis, simple mediation analysis and moderated mediation analysis were carried out. Independent samples t-test and one-way Anova were also performed to find out the demographic differences with reference to study variables. Results of the present study is discussed below.

Objective 1 and Hypotheses no 1, 2, & 3 examined the direct associations among key study variables. The result of Pearson correlation analysis provided support for all these hypotheses (see Tables 34 to 36). Specifically, 1st hypothesis of the study proposed that incarceration strain was positively associated with prison misconduct and recidivism risk among juvenile offenders. Current study's findings are in line with the GST propositions which emphasized the positive association between strain and deviant behaviors. Such as previous studies suggested that strains during incarceration including perceived procedural injustice, violent criminal victimization, and expected strain such as fear of crime gravely impacted offenders' misconduct (Choi, 2019). Beijersbergen et al. (2015) also reported that offenders who believed that they were treated justly had few conduct problems in the correctional setting. Another study revealed that tougher prison

conditions such as harsher conditions including overcrowding led to reoffending after release (Drago et al., 2011). Past researchers have found evidences that prisons with better prison climate related to relationships, security, and organization had lower recidivism rates (Auty & Liebling, 2020). This is consistent with the findings proving that good staff-prisoner relationships such as experienced procedural justice was associated with lower risk of recidivism (Beijersbergen et al., 2016). Whereas, imprisonment strain such as fears of one's safety during incarceration period increased the risk of recidivism especially for first time prisoners (Cook & Haynes, 2020). Another study showed that recidivism was linked with socioeconomic factors including peer pressure, negative community attitude, as well as institutional factors including ineffective services, mistreatment by prison staff, overcrowding, lack of prisoners' classification system, and lack of assistance upon release (Tsegaye, 2022).

2nd hypothesis suggested that incarceration strain was positively associated with negative emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions) among juvenile offenders. Findings are in accordance with GST suggesting that strain can produce the emotional state of anxiety, depression, shame, disappointment, anger, fear, and frustration (Agnew, 2001). As evidenced by the literature, there was significant positive association between stress appraisal and negative emotional responses (anger, shame, and guilt) of females imprisoned in Central Jail Kot Lakhpat, Lahore, Pakistan (Khalid & Naz, 2019). Another study revealed that prisoners' mental health was influenced by several prison environmental factors including isolation and lack of mental stimulation, drug misuse,

negative relationships with prison staff, bullying, and lack of family contact which led to intense feelings of anxiety, anger, and frustration (Nurse et al., 2003).

3rd hypothesis posited that negative emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions) was positively associated with prison misconduct and recidivism risk among juvenile offenders. The findings are aligned with the predictions of GST suggesting positive association between negative emotions and deviant behavior. Literature also provides support for positive association between negative emotions and various forms of deviant behaviors in prisons including suicide and violation (Agnew, 2006; Blevins et al., 2010). Negative emotionality including feelings of anger, frustration, and emotional distress can contribute to aggression and violent behavior among violent offenders during incarceration period. Moreover, violent offenders usually face difficulty in regulating intense emotions, which can lead into aggressive actions (Garofalo & & Velotti, 2017).

Simple mediation analysis was conducted to assess objective 2 as well as 4th and 5th hypotheses to examine the indirect pathways. Results confirmed 4th hypothesis i.e., negative emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions) mediated the association between incarceration strain and prison misconduct among juvenile offenders (see Tables 47 to 53). The findings are consistent with GST proposing that characteristics such as negative emotionality serve as mediating factors (Agnew et al., 2002). Past research using the theoretical framework of GST identified that Agnew's categorizations of strain were associated with inmates' anger and prison misconduct. Each strain was significantly positively associated with anger and anger was significantly positively associated with

prison misconduct. Specifically, dehumanization and loss of social ties were significantly and indirectly related with misconduct through anger in the expected direction proposed by GST (Baker et al., 2024).

However, 5th hypothesis i.e., Negative emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions) mediated the relationship between incarceration strain and recidivism risk among juvenile offender was partially accepted (see Tables 54 to 57). The result of current study showed that feeling ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions significantly mediated the relationship between incarceration strain and recidivism risk. However, the results showed non-significant effects for sadness, afraid, and anger; thus, the current study's findings challenge some of the assumptions of GST. Considering Pakistani culture, the expression of sadness and fear might be seen as a sign of weakness, particularly for men. Though these emotions exist, but due to cultural pressure they are likely to be suppressed. Along with cultural pressure, the prison environment also discourages expressing weak emotions like sadness or fear, and offenders usually suppress these emotions to hide their vulnerability. These cultural expectations might be one of the reasons for the non-significant findings regarding sadness and fear.

Moreover, Pakistani society is a tight-knit, collective society where reputation, social identity, and collective honor are of great significance. For juveniles, the shame associated with being incarcerated is not only the personal failure but also a family-shaming event. Once they are labelled as criminals, it becomes difficult to remove this stain, which might demotivate them from prosocial change. Therefore, in spite of

repentance, shame may become more destructive and fuels criminal thinking, thereby increasing the risk of recidivism. GST also claims that when an individual experience negative emotions, they revert to deviant behavior as a coping strategy in order to overcome negative emotionality.

An alternative explanation for these non-significant finding is that different kinds of strain lead to certain negative emotions which in turn lead to certain deviant behavior. For example, strain-induced anger usually leads to aggression, whereas, strain-induced depression is mostly linked with substance use (Jang & Johnson, 2003). Likewise, strain related to prisoners' discontent with correctional officers is found to be positively associated with anger and fear of victimization, whereas strain related to in-prison victimization is associated with fear only. Additionally, outer-directed emotion such as anger is positively linked with outer-directed deviance including aggressive and property misconduct but not with inner-directed deviance such as self-injury or suicide attempt. On the other hand, inner-directed emotion such as fear is positively related to the inner-directed deviance only (Jang, 2020) and fear may also inhibit criminal tendencies (Piquero & Sealock, 2004). Thus, inferring from these studies, it is expected that sadness and fear being an inner directed emotions typically results in withdrawn behavior, which may lower the likelihood of reengaging in criminal activity. Moreover, the current study did not differentiate between types of incarceration strain and their impact on outer or inner-directed emotions influencing deviance, rather stain as a composite score was measured. In addition, there are several other factors associated with strains which may influence the offending behavior for example perception of strain as unjust and high in magnitude

(Agnew, 2001). However, in the current study these associated factors were not measured which may have influenced the findings.

Furthermore, as in the current study, all negative emotions significantly mediated between incarceration strain and prison misconduct but some of the non-significant findings with respect to risk of recidivism shows that prison misconduct seems to be driven more by affective responses and represents the immediate outcome of incarceration strain. Therefore, strain fueling the negative emotions result in short term and impulsive behavior taking place within prison setting where strain is directly encountered. However, strain does not necessarily alter the cognitive pathways such as criminal thinking and antisocial beliefs linked with future recidivism which are less emotional and more goal-directed (Ganem, 2010). Furthermore, this study measured the anticipated risk of recidivism, it did not track actual reoffending over time. A longitudinal design capturing real recidivism outcomes may have yielded different findings.

Additional Findings Regarding Conditional Effects and Demographic Differences

Moderated mediation analysis (see Tables 58 to 101) was conducted to explore the current study's objective no. 3 i.e., to explore the moderating effects of coping strategies, peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs on the relationship between incarceration strain and both prison misconduct and recidivism risk, through negative emotions (sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions) among juvenile offenders. With reference to coping strategies, result revealed that adaptive and maladaptive coping, intensified the effects of incarceration strain on both prison misconduct and recidivism risk through negative emotions, leading to increase in

both outcomes (see Tables 58 to 77). Furthermore, with reference to peer pressure, result demonstrated that constructive and destructive peer pressure amplified the influence of incarceration strain on both prison misconduct and recidivism risk through negative emotions, leading to an increase in both outcomes (see Tables 78 to 94). Similarly, misanthropic beliefs also intensified the influence of incarceration strain on both prison misconduct and recidivism risk through negative emotions, leading to an increase in both outcomes (see Tables 95 to 101). Apart from these significant findings, there were some exceptions. As in the moderated mediation analysis certain moderators indicated non-significant conditional indirect effects on the outcomes through specific negative emotions. Which indicated that in some cases, moderators neither buffered nor intensified the relationship between incarceration strain and the outcomes through those negative emotional states. Such as in the context of adaptive coping, sadness did not exhibit conditional indirect effect on prison misconduct, nor did sadness, afraid, and anger show significant conditional indirect effects on recidivism risk. Similarly, maladaptive coping did not buffer or intensify the effects of incarceration strain on recidivism risk through emotions of afraid, anger, anxiety, and negative emotional reactivity. Moreover, constructive peer pressure neither indicated buffering nor intensifying role as sadness, ashamed, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions did not show significant conditional indirect effects on prison misconduct. Similarly, emotions of sadness, afraid, anger, ashamed, and anxiety showed non-significant conditional indirect effects on recidivism risk. Additionally, in the context of destructive peer pressure, sadness, afraid, and anger exhibited non-significant conditional indirect effects on recidivism risk. With reference to misanthropic beliefs, non-significant conditional indirect effect was observed

for sadness and difficulty in regulating negative emotions with respect to prison misconduct. Similarly, sadness, afraid, anger, negative emotional reactivity, and difficulty in regulating negative emotions exhibited non-significant conditional indirect effects on recidivism risk.

Despite some non-significant findings, the overall pattern of moderated mediation analysis revealed that all conditioning variables, tended to increase prison misconduct and the risk of recidivism among juvenile offenders through negative emotions. While adaptive coping and constructive peer pressure are typically considered to have buffering effects, their perception may become distorted in the prison context, leading to deviant behavior instead of mitigating it. This paradox might be the result of Pakistan's punitive correctional system and prison environment, where weakened social bonds may transform these prosocial factors into criminogenic risks. Moreover, juvenile offenders exposed to the various strains inherent in prison may not be well equipped with the necessary coping skills to deal with these strains in a prosocial manner. Literature also showed mixed findings regarding conditioning aspect of the GST model with reference to coping (Bao et al., 2007; Baron, 2006; Botchkova et al., 2013). Agnew and White (1992) also highlighted that coping may not work in an expected direction. Also reported by other researchers, that the effect of these strategies on crime and other negative outcomes is proved to be small or modest in general. There could be several reasons for this such as the effect of a coping strategy may depend on the type of stressor, the characteristics of the stressed person, the circumstances associated with the stressor, and when it was decided to employ the strategy in the coping process. As it is observed that the problem-solving coping is associated with positive outcomes when stressors are controllable, but it may lead to negative outcomes

when situation is uncontrollable. Similarly, denial and avoidance may play positive role when used early in the coping process, so that individuals better manage their emotions but these strategies are ineffective if used later on (Carver & Connor-Smith, 2010, Seiffge-Krenke, 2011). Also, in high stress situations, avoidance coping strategies may act as an adaptive coping response (Grant et al., 2000). Additionally, proper examination of the coping process is difficult because there are huge number of coping strategies (Agnew, 2013) which makes it more complex to decide which coping would be considered healthier in a given circumstance.

As far as constructive peer pressure leading to high prison misconduct and the risk of recidivism is concerned, within the Pakistani cultural context, the collective nature of society, tight-knit social units, and strong group dynamics are encouraged to be maintained. Thus, even if peer pressure is apparently positive, it may unintentionally reinforce deviant behavior in the context of prison setting where they are surrounded by majority of deviant peers. As juvenile offenders may assume that engagement in disruptive behavior is crucial to maintain their status within the deviant peer group. Moreover, engaging in deviant behaviors may help them survive in a challenging and harsh environment of prison which may act as reinforcement for them.

Furthermore, independent sample t-test and one-way Anova were conducted to explore the objective no. 4 i.e., to determine the demographics differences (such as education, birth order, residence, parents' marital status, family system, family imprisonment history, juvenile offender imprisonment history, legal status, solitary confinement history, incarceration period, and type of crime) on study variables (see Tables 102 to 110). Significant differences on anxiety were found when comparing juvenile

offenders by residence, suggesting that juvenile offenders belonging to urban areas showed more anxiety than juvenile offenders belonging to rural areas (see Table 102). Juvenile offenders from urban backgrounds may lack familiarity with collective and resource-constrained environments, whereas juveniles from rural areas are generally comfortable with communal living and limited autonomy. Consequently, exposure to environmental restrictions during incarceration may aggravate anxiety among urban offenders. Additionally, juveniles from urban settings, often place greater emphasis on self-image and social status. Thus, fear of losing social standing or experiencing social stigma may be more significant for them which may contribute to heightened anxiety levels in juveniles from urban backgrounds. This could also be viewed through the lens of Importation Model (Irwin & Cressey, 1962), which claims that individuals bring their pre-incarceration experiences and traits into prison that influence their prison life

Comparison based on family system revealed that juvenile offenders belonging to nuclear family system experienced more anger than juvenile offenders belonging to joint family system (see Table 103). Juveniles from nuclear families may have fewer opportunities for interaction opportunity and learned fewer shared coping resources prior to incarceration, which can impair their emotional regulation. In contrast, those from joint families benefit from extended kinship networks that provide more consistent emotional and social support, promoting stronger emotional regulation. Thus, individuals bring pre-existing socialization patterns and support structures into the prison environment, a phenomenon supported by Importation Model (Irwin & Cressey, 1962).

Result regarding family imprisonment history showed that juvenile offenders who did not have history of family imprisonment experienced more incarceration strain than

juvenile offenders who had history of family imprisonment (see Table 104). Juveniles with a family history of imprisonment may be familiar with the prison environment, due to which they develop psychological desensitization, which ultimately reduces their perception of incarceration-related strain. Hence, these pre-existing characteristics may help them adjust to prison life, which aligns with the concept of Importation Model (Irwin & Cressey, 1962). Additionally, from the perspective of Coping Theory (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984), having family members with prior exposure to incarceration may help these juveniles prepare emotionally in advance, thus, making them more resistant to incarceration-related stress. In contrast, those without such a background may experience incarceration as more stressful and threatening due to its novelty.

Analysis regarding prior imprisonment history of juveniles showed that juvenile offenders with prior history of imprisonment exhibited more prison misconduct, destructive peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs as compared to those without prior imprisonment history (see Table 105). Juveniles with a history of prior imprisonment, due to repeated exposure to the prison environment, may develop desensitization toward deviance, leading to increased identification with criminal subcultures. This aligns with the Importation Model (Irwin & Cressey, 1962), which emphasizes the role of preexisting characteristics.

Findings with relevance to the legal status of juvenile offenders revealed that convicted juvenile offenders displayed more prison misconduct, afraid, ashamed, anxiety, negative emotional reactivity, difficulty in regulating negative emotions, and less constructive peer pressure than under trial juvenile offenders (see Table 106). This pattern may be explained through the lens of the Deprivation Model perspective (Sykes, 1958),

which suggests that conviction may be perceived as a loss of freedom, agency, and hope. Due to their awareness of prolonged confinement, convicted juveniles may experience intense emotions and exhibit institutional misconduct.

Findings regarding solitary confinement history showed that juvenile offenders who experienced solitary confinement displayed higher prison misconduct, recidivism risk, anger, destructive peer pressure, and misanthropic beliefs than those who did not experience solitary confinement (see Table 107). These results can be understood through Sykes' (1958) Deprivation Model, which suggests that the punitive conditions of incarceration generate psychological strain. Specifically, solitary confinement induces social deprivation, heightened distrust, distorted cognition, and increased resentment, thereby fostering antisocial attitudes. Consequently, juveniles may become more prone to both institutional misconduct and future reoffending.

Additionally, result with reference to incarceration period revealed that juvenile offenders who had spent less than 1 year in prison showed decreased prison misconduct and experienced more constructive peer pressure as compared to juvenile offenders who spent more than one year in imprisonment (see Table 108). These results may explain the influence of increased exposure to deviant peers over time, as explained by the Deprivation Model (Sykes, 1958).

Findings regarding type of crime showed that juvenile offenders who were involved in rape cases showed highest prison misconduct and difficulty in regulating negative emotions. Moreover, Juvenile offenders who were involved in drug related cases showed highest afraid and those involving in other crimes including arms ordinance violation, attempt to murder, assaulting with blunt/sharp weapon showed highest anxiety (see Tables

109 & 110). The results regarding type of crime can also be understood through the Deprivation Model (Sykes, 1958), which claims that maladaptive behaviors in prison are a response to the imprisonment strains. Juvenile offenders involved in rape cases exhibited the highest levels of prison misconduct and emotional dysregulation. This could be due to peer hostility and rejection within the prison setting as inmates convicted of sexual offences typically face stigma and judgment by prison staff and other inmates, which may lead to disruptive behavior. Their misconduct may reflect attempts to assert their identity in a highly deprived environment. Those involved in drug-related crimes reported feeling more afraid. This may be due to the deprivation of substances as a coping strategy. The sudden withdrawal from drugs may intensify feelings of fear and vulnerability. Offenders convicted of crimes such as arms ordinance violation, attempted murder, assault with blunt/sharp weapon showed elevated anxiety, possibly due to increased surveillance. The deprivation of personal autonomy and constant hypervigilance may exacerbate their anxiety levels.

With respect to aforementioned demographics, findings on all other study variables were non-significant. Moreover, with reference to juvenile offenders' education level, birth order, and parents' marital status all findings were non-significant. The Deprivation Model (Sykes, 1958) claims that the deprivations of incarceration such as the loss of autonomy, security, and social support shape inmates' behavior rather than pre-incarceration traits and characteristics. In this context, the non-significant differences based on education level, birth order, and parental marital status suggest that the prison experience itself becomes a stronger force shaping the emotions and behavior of juvenile offenders than individual

histories. Thus, juveniles adapt similarly under institutional stress, regardless of their varying family or educational backgrounds.

Limitations and Suggestions

Present study has some limitations such as juveniles belonging to low socioeconomic status participated in the study due to which differences with respect to socioeconomic status in experiencing strain, emotional reactions to strains, and inclination towards delinquent behavior could not be catered. Future studies are suggested to include juvenile offenders belonging to each socioeconomic strata in their studies.

Another limitation was that data was collected during covid-19 pandemic due to which limited access to prisons with brief time period was allowed for data collection. Due to which in-depth interviews could not be conducted and illiterate juvenile offenders could not participate in the study. Future research should consider using a mixed method approach, incorporating quantitative and qualitative research designs, to ensure participation of illiterate offenders and to gain a comprehensive understanding of the constructs under study.

Moreover, present study relied on self-report of juvenile offenders due to which they might have become defensive which led to underreporting. Future studies are recommended to use multi-informant approach such as involvement of jail staffs, warders or prison officers for getting clearer picture and to avoid social desirability issues. Moreover, juvenile offenders were bound to respond in the presence of warders and prison officers, this pressure may have affected the responses of juvenile offenders.

Furthermore, mental health symptoms, such as depression or trauma, were not measured which could potentially affect the relationships explored in the study and may

help explain some of the findings. Future research could measure mental health in order to better understand these links.

Additionally, future studies should measure categories of misconduct as violent and non-violent to get deeper understanding of delinquent behavior and its association with strain.

Lastly, current study used general scales to measure peer pressure and coping among juvenile offenders (although instructions of those scales were adapted to some extent in order to relate with incarceration) but future studies are recommended to use more specific scales with reference to prison setting.

Present study is the initial step to test the applicability of GST in the context of prisons in Pakistan. It is not the complete test of theory, as other aspects of strain suggested by Agnew are yet to be explored, including the perception of strain as unjust, its magnitude, and other conditioned factors influencing the strain-delinquency relationship.

Implications of Study

The Present study has several theoretical, practical, and policy-level implications for juvenile justice systems, especially within the context of Pakistan. This study provides strong empirical support for General Strain Theory (GST) within the context of juvenile incarceration in the collectivist society of Pakistan. The finding of the current study, which show that strain exacerbates negative outcomes, is consistent with the core assumption of the GST. Hence, the present study provides substantial support for the cross-cultural applicability of GST and underscores the theory's robustness among Pakistani juvenile offenders. Besides anger, this research also emphasizes the mediating role of other negative emotions, which are essential but often underemphasized factors of GST.

Moreover, conditioning factors such as adaptive coping strategy and constructive peer pressure intensify, rather than buffer, the relationship between incarceration strain, prison misconduct, and risk of recidivism. This finding underscores the need to integrate GST within the distinct socio-cultural and institutional realities of incarceration in Pakistan. This expansion of GST would help to understand how, despite the presence of protective factors, cultural or environmental pressure may reinforce deviant behavior in certain contexts.

This study expands the GST theoretical framework by identifying incarceration-related strain specifically in the Pakistani sociocultural context, which might have been overlooked in Western societies. For example in this collectivist culture, strains are not only experienced individually but as a family unit. Thus, the association between incarceration and threats to familial honor may impact the entire family's social standing. This fear of shame for oneself and one's family can trigger extreme emotional responses.

These culture-specific strains associated with the incarceration experience underscore that culturally sensitive support programs should be initiated. Furthermore, they highlight the need for culturally embedded coping resources such as family support, which can serve as a powerful resource for legitimate coping. While the concept of family honor plays a critical role in intensifying the perception of strain among incarcerated juvenile offenders, it can also be a source of motivation for positive behavioral change if supported by cohesive family and community structures. Thus, family counseling and regular family visitations should be ensured, which can be a great source of emotional support for juveniles during incarceration. Likewise, providing religious counseling services including guidance from religious mentors emphasizing patience, forgiveness, and reliance on God

can work as a coping resource, potentially mitigating the effect of strain on delinquent behavior. These culturally sensitive support programs can play major role in enhancing familial ties and eliminating the stigma of criminality.

Since incarceration is inevitable, so are its associated strains. These strains stemming from the incarceration highlight the shortcomings within the prison environment itself. The complex interaction between individual and environmental factors can elicit and maintain deviant behavior, ultimately leading to a vicious cycle of misconduct and recidivism. This study provides baseline data for prison psychologists working in Punjab prisons. While conducting assessment and providing psychological services in prison, they may apply stress management and emotional regulation training for juvenile offenders. Moreover, they can also conduct training sessions with prison officers and prison staff to be sensitive and recognize negative emotions that reinforce deviant behavior. Hence they can focus on maintaining an authoritative yet fostering healthy relationship with prisoners.

Furthermore, GST had previously been tested on the general population; however its implementation on juvenile offenders, who possess a strong tendency to offend, would provide a basis for informing public policy. The implementation of GST-informed screening tools to identify juveniles experiencing incarceration-related strain and emotional dysregulation would help target psychosocial interventions. Through integration of GST into both assessment and intervention, the juvenile justice paradigm could shift from mere punishment to prevention and evidence-based rehabilitation.

Consequently, it is recommended that these findings be disseminated to key stakeholders, including the Punjab Prison Department for immediate execution, as well as

the Punjab Home Department and Federal Ministry of Law and Justice to advocate for the integration of this GST-informed framework into provincial and national juvenile justice policy.

Conclusion

The study suggests that incarceration strain acts as a critical stressor, leading to increased prison misconduct and higher recidivism risk. Negative emotions played a vital role in mediating the relationship between incarceration strain and both prison misconduct and recidivism risk, except for emotions of sadness, afraid, and anger, which did not mediate the link with recidivism. Furthermore, unexpectedly, adaptive coping and constructive peer pressure intensified the impact of incarceration strain on prison misconduct and recidivism risk through heightened negative emotions. This highlights the unique institutional dynamics in the Pakistani context and suggests that rehabilitation efforts in Pakistan must address emotional regulation and systemic strain to reduce deviant behavior.

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