

Juvenile delinquency within the forensic context

Cristian Delcea^{1*}, Andrea Muller-Fabian², Carmen-Corina Radu³, Dan Perju-Dumbravă¹

Abstract: Juvenile delinquency researchers have tried to determine the factors that lead to its occurrence, invoking various causes generating juvenile delinquency. Some emphasized biological determinism, others emphasized psychological particularities with the lack in communication, combined with substance or drug abuse [1, 2], while other researchers mentioned social issues with or without forensic implications [3-6]. In order for the preventive activity to be successful, criminal factors should be studied in detail. The results of these researches, as proving factors, would represent an important support in preventive activity triggering.

The fundamental idea of the work was created in this respect. In this paper we would like to realize a complete portrait of risk factors in juvenile delinquency in the light recorded at the institute of forensic medicine.

Total study sample consists of 60 (N=60) minor participants (classified in two major groups: the juvenile delinquent group consists of 30 (N=30) participants and control group consists of 30 minor participants (N=30). We used both quantitative and qualitative methods of research, among which we mention the following: analysis of documents (juvenile delinquents' files); questionnaire-based inquiry (for juvenile delinquents and control group); unstructured, individual and group interview (with juvenile delinquents); structured group interview (with juvenile delinquents) and situational test applied to both control group and young delinquents group.

The results of our research have drawn the juvenile delinquent profile, which indicates a boy aged 15-16, who comes from a family with a precarious, disorganized financial situation, with an inappropriate family climate, in which the minor no longer under the control of his parents; with poor school preparation (flourishing failures and dropouts); with pathological background and psychological deficiencies.

Key words: factors of juvenile delinquency, forensic evaluation, delicts, risk situations, socialization, behavior disorders.

INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency researchers have tried to determine the factors that lead to its occurrence, invoking various causes generating juvenile delinquency. Some emphasized biological determinism, others emphasized psychological particularities, while other researchers mentioned social issues.

These researches were carried out starting from theories hypotheses about juvenile delinquency socio-psychological factors; theories about anomie; theories

that focus on objective macro social conditions and processes and correlate juvenile delinquency with social facts and social changes; theories about culture and those of theories about socialization.

After analyzing different theories and researches regarding juvenile delinquency factors, our conclusion is that some people are genetically and psychologically predisposed to aggression and delinquency, but the decisive factor in this matter is of a social nature. The most important results of these researches are the following: not all stressed people become delinquent, it depends on the

1) "Iuliu Hatieganu" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

* Corresponding author: "Iuliu Hatieganu" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, 8 Victor Babeş Str., 400012, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, E-mail: cristian.delcea.cj@gmail.com

2) "Babeş-Bolyai" University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

3) University of Oradea, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Oradea, Romania

life experiences of each individual [7]; juvenile delinquency is more common in the lower social classes [8-12]; committing criminal acts doesn't depend on ethnicity, but it does depend on economic situation and cultural values of people [11]; Committing criminal acts doesn't depend on ethnicity, but it depends on economic situation and cultural values of people [11]; there is a consistent relationship between delinquent behavior and co-offenders frequency interaction, their duration, priority and intensity [10, 12-15]; there is a relationship between poor school outcomes and school dropout and juvenile delinquency [10, 16]; the types of subcultures and bands that emerge within them are determined by the environment in which the subcultures develop [17]; although the most frequent illegal activity of gangs is constant fighting with rival gangs, their members participate in robberies, car thefts, bodily assaults, thefts and drug trading [18, 19].

Several researches have been conducted on juvenile delinquents' risk-oriented behavior genesis. These can be grouped according to the factors considered the most important [20, 21]; thus, there are researches that emphasize the search for strong sensations [22-28]; researches based on: social and family aspects [29-31]; research based on: educational deficiencies [10, 32-34]; research based on: how to commit the crime (in group or alone) [10, 14, 15, 33, 35-39]; research based on: juvenile offenders' age [40]; research based on: how to make decisions (risk perception) [43, 44]; research based on: delinquency, as a form of entertainment [20]; research based on: self-control type [48-52]; research based on: impulsivity degree [44-48].

In general, the research results show that the following factors play an important role in the way juvenile delinquents accept risk situations: the need for thrills (this being influenced by psychological factors such as: high degree of impulsivity and low self-control); poor social conditions (poverty, unemployment, etc.); the family conditions of young people (inadequate family model, delinquent parents or siblings, conflicting family atmosphere); the age group to which the young people belong (between 14 and 18 years are the most vulnerable) and group operating.

Table 1. Crime committed (criminal group)

Gender	No.
Masculine	
Theft from private property	16
Theft of government property	3
Personal injury	2
Driving without a license	4
Total	25
Feminine	
Theft from private property	1
Theft of government property	1
Robbery	2
Withholding	1
Total	5

In this paper we would like to realize a complete portrait of risk factors in juvenile delinquency in the light recorded at the institute of forensic medicine.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In order to carry out the research, I got in touch with the National Institute of Legal Medicine "Mina Minovici" in Cluj-Napoca. The research was carried out in two steps.

The first part of our research: the analysis of juvenile delinquents' records (N=211), writing down and analyzing statistically the most significant data.

The second part of our research: total study sample consists of 60 (N=60) minor participants (classified in two major groups: the juvenile delinquent group consists of 30 (N=30) participants and control group consists of 30 minor participants (N=30). We used both quantitative and qualitative methods of research, among which we mention the following: analysis of documents (juvenile delinquents' files); questionnaire-based inquiry (for juvenile delinquents and control group); unstructured, individual and group interview (with juvenile delinquents); structured group interview (with juvenile delinquents) and situational test applied to both control group and young delinquents group.

RESULTS

Because the results of the first part of our research were punctually presented in a previous paper [54], we will now only refer to those results that are important in analyzing data obtained in the second part of the research.

In order to carry out this research I have visited 30 minor offenders in their family environment, carrying out discussions with them and their family members. In this way we were able to see the family conditions, the vocabulary used within the family, their behavior in the usual environment. All interviewees were from urban areas. Most of the respondents (25) were boys, and 5 girls. Regarding their age, the majority (18) belonged to the age group 15-16.

Table 2. Educational training (researched group)

Gender	No.
Masculine	
Illiterate	3
Less than four classes	2
Less than eight classes	15
Vocational school	3
High school	2
Total	25
Feminine	
Illiterate	3
Less than four classes	2
Total	5

The majority of the crimes committed were theft from private property, 4 cases of driving without a driver's license and 2 particularly serious crimes: serious bodily injury (all the more serious, as it was committed by a 14-year-old minor), respectively 2 robberies, committed by girls. Table 1 lists the crimes committed, showing the gender and age of the offender.

Regarding offenders' educational training, we can realize that, in most cases, it was particularly precarious. Many of those interviewed dropped out of school, didn't pass the class, were illiterates, or semi-literates. Most stated that they liked neither school nor teaching. Several respondents stated that one or both parents are illiterate; thus, they weren't interested in their own children education, and whether or not he/she attended school. I had a case in which the minor lived a semi-nomadic life, walking with parents from place to place, so this child didn't even "get acquainted" with school environment. Table 2 shows the educational training level of the interviewees.

We considered the pathological background of the juveniles. The interviewed girls had no pathological history, while two of the boys suffered traumas, which certainly influenced committing antisocial acts.

We investigated minors' hereditary-collateral history in all cases, taking into account those studies that show that some disorders are hereditary, respectively influence child's development. Also, it is known that losing a parent before the age of eighteen leaves deep traces on child's psychic development and in all cases we noted the presence of these tragic events. Table 4 shows minor offenders parents' main medical conditions, respectively the death of one or both parents.

We were interested in interviewees' life before crime. First of all, we were interested in whether they are repeat offenders or they are a first-time offender. The girls were a first-time offender, and 6 boys were repeat offenders.

We used a control group of 30 participants for the comparative study. When selecting the control group, we considered that group members should live under similar conditions and have the same age as those who belonged to the criminal group. For this purpose, we looked for a class of students from Cluj to correspond to the above requirements.

30 people answered to our questions, of which 5 girls (3 aged 15-16 and 2 aged 16-17) and 25 boys (13 aged 15-16 and 12 aged 16-17 years).

Control group members weren't convicted of violating the law. All respondents are high school student. They had no pathological history and are not under specific treatment for any condition. The hereditary-collateral history is negative, but in the case of two boys their father had died. No cases had convicted parents or other convicted family members. Neither the respondents nor the class supervisor reported behavioral disorders.

With respect to criminal group material situation, we can appreciate that, in general, the members of this group come from families living below the minimum income standard (11 cases) or close to the minimum necessary for survival (5 cases). Four of them stated that material situation was satisfactory and in 10 cases they considered that they had a good material situation.

Although those who have a satisfactory income represent 52% of those asked, when we compared the families of the two groups situation, we didn't find any family within the control group with an income below the subsistence minimum; the difference between necessary and sufficient minimum of survival is, in most cases, insignificant.

Regarding family structure, over half of the criminal group members live in dysfunctional families (divorce in 8 cases, abandoned by parents in 4 cases and parents dead in 6 cases). In 23 cases minors in control group live in functional families, in all other cases they have divorced parents.

No problems were recorded regarding school behavior of 6 minors. As for the rest, we find problems such as absenteeism (7 cases), dropout (10 cases), aggression (4 cases) and frequent theft (4 cases). Regarding school experiences, 40% of the boys mentioned failures related to school as the first option, whereas in the case of girls, failure and pleasant experiences were present to the same extent. Only 11 subjects in the control group report that school is a failure.

The results of the psychological examinations are summarized in the following table. From these results we emphasize that the majority of boys (19 cases) have insufficient IQ whereas only in one case the girl had insufficient IQ.

Table 3. Interviewees' health status (criminal group)

Gender	No.
Masculine	
they were not sick	19
behavior disorders	2
mentally retarded	2
epilepsy	2
Total	25
Feminine	
They were not sick	5
Total	5

Table 4. Parents' medical conditions (criminal group)

Gender	No.
Masculine	
Irrelevant diseases	17
Deceased parents	8
Total	25
Feminine	
Irrelevant diseases	3
Deceased parents	2
Total	5

For the control group, the results of psychological examinations didn't indicate problems in any of the evaluated aspects. The answers received to questions about how they spend their free time, respectively, how they imagine their future after graduating high school, were surprising: only half of the respondents spend their free time in an organized way and the same number of respondents have precise future life goals.

Most boys in the criminal group (15 out of 25) stated that they have a precise future life goal: in 6 cases they want to become skilled workers, others want to become drivers (4 cases), salesmen (5 cases) and students (5 cases). Of the two girls, only two have stated that they want to become a seller, and the rest have no idea what they want to do in the future.

After applying the three situational tests, we received the following results: on the first situational test: nobody of the control group would steal, and 10 participants of the criminal group answered that they would steal something if they had the occasion; on the second situational test 14 participants of the criminal group chose the ethical behavior, while 8 participants of the control group chose the ethical behavior, and 5 participants were undecided; on the last situational test the answers are similar for both groups. Table 6 presents the results of the three situational tests.

DISCUSSIONS

In this research we started from the idea of socio-psychological interdisciplinarity, in order to enrich

knowledge gained so far about juvenile delinquency risk factors.

Of the total of 211 forensic expertise in the case of crimes committed by minors, the majority of the evaluated persons were boys, 194 in total. In our study, the majority of the participants were boys (25) and 5 girls.

The most vulnerable age in terms of committing crimes is 15-16 years. Percentage: 41.75% in boys, and 64.70% (N = 211) in girls. Of the 30 minors interviewed, the majority (18 cases) were between the ages of 15-16.

According to a relatively recent statistic, in 2015 among the 3525 minors who arrived in front of the judge 1761 committed theft, 713 robbery, 295 bodily harm and injury, 90 rape, 95, 29 drug trafficking and 20 sexual acts with a minor [55].

Our results are similar to those found in the literature, confirming that the favorite crime of juvenile delinquents is theft (86.1% of the total population surveyed, respectively 21 cases out of the 30 interviewees). This is followed by driving without a license (2.6% of the total population surveyed, respectively 4 of the 30 cases) - although these minors don't have the legal age to possess such an document; serious bodily injury (3.1% of the total population surveyed, respectively 2 of the 30 cases); robbery (2.6% of the total population surveyed, respectively 2 of the 30 cases) and concealment (0.5% of the total population surveyed, respectively 1 of the 30 cases). Although in our group of 30 minors we didn't find cases of rape, destruction and false identity, these crimes were present among research population in a percentage of 0.5% each.

Table 5. Psychological evaluations results

Psychological evaluations – results											
Clothing			Behavior						Conscious		
Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls
Appropriate	10	4	Cooperative	11	3	Yes	14			4	
Inappropriate	15	1	Uncooperative	14	2	No	11			1	
With Bradypsychia		With Bradypsychia		With Hypoamensia		With Hypoprosxia					
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Yes	13	1	Yes	13	1	Yes	15	1	Yes	16	1
No	12	4	No	12	4	No	10	4	No	9	4
Verbalizing			I.Q.			Intellect-Raven					
Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls
Age appropriate	11	4	Insufficient	19	1	Low	14	1			
Age inappropriate	14	1	Normal	6	4	Medium	4				
						Well developed	5	3			

Table 6. Situational tests results

Situational tests / answers Boys		The offenders group No.		The control group No.	
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Test 1	Yes	8	2	0	0
<i>Would you steal if no one would see you?</i>	No	17	3	25	5
	Yes	14	0	6	2
Test 2	No	11	5	4	3
	I do not know	0	0	5	0
<i>Would you tell the seller he is wrong?</i>	Yes	12	4	14	1
	No	13	1	11	4
Test 3					
<i>Would you sell the tape/box?</i>	No	13	1	11	4

Family and school are two important factors in the socialization of minors [56].

Concerning family, the type of family is important, the family atmosphere, the quality of the relationship with the parents, the parental supervision, the parental offense, because they can play an important role in the occurrence of juvenile delinquency [57].

More than half of the criminals (N = 211) come from disorganized families. In 16% of cases, the criminal came from disorganized families by divorce, and in 12% of cases the criminal was an orphan. In 9% of cases the minor was abandoned by his parents. In our research group (N = 30) 18 minors live in disorganized families and in control group (N = 30) 23 minors live in organized families, in all other cases they have divorced parents.

These results regarding family structure of delinquents don't reflect the results obtained in the large sample of juvenile delinquents (those investigated by police), when more than 50% of the investigated minors came from organized families [20]. We believe that in fact the structure itself is not a delinquency factor but rather the realities that hide behind it, such as the abandonment of the minor in 4 cases, a conflictive family atmosphere (11 cases).

I could observe the lack of an adequate material basis in both steps of the research. 21% offenders of the group of 211 persons came from families with incomes below the subsistence limit, and from the group of 30 juvenile delinquents 17 persons stated that their family has an insufficient material situation or below the subsistence minimum, and 48% of them live in unhygienic, unhealthy housing.

According to the literature [10, 16] and our previous researches [20, 58], there is a connection between poor school results, respectively school dropout and delinquency. This is also confirmed in our research group study. It is alarming that 6 cases among the juvenile delinquents did not graduate any class, and in 4 cases the minors graduated less than 4 classes.

Although most of the boys in the criminal group (15 out of 25) stated that they have a precise future life goal, but due to school failure, we do not know for sure if these goals will be accomplished.

Regarding the existence of psychological problems, there is a significant difference between juvenile delinquents and young non-delinquents. Persons of criminal group (N = 30) has non-cooperative behavior (16 cases), lack of consciousness (12 cases), bradypsychia (16 cases), bradylalia (16 cases), hypomnesia (14 cases), hypoprosophy (13 cases), age-matched inadequate verbalizations (15 cases), insufficient IQ (20 cases) and low Raven intellect (15 cases), while persons of control group did not report any psychological issues. We found that a proportion of 59% of offenders had insufficient I.Q.

The answers we received to situational tests surprised us. Significant differences between the criminal

group and control group were found only with the results obtained after applying the first situational test. In this case, each member of the control group rejected the option of theft.

Concerning the second situational test, about obtaining a material income in a not completely honest way (money made by mistake), only 8 of the control group members (N = 30) chose the ethical behavior.

Regarding the result of the third situational test, criminal group and the control group gave similar answers.

The results from the situational tests underline the importance of a more detailed control group analysis and the necessity of applying a prevention program.

In conclusion, the results of our research emphasized the main role of the family as a primary socializing environment fighting against juvenile delinquency; the main role of the family is to educate and train young people in order to integrate them into social life. Parents are a social model that has a decisive influence on children as regards shaping their life conception, how they behave and how they relate to social values and norms. The family climate is crucial regarding children personality development, so, the child needs a general framework at home for feeling safe. His parents must be calm, understanding, affectionate and flexible. At the same time, they should be interested in the problems the child faces, showing real empathy.

When we emphasize the role that the family plays in juvenile crime, we must remember the socio-economic situation in Romania, which has influence on the micro social. Family and especially families with many children are the most affected. Due to the high degree of poverty, many families neglected their children (both physically and emotionally), leading to abandonment in the most serious cases. The children of these families found that the only way to assert is through having a delinquent behavior: like Merton's theory, many of these children had legal objectives, but in the absence of other possibilities, they were trying to reach them by illegitimate means.

Another important factor of juvenile crime is minors' educational level. According to the results of our research, the earlier a child leaves school, the greater the chance he'll become a delinquent.

Our general conclusion is that although it has been proven that both social and psychological factors play an important role in the occurrence of juvenile delinquency, the share of social factors is much higher. Thus, if child will experience adequate socialization, both in family and educational environment, if he has adequate material possibilities, if he lives in a good, encouraging environment, if he doesn't have bad influence around him, he is less likely to commit crimes.

Regarding the possibilities for juvenile delinquency prevention, we consider that more persistent action of educational factors - family, school, workers

and social assistance bodies - as well as some state public service bodies such as police and justice could contribute to the further decrease of the prevalence of juvenile delinquency phenomena, but the radical solution of the issues is no doubt related to the elimination of social causes that generates and maintains it, in fact related to

raising the economic, cultural and moral standard of the whole society.

Conflict of interest. The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest. No financial support was received while the work was being organized.

References

- Luchian M, Popa D, Simbotin D, Iov C, Romila L, Zaharia A, The consonant relation between the performance of the health system and the quality of communication, *International Journal of Medical Dentistry*, 2017, 21(1): 42-48.
- Luchian M, Stădoleanu C, Iov C, Romila L, Luchian LS, Stădoleanu SM, Burlui V. Monitorization of therapeutical act performance in the digitalized era - determination of patient's satisfaction. *International Journal of Medical Dentistry*. 2017; 21(2): 102-109.
- Adler F, Mueller GOW, Laufer WS. *Kriminológia*. Budapest: Osiris; 2000.
- Knieling A, Iov T, Ciubara AB, Toma G, Bulgaru-Iliescu D. Malpraxis in Psychiatry. *Brain-Broad Research in Artificial Intelligence and Neuroscience*. 2019; 10: 72-76.
- Fulga A, Neagu AI, Ciubara A, Musat CL, Neagu M, Fulga I. Pro-active Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Using Sedative - hypnotic Medication. *Revista de Chimie*. 2019;70(11):4083-4085.
- Fulga I, Mușat LC, Crassas R, Ceavdari N. Child sexual abuse: offender's modus operandi aspects in intra-agresional period. *Romanian Journal of Legal Medicine*. 2008;16(1):31-36.
- Untu I, Chirita R, Bulgaru-Iliescu D, Chirila DB, Ciubara A, Burlea SL. Ethical Implications of Bio-Psycho-Social Transformations Entailed by the Aging Process. *Revista de Cercetare si Interventie Sociala*. 2015; 48: 216-225.
- Merton RK. *Társadalomelmélet és társadalmi struktúra*. Budapest: Gondolat; 1980.
- Miller J. The Mismeasure of Man. In: *Newsweek*. 1981;11(9): 106.
- Hirschi T. *Causes of Delinquency*. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1969: 67.
- Shaw CR, McKay HD. *Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas: A study of delinquency in relation to differential characteristics of local communities in American cities*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1969.
- Short JS. Differential Association as a Hypothesis: Problems of Empirical Testing. In: *Social Problems*. 1960;8, 14-15.
- Reiss AJ, Rhodes AL. Deprivation and delinquent behavior. In: *Sociological Quarterly*. 1963;4, 135-149.
- Bjerregaard B, Smith C. Patterns of male and female gang membership. Rochester Youth Development Study. Working paper no. 13, Albany, N.Y.: Hindelang criminal Justice Research Center; 1992.
- Warr M. Age, Peers, and Delinquency. *Criminology*. 1993; 31: 17-40.
- Elliott DS, Voss HL. *Delinquency and Dropout*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books; 1974.
- Cloward RA, Ohlin LE. *Delinquency and Opportunity*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press; 1960.
- Chin Ko-lin. Paper presentation at Rutgers University. 1993.
- Esbensen FA, Huizinga D. Gangs, drugs and delinquency in a survey of urban youth. *Criminology*. 1993; 31: 565-587.
- Müller -Fabian A. *Delincvența juvenilă în România după 1989*. Cluj-Napoca. Accent; 2015.
- Müller-Fabian A, Delcea C. Juvenile delinquent's decision making capacity in risk situations: a multifactorial approach. *International Journal of Mental Health & Psychiatry*. 2017; 3(1).
- Eysenck HJ. *Crime and Personality*. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Massachusetts. 1964.
- Zuckerman M. Dimension of sensation seeking. *J. Consult. Clin. Psychol* 1971; 36: 45-52.
- Farley FH, Farley SV. Stimulus-seeking motivation and delinquent behaviour among institutionalized delinquent girls. *J. Consult. Clin. Psychol*. 1972; 39: 94-97.
- West DJ, Farrington DP. *The delinquent way of life*. Heinemann. Portsmouth. London; 1977.
- Farrington DP, Biron L, Leblanc M. *Personality and delinquency in London and Montreal. Abnormal offenders, delinquency and the criminal justice system*. Wiley, New York, USA; 1982.
- Hampson SE, Severson HH, Burns WJ, Slovic P, Fisher KJ. Risk perception, personality factors and alcohol use among adolescents. *Pers. Individ. Dif*. 2001; 30: 167-181.
- Khalafi A, Tangestani Y. Comparative study of emotional intelligence and sensation seeking in delinquent youths normal. *JNASCI*. 2014; 3: 1228-1236.
- Rutter M, Maughan B, Mortimore P, Ouston J. *Fifteen thousand hours: secondary schools and their effects on children*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press. 1979.
- Hawkins DJ, Catalano RF, Jones G, Fine D. Delinquency prevention through parent-training: results and issues from work in progress. from children to citizens: vol. 3, Families, Schools, and Delinquency Prevention. Wilson, J.Q., Loury, G.C. (ed.). 1987, 186-204.
- Sakuta T. Social factors leading to juvenile delinquency. *Keio J Med*. 1996; 45(4): 287-295.
- Ball C, Conolly J. Educationally disaffected young offenders. *Br J Criminol*. 2000; 40: 594-616.
- Cohen AK. *Delinquent Boys: The Culture of the Gang*. *Kriminológia*. Adler, F, Mueller, GOW, Laufer, W (ed.). 192-222. Osiris. Budapest; 2000.
- Elliott DS, Voss HL. *Delinquency and Dropout*. Ma: Lexington Books, Lexington; 1974.
- Malamuth NM, Feshbach S, Jaffe Y. Sexual arousal and aggression: Recent experiments and theoretical issues. *J. Soc*. 1977; 33: 110-133.
- Rutter M, Maughan B, Mortimore P, Ouston J. *Fifteen thousand hours: secondary schools and their effects on children*. Open Books; 1979.
- Short JS. Differential association as a hypothesis: problems of empirical testing. *Social Problems*. 1960; 8: 14-15.
- Reiss AJ, Rhodes AL. The distribution of juvenile delinquency in the social class structure. *American Sociological Review*. 1961; 26: 720-732.
- Battin S, Hill KG, Abbott R, Catalano RF, Hawkins JD. The contribution of gang membership to delinquency beyond delinquent friends. *Criminology*. 1998; 36(1): 93-115.

40. Trimpop R, Kirkcaldy BD. Personality predictors of driving accidents. *Personality and Individual Differences*. 1997; 23(1): 147-152.
41. Mayers MO. *The hard-core delinquent*. Saxon House. Farnborough Hampshire; 1980.
42. Cornish DB, Clark R. *The reasoning criminal: rational choice perspectives on offending*. Springer-Verlag, New York. 1986.
43. Slovic P. Perception of risc. *Science*. 1987; 236: 280-285.
44. Donohew L, Zimmerman RS, Cupp PS, Novak S, Colon S, Abell R. Sensation seeking, impulsive decision making and risky sex: Implications for risk-taking and design of interventions. *Pers. Individ. Dif.* 2000; 28: 1079-1091.
45. Ireland JL, Higgins P. Behavioural stimulation and sensation-seeking among prisoners: Applications to substance dependency. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*. 2013;36:229-234.
46. Higgins GE, Kirchner ELE, Marcum CD. Impulsivity and offending from childhood to young adulthood in the United States: a developmental trajectory analysis. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*. 2013; 182-197.
47. Zimmermann GM, Impulsivity, offending and the neighborhood. Investigating the Person-Context Nexus. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. 2010;26: 301-332.
48. Strickland LH, Lewicki RJ, Katz AM. Temporal orientation and perceived control as determinates of risk taking. *J. Exp. Soc. Psychol* 1966;2: 143-151.
49. Gottfredson M, Hirschi T. The true value of lambda would appear to be zero: an essay on career criminals, criminal careers, selective incapacitation, cohort studies, and related topics. *Criminology* 1986;24: 213-234.
50. Hampson SE, Severson HH, Burns WJ, Slovic P, Fisher KJ. Risk perception, personality factors and alcohol use among adolescents. *Pers. Individ. Dif.* 2001;30: 167-181.
51. Reisig MD, Pratt TC. Low self-control and imprudent behavior revisited. *Deviant Behavior*. 2011;32(7): 589-625.
52. Chapple CL. Self-control, Peer Relations, and delinquency. *Justice Quarterly*. 2005; 2: 89-106.
53. Müller-Fabian A. Juvenile delinquency: Is society to blame? *Education, Reflection, Development*. 2015; 4.
54. Müller-Fabian A, Siserman C, Anițan ȘM, Delcea C. Juvenile delinquency in light of data recorded at the Institute of Forensic Medicine. *Romanian Journal of Legal Medicine*. 2018; 26: 70-75.
55. Danileț C. *Educație juridică pentru liceeni. Ghid practic despre drepturi și justiție*. Argomedia, București; 2016.
56. Sárík E. Az iskola betegei, avagy az iskola beteg? *Pedagógiai Szemle*. 2004; 29.
57. Müller-Fabian A. Juvenile delinquency: Is society to blame? *Education, Reflection, Development*. 2015; 4.
58. Fabian A. Juvenile delinquency in Romania: The indirect result of the transition process. *Health and welfare: diversity and convergence in policy and practice. Hygiea Internationalis an interdisciplinary journal for the history of public health*. Suedia: Linköping University Electronic Press. 2010; 9 (1): 311-327.
59. Delcea C, Enache A, Siserman C. The Reasoning Involved in the Decision Making Process of Individuals Who have Committed Murder. *Int J Ment Health Psychiatry*. 2018; 4:2.
60. Delcea C, Enache A, Stanciu C. Assessing maladaptive cognitive schemas as predictors of murder. *Int J Ment Health Psychiatry*. 2017; 3:1.

Juvenile delinquency is also known as teenage crime. It is like any crime that human beings commit but these crime differ because they are committed by young people. Before coming of age girls and boys have less understanding of the world. Parents, friends and teachers are all responsible along with the juvenile who commit a crime. This is why courts do not punish the teenagers like they punish the adults when they commit a crime. There are separate juvenile courts and the purpose of juvenile punishment is to help the teenager understand the importance of staying away from crimes. There are va Juvenile delinquency is that behavior on the part of children which may, under the law, subject those children to the juvenile court. As such, it is a relatively new and legal term for a very old phenomenon. The term has both precise and diffuse referents. When a child is designated a juvenile delinquent by the court, this is a precise definition of his legal status. He is, by this act, a ward of the court, subject to its discretion. By contrast, except in a strictly legal sense, the term refers only vaguely to actual behavior, since what is delinquent varies greatly over time and from one par Given the well-researched link between juvenile delinquency and adolescent substance use, Henggeler and colleagues first examined the substance-related outcomes for the violent and chronic juvenile offenders who participated in two of the early randomized clinical trials (RCTs) of MST. These substance-related outcomes were favorable for MST compared to controls.Â Within the same domain of disruptive behaviors, researchers have also found oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) comorbid with depression.Â Importantly, sex differences are also likely to be context dependent, that is, depend upon outcome measures, etc. rather than an all-encompassing greater susceptibility of one sex vs. the other.