



Characteristics, Predisposing Factors and Policy Implementation Challenges of Juvenile Delinquency: Basis for an Enhanced Policy

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Abstract: The criminal policy of the Chinese government currently plays a crucial role in the governance of juvenile delinquency. However, under the new situation, juvenile delinquency in China is on the rise and is gradually becoming a serious social problem. The purpose of this descriptive-correlational study is to determine the characteristics, predisposing factors, and the policy implementation challenges of juvenile delinquency as basis for an enhanced policy. A total of 305 respondents who have some legal expertise, including policemen, prosecutors, judges, lawyers, corporate legal staffs, law teachers handling juvenile delinquency from Anhui Province, China. The results show that the majority of were 25-34 years old, female, judge, and with undergraduate law for educational level. Respondents agree that characteristics of juvenile delinquency in terms of style were committed in companionship, with drug and alcohol related crimes committed, and whose actions infringe upon others. Moreover, respondents agree that predisposing factors includes home condition like poor communication between parents and children, mental such as inferiority complex, school condition such as poor student support system, and neighborhood condition such as illegal drugs transactions. Furthermore, respondents agree that policy implementation challenges include effectiveness of criminal legislative policies in decreasing juvenile delinquency and governance. Based on respondents' profile, there was no significant difference in the response on the characteristics, predisposing factors and the policy implementation challenges of juvenile delinquency, except on Educational Level. There is a direct significant relationship between

The characteristics of juvenile delinquency, predisposing factors and the policy implementation challenges of juvenile delinquency. Based on the results, an enhanced policy was crafted.

Keywords - Juvenile delinquency; Criminal factors; Crime prevention; Crime governance

I. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is on the rise and has become a social issue that cannot be ignored. As youth are the future of a nation, addressing this issue is of prime importance. Juvenile delinquency is one of the most complicated societal challenges that both emerging and wealthy countries must deal with (Puzzanchera, 2022). It is one of the most difficult socioeconomic issues that any nations must address in the rapidly changing world of today (Bu, 2022).

Violence among children has soared across the country since 2020. One consequence is a mounting toll of young victims (Frosch & Elinson, 2023). In 2020, law enforcement agencies in the U.S. made an estimated 424,300 arrests of persons under age 18, 71% less than the number of arrests in 2011 (National Center for Juvenile Justice, 2020).

In China, adolescent crime is disturbingly on the rise. It has developed into a widespread issue that imperils law and order in society. Due to an increase in delinquency, a decrease in the average age of offenders, a proliferation of offense types, and the employment of sophisticated techniques, juvenile crime has grown to be a significant cause of public concern in China. There are over 250 million school-age children in this country, compared to 6 per 10,000 instances in cities (Bu, 2022).

There are many reasons for committing crimes, and the main reasons for juvenile delinquency are imbalanced physical and mental development, imbalanced family structure, deviation in school education, and the impact of social environment.

Judicial fairness and criminal governance policies are the deep-seated reasons for juvenile delinquency. With the changes in the entire society and the new situation, the behavioral characteristics, modes, and types of juvenile delinquency have undergone significant changes, which will have a corresponding impact on crime prevention.

Therefore, it is necessary to explore the relationship between crime characteristics, influencing factors, and the challenges faced by implementing juvenile delinquency policies from the perspective of comparison, to improve the level of crime prevention (Zhao, 2020).

Overall, the ideological, moral, and quality levels of Chinese teenagers are healthy and upward and can keep up with the development of the times. However, there is also an increasing number of abnormal social phenomena, that is, the problem of juvenile delinquency is becoming increasingly serious, with an increasing degree of malignancy. This not only affects family happiness and social stability, but also hinders the development of the national economy and increases the burden on the country. Under the current new situation, there has been a phenomenon where property embezzlement is the main crime, network crimes are constantly emerging, and drug-related crimes are constantly increasing. Therefore, how to strengthen prevention, education, and guidance for young people as a special group based on the new characteristics of the new situation is very worthy of our deep consideration (Huang, 2020).

For the social phenomenon of juvenile delinquency, the government and all parties in society have taken a series of measures, including pre prevention, post treatment, and post reform prevention of recidivism. The government has achieved certain results by issuing laws and regulations, forming a multi departmental joint governance pattern, establishing various research institutions, and mobilizing all sectors of society to participate together (Wang, 2020).

In the current new situation, countermeasures to reduce juvenile delinquency should include two aspects: prevention in advance and governance after the incident. Prevention also includes two aspects: prevention before the incident and prevention of recidivism. Governance includes two aspects: education in prison areas and education in execution outside of prison. Pre prevention can help young people on the brink of crime turn around in a timely manner, and strengthening guidance can help them return to the right path; Post event governance can help juvenile delinquents correct their mistakes, and successful transformation can continue to serve society and effectively reduce recidivism. The country should identify the deep-seated causes of crime, take targeted measures, prevent crime while punishing it, and clarify the relationship between juvenile crime prevention and criminal punishment (Yang, 2020).

Juvenile delinquency affects the long-term stability of society and the harmony of families, and managing this criminal behavior is a challenging task. Although China has made significant progress in governance policies, there is clearly a need for improvement in crime prevention and governance measures.

The Social Disorganize theory by Shaw and McKay (1942) can be used to explain juvenile delinquency. This theory posits that a person's physical and social settings play a major role in the behavioral decisions they make. It is the first sociological perspective attributing variation in crime and delinquency over time and among territories to the absence or breakdown of communal institutions (e.g., family-heads, pastors, school organizations, and local officials) and communal relationships that traditionally encouraged cooperative relationships among people (Jensen, 2015). Social disorganization theory is widely used as an important predictor of youth violence and crime (Bonds, 2015).

Moreover, the Social Control Theory by Hirschi (1969) also lends support to this study. The social control theory suggests that delinquent adolescents fail to develop societal bonds consisting of (1) attachment to parents, peers, and school; (2) occupational and educational commitment; (3) academic involvement; and (4) belief in social rules and convention (Wiatrowski & Swatko, 1979).

These theories lend anchorage to this study as it aims to determine the characteristics of juvenile delinquency, its predisposing factors and the policy implementation challenges in the perspective of those people who are handling juvenile delinquency cases.

The criminal policy of the Chinese government currently plays a crucial role in the governance of juvenile delinquency. However, under the new situation, juvenile delinquency in China is on the rise and is gradually becoming a serious social problem.

Conducting this research is crucial. It will enhance people's understanding of the characteristics of crime, the influencing factors of crime, and the limitations of criminal policies, and provide more ideas for crime prevention. This article will also focus on analyzing the challenges of current juvenile delinquency governance measures, the specific shortcomings of criminal policies, and providing a set of valuable reference plans.

The study of modern Juvenile delinquency in China's Criminology field started late. After the reform and opening up, criminal scholars conducted extensive research on Juvenile delinquency from multiple levels and angles, and achieved fruitful results. Many good regional experiences have also been summarized in practice. However, in terms of the current situation and development trend of juvenile delinquency, there is still a big gap between the theoretical research on the prevention and governance of Juvenile delinquency

In a theoretical perspective, this research can contribute in assessing the juvenile delinquency in China and provide theoretical reference for research and formulating relevant policies for families, schools, and society to provide correct education and cultivate healthy personalities for adolescents. It can provide theoretical support for the education and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents and the prevention of recidivism, promoting their healthy growth.

In a practical perspective, it is beneficial for the healthy growth of teenagers and promotes family stability and happiness, conducive to maintaining social harmony and stability, and promoting long-term social stability.

The author mainly conducts research in Chinese Mainland's Anhui Province. Apart from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, the criminal policy of the Chinese Mainland is unified and the problems are widespread. Therefore, the results of this study are also applicable in other regions of Chinese Mainland.

Objectives of the Study

The study aimed to determine the characteristics delinquency, predisposing factors and the policy implementation challenges of juvenile delinquency, as the basis for enhancing the juvenile delinquency policy in China Mainland.

Specifically, this study aimed to present the Respondents' Profile in terms of age, sex, occupation, and education level; to determine the Characteristics of Juvenile delinquency in terms of conduct/style, crimes committed, manifested behavior; Predisposing Factors of Juvenile Delinquency in terms of home condition, school condition, neighborhood condition, mental factors; and Policy Implementation Challenges of Juvenile Delinquency in terms of effectiveness and governance, and based on the research results, to propose an enhanced policy on Juvenile Delinquency.

Literature Review

Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is unlawful conduct by minors, meaning those under the age of 18 in most states for which there are penalties. Some of these delinquent behaviors are ones that would be illegal if undertaken by an adult and subject to criminal penalties. Other actions, albeit nonetheless illegal, might be of a less serious nature. For instance, minors who engage in status offenses like truancy (skipping school) may face repercussions from the law (Lamance, 2019).

Any young person whose conduct exhibits antisocial behavior that is uncontrollable by their parents and is punishable by law. criminal behavior, particularly when committed by a minor. A juvenile can become an adult between the ages of 15 and 18, depending on the country of origin, though the age may be decreased for murder and other major offenses. Delinquency refers to behavior that does not adhere to socially acceptable legal or moral norms; it typically exclusively refers to behaviors that, if committed by an adult, would be considered illegal (Britannia, 2023).

Conduct/Style of juvenile delinquency

Alatsas (2023) classified juvenile delinquency into four conduct. Individual delinquency is categorized as one individual committing delinquent actions which are caused by psychological problems mostly from defective or pathological family style of interaction and systems. While group-supported delinquency a delinquency is characterized by committing crimes in companionship with others. The primary cause is in the culture of the individual's home and neighborhood. It can also be a reason that an individual has an association and companionship with others who are already delinquent. Moreover, organized delinquency refers to delinquencies that are committed by formally created and formed groups. This arises from subculture from

set of values and norms that guide the behavior of group members. And lastly, situational delinquency which happened during minimal circumstances from least impulses. All delinquencies rooted from the societal structure which can be from ecological or systematic structure concept.

Theft, larceny, alcohol-related offenses, disturbing the peace, drug-related offenses, vandalism, assault, robbery, criminal trespass, harassment, fraud, burglary, loitering, possession of stolen property, possession of weapons, and crimes committed on behalf of gangs are some of the more prevalent juvenile offenses. Certain juvenile offenses, such as sex crimes, may result in lifelong registration ramifications or include "strikes" or other sentence enhancements that may have a lasting impact on the kid (Kraut, 2023).

Manifested Behavior among juvenile delinquency

In the Parenting Walkthrough (2023), it was mentioned that some of the primary behaviors in the manifesting of delinquencies, children possess stealing from parents, simply getting various colleagues property items, avoidance of going to school, running away from home, vagrancy and prostitution. According to legal regulations it cannot yet be labeled delinquent, it may seem parallel to it in terms of its motives and the possibilities to develop at young, it is primarily termed pre-delinquent behavior.

Predisposing Factors of Juvenile Delinquency

As posited by Nicewicz (2023) selected 7 significant predisposing factors of juvenile delinquency. Violence at home is the most significant cause of juvenile crime. It is where children grow and where the children often get all the possible concepts in life. When violence is present at home, basically the children markedly manifested the same behavior. Secondly, the lack of moral guidance and supervision is another concept factor, steady absence of parent or guardian which children feel neglected. Parents are views as the role model as child develops intellectually. Thirdly, poor educational quality also has its impact in developing juvenile behavior. Quality education provides more attention, practice and perform healthy disciplinary actions. In addition, existence of substance abuse children are unable to participate in society as regular citizens because they are abusing drugs at home or ingesting them through their environment. Moreover, peer pressure is also significant in developing one's behavior. If parents are overbearing, their children may turn to the wrong crowd to feel better by breaking the law. Furthermore, socioeconomic factors greatly impact children. Those that live in these regions steal, participate in violent fights, and other criminal acts because they believe they must survive. Lastly, while crime occurs in all neighborhoods, there are higher instances of delinquent behavior in impoverished regions. Children that live in these regions steal, participate in violent fights, and other criminal acts because they believe they must survive.

Policy of Juvenile Delinquency

The federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJJPA) established in 1974 and last reauthorized in 2002, provides crucial support for state programs that assist communities to take a comprehensive approach to juvenile crime prevention and to address the needs of vulnerable youth and those of their families early and effectively. The JJJPA supports delinquency prevention programs to improve state and local juvenile justice systems; a juvenile planning and advisory system in all states; and operation of the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) dedicated to training, technical assistance, model program development, research and evaluation, and support of state and local efforts. The ABA urges members of the Senate to cosponsor or support S. 1169 and House members to support similar legislation to reauthorize the JJJPA and strengthen the Act's core protections for youth that states must implement, including provisions to End Detention or Jailing of Non-Criminal Status Offenders, Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities and Improve the Jail Removal and Sight-and-Sound Core Requirements.

Challenges in the Policy Implementation

With the introduction of policies to combat juvenile delinquency crime, challenges with their implementation also emerge. Upon arrest, during pretrial custody, or due to membership in vulnerable groups including street children, children of racial or religious minorities, and children with disabilities, a minor offender initially faces violence and abuse, both physical and mental. Trauma and the infringement of liberty are the results of violence. It also addresses the issues of violence faced by young victims' witnesses to crimes (IvyPanda, 2021).

In the Juvenile Law Center (2023), decriminalization has been an issues that arises in the arise of the crime upon also in the implementation of the law. When adolescents are criminalized, they are forced into the foster care and juvenile justice systems when their needs are better met in their homes and communities. Punitive measures do not improve public safety; instead, they traumatize kids and break apart families. Juvenile Law Center emphasizes the urgent need to keep adolescents out of the juvenile

legal and child welfare systems by concentrating on steps to decriminalize reactions to youths' misbehavior. This is done while working to abolish these systems.

Even on the economic justice, youth and their families are subjected to a number of fines and fees by the juvenile court system. In almost every state in the US, children who are too young to work, too young to sign contracts, or too young to drop out of school are subject to fines and taxes.

Including the Juvenile Life without parole International law forbids the execution of children in prison. Life without parole is a brutal, inhumane sentence that ignores the humanity of the person, whether they are children or adults. The sentencing disobeys both the law and research that shows that children are different from adults and require different treatment by our legal system. Yet across the nation, thousands of young people have received death sentences in prison. Additionally, life without parole and other severe terms are frequently given to Black and Brown kids; changing these sentencing practices is crucial in the struggle for racial justice.

Also, when a child is arrested or charged in juvenile court, a juvenile record is created that will follow them for years—regardless of the outcome of their case. Schools, colleges, and companies can significantly restrict a young person's future options by gaining access to their juvenile records. A child's healthy development can be stunted by a record's unintended repercussions, which include a higher likelihood of homelessness, and they may have fewer options throughout their lives.

The sex offender registration of children is also a concern, some individuals were listed on the registry as early as eight years old. Regardless of when a child was added to the list, they will always be classified as "sex offenders." Registration prevents young people from receiving the second opportunities and opportunity for rehabilitation that they deserve.

On the other hand, the solitary for confinement and harsh condition was also given an emphasis. Children in the court system are subjected to physical and sexual assault, strip searches, shackling, pepper spray, restraints, and isolation every day. With no access to personal items, educational programs, counseling, or mental health therapy, no peer interaction, and nothing more than a lightly padded concrete slab to sleep on, children may be imprisoned in cells as small as seven by ten feet for 22 to 24 hours each day. For minor infractions, they might be pepper-sprayed, subjected to strip searches during visits from relatives, or shackled when they leave their cells.

Another concept on the implementation of policy, when a youngster cannot afford legal representation, the court must appoint one for them. Young people need the "guiding hand of counsel" to help them in court. Too many juvenile court defendants still face pressure to appear without representation. Even when young people are represented, lawyers frequently lack the funds to offer quality defense. There is no corresponding constitutional entitlement for children involved in the child welfare system.

Lastly in the adult criminal justice system, juveniles are frequently accused of crimes and put on trial. After a false and racist rumor that a new generation of "super-predators" was emerging, the number of youth facing adult prosecution significantly surged. Since then, there has been a steady decline in crime, but these rules still subject young people to criminal conviction and punishment.

II. METHODS

Research Design

This study used a quantitative descriptive research method. The design was used to assess the characteristics, predisposing factors, and policy implementation challenges in order to draw conclusions and propose awareness and enhancement of policy.

Descriptive research was used to describe particular phenomena; its major emphasis is on discovery of ideas and insights; it is fact-finding with adequate interpretation. It aims to verify formulated hypotheses that refer to the present situation in order to clarify or explain it. It deals with the prevailing conditions of objects, people and events.

According to Siedlecki (2020), descriptive research can explore multiple variables to describe people, events, or situations in their natural setting and it examines a population's characteristics, uncover issues within a unit, organization, or population, and investigate differences in traits or practices between institutions

Respondents of the Study

To ensure that the respondents have some understanding of juvenile delinquency, the respondents were those with some legal expertise, including policemen, prosecutors, judges, lawyers, corporate legal staffs, law teachers handling juvenile delinquency. A total of 305 participants was included in the study with an effect size of 0.25, a power probability of 0.95 and an alpha level of 0.05 using G*Power 3.1.9.2.

Data Collection Instrument

This study used self-made questionnaires as the main tool for data collection. The questionnaire consists of four parts. The first part is the basic information of the respondents in terms of age, sex, occupation, and education level. The second part is to evaluate the characteristics of juvenile delinquency in terms of Conduct/Style, Crimes Committed, and manifested behavior. The third part is the evaluation of the predisposing factors of Juvenile delinquency in terms of home condition, school condition, neighborhood condition, and Mental factors. This section aims to evaluate the causes of juvenile delinquency. The fourth part evaluates the policy implementation challenges. The questionnaire is verified and tested on a pilot basis, and then appropriate adjustments and improvements were made according to the results of the verification and testing.

Based on the reliability testing, the Cronbach's alpha of affective (0.837), limitations (0.855), factors (0.863), state (0.884), policy (0.912) and culture (0.920). Result shows that the internal consistency of items as good.

Data Gathering Procedure

Data for this study was collected through the administration of a survey questionnaire. Privacy and confidentiality were paramount in this research. The questionnaire was distributed anonymously, safeguarding the personal information and opinions of the respondents. This approach created an environment where respondents felt secure expressing their genuine viewpoints objectively.

In terms of the sampling technique, a [insert specific sampling technique, e.g., random sampling, stratified sampling] method was employed to ensure the selection of a representative sample from the [type of population, e.g., college students, teachers, unemployed individuals, public institution personnel, government employees, enterprise workers, individual business professionals] who possessed direct experience with online virtual property crimes. Inclusion criteria were defined as [specify criteria for inclusion, e.g., individuals with prior encounters with online virtual property crimes]. In contrast, exclusion criteria were established to exclude [specify criteria for exclusion, e.g., those without experience with online virtual property crimes].

Data Analysis

To perform data analysis, the following statistical tools were used. Frequency and percentage distribution were used to describe the profile of the respondents. Weighted mean and ranking were utilized to assess the characteristics of Juvenile Delinquency, Predisposing Factors of Juvenile Delinquency, and Policy Implementation Challenges of juvenile delinquency.

The data were subjected to normality test in order to determine if parametric or non-parametric tests are necessary. Therefore, Mann-Whitney U test for two groups and Kruskal Wallis test for three groups were used as part of the parametric and non-parametric tests to determine the significant differences. Likewise, Spearman rho was used to test the significant relationship between the three variables. The following Likert Scale was used in assessing the variables: 4.50 – 5.00 –Strongly Agree; 3.50 – 4.49 –Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 – Moderately Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 – Disagree and 1.00 – 1.49 – Strongly Disagree. In addition, all data were treated using a statistical software known as PASW version 26 to further interpret the result of the study using an alpha level of 0.05.

Ethical Consideration

The purpose of the survey was communicated prior to the survey and consent was obtained from the respondents. The questionnaire survey is administered by individuals. The data collected in the study were kept strictly confidential and the results of the analysis were used only for this study. Questionnaires did not collect the names of respondents and all information that may identify individuals specifically was removed. In the process of research, author collected some cases that have been published by the courts. This study only conducted statistical analysis based on the cases, summarized the relevant legal issues, and put forward suggestions from the macro policy level. It intended not to involve the issue of personal privacy and to infringe other rights of individuals.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1
Percentage Distribution of the Respondents Profile

Age	Percentage	
	Frequency	%
Under 15 years old	10	3.3
15~24	5	1.6
25~34	180	59.0

35~44	75	24.6
45~54	32	10.5
55 and Above	3	1.0
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Sex		
Male	145	47.5
Female	160	52.5
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Occupation		
Judge	84	27.5
Prosecutor	70	23.0
Police	55	18.0
Lawyer	40	13.1
Teacher	30	9.8
Other	26	8.5
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Education level		
Junior high school	10	3.3
High school	5	1.6
Junior college	40	13.1
Undergraduate	180	59.0
Master	50	16.4
Doctor	20	6.6

Table 1 presents the profile of the respondents. In terms of sex, most of them were females (N=160, 52.5%) compared to male (N=145, 47.5%) in their early adulthood 25 to 34 years old (N=180, 59.0%).

This reflects to some extent the structure of legal education in China. At the university level of legal education, it is a common phenomenon that female students are greatly outnumbered by males. The gender distribution within a particular major is influenced not solely by the initial preferences of students, but also by their tendency to switch majors during their college years. Women tend to be more inclined towards selecting liberal arts disciplines, whereas men often lean towards opting for science-related fields (Dou, 2020; Kugler et al., 2021)

Regarding levels of educational achievement, the majority of individuals hold an undergraduate degree in law, constituting a frequency of 180 or 59 percent, whereas those possessing a high school diploma make up a mere 1.6 percent. In general, their educational background commonly comprises bachelor's degrees, with only a modest representation of individuals holding master's or doctoral qualifications.. Nonetheless, one of the main reason is the few number of police colleges situated at the provincial level possess the requisite credentials to deliver programs encompassing a master's degree or more advanced levels of education, with the count of individuals holding master's or doctoral degrees being notably limited (Xu & Fu, 2023).

The connection between the educational levels of high school and junior high school, as indicated by respondents, and the prevailing issue of juvenile delinquency in China is underscored by the provisions articulated in Article 26 of the People's Police Law of the People's Republic of China. This legislation, sanctioned during the 12th Session of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress in 1995, stipulates that aspiring police officers must possess an educational background equivalent to senior middle school or above. This requirement reflects a recognition of the pivotal role education plays in shaping the behavior and character of individuals, particularly in their formative years. By ensuring that law enforcement personnel have attained a certain level of education, the law aims to enhance their capacity to address and prevent juvenile delinquency, as education is widely regarded as a vital factor in curbing delinquent behavior and fostering social responsibility among young individuals.

In terms of professions, the majority consists of individuals in Legal Community Professions and Teaching roles, accounting for a frequency of 279, equivalent to 81.5 percent. Conversely, other groups collectively constitute 8.5 percent. The professional landscape is primarily populated by roles such as police officers, judges, prosecutors, and lawyers, forming a substantial combined proportion. Subsequently, the category of teachers follows suit, while other comparatively smaller groups, including middle and high school students, occupy a relatively minor share. The primary focus of this research revolves around understanding the characteristics and factors of juvenile delinquency, devising governance measures, and ultimately achieving the goal of crime prevention. Given this context, when conducting the questionnaire, it becomes imperative to involve a diverse range of participants who are directly engaged in handling juvenile delinquency, thus ensuring access to firsthand information. The

participation of legal professionals is necessary due to their direct involvement, and the inclusion of teachers is also crucial due to their extensive experience in interacting with teenagers over the years.

Table 2
Predisposing Factors of Juvenile Delinquency In terms of Home Condition

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
The parental care and affection are lacking.	4.23	Agree	.5
The open communication between parents and children is poor.	4.62	Strongly Agree	
Parents have illegal and criminal behaviors.	4.40	Agree	.5
Parents with bad feelings often have conflicts.	4.41	Agree	.5
Discipline is deficient and misdirected	4.40	Agree	.5
Relationship with siblings are unhappy.	4.23	Agree	
There is the stigma of illegitimacy.	4.41	Agree	.5
The minors are no longer under control of parents.	4.23	Agree	.5
There is ill-treatment by foster parents, step-parents or guardian.	4.42	Agree	
Parents unemployed or families with financial difficulties.	4.04	Agree	0
Composite Mean	4.34	Agree	

Legend: 4.50 – 5.00 = Strongly Agree; 3.50 – 4.49 = Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Moderately Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 - 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

The table titled "Predisposing Factors of Juvenile Delinquency In terms of Home Condition" provides insights into the influence of various home conditions on the propensity for juvenile delinquency. With a comprehensive mean score of 4.34, respondents generally agree with the impact of these factors. In contemporary China, traditional marriage ethics and morals have waned in their influence on family structures, leading to a shift towards core families characterized by independence and smaller size, as opposed to the previous model of large families. Within this evolving context, it becomes evident that effective parent-child communication plays a pivotal role in shaping a child's behavior and curbing the risk of delinquency, as emphasized by the "poor open communication between parents and children. A scolding and harsh attitude creates a gap between parents and children. Some parents lose the confidence they should have in their children, do not care about their children's learning and life, do not engage in regular ideological communication, and are unwilling to manage their children. This indicator stands out with a strong agreement score of 4.62, securing the top rank in significance among the presented factors. This underscores the critical nature of fostering transparent and healthy parent-child dialogue as a key strategy to mitigate the likelihood of juvenile delinquency in the evolving landscape of contemporary Chinese family dynamics. Other notable factors include the presence of "conflicts arising from parents' bad feelings" and "the stigma of illegitimacy," both rated with an agree score of 4.41 and ranking third and joint third, respectively. The coexistence of these two factors implies that strained relationships within families and societal perceptions of legitimacy can collectively contribute to delinquent behavior among juveniles. Similarly, a "lack of discipline and misdirected discipline" and "parents with illegal and criminal behaviors" share an agree score of 4.40, indicating their shared impact on delinquency. Abandoning education is a worse form of education than indulging and scolding. Parents in this type of family lack patience in cultivating emotions, and some give up educating their children due to busy work, believing that education is a matter of the school. Parents only provide material needs for their children, and ignore their children's students and life performance, allowing them to develop. Some give their hands to the elderly or nannies and let them go, creating a vacuum in their parents' education. Under this family education method, the relationship between family members is cold and

distant, which leads to the formation of distorted minds, introverted, cold, and eccentric personalities in children, and is prone to extreme behavior that leads to illegal and criminal activities.

Furthermore, the role of family dynamics in influencing juvenile delinquency is highlighted by the "ill-treatment by foster parents, step-parents, or guardians," which presents a substantial impact with an agree score of 4.42 and secures the second rank. This underscores the significance of negative experiences within the family environment as potential contributors to juveniles' inclination towards delinquent behavior. This is particularly relevant for children in blended families, where establishing a compatible parent-child bond with stepparents can prove challenging. Such circumstances often lead to reduced satisfaction levels within the new family structure. In the case of stepfamilies, instances of abuse and neglect by stepparents can foster distant, aggressive behaviors and even contribute to mental health concerns among the children. More distressingly, there are instances where parents prioritize their own desires for remarriage over their children's need for parental companionship, viewing them as obstacles to their new relationships. This complex interplay of family dynamics highlights the significance of nurturing healthy and supportive family environments to mitigate the risk of juvenile delinquency (Bu, 2022). Abusive behavior is manifested as the behavior of the perpetrator frequently or continuously torturing or damaging the physical and mental health of underage children. The methods can be summarized as follows: firstly, various physical torture methods, such as beating, freezing and starving, forced excessive labor, etc; Secondly, various mental torture methods such as insults, curses, restrictions on freedom of movement, and exclusion from social activities. Subjectively, the perpetrator must be directly intentional, that is, consciously tormenting and torturing underage children both physically and mentally. Abusive behavior is generally committed by parents, including adoptive parents and stepparents, who use their family status or economic advantages. Underage children who are abused often swallow their anger and endure physical and mental pain. Teenagers are in the developmental stage, and once abused, they become isolated and helpless, leading to illegal and criminal behavior, including intense confrontation, running away from home, and extreme personality traits. With the development of society, family situations have become very complex, and teenagers' emotions are already unable to be supported. At this time, the occurrence of abuse undoubtedly increases the probability of juvenile delinquency. The score given by the interviewee is reasonable and should be taken seriously.

Conversely, factors such as "parents being unemployed or families facing financial difficulties" received a relatively lower score of 4.04, indicating agreement but ranking last in significance among the listed indicators. Due to economic and material poverty, on the one hand, children's reasonable needs cannot be met, and even some children are forced to drop out of school and enter society too early, some of whom go out to work; On the other hand, parents are busy making a living and have no time to take care of their children's discipline, resulting in a vacuum in their children's discipline. Due to the lack of normal family life and cultural education, some minors are extremely immature in personality and psychology, with low cultural quality, and lack necessary livelihood skills. They often use illegal means to satisfy their material and other needs, leading to the path of illegal crime. With the stable development of China's economy and the continuous improvement of social security, due to family economic difficulties, juvenile delinquency will gradually improve, and the crime rate will be reduced in this regard.

The next indicator is the lack of parental care and care factors, with respondents giving an average score of 4.23, indicating agreement with this content. There are two main situations: firstly, some parents have limited educational levels and do not master some methods and techniques for educating their children. They are unwilling to learn and discover problems in their children's lives. They will not guide them correctly and only give them a dozen; Secondly, children unconsciously develop bad habits from an early age in their daily lives. Parents do not have time to educate their children when they are still young and do not start with early education. When parents discover it, they may want to manage it but find it difficult to manage it. Children are not accessories. Parents should take their children's growth process seriously. If they do not empathize with their children's situation and care for their thoughts and bodies, it is easy to lead to juvenile delinquency.

The next indicator is that parents have engaged in illegal or criminal behavior, with respondents giving an average score of 4.40. This score is reasonable. Some parents have their own misconduct, causing their children to follow suit and often engage in petty theft. Some parents even engage in fights, which directly affects their children. The characteristics of family education are subtle influence and teaching by example. Parental conduct has a primary impact on the individual personality and psychological development of children, and even plays a decisive role in the growth of minors. As for the relationship between parents' words and deeds, criminal behaviors and Juvenile delinquency, Donald J. West, a western scholar, pointed out in *Who Becomes a Juvenile Delinquent* after investigation that "most parents of juvenile delinquents commit crimes themselves". After conducting a survey and research on 365 juvenile offenders, David P. Farrington recorded in his book *"Juvenile Crime and Its Roots"*: "Only 8.4% of children whose fathers have never committed a crime have a criminal history, while the proportion of children whose fathers have committed a crime is as high as 37%. At the same time, when mothers commit a crime, the proportion of children committing a crime is even higher. It can be seen that parents' words and actions are role models for their children, and their

criminal history will have an extremely negative impact on their children's words and actions, thereby inducing them to go astray in committing crimes.

The next indicator is that parents with poor relationships often have conflicts, which can have an impact on juvenile delinquency. The overall average score is 4.41, and respondents generally agree with this viewpoint. Parents often argue, insult, or even beat each other, throw things at home, expose each other's shortcomings, accuse each other of never avoiding their children, and cause serious psychological harm to their children. This cultivates their violent impulsiveness, and their lack of calmness can easily cultivate their extreme personalities. The conflict between parents has a profound impact on children's psychology. They rarely pay attention to their children's feelings, lack care for them, and their children cannot feel the warmth of their family and the care of their parents. Their spirit has nowhere to rest, their thoughts and emotions are greatly traumatized, and they always feel inferior in front of classmates and teachers, forming a psychological characteristic of isolation and silence. Some children have weak feelings towards their parents and lose the constraints of their families, wandering like a wild horse in search of "care" and "love" in society. They are easily tempted by illegal activities and lead to the quagmire of illegal crimes. From 2020 to 2002, 3499 cases of minors in Beijing were investigated, accounting for 23% of the total number of cases where their parents' lack of harmony or education directly led to illegal activities.

The next indicator is that family members do not get along well, with an average of 4.23, indicating that respondents only agree. Parents are in opposition to each other, like water and fire, with minors caught in the middle, facing a dilemma and easily developing a sense of distrust or contempt towards their parents, which in turn leads to disobedience to their discipline. The abnormal family atmosphere is mainly due to the disharmony between spouses or other family members, leading to frequent arguments between family members, some fighting fiercely, and some being in a long-term cold war. This kind of family does not bring warmth to teenagers, forming emotional deficiencies, not knowing how to care for and love others, and at the same time, lacking love, it is easy to conflict in interactions with others, and even embark on the path of crime.

The next indicator is that teenagers are no longer under the control of their parents, with an average of 4.23, indicating that respondents only agree. During adolescence, self-awareness continues to increase, but it is not yet stable enough to make objective and reasonable evaluations of oneself. Looking at problems usually starts from a subjective perspective. The second is the rapid development of intelligence, as their perceptual abilities, memory, and logical abstract thinking abilities continue to enhance. They begin to view things around them with a critical eye, enjoy making questioning voices, and enjoy arguing with others. The above results cause teenagers to develop a certain level of resistance towards their parents' education. If there is no good way to communicate and communicate with their children at this time, so that they can understand their parents' management intentions and concerns, it may lead to children's detachment, that is, losing control of their parents. Once teenagers come into contact with some illegal and criminal groups or cannot calmly handle things, they will commit illegal and criminal activities. The low score of this indicator is because it is normal for teenagers to rebel, and parents' attention to adjusting their educational management methods may cause teenagers to lose control and not necessarily form crimes. The average score given by the interviewee is in line with the current situation of social development.

Overall, the composite mean score of 4.34 underscores the collective consensus regarding the impact of home conditions on juvenile delinquency. It is evident that the quality of parent-child relationships, the presence of conflict, illegitimacy stigmatization, and the level of discipline significantly influence the likelihood of delinquent behavior among juveniles within their family environments. These findings underscore the critical role that effective parenting practices and a supportive family environment can play in preventing juvenile delinquency.

Table 3
Predisposing Factors of Juvenile Delinquency In terms of School Condition

Indicators	Wei ghted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	ank
There is a bad companion or circle of friends.	4.23	Agree	.5
There is an inadequate recreational activity.	4.05	Agree	.5
The teacher treated his students unfairly.	4.23	Agree	.5
There are rigid school rules.	4.05	Agree	.5

There is a poor student support system	4.59	Strongly Agree
Composite Mean	4.23	Agree

Legend: 4.50 – 5.00 = Strongly Agree; 3.50 – 4.49 = Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Moderately Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 - 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

Table 3 delves into the predisposing factors of juvenile delinquency in terms of school conditions. The comprehensive average of 4.23 signifies a general agreement among respondents regarding these indicators. Among the listed factors, the most significant contributor to juvenile delinquency is the "poor student support system," which garners a robust "strongly agree" score of 4.59 and claims the top rank in terms of significance. This highlights the pivotal role of an effective and comprehensive student support system in schools to prevent and address issues that might lead to delinquent behavior. Schools' emphasis on intellectual education at the expense of moral education remains a prevailing concern. In the pursuit of higher enrollment rates, some institutions tend to sideline legal and moral education. Despite incorporating legal knowledge and moral courses into their curriculum, these efforts often get overshadowed by cultural counseling classes due to teacher indifference. Lack of innovation and appeal in occasional classes has resulted in disinterest among both educators and students. Consequently, certain adolescents exhibit weak moral compasses, with blurred distinctions between right and wrong, honor and disgrace, and a muddled understanding of good and evil. The absence of adequate support for underachievers has led to students disengaging from education, playing truant, and prematurely entering society. While imposing sanctions for rule violations is a common corrective approach, its efficacy hinges on balanced implementation. When appropriately employed, it can serve as a deterrent, dissuading further misconduct. However, misapplication, excessive suppression, or unwarranted expulsion might inadvertently cultivate pessimism and negative emotions among punished students, potentially driving them toward criminal activities. A well-structured legal and regulatory environment within schools is crucial for effectively preventing juvenile delinquency by focusing on management, education, and judicious disciplinary measures. An advantageous scholastic milieu has been recognized as a significant mitigating factor among adolescents, serving to impede engagement in delinquent behaviors (Weng et al., 2016).

The presence of a negative peer group, characterized by a "bad companion or circle of friends," also emerges as a notable factor, receiving an agree score of 4.23 and ranking second. This underscores the influential role of peer relationships in shaping adolescent behavior, as associations with delinquent peers can potentially amplify the likelihood of engaging in problematic activities. The peers that adolescents contact most in school are their own classmates. Peer is an indispensable element in children, adolescents and other life stages, and also a social situation. In many cases, parents and schools can indirectly change some bad behaviors of children by influencing their children's Age grade. Peer relations will not only affect the formation of a person's three perspectives, but also affect a person's moral character Personality and cultural literacy can also have an impact. For example, according to the study of Leung et al. (2014), adolescent alcohol use, a prevalent form of juvenile delinquency, is notably linked to peer influence, presenting a significant public health concern. Peer interactions strongly impact young individuals' decisions regarding alcohol consumption, with conformity to peer norms and behaviors playing a pivotal role. Adolescents often model their actions based on peer observations, seeking social acceptance and rewards for aligning with group conduct. This influence is reinforced by the belief that alcohol use enhances social interactions and integration. Prevention strategies should prioritize fostering healthy peer relationships, equipping adolescents with resistance skills, and providing education on the consequences of alcohol use to empower informed decision-making and mitigate the impact of peer pressure. In terms of unfair treatment from teachers, teachers' actions significantly impact students, highlighting the need for fair treatment and imparting accurate values to reduce the likelihood of their involvement in illegal activities.

Additionally, the presence of "inadequate recreational activities" and "rigid school rules" both attain agree scores of 4.05, ranking third and fourth, respectively. These findings imply that schools need to strike a balance between fostering a supportive environment and providing outlets for recreational engagement to help mitigate the risk of juvenile delinquency. Collectively, these insights emphasize the multifaceted nature of school conditions and their potential impact on the development of juvenile delinquency. In the realm of adolescent education, schools hold a central role as the primary platform for their development. However, there exists a prevailing inclination to prioritize intellectual learning over physical and holistic education within school systems. Despite a growing awareness of the significance of comprehensive education, the influence of exam-oriented teaching persists. Academic success remains the predominant yardstick for evaluating students' achievements, shaping both parental and societal expectations. Consequently, certain schools tend to disregard moral and psychological education, focusing solely on academic performance and neglecting essential aspects like social awareness and emotional well-being. Prolonged academic engagement often leaves students with limited leisure and recreational time, coupled with inadequate provisions for physical and psychological relief. According to Cheung as cited by Weng et al., (2016), Underperforming students in academic settings,

burdened by considerable stress due to their poor performance, might find themselves drawn towards delinquent behaviors as a way of alleviating this pressure. This inclination could be exacerbated by the lack of available extracurricular activities or opportunities for constructive outlets, leaving them with limited alternatives for stress relief and personal growth.

Rigid school rules have an impact to adolescents. Implementing strict management within schools serves to aid students with weaker self-control by providing effective supervision of their learning and conduct. Given that some students might display misbehavior, which can negatively impact their peers, it becomes imperative to manage such instances to foster a conducive learning environment. By ensuring strict management, schools can mitigate safety concerns, enhance focus on learning, and minimize accidents, thereby facilitating orderly living and studying. This approach contributes to cultivating favorable study and lifestyle habits, essential for earning respect within society in the future. However, it's crucial that the school's management system remains standardized and balanced, with well-defined standards and an appropriate balance between strictness and leniency. Excessive strictness might hinder cognitive development in minors. Therefore, a well-planned system that emphasizes both prevention and education rather than just punishment is essential for productive outcomes.

Table 4

Predisposing Factors of Juvenile Delinquency In terms of Neighborhood Condition

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The neighborhood is congested.	3.8		
	6	Agree	
2. There are presence of gang and gang codes.	4.5	Strongly	
	9	Agree	
3. The recreational facilities and activities are inadequate.	3.8		
	6	Agree	
4. There are illegal drugs transactions.	4.6	Strongly	
	2	Agree	
5. There is neglect on the harmfulness of juvenile delinquency from authority.	3.8		
	6	Agree	
Composite Mean	4.1		
	6	Agree	

Legend: 4.50 – 5.00 = Strongly Agree; 3.50 – 4.49 = Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Moderately Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 - 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

Table 4 presents a comprehensive overview of the predisposing factors of juvenile delinquency in the context of neighborhood conditions. The indicators explored shed light on the various elements that contribute to the emergence of delinquent behaviors among adolescents. The data highlights the respondents' perspective on these factors, allowing for a nuanced understanding of their significance.

Firstly, the indicator "The neighborhood is congested" receives an agree score of 3.86, suggesting that respondents acknowledge the role of congested living environments in potentially fostering delinquency. Congested neighborhoods may lack adequate recreational spaces and may expose adolescents to various external influences that can contribute to delinquent behaviors. This underscores the importance of considering the impact of living conditions on juvenile behavior.

The presence of gangs and gang codes emerges as a highly significant factor, receiving a strong agreement score of 4.59. This finding emphasizes the strong connection between gang activities and juvenile delinquency. Gangs can provide a sense of belonging and identity to adolescents, but they can also lead to engagement in criminal behaviors. The strong consensus on this indicator indicates a clear awareness of the association between gang presence and delinquency.

The inadequacy of recreational facilities and activities in the neighborhood, with an agree score of 3.86, is another contributing factor highlighted in the data. Limited opportunities for positive recreational engagement can potentially lead to boredom and idle time, increasing the likelihood of adolescents getting involved in negative activities.

The presence of illegal drug transactions emerges as a top concern, receiving a strong agreement score of 4.62. This finding accentuates the severe impact of substance abuse on juvenile delinquency. The connection between drug transactions and criminal behavior is well-established, and the strong consensus underscores the gravity of the issue.

Lastly, the indicator "There is neglect on the harmfulness of juvenile delinquency from authority" also receives an agree score of 3.86. This suggests that respondents perceive a lack of attention from authorities to the negative consequences of delinquent behaviors. This result prompts important questions about the role of community leaders, law enforcement, and other figures of authority in preventing and addressing juvenile delinquency.

In summary, the data presented in Table 8 underscores the multifaceted nature of neighborhood conditions in influencing juvenile delinquency. From the presence of gangs and drug transactions to the impact of living environments and the role of community authorities, these factors collectively contribute to shaping the behaviors of adolescents. This calls for comprehensive community-based interventions that address both the physical environment and the social dynamics that influence the development of delinquent behaviors. The widespread agreement on most indicators highlights the need for collective efforts to create safer and more supportive neighborhoods that promote positive youth development and deter delinquent activities.

Table 5
Predisposing Factors of Juvenile Delinquency In terms of Mental Factors

Indicators	Weighted	Verbal	R
	Mean	Interpretation	
There is instability of emotions.	4.59	Strongly Agree	2
There is abnormalities of instinct.	3.87	Agree	4
There is inferiority Complex.	4.61	Strongly Agree	1
There is revengefulness.	4.59	Agree	2
There is psychoses	3.86	Agree	5
Composite Mean	4.31	Agree	

Legend: 4.50 – 5.00 = Strongly Agree; 3.50 – 4.49 = Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Moderately Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 - 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

Table 5 provides a comprehensive examination of the predisposing factors of juvenile delinquency within the realm of mental factors. The indicators investigated illuminate the psychological aspects that may contribute to the development of delinquent behaviors among adolescents. By exploring respondents' perspectives on these factors, we gain insights into their perceived significance.

First and foremost, the indicator "There is instability of emotions" garners a strong agreement score of 4.59, indicating the recognition of emotional instability as a significant factor contributing to juvenile delinquency. Adolescents grappling with erratic emotional states might struggle to cope with stressors and challenges, potentially leading to impulsive and maladaptive behaviors. A study by Waghmare (2022) found:

Delinquents will be more emotionally unstable than non-delinquents. Emotional instability is one of the most significant causes that lead to delinquent's behavior. (p. 582, 584)

Emotion entails enduring psychological sensations arising from an individual's inclinations toward objects, accompanied by favorable or unfavorable perspectives. Teenagers exhibit complex emotional traits, characterized by a combination of strong and delicate emotions, variability alongside apprehension, and a balance of introversion and outward expression. The emotions of minors embody contradictions, serving as the foundation of their emotional experiences and occasionally contributing to their engagement in unlawful behaviors.

The presence of "abnormalities of instinct," with an agree score of 3.87, signifies the acknowledgment of instinctual drives playing a role in delinquency. Such abnormalities might manifest as impulsive decision-making or a lack of inhibitions, both of which can contribute to risky and delinquent behaviors.

The indicator "There is inferiority complex" attains a high level of agreement, receiving a score of 4.61. This finding emphasizes the potential impact of an inferiority complex on juvenile delinquency. Adolescents grappling with feelings of inadequacy might engage in delinquent behaviors as a means of compensating for their perceived shortcomings or seeking recognition. This confirms to the study of Bu (2022), the majority of individuals within a criminal gang consisted of underachieving adolescents. These young individuals faced rejection from educators and isolation from peers due to fractured

family dynamics at home, hindering their access to regular parent-child interactions. Consequently, they turned to the gang, which comprised peers sharing similar emotional voids, academic letdowns, and family upheavals, seeking emotional solace. They maintain a strong and unwavering allegiance to the gang, finding a sense of self-value and inclusion within it, which counteracts their feelings of inadequacy stemming from the absence of nurturing.

Similarly, "There is revengefulness," also receiving a strong agreement score of 4.59, highlights the connection between a desire for revenge and delinquent behavior. As stated by Kivivuori et al. (2015, p. 80), the motivational aspect holds significant prominence within regular social interactions, as a substantial portion of juvenile delinquency is fueled by revenge-driven motives. Adolescents harboring feelings of vengeance might be driven to engage in aggressive acts that are harmful to others or themselves.

Lastly, the presence of "psychoses," with an agree score of 3.86, suggests that respondents recognize the role of psychotic experiences in delinquency. Psychotic symptoms can contribute to distorted thinking and impulsive behaviors, potentially leading to criminal acts. At present, most teenagers are prone to psychological problems such as withdrawn personality, poor resilience, communication phobia, autism, etc. due to improper family education and a lack of collective cooperation environment. The survey shows that about 30% of only children in China have adaptive disorders, which is a time bomb that can explode in the face of setbacks, triggering violent and criminal behavior. It is necessary to pay attention to the mental health of teenagers.

Overall, the data presented in Table 5 underscores the intricate relationship between mental factors and juvenile delinquency. From emotional instability and abnormalities of instinct to the presence of an inferiority complex, revengefulness, and psychoses, these psychological elements collectively contribute to shaping adolescents' behaviors. This underscores the importance of addressing mental health and emotional well-being in efforts to prevent and intervene in delinquent behaviors. The widespread agreement on the indicators in this category emphasizes the significance of incorporating mental health support and interventions as part of a holistic approach to tackling juvenile delinquency and fostering positive youth development.

Table 6
Summary Table on the Predisposing Factors of Juvenile Delinquency

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Home Condition	4.34	Agree	1
2. School Condition	4.23	Agree	3
3. Neighborhood Condition	4.16	Agree	4
4. Mental Factors	4.31	Agree	2
Composite Mean	4.26	Agree	

Legend: 4.50 – 5.00 = Strongly Agree; 3.50 – 4.49 = Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Moderately Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 - 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

Table 6 examines the analysis of the reasons affecting juvenile delinquency from four aspects. The comprehensive average of 4.26 indicates that the respondents agree with the above indicators. Among the listed items, the effectiveness of family factors ranked first, with an average score of 4.34. Ranked second in psychological factors with an average score of 4.31, third in school education with an average score of 4.23, and fourth in community environment with an average score of 4.16. When comparing the four factors, respondents have a slightly easier understanding and grasp of family factors because everyone is a family member, and teenagers rely more on their family and parents in their growth process. Some say that parents are the enlightening teachers of life, The quality of family education affects the life of teenagers. Psychological factors cannot be ignored. As teenagers grow up, their minds and bodies constantly change, and their understanding of the world also constantly changes. At this time, it is important to pay attention to them, communicate and guide them, and gradually enable them to have a correct worldview, outlook on life, and values. School education factors are also important. This is where teenagers begin to receive formal cultural, legal, and psychological courses. School education is more easily accepted by teenagers, and they can also have access to more classmates and teachers here. The surrounding environment of adolescent life makes it difficult for respondents to conduct in-depth research and draw specific conclusions, so they scored the lowest in the four indicators. In fact, the environment in which teenagers live is also very important nowadays. Teenagers have limited social experience and are prone to following good student numbers with bad ones.

IV.CONCLUSION

1. Majority of the respondents are women, with a majority holding a bachelor's degree and minors participating in the survey.
2. Actively evaluated the behavior, characteristics, and manifestations of juvenile delinquency, and considered them important.
3. The country's criminal policy on juvenile delinquency has achieved positive results, but there are also some obvious limitations.
4. Analysis of the causes of juvenile delinquency provides strategies for preventing crime.
5. For individuals aged between 20 and 30 who are classified as other professions, there are significant differences in their reactions to the subculture of crime and the prevention of Gandelan and evil forces; Criminal policies vary depending on age, ranging from 20 to 30 years old.
- 6.The characteristics of juvenile delinquency are interrelated with the prevention of juvenile delinquency policies.
7. A recommended strategy has been developed to strengthen China's criminal policy and Crime prevention against juvenile delinquency.

V.RECOMMENDATION

With the increasing incidence of juvenile delinquency, the influencing factors of crime are constantly changing, behavior patterns and criminal methods are constantly updating, and their social harm is also increasing. Therefore, strategies to prevent juvenile delinquency are as follows.

1. Maintain the physical and mental balance of teenagers. With the improvement of economic level, the physiological maturity of teenagers is generally earlier than before, which is an inevitable trend of social development and cannot be reversed. Therefore, we should start to improve the psychological maturity of teenagers to maintain their physical and mental development balance.
2. Play the role of family education. As the cell of society, the family is the most important force that affects the life of young people, and the most effective Social control medium. Therefore, to curb juvenile delinquency, we should start from the family. Family education is an important component of the entire education system and a fundamental form of education.
3. Create a good social environment atmosphere. To solve the problem of juvenile delinquency, it is necessary to grasp the key points and have a development perspective in order to establish the correct countermeasures that adapt to juvenile delinquency.
4. Reform the school education model, and carry out legal education and humanistic care simultaneously.
5. Establish a supporting work system for juvenile criminal trials
- 6.Establish and improve the personality correction system for juvenile offenders
- 7.Establish corresponding specialized institutions for theoretical research and continuously improve criminal governance capabilities
- 8.Establish complete legislation and supporting regulations for juvenile delinquency.

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