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Dynamics of personality factors involved in juvenile delinquency

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Abstract

Delinquency theories place personality traits among the factors favoring crime. The personality is outlined early on, when the child perceives and carefully observes their surrounding reality. Adolescence is a critical period of personality finalization, the capacity for analysis and synthesis is high, but unstable, so the environment in which the young man grows up strongly affects his development. The questions and worries during adolescence are defining for the subsequent crystallization of the personality, for shaping an ideal, for forming a system of values that will guide behavior. We can say that the personality of the juvenile delinquent represents the unfortunate conjugation of those factors that contribute to the development of his personality, which results in a person who encounters difficulties in adequately adapting to the requirements of society. Delinquency refers to complex phenomena, common in modern societies. This makes delinquency a highly studied phenomenon, precisely to find the best ways to prevent and combat various forms of delinquency. This article presents data from the research on personality development of delinquent adolescents, conducted on a sample of 210 adolescents.

Keywords

Adolescents; Juvenile delinquency; Big Five; Personality;

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Introduction

Juvenile delinquency is one of the most exciting and influential areas of research in the field of behavioral sciences and has become a point of interest for research in psychology and sociology.

Juvenile delinquency is a conduct disorder in youth, and the discussion about it pays attention to the trends of age, moral development and continuity and the course of antisocial behavior. They are directly or indirectly influenced by various historical trends, including changes in society and the family. Despite a strict legal framework, juvenile criminal offenses remain alarming and this article aims to contribute to the existing literature to understand how personality influences criminal activity.

Juvenile delinquency is generally understood from an evolutionary perspective of social biographical conditions, situational clues and social circumstances. The appearance of crime in young people also focuses on the conditions of individual vulnerability, ie the predispositions that effectively allow the young person, in favorable biographical or social conditions, to initiate criminal actions. The increase and decline of delinquency is characterized by two dimensions, this distinction corresponds to the differentiation between long-term escalation of early-onset delinquency and short-term escalation that investigates delinquency limited to adolescence.

Delinquency theories place personality traits among the factors favoring crime. The most widely used model in investigating personality (including in relation to delinquency) is the Big Five model (McCrae, 2003). Numerous studies have found two traits to be significantly related to delinquency, namely Conscientiousness and Pleasure (Wiebe, 2012). In addition to these, other studies, add the Opening (Dam, 2005). Implicitly, all studies that methodologically linked the 5 traits and crime postulated that the model represents "*the most important dimensions of the social framework*" (Buss, 1996) and, consequently, can explain delinquency, by conceptualizing the facets of the two features.

The general objective of this research focuses on identifying the peculiarities of personality and behavioral characteristics of delinquent adolescents, studying the level of their manifestations.

The participants. The research group consisted of 210 adolescents aged between 14 and 17 years old at the start of the research. The socio-demographic aspects of the structure are: sex, age, environment of origin, type of family, presence of delinquency in the family, material situation, school situation and, number of classes graduated. The 210 teenagers were divided into two sub-groups: 102 delinquent teenagers who were investigated by the police for criminal offenses and sent to the Ilfov Psychiatric Forensic Expert Commission to establish discernment about the deed, and 108 high schools students in Ilfov.

The research group consisted of 210 adolescents aged between 14 years and one day and 17 years and eleven months. The socio-demographic aspects of the structure are: sex, age, environment of origin, type of family, presence of delinquency in the family, material situation, school situation, number of classes graduated. The 210 teenagers were divided into two groups: 102 delinquent teenagers, investigated by the police for criminal

offenses and sent to the Ilfov Psychiatric Forensic Expert Commission to establish discernment about the deed and 108 teenagers, students from two high schools in the county Ilfov. The substantiation on the data of the theoretical study and the experimental research of finding was carried out in the period 2016-2018. The 102 delinquent teenagers are all teenagers with criminal offenses, who came to the Expertise Commission during the two years. And the 108 teenagers are all students enrolled at the Theoretical High School "Al. Rosetti" Vidra, Ilfov, evaluated during the same years of research 2016-2018.

Research design

To study the personality of the delinquent adolescent, as it was conceptualized in the theoretical part, we used the following psychological investigation tools: the ABCD-M test. This is a personality inventory of type BIG 5, it investigates 5 super-personality factors (with 5 facets each) (Minulescu, 2007). The Big Five Minulescu questionnaire (ABCD-M) represents the first personality questionnaire, which Mihaiela Minulescu relays entirely in Romania. ABCD-M, the replication of the Big Five model in Romanian, performs a complex assessment of personality. This questionnaire can be used in different contexts: organizational psychology and human resources, clinical psychology and psychological counselling, psychology and educational counselling, but also in research and includes a number of 30 scales: 5 main scales and 25 structural scales, which represent facets of the main scales. The five surfaces or domains, those fundamental dimensions that characterize the structure and dynamics of personality, are defined by groups of interrelated features, called facets and are delimited as follows:

1. *Extraversion (E)*, with the facets: Activism (E1), Optimism (E2), Humor (E3), Interpersonal Ability (E4), Personal Affirmation (E5);
2. *Maturity (M)*, with the facets: Respect (M1), Adaptation (M2), Friendship (M3), Force of Inhibition (M4), Force of Self (M5);
3. *Pleasantness (A)*, with the facets: Altruism (A1), Romance (A2), Affective warmth (A3), Empathy (A4), Honesty (A5);
4. *Conscientiousness (C)*, with the facets: Will, perseverance (C1), Spirit of perfection (C2), Rationality (C3), Planning (C4), Self-discipline (C5);
5. *Self-actualization (AC)*, with the facets: Deepening (AC1), Tolerance (AC2), Refining (AC3), Independence (AC4), Creativity (AC5).

Research results

The working hypothesis in this study was that we assumed that delinquent adolescents would report a distinct personality profile from non-delinquents.

Regarding the adolescents included in this research, several conclusive results were obtained on factors and facets:

The following results were obtained for the Extraversion factor (E), obtained from the summation of the facet scores: Activism (E1), Optimism (E2), Humor (E3), Interpersonal Ability (E4), Personal Affirmation (E5). These are shown in the table below:

Table 1. Statistical data obtained from the Extraversion Factor

Dimension	Group	Range of variation	Mean \pm Std. Deviation	Median	Medium rank	U	z	p	η^2
Extraversion	n-d	98-140	117,6 \pm 9,87	117,0	97	4587	-2,09	0,036	0,021
	d	91-137	119,0 \pm 12,0	121,0	114,5				
Activism	n-d	11-30	21,6 \pm 5,51	21,5	83,4	3115,5	-5,45	0,001	0,145
	d	15-30	25,7 \pm 3,46	27,0	129				
Optimism	n-d	10-30	20,6 \pm 6,34	23,0	85,8	3379,5	-4,85	0,001	0,112
	d	15-30	24,8 \pm 4,16	25,0	126,4				
Humor	n-d	13-30	22,5 \pm 5,28	24,0	108,2	5222	-0,63	0,51	0,002
	d	12-28	22,1 \pm 4,84	23,0	102,7				
Interpersonal ability	n-d	11-30	22,2 \pm 4,80	23,0	89,6	3785,5	-3,93	0,001	0,074
	d	16-30	24,8 \pm 3,77	26,0	122,4				
Personal affirmation	n-d	12-30	22,8 \pm 4,87	24,0	110,9	4927,5	-1,32	0,19	0,008
	d	10-30	21,6 \pm 5,70	21,5	99,8				

n-d = the group of non-delinquent adolescents

d = the group of delinquent adolescents

For the score variation of Extraversion, in the case of delinquent subjects, a higher average trend of scores was observed (119 ± 12) than the trend corresponding to non-delinquent subjects (117.64 ± 9.87). The non-parametric Mann-Whitney comparative analysis allows us to take into account the fact that the tendency of Extraversion scores for delinquent subjects quantified by the average of their positions ($Mp-D = 114.5$) is superior to that of non-delinquent subjects ($Mp-nD = 97$). The trend difference is statistically significant for $z = -2.09$ and $p = 0.036 < 0.05$. The effect produced by the presence of delinquency, according to $\eta^2 = 0.021$, is reduced - only 2.1% of the variation of scores can be explained by it. The median value of the extraversion scores for delinquent subjects (121.0) corresponds to the high level, while the median value determined for non-delinquent subjects (117.0) belongs to the upper limit of the range corresponding to the average level. This statistical difference allows us to explain that delinquent adolescents can be more dynamic and active, becoming even more charming and manipulative in certain social relationships and for their own benefit, unlike other adolescents without deviant pattern.

Statistical differences were demonstrated for the following sub-factors of Extraversion: activism ($z = -5.45$ and $p = 0.001 < 0.05$), optimism ($z = -4.85$ and $p = 0.001 < 0.05$) and interpersonal skills ($z = -3.95$ and $p = 0.001 < 0.05$), according to table no.1.

By this we mean that delinquent adolescents' average tendency of responses corresponds to their high level of Activism compared to non-delinquents whose results correspond to their average level of Activism. Thus, delinquent adolescents can more easily engage in certain actions, they can be more dynamic, self-confident and more developed, sometimes being more able to partake in different activities, thus fooling the audience more easily, unlike non-delinquent teenagers.

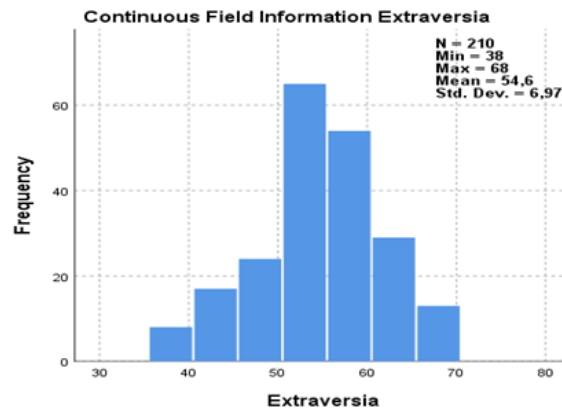


Figure 1 – Frequency variation to the extraversion factor

Statistical differences from the Optimism subscale allow us to see that delinquent adolescents are able to look to the future more calmly and with more optimism, without taking into account many of the negative consequences of the events they are involved in, compared to non-delinquent adolescents. Statistical calculations from the Interpersonal Skills subfactor may show that delinquent adolescents often prove to be more skilled and can cope in a greater diversity of situations compared to non-delinquents. This study found that delinquent adolescents feel more capable than non-delinquents, consider themselves to be more perceptive and act more sharply, without hesitation at various new events, compared to non-delinquent adolescents.

Table 2. Statistical data obtained from the Maturity Factor

Dimension	Group	Range of variation	Mean ± Std. Deviation	Median	Medium rank	U	z	p	η ²																																																																						
Maturity	n-d	60-133	102,1 ± 16,01	103,0	150,1	695	-10,94	0,001	0,573																																																																						
	d	50-108	72,0 ± 10,86	73,0	58,3					Respect	n-d	16-29	21,4 ± 2,73	21,0	139,6	1828	-8,39	0,001	0,337	d	7-25	15,3 ± 4,99	15,0	69,4	Adaptation	n-d	9-30	22,5 ± 6,52	24,0	133,7	2458	-6,94	0,001	0,23	d	6-26	15,9 ± 5,73	15,0	75,6	Friendliness	n-d	7-30	19,4 ± 7,58	20,0	127,5	3130	-5,42	0,001	0,141	d	4-24	13,7 ± 5,47	13,0	82,2	The force of inhibition	n-d	7-29	17,6 ± 6,53	16,0	122,7	3646,5	-4,24	0,001	0,086	d	6-24	13,9 ± 5,45	13,0	87,3	The force of the ego	n-d	9-30	21,2 ± 7,02	21,0	138	2001	-7,98	0,001	0,305
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n-d = the group of non-delinquent adolescents
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At the Humor and Personal Skills subscale there are no significant differences between the two groups ($z = -0.63$ and $p = 0.51 > 0.05$, respectively $z = -1.32$ and $p = 0.19 > 0.05$). The following statistical results were obtained for the Maturity factor, which reflects statistical differences in all subfactors of this dimension.

For the Maturity score variation, in the case of delinquent subjects, a lower average trend of scores was observed (72.0 ± 10.86) than the trend corresponding to non-delinquent subjects (102.1 ± 16.01). The non-parametric Mann-Whitney comparative analysis allows us to take into account that the trend of Maturity scores for delinquent subjects quantified by the average of their positions ($Mp-d = 58.3$) is lower than that of non-delinquent subjects ($Mp-nd = 150, 1$). The trend difference is statistically significant for $z = -10.94$ and $p < 0.001$. The effect produced by the presence of delinquency, according to $\eta^2 = 0.573$, is very strong - 57.3% of the variation of scores can be explained by it. The median value of maturity scores for delinquent subjects (73,0) corresponds to the lower limit of the range corresponding to the low level, while the median value determined for non-delinquent subjects (103,0) belongs to the range corresponding to the average level.

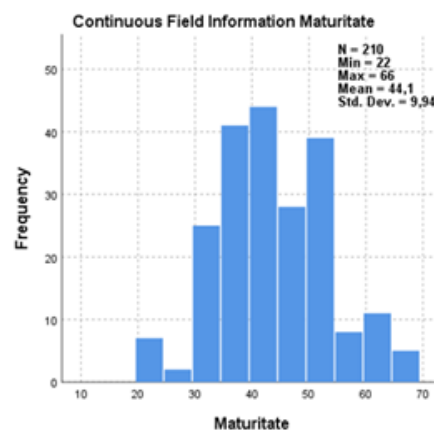


Figure 2 – Frequency variation to the Maturity Factor

These differences in maturity allow us to state in this paper that delinquent adolescents are less mature than non-delinquent ones. Thus, those with a delinquent pattern have more accentuated tendencies towards childish behavior, often becoming more emotionally immature, more self-centered, more demanding and much more unstable in emotional relationships, compared to non-delinquent adolescents. Their behavior is characterized by more pride, more reactivity and not coping with the dynamics of the relationships they are involved in. Due to this infantile behavior, when delinquent adolescents are in social relationships, their low ability to adapt, balance and manage the dynamics of being in a relationship surfaces. Their egocentrism also surfaces, which is specific to these young deviant adolescents.

At the level of this dimension, all the sub-factors: respect, adaptation, friendship, inhibition force and ego force register statistically significant differences between the group of delinquents and that of non-delinquents.

A statistically significant difference between the lower and middle levels of the Respect subfactor explains the tendency of adolescent offenders to be hostile, they often try to impose themselves by manipulating those around them. They have a lower level of morality and respect for young non-criminals in this research.

The statistically significant differences from the Friendship subfactor allow us to explain the scaffolding which helps build the varying personality of the adolescent delinquent in relation to the non-delinquent one. Thus, these young people often try to display an image of power and toughness in social relationships, becoming in many situations quarrelsome and in a hurry to punish, when they fail to cope with the challenge and interpersonal confrontation. It directs us to emphasize the egocentric structure of the adolescent delinquent's personality, which pushes him to display his strength and toughness at all costs, becoming commanding, quarrelsome and ready to punish, if he is unable to face challenges and confrontation.

Also, through statistical calculations at the Inhibition Force subfactor we can show that delinquent adolescents in this research are people who tend to use more momentary impulses, having a lower ability to control, often acting momentarily, before thinking, in relation to other adolescents. These young people get out of their minds more easily, are quite irascible and often use insults and trivialities in relationships with others. This small force of behavioral inhibition causes them to be more impulsive and uncontrollable than the non-delinquent adolescents present in our research.

It is identified according to the results obtained in the evaluation of the Eight Force subfactor that delinquent adolescents bring more demonstrativeness to the forefront, compared to non-delinquent subjects. They are often inconsistent, they want to get the attention of others by becoming more boastful than they should be, when they are in relationships. These young people lack stable self-confidence.

The third dimension of personality, after the Big Five model, is Pleasure. The agreeableness factor appears, like extraversion, as a strongly interpersonal dimension but puts into play the extent to which the person is emotionally and morally capable of relating. Four of the five facets involve assuming or inhibiting the affective register in relationships with others, agreeableness appears in this context as a factor of emotional availability in the inter-relationship with others.

The results obtained by the adolescents included in this research are summarized in the following table.

Table 3. Statistical data obtained from the Agreeableness Factor

Dimension	Group	Range of variation	Mean \pm Std. Deviation	Median	Medium rank	U	z	p	η^2
Agreeableness	n-d	80-130	106,4 \pm 12,54	106,0	145,9	1142	-9,93	0,001	0,472
	d	58-108	82,6 \pm 13,04	85,0	62,7				
Kindness	n-d	12-30	22,1 \pm 4,37	22,0	126,5	3241,5	-5,17	0,001	0,128
	d	11-25	18,8 \pm 3,70	19,0	83,3				
Romance	n-d	7-29	20,8 \pm 6,10	21,5	125,7	3324	-4,97	0,001	0,118
	d	5-26	15,8 \pm 6,84	16,0	84,1				
Affective warmth	n-d	9-30	20,7 \pm 6,52	22,0	126,0	3292	-5,04	0,001	0,121
	d	8-25	16,1 \pm 4,72	17,0	83,8				
Empathy	n-d	7-30	19,2 \pm 6,71	19,0	132,7	2572	-6,69	0,001	0,214
	d	5-23	12,8 \pm 5,75	12,0	76,7				
Honesty	n-d	13-30	23,7 \pm 5,09	25,0	131,1	2745	-6,29	0,001	0,189
	d	10-26	19,3 \pm 4,63	19,0	78,4				

For the score variation of Agreeableness was observed, in the case of delinquent subjects, a lower average trend of scores (82.6 \pm 13.04) than the trend corresponding to non-delinquent subjects (106.4 \pm 12.54). The non-parametric Mann-Whitney comparative analysis allows us to take into account the fact that the tendency of Agreeableness scores for delinquent subjects quantified by the average of their positions (Mp-d = 62.7) is lower than that of non-delinquent subjects (Mp-nd = 145,9). The trend difference is statistically significant for $z = -9.93$ and $p < 0.001$. The effect produced by the presence of delinquency, according to $\eta^2 = 0.472$, is very strong - 47.2% of the variation of scores can be explained by it. The median value of the agreeableness scores for delinquent subjects (85.0) belongs to the range corresponding to the low level, while the median value determined for non-delinquent subjects (106.0) corresponds to the upper limit of the range corresponding to the average level.

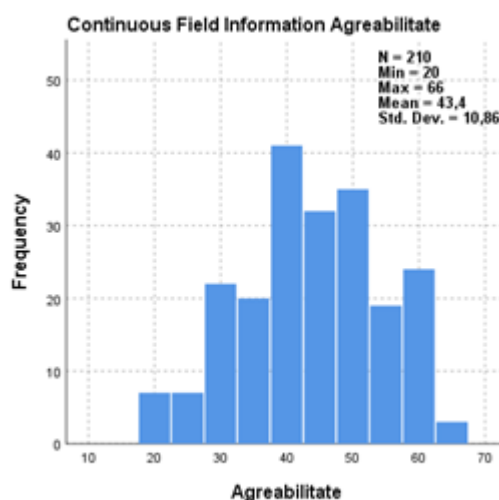


Figure 3 – Frequency variation to the Agreeableness Factor

This significant difference allows us to show that delinquent adolescents bring more demonstration to the forefront, compared to non-delinquent ones. They are often inconsistent, they want to get the attention of others by becoming more boastful than they should be, in relationships with others. These adolescents try to never be overlooked. These young people lack stable self-confidence.

From the statistical data highlighted in table no. 3 statistically significant differences are observed on all subfactors of this dimension.

Through the score variation of Altruism we can explain the fact that delinquent adolescents are mostly people with a lower morality and they have a lower spirit towards social equity, compared to non-delinquent sub-subjects. Often these young people tend towards a narcissistic and even antisocial personality, they show a reduced capacity for compassion, show more stubbornness, and often express their emotions directly, they find it more difficult to take into account the feelings and emotions of others.

Due to the score variation of Romanticism, it can be shown that delinquent subjects may have a lower ability to feel emotionally, unlike non-delinquent ones.

The median value of the Affective Warmth scores for delinquent subjects (17.0) indicates the lower limit of the range corresponding to the average level, while the median value determined for non-delinquent subjects (22.0) belongs to the range corresponding to the high level. This explains why the delinquent adolescent is distinguished by a behavior of low level of emotional warmth, compared to the non-delinquent adolescent. These are individuals who tend not to warm up emotionally and offer little emotional content to others, with a low capacity for tenderness and tenderness. Even when they want to help someone, they do it in an impersonal, cold way. They are tougher and can sometimes have a "hardened" heart compared to other teenagers. This low emotional capacity, causes them to not have many regrets in relation to their criminal acts.

The statistical difference obtained from the processing of Empathy scores entitles us to say that delinquent adolescents feel are a less emotional, in comparison with non-delinquent subjects. They are less concerned about the well-being of those around them, they do not worry much about others, having a lower ability to "put themselves in someone else's shoes".

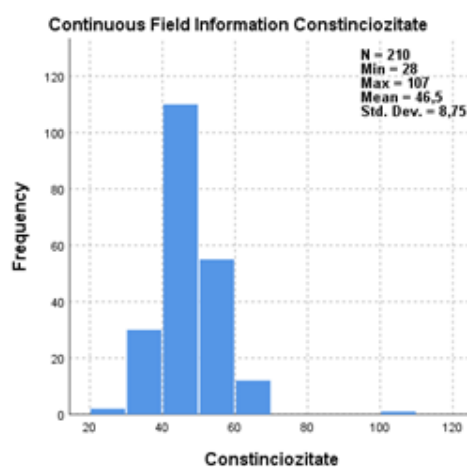
The median value of Honesty scores for delinquent subjects (19.0) indicates the upper limit of the range corresponding to the low level, while the median value determined for non-delinquent subjects (25.0) belongs to the range corresponding to the high level. Thus, the delinquent adolescent can lie more easily than a non-delinquent, presenting only the facet that suits him and sometimes displaying a chameleon-like behavior, ready to "bypass" the truth for opportunism. He often feels entitled to do so, displaying an air of arrogance.

The following results were obtained for the Conscientiousness factor (C), obtained from the summation of the facet scores: will and perseverance (C1), spirit of perfection (C2), rationality (C3), planning (C4), Self-disciplined (C5). These are shown in the table below:

Table 4. Statistical data obtained from the Conscientiousness Factor

Dimension	Group	Range of variation	Mean \pm Std. Deviation	Median	Medium rank	U	z	p	η^2
Conscientiousness	n-d	82-135	108,3 \pm 11,12	109,0	142,8	1481,5	-9,16	0,001	0,401
	d	67-113	92,7 \pm 9,05	94,0	66,0				
Will and perseverance	n-d	12-30	22,0 \pm 5,92	23,0	110,2	5002,5	-1,15	0,25	0,006
	d	12-28	21,3 \pm 4,01	22,0	100,5				
Spirit of perfection	n-d	10-29	21,5 \pm 5,30	22,0	127,3	3150	-5,37	0,001	0,138
	d	10-24	17,9 \pm 4,21	18,0	82,4				
Rationality	n-d	12-30	22,9 \pm 4,97	25,0	132,5	2596	-6,63	0,001	0,21
	d	11-25	18,3 \pm 4,18	18,5	77				
Planning	n-d	10-30	21,1 \pm 5,24	20,0	127,4	3147	-5,38	0,001	0,138
	d	7-21	16,7 \pm 5,56	17,0	82,4				
Self-discipline	n-d	8-30	20,8 \pm 6,39	23,0	118,3	4127,5	-3,14	0,002	0,047
	d	9-27	18,5 \pm 5,31	20,0	92				

For the score variation of Conscientiousness, in the case of delinquent subjects, a lower average trend of scores was observed (92.7 ± 9.05) than the trend corresponding to non-delinquent subjects (108.3 ± 11.12). The non-parametric Mann-Whitney comparative analysis allows us to take into account the fact that the trend of Conscientiousness scores for delinquent subjects quantified by the average of their positions ($Mp-d = 66.0$) is lower than that of non-delinquent subjects ($Mp-nd = 142,8$). The trend difference is statistically significant for $z = -9.16$ and $p < 0.001$. The effect produced by the presence of delinquency, according to $\eta^2 = 0.401$, is very strong - 40.1% of the variation of scores can be explained by it. The median value of conscientiousness scores for delinquent subjects (94.0) belongs to the range corresponding to the low level, while the median value determined for non-delinquent subjects (109.0) belongs to the range corresponding to the average level. The lack of moral sense that delinquent teenagers have is highlighted.

**Figure 4 – Frequency variation to the Conscientiousness Factor**

Results with statistically significant differences were obtained at the following subscales:

The score variation of the Spirit of Perfection allowed us to identify the fact that delinquent adolescents are more immature than other adolescents, showing a general disinterest in many situations. They tend to be less interested in what is beyond appearance.

The score variation of Rationality allowed us to show that delinquent adolescents can be more detached from reality compared to non-delinquent adolescents; They are people characterized by subjectivism and rigidity in preferences and opinions and rarely care about logical understanding or rational control.

And the significant differences in scores from Planning may explain the fact that young offenders are sometimes faster and act instinctively, without judging the consequences too much, compared to non-delinquent teenagers. During the interview with one of these young people, who was accused of theft, he gave a hallucinatory explanation about the stolen objects. He told me that “walking down the street, towards the house, he saw a bicycle in a yard, which he liked. Without thinking too much, he jumped the fence and took his bike, to ride with it too” and without thinking too much about the consequences. These young people who have deviant parents have a lower ability to acknowledge the consequences of their actions, compared to other young people. It turns out that they can be more careless, even become wasteful and unable to manage their income in a balanced way.

According to the statistical results obtained in self-discipline, we see that many delinquent adolescents can be more expansive, without questioning or controlling their behavior, compared to other non-delinquent adolescents. Their actions and general behavior will often bear the imprint of lived emotions, whether positive or negative, which are unexpectedly discharged depending on the natural temperamental reactivity that criminals possess

For the last factor of the self-actualization, no statistical differences were identified.

Conclusions

The data obtained by this study show that there are personality factors that can be used as predictors of behavior with antisocial tendencies. In this study, statistically significant increases were recorded against the Big Five factors: Extraversion, Maturity, Conscientiousness and Pleasure. It should be noted that these factors represent traits that in certain combinations can decipher other personality traits presumably involved in delinquency. Thus, low levels of Pleasantness and Conscientiousness along with a high level of Extraversion can reveal an aggressive personality. Low maturity, accompanied by high levels of extraversion can reveal a personality with low self-control, uninhibited. Lack of sensitivity can be revealed by low levels of Empathy in combination with the Force of Inhibition (Minulescu, 2007).

The study indicates that delinquent participants have high levels of impulsivity, irritability and lack of persistence in activities (facets of the Pleasure Factor), which results

in low voluntary control. Voluntary control refers to an individual trait that circumscribes the ability to inhibit dominant but inappropriate actions in a given context and to initiate less automatic but more appropriate actions, as well as to detect and correct errors.

At the same time, the research highlighted the role of negative affectivity in terms of the development of antisocial social behavior problems, such as: anger and hostility (sub-factors Adaptation and Friendship, facets of Maturity). It is important to note that although negative affectivity is considered to be a trait that tends to react negatively to various environmental events, the tendency to react with fear, anxiety and anger is different from the tendency to react out of frustration, anger and hostility. If the latter is a predictor of behavioral problems (aggression, antisocial behaviors, delinquency), other types of negative affectivity (fear, anxiety, anger) do not predict such behaviors, being rather associated with internalization problems such as anxiety or depression.

The minors involved in delinquent behaviors in this study have traits associated with psychopathy, with a low level of empathy and a low level of guilt (these are the subfactors Affective Heat and Empathy of the Pleasure Factor). In other words, individuals with these traits are more likely to commit crimes because they have deficits in understanding the emotional experience of the other person, as well as deficits in feeling guilty after committing an act that has a negative outcome on another individual.

The purpose of identifying all vulnerability factors at the level of personality helps in identifying minors at risk of developing delinquent behavioral problems but also in their early involvement in prevention programs focused on developing understanding of the other's perception and accountability for the consequences that are bad for other people.

The results of this research aimed at identifying the factors associated with juvenile delinquency and antisocial behavior in minors (risk factors, vulnerability) led to the development of a program for the prevention and prevention of recidivism among adolescents with a history of delinquency or behavioral problems, which is mainly based on changing the parameters of the dynamic factors identified in the research.

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