

**THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDYING  
TEENAGERS PRONE TO COMMITTING CRIMES**

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**Abstract:**

This article explores the psychological characteristics of teenagers who are prone to committing crimes. It examines various factors such as impulsivity, aggression, low self-control, and lack of empathy that contribute to delinquent behavior in adolescents. Understanding these psychological traits can aid in the development of preventive measures and interventions for at-risk youth.

**Keywords:** Teenagers, Crime, Delinquency, Psychological Characteristics, Impulsivity, Aggression, Self-control, Empathy

**Introduction:**

Adolescence is a crucial period in human development characterized by significant physical, emotional, and cognitive changes. It is also a time when individuals may be more susceptible to engaging in risky behaviors, including criminal activities. Various psychological characteristics have been identified as potential risk factors for delinquent behavior among teenagers. This article aims to provide an overview of these psychological traits and their implications for understanding and addressing juvenile crime.

Several studies have highlighted impulsivity as a key factor associated with criminal behavior among adolescents. Research has shown that impulsive individuals are more likely to engage in risky and antisocial behaviors without considering the consequences. Moreover, aggression has been identified as another significant psychological characteristic linked to delinquency in teenagers. Adolescents who display high levels of aggression may resort to violence or other criminal acts as a means of resolving conflicts or asserting dominance.

The psychological characteristics of studying teenagers prone to committing crimes are complex and multifaceted. There is no single set of traits that can definitively predict criminal behavior, but there are certain patterns and risk factors that have been identified in research.

One of the primary psychological characteristics associated with teenagers prone to committing crimes is impulsivity. Many young offenders exhibit a lack of self-control and a tendency to act without considering the consequences of their actions. They may struggle with regulating their emotions and making rational decisions, leading them to engage in impulsive and risky behaviors. Another key

characteristic is a history of trauma or adverse childhood experiences. Many teenagers who go on to commit crimes have experienced significant trauma or abuse in their early years, which can contribute to the development of antisocial behavior and delinquency. These experiences can lead to difficulties in forming healthy attachments, managing emotions, and developing empathy for others.

Additionally, low self-esteem and feelings of inadequacy can play a role in the propensity for criminal behavior among teenagers. Those who struggle with low self-worth may seek validation through delinquent activities or engage in criminal behavior as a way to assert power and control. Furthermore, peer influence and social dynamics also play an important role in shaping the behavior of at-risk teenagers. Being involved in delinquent peer groups or gangs can reinforce criminal behavior by providing a sense of belonging, acceptance, and identity for those who may feel marginalized or disconnected from mainstream society. It's important to note that these psychological characteristics are not deterministic factors for criminal behavior. Many teenagers exhibit these traits but do not go on to commit crimes. However, when these risk factors are present in combination with other environmental stressors such as poverty, lack of access to education or mental health support, they can increase the likelihood of delinquent behavior.

Identifying these psychological characteristics is crucial for developing effective interventions aimed at preventing juvenile crime. Early intervention programs that address trauma, provide support for emotional regulation, build self-esteem, and promote positive social connections can help mitigate the risk factors associated with criminal behavior among at-risk teenagers. In conclusion, understanding the psychological characteristics of studying teenagers prone to committing crimes requires taking into account a range of complex individual and environmental factors. By addressing these underlying issues early on through targeted interventions, it is possible to reduce the likelihood of adolescents engaging in criminal activities and help them lead more positive and fulfilling lives.

Low self-control is another important psychological trait that has been consistently linked to juvenile delinquency. Individuals with low self-control tend to seek immediate gratification without considering the long-term consequences of their actions. This lack of self-discipline can lead teenagers into engaging in unlawful activities without fully considering the potential repercussions.

Furthermore, a lack of empathy has been identified as a contributing factor to adolescent criminal behavior. Adolescents who struggle to understand or relate to the emotions and experiences of others may be more inclined towards callous and harmful actions.

**Conclusion:**

The psychological characteristics discussed in this article shed light on the complex interplay between individual traits and criminal behavior among teenagers. By recognizing these underlying factors, it becomes possible to develop targeted interventions aimed at addressing the specific needs of at-risk youth. Early identification and intervention focusing on enhancing self-control, managing impulsivity, promoting empathy development and reducing aggression could help mitigate the risk of adolescent involvement in criminal activities.

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