

The Practice of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control in China

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Abstract

The youth are the future pillars of the nation. If they stray from the right path and engage in criminal activities, not only will they jeopardize social security, but they will also undermine the nation's future competitiveness. Juvenile delinquency is a prominent global issue that governments and societies worldwide are deeply concerned about. In December 1991, the United Nations General Assembly passed the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), urging countries to take strong measures to curb the growing trend of juvenile delinquency. First, an overview of the current situation of juvenile delinquency is provided, along with an explanation of its causes. Due to the various factors affecting social families and the limitations imposed by certain legal conditions on human rights and freedoms, this forms the research basis of this paper. By applying legal principles and perspectives on crime prevention, as well as referencing criminological theories and behavioral studies, practical approaches applicable to the prevention of juvenile delinquency and research foundations are proposed. All sectors in our country are making comprehensive efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency. Efforts include strengthening the promotion of legal awareness among young people, continuously enhancing measures to prevent juvenile delinquency, and mitigating deviant behaviors among youth to create a healthy and nurturing environment for their growth. Punishment does not necessarily solve the problem; education and rehabilitation are paramount.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency; Prevention Measures; Legal Awareness

1. Introduction

1.1 Research Background

In recent years, rapid changes in the global economic landscape have led to increasing diversification in social and family functions, giving rise to numerous social issues. Among these, adolescents in the transitional period of growth and psychological

change are particularly susceptible to various adaptation problems due to external pressures or temptations.

Criminologists have observed that today's juvenile offenders, if improperly handled, are highly likely to become adult offenders in the future. Moreover, past delinquent youth gangs, without appropriate guidance, are prone to becoming the mainstay of future adult criminal organizations, posing a threat to social security. Students exhibiting deviant behaviors often find themselves marginalized within the school community even before entering society. If these students do not receive proper guidance, they are likely to become 'social outcasts' involved in criminal activities in the future, thereby becoming a source of campus and societal insecurity.

The family is the earliest and most direct environment for adolescent socialization. However, changes in social structure have led to the decline in family functions, making adolescent problems one of the sources of social instability. While the police force previously focused on counseling and persuasion in juvenile crime prevention, changes in social and economic environments, coupled with declining birth rates, have led to changes in parenting styles and educational philosophies. As a result, adolescent students are more susceptible to the influence of delinquent peers, which can easily lead to deviant and criminal behaviors, or even exploitation by criminal organizations for illegal activities.

Preventing juvenile delinquency has become a priority in crime prevention efforts worldwide. Due to the varying social environments, changes in family structures, and shifts in personal values, juvenile crime prevention and reduction efforts aim to actively promote the holistic development of children and adolescents. Additionally, these efforts assist and guide juvenile offenders to reconstruct their correct perceptions and behavioral patterns, thereby preventing recidivism. The goal is to prevent juvenile delinquent behaviors from occurring, address them appropriately, and provide comprehensive guidance for deviant behaviors among young people.

Juvenile delinquency is an international social issue that requires theoretical research to guide practical solutions in line with societal reforms and advancements. Establishing specialized research institutions aims to unite experts, scholars, and practitioners in the field of juvenile delinquency, facilitating academic exchanges to address related issues. By doing so, strategies for preventing, punishing, and controlling juvenile delinquency can be developed, contributing to comprehensive social security management.

Schools, families, and society must collectively prioritize the healthy development of young people, implementing various effective measures. Through concerted efforts, society can further purify its atmosphere, create a positive and healthy social environment, guide the thoughts of young people toward positivity, ensure their educational and vocational success, and empower them to contribute more to society by

creating wealth and making significant contributions.

1.2 Research Objectives and Significance

Based on statistical data on juvenile delinquency and its causes, such as misconceptions, poor peer relationships, and impulsive curiosity, it is imperative to strengthen and implement legal education for young people to effectively prevent juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency is a multifaceted issue, not caused by a single factor. Research indicates that its roots lie in the family, with deviant behavior manifesting in school and criminal actions in society. Therefore, intervention efforts must address the family, school, and societal education to foster young people with sound personalities and healthy outlooks in society, thereby eliminating crime and assisting those who have committed or are at risk of committing crimes to prevent recidivism.

Preventing juvenile delinquency relies on the combined efforts of informal social control mechanisms such as families, schools, and communities, as well as formal institutions including the judiciary, correctional agencies, and law enforcement. Proactive measures must be taken to fundamentally eradicate various factors that may lead to juvenile delinquency, thereby effectively preventing and defending against crime, contributing to societal defense and crime prevention.

2 Problem Statement

2.1 Serious Issue of Youth Crime Calls for Enhanced Prevention and Control Measures

Youth crime represents a significant challenge faced by Chinese society, with the number of cases steadily increasing over the years, indicating a discernible upward trend. According to statistics from the Ministry of Public Security, in recent years, there has been a consistent rise in the number of youth crime cases. The repercussions of youth crime extend beyond individual and familial spheres, posing a substantial threat to societal security and stability.

Table 1: Number of Youth Crimes in China from 2019 to 2023

Year	Number of Youth Crimes (in ten thousands)
2019	3.3
2020	3.4
2021	3.4
2022	3.4
2023	3.5

The upward trend in youth crime is associated with various factors. Firstly, during periods of social transition, inadequate education and supervision mechanisms within families, schools, and society contribute to some youths lacking proper legal awareness and social responsibility. Secondly, the rapid development of information technology and the widespread use of the internet make it easier for negative information and influences to spread, affecting the values and behavioral norms of young individuals. Additionally, the accelerated urbanization process results in special groups such as left-behind children in rural areas and migrant children in cities lacking adequate family care and social support, thereby increasing their susceptibility to criminal behavior.

2.2 Insufficient Interdepartmental Collaboration and Inadequate Prevention Mechanisms

Addressing youth crime prevention involves collaboration among multiple departments and agencies, necessitating concerted efforts from all parties. However, the current challenge lies in the lack of collaboration among relevant departments and the inadequacy of prevention mechanisms.

On one hand, youth crime prevention involves various departments and fields such as public security, education, justice, and social work. Yet, there is inadequate information sharing and coordination mechanisms among these departments. This results in information gaps and unclear responsibilities during the prevention and handling of youth crime cases, thereby impacting the effectiveness of prevention efforts.

On the other hand, there are shortcomings in prevention mechanisms. Current youth crime prevention efforts primarily focus on post-incident handling and punishment, with insufficient emphasis on prevention. There is a lack of effective and sustainable prevention mechanisms. Consequently, preventive measures in youth crime prevention are relatively lagging, with actions taken only after incidents occur, making it challenging to achieve proactive prevention.

2.3 Adverse societal influences and rising youth crime risks

The occurrence of youth crime is closely linked to the societal environment. Currently, China faces numerous challenges such as imbalanced economic development, societal structural transitions, and diverse cultural values, all of which impact the environment in which young individuals grow. Survey data indicates that with the accelerated urbanization and continuous societal changes, adolescents in some urban areas are facing increasing pressures, leading to gradually emerging mental health issues and inclinations towards criminal behavior among certain youths.

Additionally, the widespread use of the internet and advancements in information technology provide new avenues for youth crime. The dissemination of negative information and the improper use of cyberspace make some adolescents vulnerable to negative influences, fostering tendencies towards imitating criminal behaviors. According to statistical data, in recent years, there has been a rising trend in youth crime cases involving cybercrimes, including cyberbullying and online fraud, exacerbating the risks of youth crime.

Table 2: Number of Youth Cybercrime Cases and Year-on-Year Growth Rate in China from 2019 to 2023

Year	Number of Youth Cybercrime Cases	Year-on-Year Growth Rate
2019	695	-
2020	934	34.39%
2021	1098	17.56%
2022	1284	16.90%
2023	1326	3.27%

Moreover, the proliferation of the internet and advancements in information technology have provided new avenues for youth crime. The dissemination of negative information and the improper use of online spaces make some adolescents susceptible to negative influences, fostering tendencies towards imitating criminal behaviors. Statistical data indicates that in recent years, there has been a steady increase in youth crime cases involving cybercrimes, including cyberbullying and online fraud. These trends exacerbate the risks of youth crime.

2.4 Lack of Effective Education and Guidance: A Significant Factor in Youth Crime Tendency

The formation of youth crime tendencies is closely linked to education and guidance. Currently, some adolescents lack proper values and behavioral norms, which can be attributed to inadequate education and guidance. Survey data indicates that in certain regions, a considerable portion of juvenile crime cases involve offenders from migrant, divorced, or left-behind families, characterized by a lack of effective family education and societal guidance.

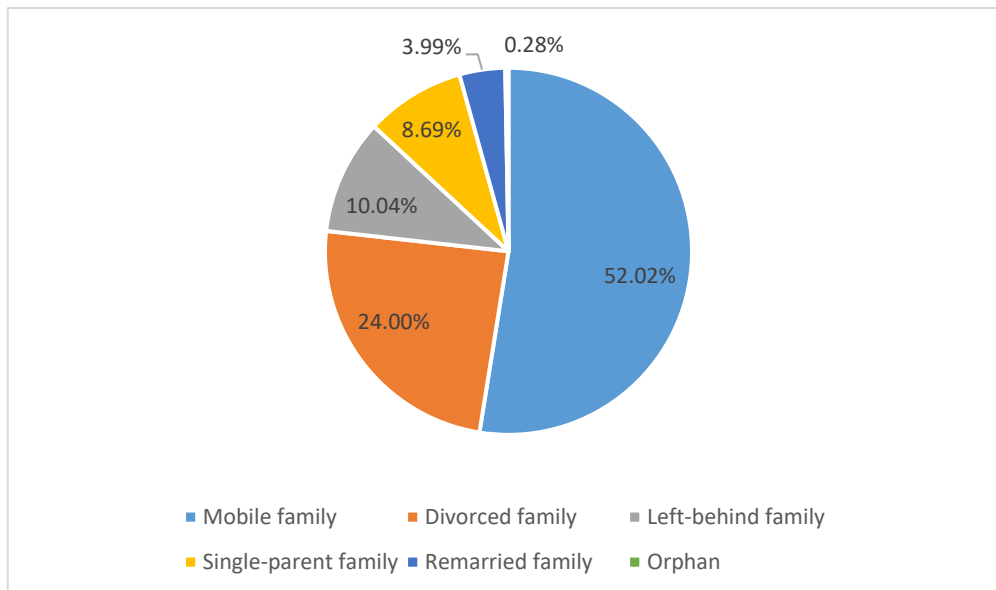


Figure 1: Statistical Analysis of Defendants' Family Situations in Underage Crime Cases in China in 2023

Additionally, there exists an imbalance in social education resources, with some areas experiencing shortages in educational resources and low educational quality. Consequently, some adolescents lack opportunities for quality education, making them more susceptible to delinquent behavior. Furthermore, under the influence of the internet and media, adolescents are easily swayed by negative information, resulting in a deficiency of correct values and behavioral norms.

3. Practices and Exploration in Preventing and Controlling Youth Crime

3.1 Strengthening Preventive Education to Enhance Youth Legal Awareness and Social Responsibility

3.1.1 Conducting legal education activities for adolescents to enhance legal awareness

Strengthening preventive education stands as a pivotal measure in combating youth crime. Through targeted legal and social responsibility education for adolescents, their legal awareness and social responsibility can be heightened, empowering them with self-protection awareness and self-discipline, thereby reducing the incidence of criminal behavior.

In terms of legal education, activities such as campus legal education initiatives and legal knowledge competitions can be organized to disseminate legal knowledge among adolescents, enabling them to understand national laws, regulations, and legal systems, thereby clarifying the constraints and protective functions of the law. Moreover, inviting legal experts and law enforcement officers to schools for lectures and outreach can guide

adolescents in cultivating correct legal perspectives and fostering awareness and habits of compliance with laws and regulations.

Regarding social responsibility education, activities such as volunteer work and community service can be employed to guide adolescents in engaging with social welfare initiatives, nurturing their sense of social responsibility and compassion, and enhancing their awareness and sense of responsibility towards societal participation. Additionally, organizing visits to judicial institutions such as courts and correctional facilities allows adolescents to gain deeper insights into the harms and consequences of crime, thus instilling correct values and steering them away from criminal behavior.

Strengthening preventive education not only enhances adolescents' legal awareness and social responsibility but also promotes their comprehensive development, laying a solid foundation for their healthy growth and integration into society.

3.1.2 Promoting campus safety culture to foster social responsibility

Establishing a robust campus safety management system and culture can enhance adolescents' legal awareness and social responsibility, facilitating their healthy growth and holistic development.

Firstly, promoting the development of campus safety culture requires the establishment of a comprehensive campus safety management system and mechanism. This entails formulating campus safety regulations, establishing organizational structures for campus safety management, and appointing dedicated safety management personnel, ensuring the orderly implementation and effective execution of campus safety work.

Secondly, promoting campus safety culture necessitates conducting a diverse range of safety education activities. Activities such as safety knowledge lectures, safety drills, and safety games can be organized to disseminate safety knowledge among students, enhance their safety awareness and self-protection capabilities, and cultivate their sense of social responsibility and teamwork spirit.

Furthermore, promoting campus safety culture entails strengthening the construction and management of campus safety facilities. Measures such as enhancing safety precautions around the campus perimeter, installing surveillance equipment, and intensifying campus patrols can elevate the level of campus security, safeguarding the personal and property safety of students and staff.

By promoting the development of campus safety culture, adolescents' social responsibility and safety awareness can be heightened, enabling them to become active participants and contributors to society, thus contributing to social harmony, stability, and sustainable development.

3.1.3 Strengthening family education to establish a positive family environment

The family serves as the primary classroom for adolescent development, with family education playing a crucial role in their healthy growth and crime prevention. Strengthening family education and establishing a positive family environment are essential measures in preventing youth crime.

Firstly, reinforcing family education requires parents to enhance their care and education for their children. Parents should establish good communication and trust with their children, pay attention to their physical and mental health, guide them in adopting correct values and behavioral norms, and assist them in addressing the challenges and issues they encounter during their growth process.

Secondly, families should cultivate a positive and healthy family atmosphere. The family is a crucial environment for shaping children's emotions, personalities, and behaviors. Therefore, it should foster a harmonious, warm, and stable atmosphere, avoiding family conflicts and violence. Families should cultivate children's emotional management and social skills, enhance their confidence and resilience, and parents should set a good example themselves. The words and actions of parents directly influence the growth and development of children. Therefore, parents should pay attention to their own behavior standards and moral cultivation, serving as positive role models for their children, guiding them in establishing correct outlooks on life, the world, and values.

By strengthening family education and establishing a positive family environment, not only can the moral qualities and social responsibility of adolescents be enhanced, but it can also promote family harmony and social harmony, making positive contributions to the healthy growth of adolescents and social stability.

3.2 Strengthening Social Correction Mechanisms to Promote Adolescent Psychological Well-being

3.2.1 Establishing comprehensive social rehabilitation institutions to provide psychological counseling and guidance

The establishment of comprehensive social rehabilitation institutions is one of the crucial measures in preventing youth crime. These institutions can provide adolescents with psychological counseling and guidance services, assisting them in resolving psychological issues, enhancing their psychological well-being, and reducing criminal tendencies.

Social rehabilitation institutions should be established on a scientific theoretical basis, integrating theories and practices from disciplines such as psychology and social work, to formulate scientifically sound rehabilitation programs and methods. These

institutions can be established by the government, social organizations, or professional bodies, providing personalized and professional psychological counseling and guidance services for adolescents. Furthermore, these institutions should be staffed with professional psychologists and social workers who possess good professional ethics and extensive practical experience, enabling them to effectively assist adolescents in resolving psychological issues and providing timely psychological support and guidance. Additionally, social rehabilitation institutions should establish sound management systems and workflows to ensure the quality and effectiveness of services.

Moreover, social rehabilitation institutions should fully utilize modern technological means, such as the internet and mobile applications, to provide online psychological counseling and guidance services for adolescents, meeting their needs anytime and anywhere, and enhancing the convenience and coverage of services. Finally, social rehabilitation institutions should establish good cooperation mechanisms with schools, families, communities, and other relevant organizations, collectively addressing adolescents' psychological health issues, jointly conducting psychological health education and prevention work, and forming a multi-party force to promote adolescents' healthy growth and social integration. Through the establishment of comprehensive social rehabilitation institutions and the provision of psychological counseling and guidance services, adolescents can effectively address psychological issues, enhance their psychological well-being, reduce criminal tendencies, and promote social harmony and stability.

3.2.2 Implementing social service programs to help adolescents break free from the shadow of crime

The aim of implementing social service programs is to provide multifaceted assistance and support to juvenile offenders, encouraging them to change their delinquent behavior and reintegrate into society. Social service programs should be designed with diversified service content and formats tailored to the actual situations and needs of juvenile offenders. This includes psychological counseling, vocational training, social practices, and cultural and sports activities, aimed at helping them rebuild confidence and enhance social adaptability. Tailored service plans and goals should be developed for each juvenile offender based on their specific circumstances and issues, providing customized assistance and support. This necessitates comprehensive assessment and tracking of juvenile offenders by program organizers to understand their psychological status, family backgrounds, social environments, and other factors, enabling the customization of suitable service plans. Additionally, social service programs should enhance collaboration with relevant institutions and resources, fostering multi-party efforts to provide support and assistance to juvenile offenders. This involves collaboration with schools, families, communities, and judicial institutions to collectively promote the implementation of social service programs, demonstrating joint efforts from various sectors of society.

Lastly, social service programs should prioritize the continuity and sustainability of services, offering long-term assistance and support to juvenile offenders. Program organizers need to establish sound tracking and evaluation mechanisms, regularly assessing and adjusting the effectiveness of services to ensure their continuity and efficacy. By implementing diverse, personalized, and sustainable social service programs, juvenile offenders can effectively break free from the shadow of crime, reintegrate into society, and realize their self-worth and social inclusion. This not only helps reduce juvenile crime but also promotes social harmony, stability, and sustainable development.

3.2.3 Strengthening personalized correction and care for special adolescents

Enhancing personalized correction and care for special adolescents is one of the crucial measures in preventing juvenile delinquency. These adolescents may face unique psychological, social, or life challenges, requiring more nuanced attention and support to help them overcome the shadows of crime and reintegrate into society.

Firstly, personalized correction and care necessitate the establishment of comprehensive assessment mechanisms to fully understand the personal circumstances and issues of special adolescents. This involves in-depth analysis and assessment of their psychological characteristics, family backgrounds, social environments, criminal behaviors, and other factors, laying the foundation for tailored correction and care plans. It also requires the establishment of a diversified support service system to provide comprehensive assistance and support for special adolescents. This includes various forms of services such as psychological counseling, social work, educational training, employment guidance, and rehabilitation counseling, aimed at helping them address psychological issues, improve living conditions, enhance self-abilities, and achieve comprehensive development and social integration. Additionally, personalized correction and care need to emphasize the involvement and support of families and communities. Families are crucial environments for the growth of special adolescents, requiring understanding, support, and cooperation from parents and family members to provide a warm family atmosphere and healthy growth environment. Communities serve as vital support for the lives of special adolescents, requiring attention, care, and assistance from community organizations and social volunteers to provide social and resource support.

Lastly, personalized correction and care require the enhancement of professional team building to improve service levels and quality. This includes cultivating professional talents such as psychological counselors, social workers, and educational trainers to provide specialized services and support, ensuring the scientific, professional, and effective delivery of services. By strengthening personalized correction and care for special adolescents, their unique needs can be better met, enabling them to overcome the shadows of crime, reintegrate into society, and realize self-worth and social inclusion. This not only helps reduce juvenile delinquency but also promotes social harmony, stability, and sustainable development.

3.3 Strengthening Social Governance: Building a Multi-Departmental Collaborative Prevention and Control System

3.3.1 Enhancing community governance: improving grassroots social management

Communities play a crucial role in the lives of adolescents. Strengthening community governance can effectively enhance the management capacity and service level of communities, providing a safe and harmonious living environment for adolescents and reducing the occurrence of crime.

Enhancing community governance firstly requires the establishment of a sound community management mechanism and operating system. This involves clarifying the responsibilities and authorities of community management, establishing a sound organizational structure and workflow, and forming a scientific, standardized, and efficient operation mechanism for community governance to ensure the orderly conduct of community management. Secondly, enhancing community governance requires emphasizing the participation and co-governance of community residents. Community governance should fully respect the wishes and needs of residents, extensively engage in resident-participatory governance, promote resident autonomy, and form a shared governance pattern in communities to enhance the democracy, negotiation, and transparency of community governance.

Moreover, enhancing community governance requires strengthening the construction and management of community service facilities. Communities should increase investment in the construction and allocation of facilities for education, culture, sports, healthcare, and entertainment, providing adolescents with diverse extracurricular activities and social practice opportunities to enhance their awareness of social participation and social responsibility. Strengthening community governance also requires the participation and support of social organizations and volunteers. Social organizations and volunteers are important forces in community governance. They can leverage their professional and diversified advantages to carry out a wide range of community services and activities, providing adolescents with more practical and targeted assistance and support.

By strengthening community governance and improving the level of grassroots social management, the governance capacity and service level of communities can be effectively enhanced. This provides adolescents with a safe, harmonious, and healthy growth environment, reduces the occurrence of crime, and promotes social harmony, stability, and sustainable development.

3.3.2 Building a legal education platform for adolescents: integrating resources and efforts

Constructing a legal education platform for adolescents is one of the crucial measures in preventing juvenile delinquency. By integrating resources from various sectors and establishing a comprehensive and systematic legal education platform, correct legal concepts and the spirit of the rule of law can be imparted to adolescents, enhancing their legal awareness and understanding of the rule of law, thereby preventing the occurrence of criminal behavior.

Firstly, constructing a legal education platform for adolescents requires the integration of resources from various sectors to establish diversified and comprehensive educational content and formats. This includes popularizing legal knowledge, advocating for legal education, and organizing legal culture activities, aiming to deliver legal knowledge to adolescents through various forms and channels, thereby enhancing their legal awareness and understanding of the rule of law. Secondly, building a legal education platform for adolescents requires the full engagement of all parties to form a collective effort. Governments, schools, families, communities, social organizations, and other stakeholders should strengthen collaboration to jointly promote the development of legal education and create a favorable legal education platform for adolescents.

Furthermore, constructing a legal education platform for adolescents requires personalized education. Tailored legal education content and formats should be provided based on factors such as adolescents' age, gender, educational background, and interests, offering personalized and differentiated education services to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of education. Additionally, building a legal education platform for adolescents requires enhanced supervision and evaluation to ensure the quality and effectiveness of education. Relevant departments and institutions should establish sound supervision and evaluation mechanisms to conduct regular assessments and supervision of legal education work, promptly identify and address issues, and ensure the smooth implementation and effectiveness of education efforts.

Through the construction of a legal education platform for adolescents, correct legal concepts and the spirit of the rule of law can be disseminated to them, enhancing their legal awareness and understanding of the rule of law, and improving their legal literacy and legal consciousness. This, in turn, effectively prevents juvenile delinquency and promotes social harmony, stability, and sustainable development.

3.3.3 Strengthening interdepartmental collaboration to form a unified prevention and control force

Addressing juvenile delinquency involves multiple departments and fields, requiring concerted efforts from all parties to prevent and address criminal behavior.

Firstly, strengthening interdepartmental collaboration requires the establishment of sound cooperation mechanisms and communication channels. Relevant departments should establish working mechanisms for regular communication, information sharing, and coordinated action, clarifying division of responsibilities and collaboration methods. This will foster a collaborative working pattern vertically and horizontally, facilitating resource sharing, information exchange, and policy alignment to enhance work efficiency and effectiveness. Secondly, enhancing interdepartmental collaboration entails improving information sharing and data exchange. Relevant departments should establish platforms for information sharing and mechanisms for data exchange to timely share relevant information and data, strengthening monitoring and early warning of juvenile delinquency issues to support the timely implementation of effective preventive measures.

Moreover, strengthening interdepartmental collaboration requires promoting exchanges and training of professional personnel. Relevant departments should organize cross-departmental training and exchange activities for professional personnel to enhance their comprehensive qualities and professional skills, fostering their awareness and capacity for interdepartmental collaboration and providing talent and intellectual support for unified prevention and control efforts. Interdepartmental collaboration also needs to emphasize social and public participation. Various stakeholders such as social organizations and volunteers should actively participate in interdepartmental collaboration efforts to support and assist in the prevention and management of juvenile delinquency issues, forming a multi-party synergy involving government, society, families, schools, and others to collectively address juvenile delinquency problems.

By strengthening interdepartmental collaboration to form a unified prevention and control force, the strengths and roles of all parties can be fully leveraged, creating a collective effort to prevent and address juvenile delinquency problems and promote social harmony, stability, and sustainable development.

4. Conclusion

Through the preceding discussion, this paper provides an overview of the current situation, issues, and practical measures for preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency in China. Firstly, the background and objectives of researching juvenile delinquency prevention and control are clarified, highlighting the urgency and social value of this research field. Youth are the future and hope of the nation, and preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency is of significant importance for societal stability and sustainable development. The problem statement section reveals various dimensions of juvenile delinquency issues. The severity of juvenile delinquency cannot be overlooked, as it not only harms individuals and families but also burdens society heavily. This paper points out core issues such as insufficient collaboration among relevant departments, imperfect prevention mechanisms, adverse effects of the social environment, and a lack of effective education and guidance, all of which are important reasons for the

persistently high juvenile delinquency rates. In the section on practical exploration of juvenile delinquency prevention and control, a series of feasible measures are proposed. Strengthening preventive education can enhance youths' legal awareness and social responsibility, enabling them to make correct choices when facing temptations and conflicts. Meanwhile, improving the social correction mechanism and strengthening social management are also indispensable aspects. These measures collectively form a comprehensive prevention and control system aimed at effectively curbing juvenile delinquency.

In summary, juvenile delinquency prevention and control is a complex and systematic undertaking that requires joint efforts from families, schools, society, and the government. Although some progress has been made, there is still a long way to go. Future endeavors should deepen research, continuously improve prevention and control strategies, and provide a healthier and safer environment for youths to grow. Looking ahead, the author hopes to see more empirical studies to validate the effectiveness of various prevention and control strategies, while also paying attention to the underlying causes of juvenile delinquency, such as mental health issues, family environment, and social support networks. Only through comprehensive, interdisciplinary research can we better understand juvenile delinquency and formulate more effective prevention and control strategies.

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