

Research on Crime Prevention and Policy Support for Youth at Risk

Pengfei Lyu^{1,*}

¹Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, China

Abstract. In recent years, juvenile delinquency has attracted more and more attention from all walks of life. Youth at risk often accompany juvenile delinquency and violence, which will cause serious social problems if not intervened in time. Moreover, youth at risk lack basic life skills and life resources, which makes them unable to adapt to social development and stray from the edge of society. Therefore, the prevention of youth at risk should proceed from the background of youth at risk, understand the needs of youth at risk, link them with policy resources and social support, help them get rid of their predicament, and repay society. This paper studies the delinquency of youth at risk through data analysis. By looking for relevant policy support, it intervenes in youth at risk from the perspectives of behavior and psychology to prevent the delinquency of youth at risk.

1 Introduction

Youth at risk are teens or groups of teens on the margins of society because they lack education, are aggressive, are often involved in crime, and are often shunned. With the advancement of network information technology and the development of the economy, some teenagers have terrible behaviors and psychological problems due to a lack of resources and an inability to adapt to the development of society, which has led to frequent crime problems caused by youth at risk in recent years. Send. Moreover, with the diversification of juvenile delinquency and the prominence of juvenile problems, youth at risk have gradually attracted people's attention. However, how to deal with youth at risk is still being explored. In order to better solve the crime problem brought by youth at risk, this paper analyzes the current characteristics of youth at risk, through behavioral and psychological interventions, and finds appropriate resources and policy support for youth at risk to help them get rid of the predicaments they are facing, soothe emotions, and prevent youth at risk delinquency.

2 Characteristics of Youth at Risk

The so-called youth at risk refers to those who wander on the edge of society, lack education, and are unable to integrate into society typically. In Hong Kong and Taiwan Youth, Che Weijian defined Youth at risk as a group with deviant and criminal behaviors [1]. Some scholars believe that youth at risk are those who have attended school courses but have a short school time and cannot achieve harmony with their families, schools, and society [2]. Both scholars believe that Youth at risk are poorly educated and unable to participate in social

activities. Some scholars have compared the characteristics of youth at risk and ordinary adolescents and found that in the development process of youth at risk, their survival level and ability are lower than those of mainstream adolescents [3]. Moreover, the long-term risk of youth at risk will have adverse effects on their economy, body, and mind. Some scholars have pointed out that marginalized adolescents' family situations and school support are inferior to those of ordinary adolescents [4].

To sum up, youth at risk have no physical and psychological advantages compared with ordinary adolescents, and youth at risk have a low educational level and ability to participate in society.

3 Equations and Mathematics

3.1 The Current Situation of Juvenile Crimes

Through the collection and analysis of relevant materials, this paper understands that with the development of the economy and the change of lifestyle, the crime situation of contemporary juveniles is as follows:

The first is the case involving juvenile delinquency. From 2009 to 2017, the number of violent crimes in juvenile cases tried by the Beijing Intermediate People's Court accounted for more than 40% of the total cases [5]. Then there is the variety of juvenile delinquency. The crimes involved in juvenile crimes include nearly 20 crimes, such as intentional homicide [6]. Finally, the consequences of crime are severe. Some teenagers are often reckless when committing crimes and take cruel means to kill the victims. [7]. The floating "youth at

* Corresponding author: pengfeil420@163.com

risk" crimes in China have attracted the attention of relevant parts [8]. It can be seen that the juvenile crime rate is very high, and the consequences of crime are grave, often causing severe harm to the victims and victims' families and also causing severe damage to society.

It is precisely because the characteristics of juvenile delinquency are so obvious, and this problem needs to be paid attention to the severe consequences. For youth at risk, their high aggression often makes people panic. Therefore, to prevent youth at risk from deteriorating further and committing criminal behaviors, crime prevention of youth at risk is crucial.

3.2 Crime for Youth at Risk

When studying juvenile criminals, relevant scholars found that juvenile criminals had distorted cognition and world outlook [9], and the juveniles involved were not well educated, had poor grades or dropped out of school [10]. Teenagers will form illegal and criminal organizations due to the influence of bad behavior tendencies [11]. One of the characteristics of the borderline youth is their criminal tendency and aggression. Therefore, to better prevent juvenile delinquency, the prevention of juvenile delinquency is a vital link. Currently, there are many shortcomings in preventing juvenile delinquency the youth at risk and the management of juvenile delinquency on the youth at risk [9]. Therefore, there are many cases of youth at risk delinquency in Chinese juvenile delinquency, most of the youth with criminal experience has the characteristics of youth at risk. Therefore, to better prevent juvenile delinquency and consolidate the achievements of juvenile delinquency prevention, it is of great significance to intervene in the youth at risk. Based on the characteristics of youth at risk, this paper explores how to improve the intervention methods to prevent youth at risk.

4 Crime Prevention for Youth at Risk

At present, the prevention principles of juvenile delinquency are mainly based on the principles of laws, regulations, and government documents, such as the four principles mentioned in the Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency [12] and the provisions and clarity of parents' responsibilities in the Law on the Promotion of Family Education. However, the behavior and psychological problems of the youth at risk, these problems may induce juvenile delinquency, so it is necessary to intervene in the behavior and psychological, respectively, to prevent juvenile delinquency.

4.1 Behavior Intervention

The first is to support youth at risk who drop out of school, to help them deal with the practical problems they face, and to help them return to school. Secondly, in the community, the education of teenagers should be strengthened. Volunteers should be recruited regularly to

train and educate teenagers to help them stay away from temptation and establish correct values. Finally, as the starting point of adolescent socialization, the family directly impacts adolescents. Therefore, other family members should fulfill their supervision obligations to the adolescents, ensure that they accept the correct value guidance, and pay attention to timely correction if they have lousy behavior characteristics. At the same time, we encourage young people to participate in community activities and help them find purpose and meaning in life through active actions.

4.2 Psychological Intervention

Youth at risk have particular cognitive biases and psychological abnormalities, so it is necessary to carry out psychological counseling to prevent them from committing crimes due to psychological problems. The main psychological problems of adolescents are lack of emotional support and cognitive bias. Therefore, psychological intervention for at-risk youth should be carried out from many aspects.

The first is to provide emotional support for youth at risk. Youth at risk have weak social networks, so it is necessary to help them strengthen their connection to social networks and provide them with material and emotional support. The second is a cognitive bias. The generation of cognitive bias of most at-risk youth is inseparable from their living environment and early experience. Therefore, in correcting the cognitive bias of youth at risk, attention should be paid to the early experience of adolescents and their living environment. The first is to help adolescents get rid of emotional problems through direct intervention, The second is to get emotional support from family members through family intervention. The third is to help youth at risk gain the recognition of others and a sense of belonging through community intervention.

5 Policy Support And Juvenile Delinquency Prevention

Policy support is of great significance in the prevention of juvenile delinquency among youth at risk. It needs policy resources to prevent juvenile delinquency at youth at risk, either through behavior or psychology. As for the particular group of youth at risk, they lack the support of policy resources. Therefore, policy resources are an essential support force for preventing the delinquency of youth at risk. The policy should also promote the implementation and development of education policy. Education is an essential link to solving the problem of young people. It can fundamentally solve the problem of crime, ensure the average growth and development of young people, and cultivate talents for the country. The details are as follows:

5.1 Provide legal and Regulatory Support

Youth at risk lack resources and many social resources need policy support. Our country's relevant policies have

clearly defined teenagers' fundamental legal rights and interests and established specific protection systems from the legal aspects. For example, in the "Minor Protection Law," the protection of the rights and interests of teenagers and the responsibilities of various responsibility departments of teenagers are defined [13] [14]. Not only that, our country minor relevant laws and regulations on juvenile crime, juvenile guardianship, and protection of the rights and interests of teenagers clear rules therefore, for the edge teenager groups, our country law to provide legal aid and protect their rights and interests, it also provides safeguards to help prevent youth crime at risk.

5.2 Provision of Social Welfare

In terms of social welfare organizations and social welfare services, Chinese social welfare organizations are abundant, and some universities and relevant research institutes have established corresponding youth research [15]. These social welfare departments have different functions, which can meet the needs of young people's survival and development. They have special departments to help particular groups of children, such as left-behind children and children with disabilities. In terms of social services, Chinese social welfare organizations can provide different social services for adolescents with different needs, such as care services for left-behind children. Therefore, marginalized adolescents need relevant social welfare to help them participate in society, serve society and give play to their value. For example, communities can connect policy resources to help young people participate in voluntary services so that young people can directly participate in society.

5.3 Provision of Educational Protection

The policy of youth education in China is complete, and it has clear definition of the rights that young people should enjoy at different stages of learning [13]. An important feature of juvenile delinquency is that many juvenile delinquents have a low level of education, and the youth at risk are exactly a group lacking systematic education. Therefore, the supporting effect of education guarantee on the marginalized youth is obvious. To prevent juvenile delinquency at the edge of the need to ensure that they can receive systematic education, accumulate enough learning and life experience, establish correct values. Criminal education can cultivate teenagers' correct values from an early age and help them realize the harm caused by crime to others and the consequences to be borne, which can fundamentally help solve the problem of juvenile delinquency. Therefore, strengthening education on juvenile delinquency is a vital part of helping solve the problems of juveniles.

6 Perspectives on the Problems of At-risk Youth

Currently, scholars in our country have not yet paid attention to the problem of young at risk. When studying juvenile delinquency and the problems of young people, many scholars are used to intervening in these young people specifically instead of studying them in the group of at-risk young people. With the increase in the number of young people in our country and the aggravation of youth problems in recent years, many scholars have begun to pay attention to the problems of young people, and the problems brought by the youth group in dedication have finally begun to be paid attention by scholars. Hong Kong has notable organizations and measures for the problems of young people at risk. Therefore, in dealing with the problems of young people at risk in the future, we can learn from the models and methods of Hong Kong to help solve the problems of young at risk. Not only that, but social workers also have a set of professional methods and coping models for marginalized adolescents. There will likely be various coping methods to deal with the problem of at-risk adolescents in the future. Therefore, this paper provides a reference for future scholars to study and help further research in this field.

7 Conclusion

Generally speaking, due to a large number of young people in our country, the treatment of the problems of young people in our country is still in the process of development and improvement. Currently, most of the methods used by Chinese scholars to discuss and deal with the problems of young people are: deal with what problems the young people have. The treatment of adolescents' problems has not focused on dealing with their risks. Therefore, scholars in our country need more research on the risk of adolescents. Adolescents at risk face many problems. Due to cognitive bias and lack of resources for youth at risk, many youths at risk have to take risks and embark on the road of crime in order to survive. Therefore, enough attention and appropriate intervention for youth at risk can help them get out of their predicament and prevent them from taking the extreme path. The crime prevention of youth at risk juveniles should start from multiple perspectives and help them adapt to society and return to society by intervening in their behavior and psychology so as to fundamentally solve the crime of youth at risk. The prevention of youth at risk delinquency is inseparable from the support of policies. Only through policies to protect the rights and interests of youth at risk and provide support for them can we help youth at-risk juveniles grow and develop better. With the development of social organizations and the improvement of the social welfare system, the problems of teenagers have been systematically dealt with. Therefore, it is believed that the treatment of at-risk adolescents can be better handled, which can not only help solve the problems of adolescents but also improve the programs and policies

for dealing with adolescents. Therefore, the problems of adolescents will be better solved in the future.

15. La Jing. Empirical Study on the Social Welfare Awareness of Teenagers [D]. Southwest University of Finance and Economics, 2013

References

1. Che Weijian. Research on Hong Kong's marginalized youth participating in underworld activities [J]. Contemporary Youth Research, 1989 (Z1): 38-41+37
2. Wen Qiulin. The Enlightenment and Reflection of Hong Kong's "Border Youth" Work on Our Youth Work [J]. China Youth Research, 2006 (07): 26-28. DOI: 10.19633/j.cnki.11-2579/d.2006.07.007
3. Yi Qun, Zhan Youlong, Yang Zhicui. Community Support: A New Way to Improve the Quality of Life of Marginal Teenagers [J]. Contemporary Education Theory and Practice, 2009,1 (02): 139-141
4. Xi Chunhu. Differences and Similarities between Marginal Teenagers and Ordinary Teenagers -- A Case Study of Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province [J]. Youth Exploration, 2009 (06): 8-11
5. Summer Over the past five years, the juvenile crime rate has decreased by 27.8% year on year [N] Shanghai Legal Daily, 2021-11-19 (A04). DOI: 10.28696/n.cnki.nshfz.2021.001531
6. Li Meng, Tu Longke. Research on the Distribution of Cases of Juvenile Delinquency in China and Its Influencing Factors [J]. Juvenile Delinquency, 2020 (03): 104-112
7. Wang Zuoxin. Research on the Causes and Preventive Measures of Juvenile Delinquency in China [D]. Dalian Maritime University, 2014
8. Lin Xiaopei, Li Yaoming. Crime Prevention for Teenagers at the Edge of Cities [J]. Juvenile Crime, 2006 (03): 25-29+24
9. Su Chunjing, Yang Humin. Personality characteristics and prevention strategies of juvenile delinquency [J]. Education Research, 2017, 38 (12): 89-95
10. Wang Dongliang. Analysis of the Causes and Countermeasures of Juvenile Delinquency -- Taking County C of Chongqing as an Example [J]. Chongqing Administration, 2022,23 (02): 64-67
11. Zhu Xinhao. Analysis on the Current Situation, Causes and Preventive Countermeasures of Juvenile Delinquency [J]. Legal System and Society, 2021 (04): 133-134. DOI: 10.19387/j.cnki.1009-0592.2021.002.062
12. Duan L L. Research on Juvenile Delinquency prevention and correction [D]. Ludong University, 2016.
13. Chen Tao. China's Youth Social Policy: Text Content Analysis [J]. Youth Research, 2003 (05): 1-9+20
14. Su Mingyue. Chen Xinrui. Juvenile Crime Prevention and Family Education Legislation [J]. Journal of hina Women's University, 2022,34 (02): 21-26. DOI: 10.13277/j.cnki.jewu.2022.02.004