

The following thesis examines the violent juvenile delinquency of the Czech youth and has supportive evidence from two sweeps of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD). The first sweep in the Czech Republic was conducted in 2006/7 (ISRD-2) and the second sweep was conducted in 2013 (ISRD-3).

The theoretical section focuses on risk factors, which are linked with violent delinquency, and theoretical foundations of aforesaid research ISRD. The theoretical foundations of aforesaid research are primarily social control theories. The remaining part of the thesis centres around a statistical analysis, which compares two data sets primarily focusing on violent delinquency, victimization and gender differences. Furthermore, the link between family bonds and parental supervision with violent delinquency is analysed, followed by a comparison of sample cases from Prague, Pilsen and the remainder of the Czech Republic. The final conclusions display that the prevalence of violent delinquency and gender difference in violent delinquency has decreased significantly.

The link between family bonds and violent delinquency was proven to be statistically significant and the same can be stated for parental supervision, although the relations were not proven to be very strong. In addition, no statistically significant difference in either violent delinquency or family bond was found for the comparison of the three samples from Prague, Pilsen and the rest of the Czech Republic. When taking a closer look at parental supervision, there was no difference found when comparing Pilsen and Prague, however, both of these cities were statistically different from the rest of the Czech Republic. As a result, parental supervision can be deemed higher in Prague and Pilsen compared against the remainder of the Czech Republic.

Key words: juvenile delinquency, youth, violence, delinquency research