

## **Resumé**

### **The Methodology of Investigation of crimes committed by Youth**

One reason that I chose this theme for my diploma thesis is that I had the opportunity to learn about this subject in the municipal court, where I had a scholarship and because it is one of the most serious criminal problems in my opinion and I also wanted to learn more about this topic. I was able to discuss this problematic issue with the police officers too.

The juvenile delinquency as a social pathological phenomenon is caused by many different influences. This diploma thesis, named “The Methodology of Investigation of crimes committed by Youth”, is divided into eight chapters. First chapter contains the terminology of youth, definition of youth, juvenile, child and other fundamental terms. In the second chapter I am dealing with structure of crimes committed by Youth, evolution of crimes committed by Youth and at the end of this chapter I discuss about problems of reduction of age limit.

The third chapter deals with history of juvenile delinquency in the Czech Republic and about contemporary legal regulation.

Youth delinquency is determined by many factors. The following chapter deals with this. It contains biological, psychological and sociological factors. The biological factor that we can find, for example, is a syndrome of hyperactivity, or in a gender difference among humans. The second factor which affects the final sequel in the behavior of a child or a juvenile is the psychological one. This point of view makes an individual's structure. They are known as human capability, temperament, individual features etc. The last but not the least factor is the social one. It is represented by family and its influence and interest in children or juveniles' lives, problems or feelings. Family has an important influence on the evolution and socialization of a child. Family can also have an adverse influence on the juvenile. These adverse influences, for example, are: physical or psychological torture, sexual abuse, incomplete family, economical problems, lack of interest the youth etc. The social factor includes the influence of school, the spending of free time, and the media as well. Lack of activity during a youth's leisure time may cause delinquent activity, especially when they are influenced by groups of youth.

Criminal offences committed by youth differ in many ways from adult criminality. This is discussed in the next part of the thesis. Typical features of youth delinquency, for example,

are that they perpetrate crimes in groups, and crimes have a lack of elaboration, and the most frequent crimes are against property. The occurrence of vandalism is very frequent.

Chapters 5 to 8 handle the traces, methodology of investigation and the prevention of delinquency with regard to youth.