

Trabajo de final de grado:

Factores psicosociales de riesgo en menores infractores de la provincia de Castellón



Grado en Psicología

PS1048 (2018/2019)

Gemma Esbrí Espinosa

Tutora: Laura Mezquita Guillamón

FACTORES PSICOSOCIALES DE RIESGO EN MENORES INFRACTORES DE LA PROVINCIA DE CASTELLÓN

Introducción

La conducta criminal en adolescentes se asocia a factores de riesgo (Hein, Blanco, & Mertz, 2004) como la desinhibición (García, & de la Villa Moral-Jiménez, 2018), pobres relaciones familiares, bajo rendimiento escolar, alto consumo de sustancias y la asociación con amigos antisociales (González, 2016).

El objetivo de esta investigación es estudiar el perfil de menores infractores de Castellón. Se hipotetiza que los menores infractores puntuarán más alto en los factores de riesgo estudiados (psicopatología externalizante, consumo de sustancias y asociación con amigos antisociales) en comparación con el grupo control.

Método

Ambos grupos (N=50) rellenaron los cuestionarios SENA, DPS y CODIS. Además, se preguntó a los menores infractores el tipo de delito, reincidencia y calificaciones académicas. Se realizaron los análisis descriptivos, pruebas *t* y *d* de Cohen.

Resultados

Los menores infractores puntuaron significativamente más en la escala total del SENA, control de ira, conducta antisocial, agresividad, amigos antinormativos y consumo de alcohol y tabaco. La *d* de Cohen va de 0'59 a 1'57. Además, los menores infractores puntuaron más en conducta desafiante y frecuencia y cantidad de consumo de cannabis ($d= 0'55, 0'42, 0'29$, respectivamente) aunque las diferencias no fueron significativas.

Discusión

Acorde con estudios previos, los menores infractores puntuaron más alto en conducta antisocial, ira, agresividad, consumo de alcohol y tabaco y la asociación con compañeros antisociales (Rodríguez, & Redondo, 2008; González, 2016). En contra de lo esperado (Albéniz-Garrote, Gómez, & Rubio, 2019; Quiroga, & Cryan, 2009), no se encontraron diferencias significativas en conducta desafiante y consumo de cannabis, pero el tamaño del efecto fue medio, al menos en la conducta desafiante y la frecuencia de consumo de cannabis. Las discrepancias entre estudios pueden deberse al pequeño tamaño muestral del presente estudio. Estos resultados podrían ser útiles para diseñar programas de prevención/intervención de la conducta antisocial en dicha población.

PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS IN MINOR OFFENDERS OF CASTELLON PROVINCE

Introduction

Criminal behavior in teenagers is related to risk factors (Hein, Blanco, & Mertz, 2004) like disinhibition (García, & de la Villa Moral-Jiménez, 2018), poor family relationships, low school performance, higher substance use and association with deviant peers (González, 2016).

The aim of the present research is to study the profile of minor offenders of Castellon province. We hypothesized that minor offenders will score higher on all risk factors studied (i.e., externalizing psychopathology, drug use and peer's deviant behavior) than the control group.

Method

Both groups (N=50) filled out SENA, DPS and CODIS. Also, young offenders were asked about the kind of offense, recidivism and academic grades. Descriptive analysis, t-test for independent samples and Cohen's *d* were performed.

Results

Juvenile offenders scored significantly higher than the control group in total SENA scale, anger, antisocial behavior, aggressiveness, deviant peers scale, alcohol and tobacco consumption. Cohen's *d* rank from 0'59 to 1'57. In addition, juvenile offenders also score higher in defiant behavior, cannabis frequency and cannabis quantity ($d = 0'55, 0'42, 0'29$, respectively) although the differences were not significant.

Discussion

In line with previous studies, minor offenders score higher in antisocial behavior, low anger control, aggressiveness, alcohol and tobacco consumption and association with deviant peers (Rodríguez, & Redondo, 2008; González, 2016). Contrary to our hypothesis (Albéniz-Garrote, Gómez, & Rubio, 2019; Quiroga, & Cryan, 2009), we did not find significant differences between both groups in defiant behavior and cannabis consumption, but the effect size was medium, at least in the case of defiant behavior and cannabis frequency. Therefore, discrepancies between studies could be due to the small sample size of this research. The present research provides a profile of the minor offenders of Castellon province, which could be useful to design prevention/intervention programs of antisocial behavior in this specific population.

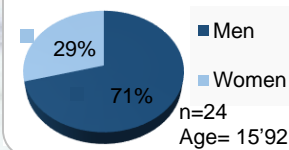
Introduction

Criminal behavior in teenagers is related to some risk factors (Hein, Blanco, & Mertz, 2004) like impulsivity/disinhibition and low agreeableness personality traits (García, & de la Villa Moral-Jiménez, 2018), poor family relationships, low school performance, higher substance use and association with deviant peers (González, 2016).

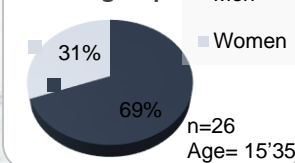
The aim of the present research is to study the profile of minor offenders of Castellon province. We hypothesized that minor offenders will score higher on all risk factors studied (i.e., externalizing psychopathology, drug use and peer's deviant behavior) than the control group.

Method

Minor offenders



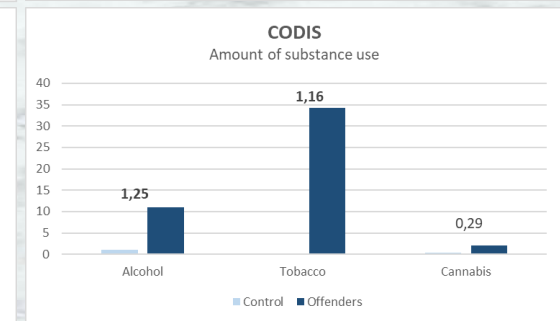
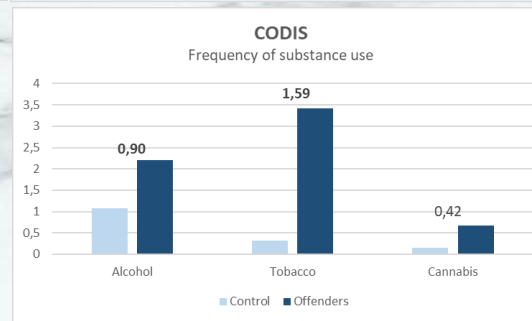
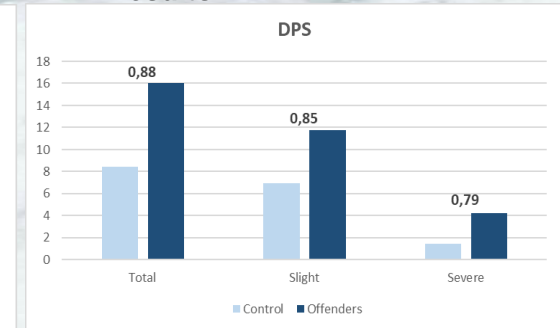
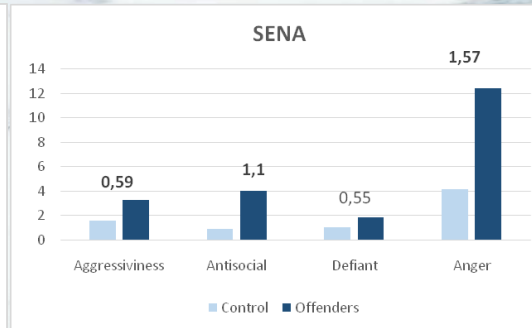
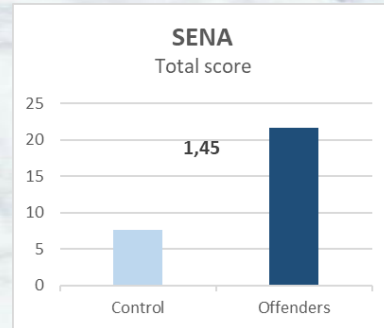
Control group



Both groups (N=50) filled out SENA, DPS and CODIS. Minor offenders filled it out at JJMM of Castellón and control group did it at high school.

Also, young offenders were asked about kind of offense (against people [37'5%] or properties [62'5%]), recidivism (33'3%), their grades (66'7% usually fail exams), etc.

Descriptive analysis, t-test for independent samples (in order to compare mean scores) and Cohen's d (in order to get the effect sizes) were performed.



Cohen's d values of 0.20, 0.50, and 0.80 correspond to the small, medium, and large effect sizes, respectively (Cohen, 1992). Cohen's d appear in bold when t- test was significant.

Discussion

In line with previous review studies, minor offenders score higher in antisocial behavior, low anger control, aggressiveness, alcohol and tobacco consumption and association with deviant peers than the control group (Rodríguez, & Redondo, 2008; González, 2016).

In addition, and contrary to our hypothesis and results of previous studies (Albéniz-Garrote, Gómez, & Rubio, 2019; Quiroga y Cryan (2009), we did not find significant differences between both groups in defiant behavior, and cannabis consumption. However, discrepancies between studies could be due to the small sample size of the present research. In fact, although the t test did not show significant differences between offenders and non-offenders, the effect size was medium, at least in the case of defiant behavior and cannabis frequency. The present research provides a profile of the minor offenders of Castellon province. These results could be useful to design prevention and intervention programs of antisocial behavior in this specific population.

Results

Referencias bibliográficas

- Hein, A., Blanco, J., & Mertz, C. (2004). *Factores de riesgo y delincuencia juvenil: revisión de la literatura nacional e internacional*. Santiago de Chile: Fundación paz ciudadana.
- García, N. D., & de la Villa Moral-Jiménez, M. (2018). Consumo de alcohol, conducta antisocial e impulsividad en adolescentes españoles. *Acta colombiana de Psicología*, 21, 110-120.
- González, C. V. (2016). *Factores de riesgo de la conducta delictiva en la infancia y adolescencia*. Recuperado de: | https://www2.uned.es/dpto_pen/delincuencia-juv/documentos/delincuencia/factores-delincuencia.pdf
- Rodríguez, J. A., & Redondo, L. M. (2008). Grupos de amigos y conducta antisocial. *Capítulo Criminológico*, 36, 142-146.
- Albéniz-Garrote, G. P., Gómez, B. M., & Rubio, L. R. (2019). Influencia de la impulsividad y de la búsqueda de sensaciones en el consumo precoz de cannabis. Diferencias de género y orientaciones para la prevención. *Revista Española de Orientación y Psicopedagogía*, 30, 27-40.
- Quiroga, S., & Cryan, G. (2009). Trastornos de personalidad en padres de adolescentes violentos con diagnóstico de trastorno negativista desafiante y trastorno disocial. *Anuario de investigaciones*, 16, 85-94.