



Policy Recommendations Based on Global Research Trends on Child Recidivism: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract: Juvenile recidivism poses a significant challenge in the criminal justice system, warranting a thorough understanding of its underlying factors and trends. This study employs bibliometric analysis to explore the evolving landscape of research on juvenile recidivism, identifying key topics and emerging areas of focus. The analysis reveals an increasing number of publications over time, with a strong emphasis on antisocial behavior, criminal behavior, and parent-child relations. Recently, there has been growing interest in topics such as violence, trauma, mental illness, psychology, and emergency health services. These emerging topics highlight the multifaceted nature of juvenile recidivism and underscore the need for comprehensive approaches to address it. The findings suggest that future policy recommendations should prioritize violence prevention, trauma-based rehabilitation, integration of mental health services, and improved access to emergency services. Adopting these policies can enhance the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs and ultimately reduce juvenile recidivism rates. This study provides a foundation for further research and policy development aimed at mitigating juvenile recidivism through evidence-based strategies.

Keywords: Child Recidivism, Criminal Behaviour, Antisocial Behavior, Mental Illness, Emergency Health Services.

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1. Introduction

Juvenile recidivism, referring to children who re-engage in criminal activities after previous offenses (Khalymon et al., 2023), is a complex phenomenon that requires in-depth analysis to understand their backgrounds (Kingston et al., 2008). Key factors to consider in examining the backgrounds of juvenile recidivists include the family environment. The family environment plays a crucial role in shaping a child's behavior (Arifulloh et al., 2017). Many juvenile recidivists come from dysfunctional families, such as those with parents involved in criminal activities (Hamilton et al., 2021). Unstable environments, family conflicts, and lack of proper parenting can negatively affect children and trigger delinquent behavior (Muentner et al., 2019).

Education and access to equal opportunities also have a significant impact on children's behavior (DeCosta et al., 2017). Children living in impoverished or marginalized environments often face challenges in obtaining quality education, access to social services, and viable employment opportunities (Munford & Sanders, 2015). The lack of education and fair opportunities can drive children towards criminal paths as a way out of their difficult situations (Cammarota, 2004). Additionally, peer influence plays a substantial role. Children who associate with peers involved in criminal activities are more likely to be influenced and engage in similar behaviors. Peer pressure and encouragement can contribute to children re-engaging in criminal activities after being released from detention or rehabilitation.

Furthermore, mental health issues can also be a significant factor in the background of juvenile recidivism. Some children may experience behavioral disorders, addiction, or poorly managed emotional issues

(Gilman & Walker, 2020). Inability to address mental health issues can trap them in a cycle of crime and difficulty in building a stable life. Thus, the background of juvenile recidivism involves complex factors such as dysfunctional family environments, lack of access to education and fair opportunities, negative peer influence, and untreated mental health issues. Understanding this background is crucial in efforts to address and prevent juvenile recidivism, enabling appropriate interventions to help them build a better future.

Thus far, studies on juvenile recidivism have been extensively conducted, yet there is still a notable scarcity of research discussing the topic by assessing the current trends and available research and publications globally. Nonetheless, there are still previous research findings considered relevant. Firstly, juvenile recidivism refers to children involved in repeated criminal activities (Cho & Lee, 2022) after previous legal violations (Poyraz Findik et al., 2019). Secondly, a profound understanding of the background of juvenile recidivism is crucial for designing effective interventions to address this issue (Hamilton et al., 2023). Thirdly, tracing publication documents can be a crucial step in identifying gaps in existing research (Baharuddin et al., 2022) and formulating recommendations for future research (Malik et al., 2023).

This study aims to fill the gap in previous research by using bibliometric analysis method. This method is employed to gather and analyze relevant bibliographic data on juvenile recidivism at a global level. The research objectives are to address two main research questions. Firstly, what are the trends and evolution of research and publications that have existed in the field of juvenile recidivism? Secondly, how can the findings of these studies contribute to the development of studies on juvenile recidivism? Answers to these research questions are expected to contribute to developing a broader understanding of topics related to juvenile recidivism and adaptive policies to address this issue.

This research utilizes the Scopus database as the source of publication document data. The selection of Scopus was made to enable researchers to monitor the global development of studies on the trends in literature related to juvenile recidivism. Document search was conducted in June 2023. In the process of searching and filtering publication documents, no restrictions were applied regarding the researchers or authors, geographic location, article types, publication years, or specific journals. Filtering was conducted based on keywords focusing on literature related to juvenile recidivism. This search yielded a total of 123 documents found.

Figure 1. Research Data Analysis Process

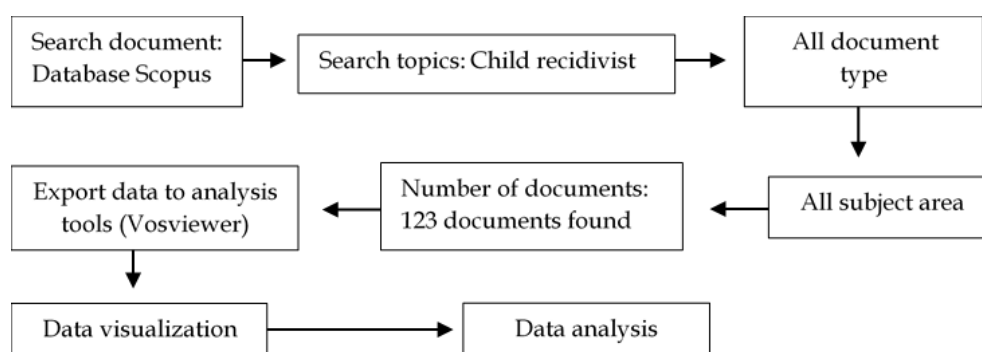


Figure 1 illustrates the data analysis process focusing on the utilization of research documents indexed in the Scopus database. The reason for selecting the Scopus database is due to its popular and selective reputation. This database implements policies and processes for the strict selection of manuscripts or research documents by an independent panel of scientists to ensure the best quality for indexing. By using Scopus as the data source, researchers can access high-quality research documents. After undergoing the filtering process, the collected data is then imported into the Vosviewer analysis tool. Vosviewer is a bibliometric analysis tool used to identify literature that has been published and indexed in the Scopus database. With the assistance of Vosviewer, the data can be visualized and analyzed in-depth to address the research questions posed.

2. Methodology

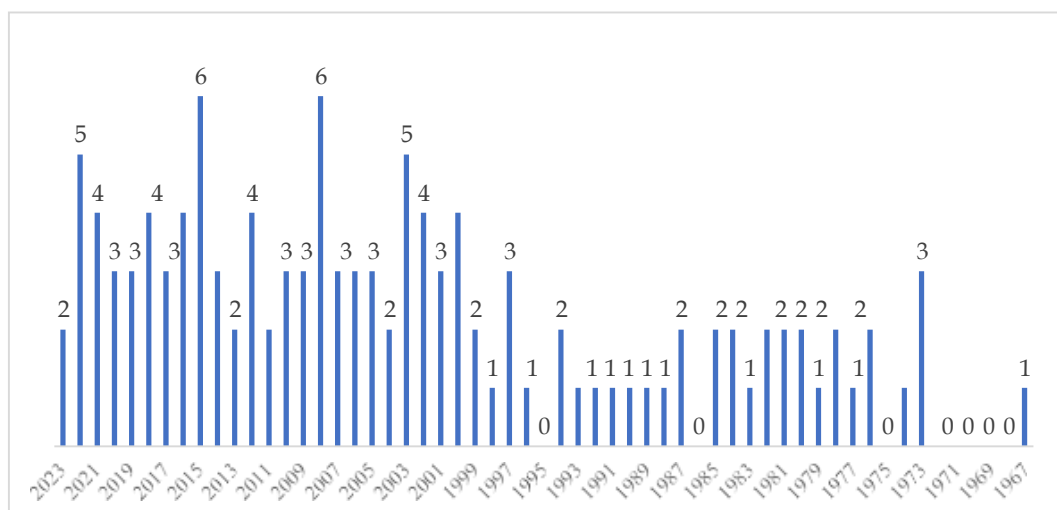
The methodology employed in this study is a descriptive research approach focusing on bibliometric analysis to understand trends and key topics in juvenile recidivism research. This study uses a qualitative research approach, leveraging secondary data sourced from reputable academic databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. The first step in this methodology involves identifying and collecting relevant scholarly articles related to the topic of juvenile recidivism. The data collected encompass various categories, including main topics, the number of publications per year, frequently occurring keywords, and collaboration among authors and institutions. Bibliometric analysis is conducted using specialized software like VOSviewer or CiteSpace. This software enables the visualization of keyword networks and collaborations, aiding in identifying clusters of interrelated topics and illustrating how research attention has evolved over time. To analyze the legal issue, the mechanism involves identifying the main topics within the analyzed publications and examining how legal issues related to juvenile recidivism are discussed in the literature. The primary focus is on antisocial behavior, parent-child relationships, violence, trauma, mental illness, psychology, and emergency health services. Through this method, the research provides a comprehensive overview of the juvenile recidivism research landscape, identifying areas requiring further attention and offering evidence-based policy recommendations aimed at reducing juvenile recidivism rates through integrated and comprehensive approaches. This methodology gives readers a clear understanding of how the research was conducted and how the findings were analyzed, facilitating the practical application of research results.

3. Discussion

3.1 Research Trends: Number Of Documents, Country Affiliation, Citations

In research trend analysis, there are several factors to consider, including the number of documents, country affiliation, and citations. These trends provide insights into the development and impact of research in the field under investigation. The number of documents refers to the quantity of publications related to the topic of child recidivism. Analyzing the number of documents can provide information about the growth of literature and the level of research interest in the field. If the number of documents increases from year to year, it indicates a rising attention and research activity in the field. The research trends based on the number of publication documents are as follows:

Figure 2. Number of publication documents related to child recidivism



Source: Scopus Database, 2023

In the period from 1967 to 1989, there was a variation in the relatively low number of publication documents. In the early years such as 1967, 1970, 1971, 1975, and 1972-1976, no publication documents specifically related to child recidivism were found. However, during these years, there were also some years

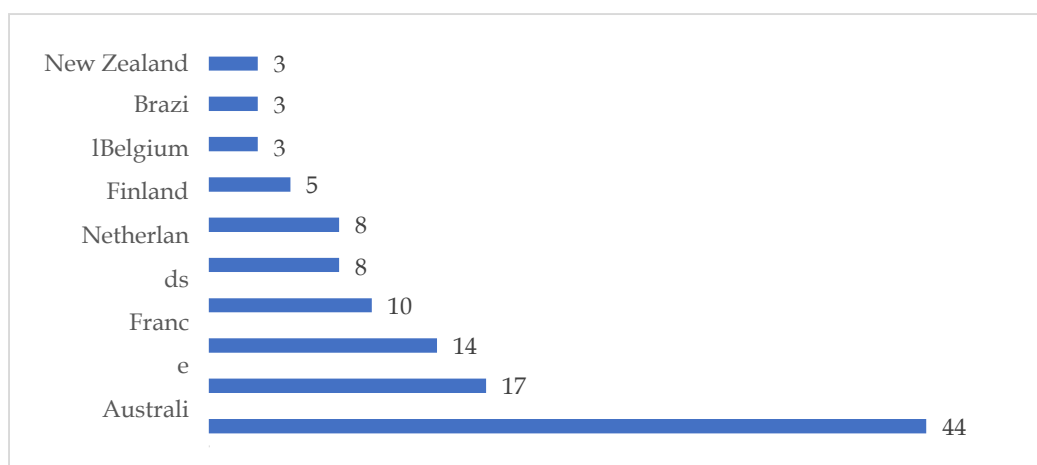
with one or two publication documents available. In the 1980s, the number of publication documents began to increase. In the years 1985, 1987, and 1988, two publication documents were found respectively. During this period, research on child recidivism began to attract the attention of academics and researchers. A more significant increase occurred in the 1990s. In the years 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1994, one publication document related to child recidivism was found each. However, in the years 1993 and 1999, the number of publication documents increased to two.

In the 2000s, the number of publication documents tended to be stable with variations between two to six documents per year. In the years 2005, 2008, and 2015, the number of publication documents reached its peak with six publication documents related to child recidivism each. In the last decade, the number of publication documents tended to fluctuate. The year 2015 was the most productive year with six publication documents, while other years had lower numbers, ranging from two to four publication documents. Overall, there is an increasing trend in the number of publication documents related to child recidivism over time, with peaks in research activity occurring in 2005, 2008, and 2015. Although some years have lower numbers of publication documents, the overall trend shows sustained interest in research on child recidivism.

The number of publication documents on child recidivism can provide valuable insights into the development of research in this field. By collecting and examining the number of published documents, we can gain a deeper understanding of the extent and intensity of research conducted on the topic of child recidivism. The number of publication documents can provide an overview of research growth trends in specific time periods. An increase in the number of publication documents indicates an increase in researchers' interest and attention to the issue of child recidivism. Meanwhile, a decrease in the number of documents may indicate a decrease in interest or perhaps gaps in research that need to be filled. Additionally, the number of publication documents can help identify specific areas that have been extensively researched and areas that are still underexplored. This can provide insights into the most popular and significant topics in child recidivism research, as well as potential gaps that can be filled through future research.

In addition to the number of documents based on the year of publication, there are also the number of documents based on the affiliation of researchers from the authoring country. The number of documents based on country affiliation is outlined as follows:

Figure 3. Number of publication documents based on country affiliation



Source: Scopus Database, 2023

The number of documents based on country affiliation related to juvenile recidivism shows contributions from various different countries. Based on available data, the United States is the country with the highest number of publication documents, with 44 documents. This indicates a strong interest in juvenile recidivism research in the United States, and researchers in this country have made significant

contributions to the literature on this topic. Furthermore, Canada is the second-largest contributor, with 17 documents. This suggests that juvenile recidivism research is also a major concern in Canada, with researchers from this country actively contributing to knowledge in this field. Additionally, the United Kingdom and Australia also have significant contributions to juvenile recidivism research. The United Kingdom has 14 publication documents, while Australia has 10 publication documents. This indicates that both countries are also active in conducting research and producing literature related to this topic.

Furthermore, there are several other countries that also contribute to juvenile recidivism research, albeit to a lesser extent. France and the Netherlands each have 8 publication documents, while Finland has 5 documents. Belgium, Brazil, and New Zealand each have 3 publication documents. Overall, the analysis of country affiliation indicates broad participation in juvenile recidivism research from various countries around the world. The largest contributions come from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia, demonstrating high interest and active efforts in understanding and addressing juvenile recidivism issues.

In the provided data, there is no direct information about Indonesia's contribution to publication documents related to juvenile recidivism. However, this does not mean that no research has been conducted in Indonesia on this topic. As a country with a large population of children and adolescents, juvenile recidivism is a relevant and important issue to be researched in Indonesia. Many social, economic, and cultural factors can influence the level of crime and the tendency for juvenile recidivism in this country. Although the available data does not specifically mention Indonesia's contribution to juvenile recidivism research, it can be concluded that greater efforts are needed to produce literature and research related to this topic in Indonesia. Encouraging more and higher-quality research on juvenile recidivism in Indonesia can help develop a deeper understanding of this phenomenon at the local level and in designing and implementing effective policies to prevent and reduce juvenile recidivism rates in the country. Increased collaboration between countries, including with countries that have contributed to juvenile recidivism research such as the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia, can also be a beneficial step for Indonesia. Through this collaboration, Indonesian researchers can gain insights and support in conducting relevant research on juvenile recidivism that aligns with local contexts and realities.

In addition to the number of publication documents and documents based on country affiliation, there is another trend, which is the frequent citation of publication documents related to juvenile recidivism. The frequently cited documents are outlined as follows:

Table 1. The frequently cited publication documents in studies on juvenile recidivism.

Document title (Year)	Authors	Cited
Does A Watched Pot Boil?: A Time-Series Analysis of New York State's Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law (2008)	Sandler, J.C., Freeman, N.J., and Socia, K.M.	202
The Role of Early Aggressive Behavior in the Frequency, Seriousness, and Types of Later Crime (1989)	Stattin, H., Magnusson, D.	157
Male Adolescent Sexual Assaulters: Clinical Observations (1991)	Awad, G.A., Saunders, E.B.	119
Plasma Testosterone, Aggressive Behavior, and Personality Dimensions in Young Male Delinquents (2009)	Mattsson, Å., Schalling, D., Olweus, D., Löw, H., Svensson, J.	111
The quality of community reintegration planning for child molesters: Effects on sexual recidivism (2011)	Willis, G.M., Grace, R.C.	101

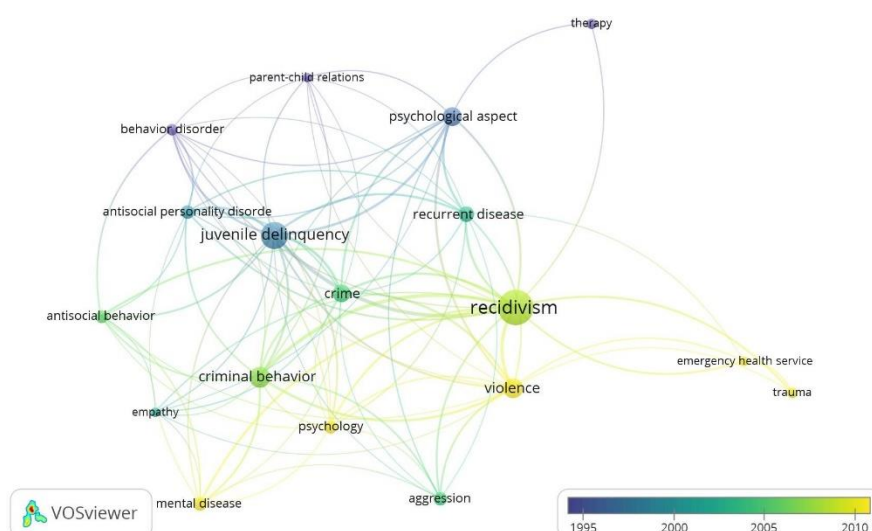
Source: Scopus Database, 2023

The study titled "Does a Watched Pot Boil?: A Time-Series Analysis of New York State's Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law" by Sandler, J.C., Freeman, N.J., and Socia, K.M. in 2008 is one of the most cited studies with the highest number of citations, totaling 202 citations. By having the highest number of citations, this research has garnered attention and recognition from a wide scientific community. High citations indicate that this study is considered valuable and relevant by other researchers and academics who use the findings and methodologies proposed in this research as a reference in their own studies. Additionally, citations are an important indicator for evaluating the influence and quality of research (Aksnes et al., 2019). Citation analysis can provide an understanding of the most influential publications and frequently cited research in the field of juvenile justice.

The benefits of citations in the development of future studies on juvenile recidivism are crucial. Citations demonstrate acknowledgment and validation of previous research conducted in this field. When a study on juvenile recidivism receives numerous citations, it signifies that the research is deemed relevant and valuable by the scientific community. Citations also provide clues about the literature that forms the basis and reference for further research on juvenile recidivism. Moreover, citations can broaden knowledge on juvenile recidivism by linking previous studies with future studies. By referring to existing research, researchers can identify gaps in knowledge that need further exploration. Citations also provide inspiration and ideas for formulating relevant research questions and guiding more specific research development.

The appropriate use of citations can also enrich the analysis and understanding in research on juvenile recidivism. By referring to previous studies, researchers can gain a more comprehensive insight into the findings and results of previous research. This can help identify knowledge gaps, review methodologies used, and observe the development of research trends on juvenile recidivism over time. Additionally, citations strengthen the argumentation and validity of future research on juvenile recidivism. By referring to relevant and recognized studies, researchers can build a strong research foundation, reinforce their research claims, and provide richer context about the research being conducted. Thus, citations play a crucial role in the development of future studies on juvenile recidivism. Through the proper use of citations, researchers can leverage previous research as a stepping stone to continue exploration, fill knowledge gaps, and produce more comprehensive and impactful research. As for other trends based on the topics discussed in the researched publication documents, they are outlined as follows:

Figure 4. Trends based on topics discussed in the publication documents



Source: Processed by the researchers using Vosviewer, 2023

The discussion trends in publications regarding juvenile recidivism encompass several crucial topics, including antisocial behavior, antisocial personality disorder, behavior disorder, criminal behavior, crime, empathy, juvenile delinquency, parent-child relations, and therapy. However, there are also relatively new

topics in the context of juvenile recidivism research, namely violence, trauma, mental disease, psychology, and emergency health service.

Within the context of juvenile recidivism research, the topic of violence addresses the aggressive behaviors exhibited by children repeatedly involved in legal infractions. Research on violence among juvenile recidivists aims to understand the factors influencing violent behavior (Pieroni & Lanari, 2018), its impact on victims and society, and the development of effective prevention and intervention strategies (Zeanah et al., 2001). As for the topic of trauma, it pertains to the traumatic experiences undergone by juvenile recidivists (Baglivio et al., 2016). Trauma can be a significant risk factor for criminal behavior and recidivism (Nunn et al., 2016). Studies on trauma among juvenile recidivists seek to understand the types of trauma experienced, their impact on psychological well-being and behavior, and the development of appropriate intervention approaches to facilitate recovery and prevent relapse.

Mental illness is a relevant topic in the study of juvenile recidivism. Mental health disorders, such as psychiatric disorders, behavioral disorders, or neurodevelopmental disorders, can contribute to criminal behavior and high rates of recidivism. Research on mental illness in juvenile recidivists aims to understand the relationship between mental health disorders and criminal behavior, as well as to design intervention approaches that address their mental health needs (Polk-Walker et al., 1993). Additionally, psychology is an important topic in understanding the psychological factors that influence juvenile recidivism (Barrett et al., 2014). Studies in this field may involve the examination of thought patterns, emotions, motivations, and other psychological factors that can affect behavior (Schroder, 2021). Studies on psychology in juvenile recidivists aim to provide insights into the psychological factors that should be considered in planning interventions and rehabilitation.

Emergency health service is a relatively new topic in the study of juvenile recidivism. This topic involves emergency health services provided to juvenile recidivists (LeDuc et al., 2006), especially in situations involving violence or mental health disorders (Lumba-Brown et al., 2020). Research on emergency health services in juvenile recidivists aims to understand their emergency health needs, the challenges faced in providing appropriate services, and efforts to improve health responses in emergency situations. By systematically studying and examining these research topics, we can gain a deeper understanding of the factors contributing to juvenile recidivism and design more effective prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation approaches to address the issues of juvenile recidivism. In the context of studying juvenile recidivism, the topic of antisocial behavior refers to behavior that violates social norms and the rights of others. Research on antisocial behavior in juvenile recidivists aims to understand the factors influencing such behavior, such as environmental, genetic, and psychosocial factors. The primary goal is to identify prevention and intervention strategies that can reduce the tendency toward antisocial behavior in children at high risk of becoming recidivists.

Antisocial personality disorder is a psychiatric condition characterized by patterns of antisocial behavior, such as a tendency to break the law, disregard social norms, and lack empathy towards others (Yoon et al., 2022). Research on antisocial personality disorder in juvenile recidivists aims to understand the psychopathological aspects and associated risk factors of this personality disorder, as well as to design appropriate treatment and rehabilitation approaches. Behavior disorders refer to behavioral disturbances involving problematic patterns, including aggressive, hyperactive, and impulsive behavior. Research on behavior disorders in juvenile recidivists aims to understand the types of behavioral disorders experienced, factors influencing their occurrence, and the development of effective intervention strategies to manage problematic behavior and reduce the tendency to reoffend.

Criminal behavior focuses on the criminal actions committed by juvenile recidivists. Research on criminal behavior in juvenile recidivists aims to understand the factors influencing criminal behavior, such as social environment, family influences, and individual psychological factors (Prentky et al., 1997). Through this understanding, more effective prevention strategies and rehabilitation interventions can be designed to reduce the risk of recidivism in children involved in criminal behavior (Tidefors et al., 2019). As for the topic of empathy, it pertains to the ability to understand (Di Lorenzo et al., 2019) and feel the emotions of

others (Håkansson Eklund & Summer Meranius, 2021). Research on empathy in juvenile recidivists aims to understand the level of empathy possessed by these individuals and how empathy can influence criminal behavior and the potential for recidivism. By understanding the role of empathy in the context of juvenile recidivism, intervention approaches can be developed to promote the development of social empathy and reduce the risk of recidivism.

Juvenile delinquency encompasses law-breaking behaviors committed by children or adolescents (Baetz et al., 2021). Research on juvenile delinquency in juvenile recidivists aims to understand the factors influencing delinquent behavior in children, such as social environment, family influence, education, and psychological factors. Through this understanding, appropriate prevention and intervention strategies can be designed to reduce the incidence of delinquency and recidivism in children. Parent-child relations address the relationship between parents and children in the context of juvenile recidivists. Research on parent-child relations in juvenile recidivists aims to understand the dynamics of the relationship between parents and children that can influence the risk of recidivism, including factors such as parenting styles, communication, and family interaction (van den Brink, 2019). Understanding these relationships can assist in designing interventions and rehabilitation approaches involving parents to reduce the risk of recidivism in children.

Therapy relates to the treatment and rehabilitation approaches used to address the issues of juvenile recidivism (Fischer et al., 2007). Research on therapy in juvenile recidivists aims to understand the effectiveness of various therapy approaches, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy, family therapy, trauma therapy, and other psychosocial interventions. By studying various therapy approaches that exist, better therapy methods and strategies can be developed to address the issues of juvenile recidivism and prevent relapse. Through in-depth research on these topics, it is hoped to broaden our understanding of the factors influencing juvenile recidivism and help design more effective interventions to prevent and reduce the rate of relapse in the juvenile recidivist population.

3.2 Exploration of New Research Topics and Policy Recommendations

Exploring new topics such as violence, trauma, mental illness, psychology, and emergency health services in discussing juvenile recidivism offers several important benefits, as outlined below:

- a. **Violence Research:** Studying violence allows us to gain a deeper understanding of the various types of violence experienced by juvenile recidivists, both as victims and perpetrators. This knowledge can help in designing appropriate interventions to reduce violence and protect children from dangerous situations;
- b. **Trauma Research:** Research on trauma in juvenile recidivists provides insights into the impact of past trauma on delinquent behavior. By understanding the traumatic experiences of these children, we can develop more sensitive and effective rehabilitation approaches to help them cope with the psychological and emotional effects of trauma;
- c. **Mental Illness Research:** Studying mental illness in juvenile recidivists can aid in identifying and understanding the mental disorders they may experience. By integrating mental health aspects into the treatment of juvenile recidivists, we can offer appropriate health services and support needed to help them overcome their challenges;
- d. **Psychological Aspects:** Incorporating psychological aspects in the study of juvenile recidivism provides a deeper understanding of the psychological factors that may influence delinquent behavior. Research on motivation, mindset, and resilience in juvenile recidivists can offer a more holistic view of how psychological factors contribute to recidivism;
- e. **Emergency Health Services Research:** Research on emergency health services for juvenile recidivists highlights the importance of access to appropriate and responsive emergency health care. In the context of juvenile recidivism, emergency health needs may include urgent physical and mental care. By understanding the challenges and needs of emergency health care for juvenile recidivists, we can ensure they receive timely and proper treatment.

Overall, exploring these new topics in the context of juvenile recidivism provides a more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing and associated with recidivism. This can help design more effective

interventions, offer a holistic attention to the needs of children involved in the criminal justice system, and encourage the development of more targeted and impactful future studies to reduce juvenile recidivism. A deep understanding of new topics in the study of juvenile recidivism, such as violence, trauma, mental illness, psychology, and emergency health services, can also provide a strong foundation for formulating future policy recommendations.

In the context of violence, policy recommendations can focus on violence prevention through a holistic and integrated approach. This may involve increased monitoring of environments vulnerable to violence, strengthening educational programs that promote social and emotional skills, and providing rehabilitation services that offer support and care for both victims and perpetrators of violence. Emphasizing trauma as an important topic in the study of juvenile recidivism can provide the basis for policy recommendations that support trauma-centered rehabilitation approaches. This involves improving access to mental health services and psychosocial support specifically designed to address the impact of past trauma on juvenile recidivists. Policies promoting training and raising awareness about trauma are also necessary to ensure that the juvenile justice system understands and considers the impact of trauma in decision-making processes (Modrowski et al., 2022).

Furthermore, understanding the importance of mental illness in juvenile recidivists can lead to policy recommendations that strengthen the integration of mental health services within the juvenile justice system. This involves collaboration between mental health institutions and juvenile justice agencies to provide proper evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment for children with mental disorders. Policies that support the enhancement of resources and training for staff in juvenile justice institutions are also crucial to ensure that the mental health needs of children are met.

Additionally, psychological approaches in the study of juvenile recidivism can support policy recommendations that prioritize rehabilitation approaches focused on individual understanding and the development of positive skills. This involves providing comprehensive psychological services such as individual and family therapy, social skills training, and resilience programs (Pinto et al., 2021). Policies that support the training and use of evidence-based rehabilitation methods are also necessary to ensure the effectiveness of psychological interventions in reducing recidivism rates.

Finally, the topic of emergency health services for juvenile recidivists can provide a foundation for recommending policies that enhance access to appropriate and responsive emergency healthcare. This involves cooperation between the juvenile justice system and emergency healthcare services to ensure that children in the justice system receive timely and adequate care. Policies promoting collaboration and coordination among relevant agencies and improving staff training are also essential to ensure the protection and well-being of children in emergency situations.

Overall, understanding and exploring new topics in the study of juvenile recidivism can provide a strong basis for formulating effective and impactful policy recommendations. These policy recommendations can focus on violence prevention, trauma-based rehabilitation approaches, the integration of mental health services, psychological rehabilitation approaches, and improved access to emergency health services. By implementing appropriate policies, we can improve the juvenile justice system, enhance rehabilitation outcomes, and reduce juvenile recidivism rates.

4. Conclusions

In the study of juvenile recidivism, emerging topics such as violence, trauma, mental illness, psychology, and emergency health services are pivotal in deepening our understanding of the factors that influence reoffending among youth. Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach in future policy recommendations. Key considerations include the implementation of violence prevention programs to address the root causes of aggressive behavior, the adoption of trauma-centered rehabilitation approaches that acknowledge and treat the psychological impacts of trauma, and the integration of comprehensive mental health services within the juvenile justice system. Additionally, psychological rehabilitation approaches that focus on cognitive and behavioral therapies can help in reshaping negative thought

patterns and behaviors. Improved access to emergency health services ensures that juveniles receive timely and adequate medical care, which can prevent the escalation of health-related issues that contribute to recidivism. By adopting these evidence-based policies, we can enhance the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, reduce recidivism rates among juveniles, and significantly improve their overall well-being and chances for a successful reintegration into society

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