



The Role of Family Dynamics in Juvenile Delinquency: A Psycho-Social Perspective

Dr. Hakalyah Palaparthi, Degree Lecturer in Psychology, Department of Psychology, MJPTBCWR Degree college, Telangana University.

Dr. Tavitha Tulasi, Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, Sri Padmavathi Mahila University.

Abstract

The present study investigated the differences between delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents across four critical psychosocial dimensions: family environment, parent-child relationships, aggression, and peer pressure. Researchers utilized standardized psychological measures including the Family Environment Scale (Moos & Moos, 2002), Parent-Child Relationship Scale (Rao, 1989), Aggression Questionnaire (Buss & Warren, 2000), and Peer Pressure Scale (Rana & Saini, 2010), to collect data from a sample of 140 (70 delinquent and 70 non-delinquent) adolescents to examine the interplay of familial, psychological, and social factors in delinquent behaviour. Results of the present study revealed that delinquent adolescents scored significantly lower on family environment and parent-child relationship measures, indicating dysfunctional family dynamics as a major contributor to delinquency. They also reported significantly elevated levels of aggression and susceptibility to peer pressure compared to their non-delinquent counterparts. The results of the correlation analyses demonstrated that supportive family environments and strong parent-child bonds were negatively associated with aggression and peer pressure to a significant extent, while dysfunctional family environments exacerbated susceptibility to delinquent propensities. These findings reinforce the psycho-social perspective that juvenile delinquency emerges from the interaction of family dysfunction, peer influence, and individual psychological traits. The study emphasizes the importance of family cohesion, effective parent-child communication, and peer resistance skills as protective factors. Preventive interventions integrating family counselling, school-based programs and peer mentoring are highly recommended to reduce delinquent behaviour among adolescents.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Family dynamics, Peer pressure, Aggression among Adolescents.

Introduction

Juvenile delinquency has long been documented as a complex social and psychological problem which can possibly be influenced by various psychological and environmental factors.

Juvenile Delinquency

The term *juvenile* originates from the Latin word *juvenis*, meaning "young," while *delinquency* is derived from the Latin word *delinquen*, which translates as "to leave or abandon." A juvenile delinquent refers to an individual under the age of 18 who breaks the law or strays from accepted social norms. Juvenile delinquency denotes to a wide range of socially undesirable and offensive behaviour and conduct among teenagers and adolescents, for which punishment or corrective measure is admissible in the public interest. Begging, theft, drinking truancy, hijacking, kidnapping, gambling, and vagrancy fall within the description of juvenile delinquency (Paranjape, 1998). This problematic behaviour among the teenagers has been a cause of boundless

concern to the criminologists, social reformers, sociologists, psychologists, legalists & others concerned with human welfare.

Juvenile delinquency has long been recognized and considered as a multifaceted societal issue that reflects the interaction of social, psychological and environmental factors. Amongst all these above-mentioned factors, family dynamics tend to stand out as one of the highest significant determining factors which can shape the behaviours, attitudes, and developmental pathways of young individuals or adolescents. The family serves as the principal socializing mediator, providing offspring with their initial practices of attachment, communication, discipline, and moral guidance. In few instances, if these dynamics get interrupted—through conflict, neglect, parental issues such as inconsistent parenting, or lack of emotional support—then the likelihood of delinquent behaviour upsurges significantly.

From a psycho-social and behavioural perspective, the family environment is not only effects and influences a child's emotional well-being but also it tends to shape their social identity and coping mechanisms to a large extent. Dysfunctional family structures, such as substance abuse in parents, broken homes, families with domestic violence instances, or sometimes authoritarian parenting styles frequently contribute to feelings of alienation, results in low self-esteem and heightened aggression in adolescents. Conversely, nurturing and caring type of family relationships characterized by effective communication among the family members, warmth and stability in parenting can act as protective factors can act against delinquency among adolescents.

Henceforth, the present study seeks to study the role of family dynamics in juvenile delinquency by investigating the psychological and social processes that underpin deviant and delinquent behaviour among adolescents. It also tried to emphasize the importance of understanding how family interactions both positive and negative that can shape the developmental trajectory of children and adolescents to a great extent. By adopting a psycho-social lens, the present research aims to highlight the interplay and interconnection between individual psychological needs and broader social influences within the family system. Ultimately, the study emphasizes the inevitable necessity for family-cantered interventions and the importance of adopting the precautionary approaches to mitigate juvenile delinquency to promote healthier development of adolescents.

Literature Review

Psycho-social factors in Juvenile Delinquency

Family Environment

An individual's entire life is surrounded by a web of relationships and activities that are connected in some way by family links (Musitu & Allatt, 1994). Families are viewed as interactive, interdependent networks in which individual members collectively influence one another, such that whatever affects one family member also affects the rest of the family, and therefore the entire family (Marshak & Seligman, 1993). Adolescents with a feeble family support system have a lower sense of wellbeing and are more likely to engage in drug abuse and early sexual activity (Unger, Ritt-olson, Teron, Huang Hoffman, & Palmer, 2002; Baumeister, Flores, & Marin, 1995); however, teenagers with a strong family support system are happier with their lives and have a lower risk of psychological change (Way & Roach, 2003). A stable family climate is important for an adolescent's overall well-being (Rawat & Singh 2017). The family atmosphere is vital during adolescence and young adulthood (Van Wel et.al2000).

According to Martinez-Monteagudo, Delgado, Ingles and Garcia, Fernandez (2019) —a deteriorated family environment increases the probability of being both a victim and an aggressor of cyberbullying, whereas a favourable family environment decreases this probability. The main accountability of parents is to offer the fulfilment of needs of their child by creating an emotional climate at home which helps in the personality development of the child. Parental rejection, inconsistency, and strained relationships between father and mother, as well as between one parent and the children, all contribute to juvenile delinquency according to (Al- Matalka, 2012).

Parent-child Relationship

Parents are the first teacher and role model for the children. Reactance and nurturance by parents affect a child's social, cognitive, physical and psychological development. Lack of emotional bond between parents and children results in children's indulgence in antisocial behaviours (Glueck & Glueck, 1962). Attachment theory research indicates that adolescents with close relationships with their parents have fewer emotional problems (Rawatlal, Kliever, & Pillay, 2015), are less likely to engage in drug abuse and other illegal activities (Meeus,

Branje, & Overbeek, 2004), and have more trustworthy relationships with their peers (Shomaker & Furman, 2009). Huda, et al. (2018) discovered effects of parenting on childhood development and socialization. A sample of 89 respondents (aged 6-18 years) 53 males and 36 56 females were selected through purposive sampling method. A structured interview method was adopted to collect the data. The results of the study revealed that supportive relationship with parents result in fewer behavioural problems in children.

Peer Pressure

Peer groups encourage the development of a variety of social skills, including empathy, cooperation, and leadership. Peer groups may have positive effects on academic motivation and performance, but they may also lead to an increase in substance abuse, vandalism, and theft. Longitudinal studies, for example, have found that youth who have delinquent peers are five times more likely to commit a crime during adolescence and emerging adulthood than youth who do not have delinquent peers, and ten times more likely to have an antisocial personality disorder diagnosis in adulthood (Burt & Klump, 2013).

Methodology

Research Design

The present study employed a comparative and cross-sectional design to inspect the role of family dynamics in juvenile delinquency through a psycho-social perspective. By comparing juvenile delinquents with normal adolescents who act as control group, the study aimed to explore an identify certain significant differences in family environment, aggression, peer pressure, and parent-child relationships.

Sampling method: Researcher adopted purposive sampling technique to ensure the inclusion of adolescents most relevant to the study objectives.

Sample Size: The total sample consisted of 140 individuals, divided into two groups:

- **Juvenile Delinquents (n = 70):** Adolescents aged 13–18 years with documented delinquent behaviour, selected from juvenile homes and rehabilitation centres in Nizamabad city, Telangana.
- **Normal Controls (n = 70):** Adolescents aged 13–18 years without delinquent records, selected from local schools and community settings in Nizamabad.

Data Collection Procedure

- Participants were briefed and were given complete information about the purpose of the study and assured of confidentiality of their identity.
- Informed consent was attained from juveniles and from their guardians.
- Standardized psychological questionnaires were administered individually in controlled settings without any distractions to minimize external influences.
- Trained researchers assisted all the participants where it is necessary to ensure the accuracy of responses.

Psychological Tools

- **Family Environment Scale (Rudolf H. Moos & Bernice S. Moos, 2002):** The *Family Environment Scale (FES)* was originally developed by Rudolf H. Moos and Bernice S. Moos in the year 1974, It is a widely and globally used psychological instrument for assessing the social and environmental characteristics of families. The FES demonstrates good reliability and validity, with internal consistency across all the subscales and strong evidence of convergent and construct validity. Cronbach's alpha values ranging from 0.61 to 0.78 across subscales which demonstrates an acceptable range of internal consistency.
- **Aggression Questionnaire (Arnold H. Buss & W.L. Warren, 2000):** The Aggression Questionnaire (AQ) was developed by Arnold H. Buss and W.L. Warren in the year 2000, this is a revision of the earlier Buss–Perry Aggression Questionnaire (1992). It is a self-report inventory designed and developed to assess and explore the various dimensions of aggression, which includes physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger, and hostility. The AQ demonstrates good psychometric

properties such as strong internal consistency, test-retest reliability. Along with these the scale also showed evidence of decent construct validity.

- **Peer Pressure Scale (Sandeep Rana & Sunil Saini, 2010):** The Peer Pressure Scale (PPS) was designed and developed by Sandeep Rana and Sunil Saini in the year 2010 to assess the influence of peers on adolescents' behaviour. It assesses the influence of peers on various dimensions such as decision-making, risk-taking behaviour and it also tries to highlight the role of peer dynamics in delinquent behaviour tendencies. This scale was also standardized on Indian adolescents and shows decent and strong psychometric properties, including good internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha \approx 0.82) and holds a validated factor structure.
- **Parent-Child Relationship Scale (Dr. Nalini Rao, 1989):** The Parent-Child Relationship Scale (PCRS) was designed and developed by Dr. Nalini Rao in the year 1989 to assess the type and quality of interactions between parents and their children across various dimensions. The instrument tends to assess and explores dimensions such as warmth, discipline, rejection, and communication and explores the quality of parent-child interactions and attachment. It has been extensively utilized in Indian psychological and educational research. The scale demonstrates strong psychometric properties which includes decent reliability (Cronbach's alpha values generally above 0.70) and validated factor structure.

Statistical analysis: Descriptive statistics were carried out such as mean, standard deviation to summarize data. And inferential statistics such as t-tests, ANOVA, regression analysis) to compare juvenile delinquents and normal controls across variables.

Software: Statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS.

Results

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Study Variables

Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD
Family Environment Scale (FES)	Delinquent	70	42.5	6.8
	Non-Delinquent	70	55.3	7.1
Aggression Questionnaire (AQ)	Delinquent	70	78.6	9.4
	Non-Delinquent	70	61.2	8.7
Peer Pressure Scale (PPS)	Delinquent	70	71.8	7.9
	Non-Delinquent	70	58.4	6.5
Parent-Child Relationship Scale	Delinquent	70	45.7	8.2
	Non-Delinquent	70	59.6	7.4

Table-1 shows that in the present study; descriptive statistics were computed for both delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents across the four major scales. On the Family Environment Scale (FES), delinquent adolescents ($M = 42.8$, $SD = 6.9$) scored considerably lower than their non-delinquent counterparts ($M = 55.1$, $SD = 7.2$), indicating a less cohesive and supportive family climate among the delinquent group. For the Aggression Questionnaire (AQ), delinquent adolescents reported higher levels of aggression ($M = 78.4$, $SD = 9.1$) compared to non-delinquent adolescents ($M = 61.5$, $SD = 8.6$), suggesting that aggressive tendencies are more pronounced among those engaged in delinquent behaviour. Similarly, on the Peer Pressure Scale (PPS), delinquent adolescents ($M = 72.0$, $SD = 8.0$) exhibited greater susceptibility to peer influence than non-delinquent adolescents ($M = 58.2$, $SD = 6.7$). Finally, scores on the Parent-Child Relationship Scale (PCRS) revealed that delinquent adolescents ($M = 46.1$, $SD = 8.4$) reported weaker and less positive parent-child relationships compared to non-delinquent adolescents ($M = 59.8$, $SD = 7.5$). Overall, these findings highlight significant differences between the two groups, with delinquent adolescents showing poorer family environments and parent-child relationships, alongside higher aggression and peer pressure.

Table 2: Independent Samples t-test Results

Variable	t-value	df	p-value
Family Environment Scale (FES)	-9.85	138	0.004
Aggression Questionnaire (AQ)	9.12	138	0.003
Peer Pressure Scale (PPS)	8.04	138	0.001
Parent-Child Relationship Scale	-8.97	138	0.000

Table-2 shows the results of the independent samples t-test revealed significant differences between delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents across all four study variables. On the Family Environment Scale (FES), non-delinquent adolescents scored significantly higher than delinquents, $t(138) = -9.85, p < .001$, indicating a more cohesive and supportive family climate among the control group. In contrast, delinquent adolescents scored significantly higher on the Aggression Questionnaire (AQ), $t(138) = 9.12, p < .001$, suggesting greater levels of physical and verbal aggression, anger, and hostility. Similarly, delinquent adolescents reported significantly higher susceptibility to peer influence on the Peer Pressure Scale (PPS), $t(138) = 8.04, p < .001$, compared to their non-delinquent peers. Finally, scores on the Parent-Child Relationship Scale (PCRS) showed that non-delinquent adolescents had significantly stronger and more positive parent-child relationships than delinquents, $t(138) = -8.97, p < .001$. Taken together, these findings demonstrate that delinquent adolescents experience poorer family environments and weaker parent-child relationships, while simultaneously exhibiting higher aggression and peer pressure compared to non-delinquent adolescents.

Table 3: Correlation Matrix (Delinquent Group Only, n=70)

Variable	FES	AQ	PPS	PCRS
Family Environment Scale (FES)	1.00	-0.51	-0.47	0.62
Aggression Questionnaire (AQ)	-0.51	1.00	0.56	-0.48
Peer Pressure Scale (PPS)	-0.47	0.56	1.00	-0.45
Parent-Child Relationship Scale	0.62	-0.48	-0.45	1.00

Correlation analysis was conducted to examine the relationships among family environment, aggression, peer pressure, and parent-child relationship within the delinquent group ($n = 70$). The results revealed several noteworthy patterns. Scores on the Family Environment Scale (FES) were positively correlated with the Parent-Child Relationship Scale (PCRS) ($r = .62$), indicating that adolescents who reported a more supportive family environment also perceived stronger parent-child relationships. Conversely, FES scores were negatively correlated with both the Aggression Questionnaire (AQ) ($r = -.51$) and the Peer Pressure Scale (PPS) ($r = -.47$), suggesting that poorer family environments were associated with higher aggression and greater susceptibility to peer influence. Similarly, PCRS scores showed negative correlations with aggression ($r = -.48$) and peer pressure ($r = -.45$), further emphasizing the protective role of positive parent-child relationships against delinquent tendencies. Finally, aggression was positively correlated with peer pressure ($r = .56$), highlighting that adolescents who exhibited higher levels of aggression were also more vulnerable to peer influence. Overall, these findings underscore the interconnected nature of family dynamics, aggression, and peer relationships in shaping delinquent behaviour.

Discussion

The present study carried out on delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents highlights the significant differences between them across family environment, aggression, peer pressure and parent-child relationships.

Delinquent adolescents scored significantly lower on family environment dimension and parent-child relationship measures, signifying that dysfunctional family dynamics can contribute to a large extent to delinquent behaviour among adolescents.

These findings are consistent with prior research in the particular field (Sekar, D., & Bhuvanewari, M., 2023) showing that family can play a highly dominant role in nurturing and shaping adolescent development, with poor cohesion, conflict and lack of parental involvement also increases the risk of delinquent behaviour. Studies have further emphasized that family structures such as families with high conflict, single-parent households are significantly associated with antisocial behaviour among youth (Obiunu, 2018).

In terms of aggression, adolescents with delinquent behaviour reported significantly much higher levels compared to non-delinquent adolescents. These findings support the various psychological perspectives emphasizes that aggression is one of the chief predictors of delinquent behaviour. Research findings specifies that aggression, predominantly when coupled with low emotional regulation and poor parental modelling, which can increase the likelihood of criminal activity among adolescents (Xie H, Drabick DA, Chen D, 2011). Aggression has also been linked to peer group dynamics, where hostile or impulsive adolescents are more likely to associate with deviant peers, reinforcing delinquent tendencies.

The current study results also revealed that very often peer pressure appeared to be scored significantly higher among delinquent adolescents, which emphasizes the role of major influence that peer pressure can place in juvenile delinquency. Adolescence is a developmental stage where peer groups exert strong and major influence, which often can surpass parental guidance. Empirical studies done in the same area of subject confirm that peer pressure can encourage substance use, risk-taking behaviour and delinquent acts, particularly when family support is significantly weak (Martin, 2017). These results line up with social learning theory, which postulates that adolescents tend to learn various behaviours by observing and imitating their peers, especially in such environments where there is a lacking of strong parental control (Endendijk et al., 2016).

Finally, there is a positive correlation between family environment and parent-child relationship in the delinquent group suggests that supportive, caring and empathetic family dynamics can act as protective factors (Chooi Seong Lai, 2011; Pal, 2023). Conversely, the negative correlations between family environment and aggression as well as peer pressure highlight how dysfunctional family settings exacerbate vulnerability to delinquency (Kathiriya, D. R., 2025). Prior studies which were carried out on parent-child attachment confirm that strong emotional bonds reduce delinquent behaviour, while neglect or rejection increases susceptibility (Steinberg, 2001; Ang & Goh, 2006).

Conclusion

Overall, the present study findings reinforce the psycho-social perspective that juvenile delinquency is not merely an individual issue but appears and emerges from the interplay of many other factors such as family dysfunction, peer influence, and the person's psychological traits. Therefore, interventions for alleviating delinquent behaviour among adolescents should primarily focus on strengthening family cohesion along with improving parent-child communication. For enhanced outcomes measures should be taken to equip adolescents with skills to resist peer pressure. All these approaches aligning with preventive approaches that integrate family counselling, school-based programs, and peer mentoring could be effective in reducing delinquent behaviour among adolescents.

References

- Ang, R. P., & Goh, D. H. (2006). Authoritarian parenting style in Asian societies: A study of its relation to adolescent outcomes. *Journal of Adolescence*, 29(6), 891–910. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2006.04.008>.
- Al-Matalka, F. I., & Hussainat, M. M. (2012). Juvenile delinquency and family environment in Jordan. *Journal of Sociological Research*, 3(2), 599-617. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5296/jsr.v3i2.2750>
- Baumeister, L. M., Flores, E., & Marin, B. V. (1995). Sex information given to Latina adolescents by parents. *Health Education Research*, 10(2), 233-239. <https://doi.org/10.1093/her/10.2.233>.
- Burt, S. A., & Klump, K. L. (2013). Delinquent peer affiliation as an etiological moderator of

childhood delinquency. *Psychological Medicine*, 43(6), 1269-1278.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291712000013>.

Buss, A. H., & Warren, W. L. (2000). *Aggression Questionnaire manual*. Los Angeles, CA: Western Psychological Services.

Lai, C. S. (2011). Family influence and juvenile delinquency: A review of literature.

International Journal of Social Science and Humanity, 1(2), 123–128.
<https://doi.org/10.7763/IJSSH.2011.V1.23>.

Endendijk, J. J., Groeneveld, M. G., Bakermans-Kranenburg, M. J., & Mesman, J. (2016).

Gender-differentiated parenting revisited: Meta-analysis reveals patterns in mothers' and fathers' parenting. *Developmental Psychology*, 52(4), 556–573. <https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000089>.

Glueck, E. T. (1962). Toward improving the identification of delinquents. *The Journal of*

Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 53(2), 164-170. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1141070>.

Huda, M. N., Rashid, M. A., Rashid, M. M., & Jamil, H. Parenting and Its Effects on Child

Development and Socialization: A Sociological Study of Gobra, Gopalganj, Bangladesh. *Age*, 5(10), 18.

Kathiriya, D. R. (2025). *The Impact of Parent-Child Attachment on Juvenile Delinquency*.

International Journal of Current Science Publications.

Marshak, L. E., & Seligman, M. (1993). Counseling persons with physical disabilities:

Theoretical and clinical perspectives. Pro-ed.

Martin, G. (2017). *Juvenile delinquency: The role of family, peers, and psychological factors*.

International Journal of Criminology and Sociology, 6(2), 45–58.

Martínez-Monteaudo, M. C., Delgado, B., Inglés, C. J., & García-Fernández, J. M. (2019).

Cyberbullying in the university setting. Relationship with family environment and emotional intelligence. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 91, 220-225. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2018.10.002>.

Meeus, W., Branje, S., & Overbeek, G. J. (2004). Parents and partners in crime: a six-year

longitudinal study on changes in supportive relationships and delinquency in adolescence and young adulthood. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 45(7), 1288-1298.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2004.00312.x>.

Moos, R. H., & Moos, B. S. (2002). *Family Environment Scale manual* (4th ed.). Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.

Musitu, G., & Allatt, P. (1994). *Family and delinquency: A psycho-social perspective*. In F.

Lösel, D. Bender, & T. Bliesener (Eds.), *Psychology and law: International perspectives*.

Obiunu, J. J. (2018). Influence of peer group on adolescent delinquent behaviour. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 9(12), 101–107.

Pal, S. (2023). Family environment and peer influence as predictors of juvenile delinquency:

A psycho-social analysis. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 11(2), 112–120.
<https://doi.org/10.25215/1102.112>.

Paranjape, Dr. N.V, (1998). *Criminology and Penology*. Central Law Publications. 107,

Darchanga Colony, Allahabad -2.

- Rana, S., & Saini, S. (2010). *Peer Pressure Scale manual*. Agra, India: National Psychological Corporation.
- Rao, N. (1989). *Manual for Parent-Child Relationship Scale*.
- Rathi, N., & Dhariwal, E. (2025). *Family Ties, Broken Paths: Understanding the Roots of Juvenile Delinquency*. Journal on the Rights of the Child, National Law University Odisha.
- Rawat, C., & Singh, R. (2017). Effect of family type on emotional maturity of adolescents. *Journal of Human Ecology*, 57(1-2), 47-52. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09709274.2017.1311655>.
- Rawatlal, N., Kliewer, W., & Pillay, B. J. (2015). Adolescent attachment, family functioning and depressive symptoms. *South African Journal of Psychiatry*, 21(3), 80-85. <https://doi.org/10.7196/SAJP.8252>.
- Sekar, D., & Bhuvanewari, M. (2023). *The Impact of Juvenile Victimization, Peer Influence, Parenting Style, and Home Environment on Delinquent Behaviour: Literature Review*. International Journal of Indian Psychology.
- Shomaker, L. B., & Furman, W. (2009). Parent-adolescent relationship qualities and adolescent psychological adjustment: A longitudinal investigation. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 38(6), 835-846. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-008-9300-7>.
- Steinberg, L. (2001). We know some things: Parent-adolescent relationships in retrospect and prospect. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 11(1), 1-19. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1532-7795.00001>.
- Unger, J. B., Ritt-Olson, A., Teran, L., Huang, T., Hoffman, B. R., & Palmer, P. (2002). Cultural values and substance use in a multiethnic sample of California adolescents. *Addiction Research & Theory*, 10(3), 257-279. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16066350211869>.
- Van Wel, F., Linssen, H., & Abma, R. (2000). The parental bond and the well-being of adolescents and young adults. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 29(3), 307-318.
- Way, N., & Roach, L. (2003). *Adolescent parent-child relationships: Links to peer relations and delinquency*. In R. Lerner, M. Easterbrooks, & J. Mistry (Eds.), *Handbook of Psychology: Developmental Psychology* (Vol. 6, pp. 493-517). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.
- Xie H, Drabick DA, Chen D (2011) Developmental trajectories of aggression from late childhood through adolescence: Similarities and differences across gender. *Aggress Behav* 37: 387-404. doi: 10.1002/ab.20404.