Introduction: Aggressive behaviors are one of the most crucial in every society. Thus, this behavior is investigated during adolescence ages.

Purpose: The purpose of this research is investigated about the effectiveness of cognitive treatment to moderate the aggressiveness among criminal adolescence.

Methodology: This research is semi-empirical and research plan is pretest-post test with control group. Statistical community consists of 50 juvenile delinquents in Regeneration and Steerage Clup of Kermanshah. After aizenk aggressiveness test and confirmation by psychologist of Regeneration and Steerage Clup, 30 of them were chosen as samples and were randomly divided into two groups: experiment group (n=15) and control group (n=15). Then, experiment group members were treated with MICIL FREE group cognitive treatment. After intervening for experiment group, both groups were tested using AIZENK aggressiveness test. The data of this research were analyzed using descriptive statistical indices (average and standard deviation) and deductive statistics of covariance analysis.

Findings: Analyzing the data shows that after group cognitive treatment, the degrees of experiment group members had significant decrease.

Results: Considering the findings, it can be resulted that the group cognitive treatment could be an effective factor to reduce aggressiveness among criminal adolescents in Regeneration and Steerage Clup.

Key words: cognitive therapy, aggressiveness, criminal adolescence