

# The Influence of Family Environment on Juvenile Violent Criminal Behavior: Multi-dimensional Discussion from Parent-child Relationship to Family Education

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**Abstract:** *The influence of family environment on juvenile violent criminal behavior is very important. This paper first describes the influence of tolerance, democracy and autocracy in family upbringing on adolescents' behavior, as well as the consequences of neglecting the cultivation of non-intellectual factors. Then the influence of parent-child relationship on adolescents, school life and peer groups are described. In conclusion, we have discussed several methods to prevent juvenile delinquency and violent crimes, such as fostering good family educational habits, strengthening the emotional bond between parents and children, and providing proper guidance for children's lives. We hope that this article can offer some valuable insights for preventing juvenile crimes.*

**Keywords:** *Family environment, teenagers, violent criminal behavior, family education*

## 1. Introduction

Talking about the issue of youth violence is really a headache. We all understand that the influence of family on children is huge. Every day at home, how parents educate them and interact with them is quietly shaping their behavior and thoughts. So, to tackle this issue, we need to start with the family and see what we can do to help guide the kids in the right direction. However, there are some problems in the current family environment, such as too tolerant or autocratic family upbringing, tense parent-child relationship and so on, which may become the factors inducing juvenile violent crime. The purpose of this paper is to explore the influence of family environment on juvenile violent crime, to explore the mechanism of family parenting style and parent-child relationship, and to put forward corresponding prevention and control methods. It is hoped that this paper can provide theoretical reference and practical guidance for preventing juvenile violent crime and promoting the healthy growth of adolescents, and contribute to building a harmonious family and creating a good social environment [1-2].

## 2. Family Education and the Influencing Factors of Juvenile Violent Crime

### 2.1. Family Upbringing Tends to Be Tolerant and Democratic

They might learn things that we adults don't even know when they're still little. Because of their broader horizons, they no longer see their parents as all-knowing, all-capable role models like they used to. In this rapidly changing society, we parents are also facing huge challenges, and sometimes we feel quite uncertain ourselves. This not only diminishes our authority in front of our kids but also makes us more likely to be lenient, even permissive, which can sometimes lead our children down the wrong path.

### 2.2. Parents still Retain the Autocratic Side of Their Children

The autocratic side of parents to their children is mainly manifested in "expecting their children to be successful and their daughters to be successful". "Unwilling to be mediocre" is an important psychological factor for parents to show almost "crazy" financial and energy investment in their children's learning. The higher the expectations of parents, the stricter and demanding they are on their children. Under the pretext of "being good for children", they interfere too much and protect their children too much. The fierce competition in society is the inner motivation of parents. At present, the difficulty of employment and laid-off impact on every parent, in order to make their children live better in the

future, parents try their best. In fact, this has more or less deprived children of certain freedoms and rights, which can easily lead to children's rebellious mentality.

### ***2.3. Neglect the Cultivation of Non-Intellectual Factors of Adolescents***

Some parents unilaterally believe that educating their children is to develop their intelligence and learn knowledge. To learn knowledge is to get high marks in exams and get good grades. In order to ensure that children concentrate on their studies, all housework is contracted by their parents, and what their children could have done by themselves is done by their parents. Make children develop the lazy habit of getting something for nothing from an early age, and pay no attention to the cultivation of their labor views, habits and skills. Some parents only pay attention to their children's scores, but do not pay attention to their children's ideological and moral education, the ideological and moral problems shown in their children's words and deeds, laissez-faire, indifferent; In order to get high marks and pass the key examinations, some parents blindly accommodate their children's demands and respond to them. As a result, their scores go up, but they are infected with many bad habits and bad habits.

## **3. Relationship between Parent-Child Relationship and Juvenile Violent Crime**

### ***3.1. Influence of Parent-Child Relationship on Adolescents***

Family is the greenhouse for teenagers to experience and feel love, and it is also the first school for them to receive education. Parents are not only the people who give them care and love, but also the first people who disseminate educational ideas to them. In family education, the means of education is demonstration and the method of learning is imitation. Child educator Sun Jingxiu once said, "Children's eyes are video recorders, children's ears are tape recorders, and children's minds are electronic computers." Parents 'education for teenagers is a bit of daily life, full of affection, selflessness, without any utilitarianism and ambition. A person's experience of love and understanding of responsibility first comes from his family. Teenagers who have lived in a family lacking love or affection since childhood are sad, and all kinds of problems in their growth process may be due to the adverse effects caused by the lack of affection. A complete family structure should include husband and wife, parents and children, and a complete family basic relationship should also include husband and wife relationship, father-son relationship and mother-son relationship. If the family structure changes, the relationship and support network of the family will be damaged to a certain extent and become incomplete[3-4].

### ***3.2. Influence of Parent-Child Relationship on the School Life of Adolescents***

Many teenagers from families with parent-child relationship problems, on the one hand, are forced to drop out of school and enter the society ahead of time at the age when they should be educated in school due to the limitation of family economic conditions. On the other hand, these teenagers are relatively closed in their own emotions and lack the enthusiasm and initiative to communicate and communicate with others. In school, they often look at the people and things around them with suspicion, and examine the attitude of others towards them with vigilance. They think that the so-called care and concern for themselves is actually "contempt" and "pity" for themselves. As long as their self-esteem is slightly hurt, they will become inferior and degenerate or give up on themselves. Because of too much psychological pressure, their academic performance is mostly in the middle and lower reaches of the class, coupled with the bad relationship with their classmates, many of them are prematurely pushed to the society by the way of persuasion or expulsion from school. After dropping out of school and entering the society, many teenagers can only do nothing at home or follow relatives and friends to some small factories to engage in manual labor because they are still minors, have little experience, and have no professional knowledge and skills. In adolescence, their personality is often more impulsive, dealing with things cannot be as thoughtful as adults, once they are tempted by other people's bad, it is easy to choose blind impulse to deal with, or even take the means of crime.

### ***3.3. Influence of Parent-Child Relationship on Adolescent Peer Group***

Teenagers' interpersonal relationships are relatively simple. Apart from family members, relatives and teachers, their main interpersonal relationships are classmates or schoolmates. Some teenagers will have contacts with some peers outside school or a very small number of older social youth. For the sake of so-called "friendship" and "oath", they may sometimes know that some things are inappropriate, but

because it is difficult to refuse friends, they do not hesitate to take risks, or even commit crimes. In their circle of friends, there are a large number of people who have the same family life background or experience as them. In their own words, they are "in the same boat", "birds of a feather flock together", "because they have the same experience, they become bosom friends". From the perspective of teenagers' psychological growth, for a long time in adolescence and beyond, they will be more dependent on their friends, and many teenagers' behavioral deviations will inevitably be influenced by peer groups. Teenagers who live in families with parent-child relationship problems can easily transfer the emotional sustenance they can't get in the family to their peers, and pay too much attention to friendship without the ability to distinguish right from wrong and legal knowledge.

#### **4. Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Violent Crime**

##### ***4.1. Establish a Good Family Upbringing***

Cultivate sound psychology and personality. Adolescents are in the formation stage of emotion and personality characteristics, and family upbringing style is related to the formation of unhealthy psychology. Family upbringing can be divided into four types: authoritative, autocratic, indulgent and neglectful. Parents have high expectations and requirements for their children, and make appropriate responses to their children's reasonable needs, so the family upbringing style is authoritative. Parents have high demands and expectations for their children, but their response to their children's reasonable needs is very low. This kind of family upbringing is autocratic (also called refusal). Parents blindly satisfy their children's various needs, but they are not strict with their children. This kind of family upbringing is called spoiling. Low requirements and expectations for children, not responding to the reasonable needs of children, or the degree of response is very low, such family upbringing is the neglect type. Generally speaking, the children trained by the latter three ways of family upbringing are prone to bad personality, which is not conducive to the establishment of sound psychology and good character. Adolescents from authoritative families performed well in various indicators of psychological development (such as self-reliance, self-esteem, personal ability, etc.), problem behavior, psychological stress (such as anxiety, depression, etc.) And academic performance, while adolescents from neglectful families had the worst adaptability.

##### ***4.2. Pay Attention to the Important Role of Parent-Child Attachment***

Adolescents are more receptive to parental discipline if they have a positive emotional connection with their parents. Once children have anti-social behavior, they will think more about their parent's reactions. Bauer, the founder of attachment theory, has proposed that children have no chance to establish a secure attachment with their caregivers within the age of three. Sudden separation from their caregivers for a long time or frequent changes of caregivers may lead to the formation of psychotic personality and future problem behavior. When it comes to the connection between parent-child bonding and crime, it's pretty clear. Letting go does not mean letting go, but giving children appropriate freedom and space to explore and try while ensuring safety. Trust is the affirmation of a child's abilities and confidence in their future. Compared with normal juvenile families, there are more blame and resentment between their parents and children. If there is insecure attachment between parents and children, it will directly lead to explicit behavior problems, because they are more likely to lose their temper and be hostile to their parents, which will lead to parent's inability to effectively intervene in adolescents' deviant behavior. Parental intervention and control of adolescents can buffer the occurrence of anti-social behavior[5].

##### ***4.3. Do a Good Job of Life Enlightenment Education***

"Social control theory suggests that the main reasons for adolescent misconduct are the weakening of the relationship between adolescents and their families, the improper way of parent's education, and the alienation of children from other family members." Listening is the first step of love. When children talk to you, no matter how trivial their words are, you should listen patiently, because this is the bridge for them to establish an emotional connection with you. Understanding is the sublimation of listening. Try to think from the perspective of children and feel their joys, sorrows, and happiness. This doesn't just meet their emotional needs while they're growing up, it also shows them how to face life's challenges with a positive, optimistic attitude and the courage to be strong." When family relations change, family members should pay attention to the psychological changes of adolescents in time, reduce the psychological pressure and psychological harm caused by family reasons as much as possible, and help

adolescents out of psychological difficulties. In addition, parents should also pay attention to avoiding the use of excessive spoiling and simple rude abuse of education, pay attention to the cultivation of young people's independence and sense of responsibility, and give young people a good first lesson in life at home. There are always some things that must be completed, but children are not willing to cooperate, such as accumulating mountains of homework, heavy tutoring classes, high-intensity sports training, and so on. At this point, we can try the "demolition effect" method to guide children in the direction we expect, using a "retreat as progress" approach. Often times, such a turning point occurs where children may overlook the fatigue of completing tasks and shift their focus to the joy of achieving their goals.

## 5. Conclusion

Family environment plays a vital role in the problem of juvenile violent crime. This paper mainly discusses the influence of family upbringing style, parent-child relationship and other factors on juvenile violent crime, and puts forward some prevention methods, such as establishing a good family upbringing style, paying attention to parent-child attachment, and doing a good job of life enlightenment education. The prevention of juvenile violent crime requires the joint efforts of families, schools and society. Parents should set an example, establish correct educational concepts, adopt democratic and tolerant educational methods, pay attention to children's mental health and emotional needs, and establish a good parent-child relationship with their children. Schools and society should also provide necessary support and help, provide corresponding guidance for adolescent families, and jointly escort the healthy growth of adolescents.

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