

Influencing Factors of Youth's Antisocial Behavior

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Abstract: The causes behind the antisocial crimes young people encounter in life are discussed and analyzed in this review. Although the final manifestations of criminal behavior vary, most young people's antisocial crimes are originated from their childhood experiences. This article discussed the causes of antisocial crimes from two perspectives: the anatomy of the root behavior through reflection because of the genetic and biological background and acquired environmental reasons (family factors: domestic violence, education methods, the relationship between parents) and individual psychological problems. Antisocial behaviors emerge during adolescence and young adulthood, which is different from personality. The aim of the article is to review the effect of negative healthy growth environment on youth's antisocial behavior by outlining classical theoretical frameworks concerning the various pathways and processes that may place young people at higher risk of delinquency. The findings of influencing factors, with particular reference to family function and parenting, social environment and the mediating effect on individual psychological causes and why lead to the emergence of criminal behavior, understanding and prediction of antisocial criminal behavior through the prediction of innate and acquired environment.

Keywords: antisocial behavior, youth, family, parenting styles

1. Introduction

This article mainly studies the antisocial criminal behavior of young people, what causes antisocial psychology and even turns into criminal behavior in the later stage. In terms of criminology, the formation of this kind of behavior has individual characteristics on the one hand and biological inheritance or pathological changes on the other. Environmental factors play an important role in the growth of adolescents. Individuals who grow up in a positive environment have relatively few antisocial behaviors, while individuals who grow up in an unfavorable environment will have more antisocial behaviors. This environment includes family environment, school environment and social environment. Parenting styles, family structure and harmony have an essential impact on the development of adolescents in all aspects. Adolescents' antisocial behavior is not only the effect of environmental factors, but also partly due to the characteristics of the individual's own psychological and physical development [1-3]. By teasing out the causes behind the important causes of criminal behavior, it can be observed to predict problems and correct other behaviors induced, so the motivation behind the behavior is very important. Family education, family structure and harmony have a great impact on adolescents. It has an important influence on all

aspects of development. Through the study of innate genes and the discussion of the environment of acquired family relationships, it is reflected that the childhood experiences of young people with antisocial emotions lead to violent behaviors against society. If individuals have experienced violent behavior or the surrounding environment has no punishment mechanism for criminal behavior, antisocial emotions will erupt, and serious cases will directly evolve into criminal behavior. Biological factors, biological factors that affect genetic criminal behavior were discussed in this review: individual biological lesions or genetic differences will affect the biological characteristics of young people to commit crimes, as well as research on the mental and psychological problems of people with antisocial personalities.

2. Methodology

By analyzing the growth factors (e. g., family environment, members, life experience) and the causes of genes and biological lesions in adolescents and early childhood, it can be observed what problems still exist in the current society, and the information clues in terms of biopsychology and criminal behavior would be gained. To confirm the meaning behind the antisocial behavior of adolescents, through this review, the author reflects on the social problems existing in society, the impact of differences in values on the relationship between people and the criminal behavior caused by the formation of antisocial personality to society, and the formation of the reason for the crime treatment can also be inspired to treat, in order to promote a safe environment for the society and establish a healthy growth of young people. The database used for literature reviewing were Google Scholar and Web of Science, and these keywords were entered to search relevant literature: “youth”, “family”, “antisocial behavior”, “antisocial crime”, “antisocial personality”, “criminal behavior” and “domestic violence”.

3. Literature Review

3.1. Definition

Adolescent antisocial behavior has negative impacts on adolescents themselves, others and society. And it is also a hot issue in the research of criminology, sociology and psychology. The causes of adolescent antisocial behavior are complex, involving family background, social environment, educational background, mental health and other factors. According to criminology, juvenile antisocial behavior is closely related to factors such as family education level, family stability and parental supervision [1]. From a psychological perspective, adolescents' antisocial behavior is related to psychological factors such as self-identity, self-control and emotional management ability of adolescents. The sociological point of view believes that antisocial behavior of adolescents is related to factors such as social culture, values and social pressure [4]. Aim to explore juveniles' antisocial behavior and antisocial criminal behavior, various measures need to be taken, including family and school education, social security management and mental health education. These measures should comprehensively consider the individual characteristics of adolescents and various factors such as family and social environment, help adolescents establish a correct outlook on life, values and behavior norms, and improve their social adaptability and self-control ability [5].

To sum up, juvenile antisocial behavior is a complex social problem that requires multi-disciplinary joint research and comprehensive multi-faceted management. Only with the joint efforts of families, schools and society can we effectively prevent and reduce the occurrence of antisocial behaviors among young people.

3.2. Biological Factors

One of the essential factors that affect individual behaviors and characteristics is genes. Genes may be the basement of young people's antisocial personalities. In this situation, criminal behavior will cause the relationship between genes and criminal behaviors [6]. For example, some studies have shown that Maa gene variation was related to adolescents' antisocial personality and criminal acts and criminal behavior may be related to developmental neuron cells [2].

In addition, the reasons for young people's antisocial behaviors involve various factors such as genes, environment, and social culture. At that time, the influence of the factors faced by the light people, such as poverty, family contradictions and violence. They may have antisocial personalities among young people, and the poverty environment and gene mutations may increase the risk of crime because stress in this environment may cause changes in gene expression [7].

Therefore, genes may be one of the important factors affecting young people's antisocial behavior and criminal behavior. These findings emphasize the importance of in-depth research on the causes of criminal acts in order to take more effective preventive measures [7].

Biological factors may also affect the formation of antisocial personality and behavior in young people, one of which is genes. Studies have shown that genes affect individual impulsivity, emotional stability and social behavior, especially antisocial behavior [8]. Meanwhile, there are other biological causes that may affect an individual's antisocial behavior, such as neurotransmitter and hormone levels. Studies have shown that aggressive behavior and the emergence of serotonin are associated with a decrease in serotonin levels [9]. According to the result of the MRI, if the structure of an individual's prefrontal cortex and amygdala changes, It can lead to obstacles to individual emotion regulation and decision-making, leading to antisocial behavior in individuals [10].

As mentioned above, the formation of antisocial personality and behavior in young people may be related to these factors, and understanding the biological formation factors of antisocial personality and behavior is crucial for developing more effective interventions and preventive measures.

3.3. Family Factors

3.3.1. Domestic Violence

Family variables play a significant role in the development of young people's growth. However, a violent family environment will have a harmful impact on the behaviors of young people. It is worth noting that if parents provide young children with an environment of violent behavior. This adverse effect from childhood will make young people have aggressive behaviors or tend to commit criminal behaviors and other antisocial behaviors [3]. There are also studies showed that domestic violence affects not only a person in childhood, but that this environmental influence will always bring negative guidance in adolescence and adulthood [11]. Moreover, violence in the family can also lead to psychological problems and substance abuse in adolescents and adults, which can lead to antisocial behaviors [12].

In summary, family factors are very important among the factors that lead to antisocial behavior among young people. Violence in the family not only has a negative impact on the development of individuals in childhood, but also poses threats and harms to society [8]. Therefore, it should pay attention to the impact of family factors on the individual, take appropriate measures to protect the physical and mental health of the individual and reduce the adverse impact on young people caused by parental and family violence.

3.3.2. Parental Relationships

There are many topics to discuss that family and parents have a great effect on young people's behavior development in childhood. The behavior and decision-making of family and parents affect the behavior and development of children. Misbehavior of family and parents will have a negative effect. Children's antisocial behaviors establish the background for antisocial criminal behaviors. Studies have shown that unstable parental relationships and conflicts will increase children's aggression, which may lead to the risk of crime in the future, and the presence of a negative psychological environment leads to antisocial behavior [13].

Another study from Princeton University reported that the stress and instability of the family environment could lead to extreme insecurity in young people growing up, and this environment can lead to depression, behavioral expression disorder and depression in young people growing up [14]. In addition, bad intimacy among family members can also affect young people's mental health. Although keeping close to the family and the positive support from the family to the growth period of young people is conducive to the development of a healthy and positive physical and mental state, it comes from negative family negative stress, and incorrect parental guidance may also lead to antisocial behaviors in young people, such as parent-child relationship tension [15]. Life can also lead to tensions in close relationships with parents. Moreover, this effect will also develop throughout the formative years and affect young people's marital relationships and careers [16]. Therefore, we should pay attention to the influence of parental relationships on young people's behavior, especially conflict and misbehavior in parent-child relationships.

3.3.3. Parenting Styles

Excessively strict family education is an important factor leading to the formation of adolescent antisocial personality. This parenting style can manifest itself in the form of coercive rules, directives, and punishments, as well as excessive control and restriction of the child. Not only does this practice destroy trusting relationships between children and their parents, but it can also negatively impact children's self-esteem and sense of self-worth, leading them to develop an attitude of mistrust in society. Studies have shown that there is a significant correlation between overly strict family education and adolescent antisocial behavior [17]. This parenting style can cause severe stress and anxiety in children, which in turn leads them to adopt antisocial behaviors in response to this negative emotion. At the same time, overly strict parenting methods may also cause children to lack self-control and problem-solving skills, making them more vulnerable to negative influences and misbehavior. It is important to note, however, that an overly strict parenting style doesn't necessarily lead to children becoming antisocial. Some research suggests that this type of parenting may also contribute to the development of successful and capable individuals in children [18]. Therefore, when educating children, parents need to pay attention to balanced education methods, do not overemphasize strictness and control, and do not let their children behave.

In conclusion, excessively strict family education may lead to the formation of antisocial personalities in adolescents. Parents need to be aware of this and pay attention to balance when educating their children. They must not only give them the necessary guidance and norms, but also respect their independence and personality development.

In recent years, the number of juvenile delinquency cases has been rising, in which the development of antisocial personality is closely related to the lack of supervision and family education. Many teenagers with antisocial personality disorder have committed crimes such as robbery, theft and even homicide, and this trend has aroused great concern in society.

Lack of supervision is one of the main reasons why adolescents develop antisocial behavior. Teenagers who grow up in homes that lack parental supervision are more likely to be involved in

criminal activity. Additionally, a lack of positive role models and peers can lead to a lack of moral values and empathy, which contribute to the development of antisocial personality disorder. Parents who fail to set boundaries and provide proper discipline may inadvertently reinforce negative behavior in their children. Research shows that poor parenting practices, such as neglect, harsh punishment and inconsistent discipline, can negatively impact a child's development and increase the risk of juvenile delinquency. A study by Farrington and Welsh [19] showed that family factors are one of the most important factors in predicting juvenile delinquency. They found that parental supervision, discipline and communication were important protective factors against crime. Instead, parental conflict, neglect and abuse were important risk factors. Another study by Moffitt [20] showed that adolescents with antisocial personality disorder often have a history of broken family relationships, including high levels of parental conflict, abuse, and neglect. Moffitt also believes that early intervention, such as family therapy, can help prevent teens from developing antisocial behavior.

In summary, lack of supervision and family education are important factors leading to the development of antisocial personality disorder in adolescents. Parents, educators, and policymakers should pay close attention to these issues and take proactive steps to address them.

4. Implications

Interventions for adolescent antisocial personality should also be family-based. Parents should take on educational responsibilities, actively participate in the life and study of teenagers, and establish a good parent-child relationship. At the same time, families should provide a positive, supportive environment that promotes the development and growth of the adolescent. Schools and society should also provide necessary support and resources to assist families in intervening. Through various efforts, we can effectively prevent and intervene the development of antisocial personality in adolescents. This is because the formation and occurrence of adolescent antisocial personality are closely related to family factors. Studies have shown that lack of parental supervision, poor family environment, and education methods are one of the main causes of antisocial behavior in adolescents [19]. Family factors include family structure, family atmosphere, parental supervision methods, and the quality of parent-child relationship. Several studies have shown that parental supervision is closely related to the development of antisocial personality in adolescents. For example, overprotective or overindulgent parents can lead to antisocial behavior in adolescents. Parents should adopt appropriate supervision methods, such as establishing clear rules and discipline, providing positive incentives and support, and providing appropriate punishment for children's behavior measures can help adolescents establish correct values and behavior norms, thereby preventing them from developing antisocial personalities [21]. In addition, family atmosphere and parent-child relationship also have an important impact on the formation of adolescent antisocial personality. A good family atmosphere and parent-child relationship can improve adolescents' self-esteem and self-confidence and help them better adapt to society. On the contrary, a bad family environment and parent-child relationship may lead to rebellious psychological and emotional problems in adolescents, thereby promoting the development of antisocial personalities.

5. Conclusion

The literature review discusses the complex issue of adolescent antisocial behavior, which has negative impacts on individuals, others, and society. The causes of adolescent antisocial behavior are multifaceted, involving factors such as family background, social environment, educational background, mental health, biological factors, and social culture.

From a biological perspective, genes may be an important factor in the formation of antisocial personality and behavior in young people, affecting impulsivity, emotional stability, social behavior, and neurotransmitter and hormone levels. Furthermore, changes in brain structures such as the prefrontal cortex and amygdala may lead to difficulties in emotion regulation and decision-making, leading to antisocial behavior.

Family factors also play a significant role in the development of young people's behavior. Domestic violence in the family can have harmful effects on the behaviors of young people, leading to aggressive behaviors or criminal behaviors. Parental relationships and behavior also influence children's development, and negative parental behavior can set the stage for antisocial behaviors.

Preventive measures such as family and school education, social security management, and mental health education are necessary to address adolescent antisocial behavior comprehensively. These measures should consider individual characteristics, family and social environments, and help young people establish a correct outlook on life, values, and behavior norms, improving their social adaptability and self-control abilities.

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