

The Impact of Juvenile Victimization, Peer Influence, Birth Order, Parenting Style, and Home Environment on Delinquent Behaviour: Literature Review

Devi S.¹, M. Bhuvaneshwari^{2*}

ABSTRACT

The study aims to find the effect of juvenile victimization, peer pressure, birth order, parenting style, and home environment on delinquent behaviour in children. Initially, 105 journals were selected for review in this study. After screening, 30 articles were included, and 75 were excluded to focus on the topic. The studies included in this review are both cross-sectional and longitudinal. The sample consists of both delinquent and non-delinquent youths. The review findings indicate that juvenile victimization, birth order, parenting style, and family environment substantially impact children's delinquent behaviour. The authoritarian parenting style is the most predictive of delinquency. It is concluded that fathers' parenting style significantly impacts children's delinquent behaviour.

Keywords: *Juvenile Victimization, Peer Influence, Birth Order, Parenting Style, Home Environment, Delinquent Behaviour*

According to the National Academy of Science Press, adolescence is characterized by increased experimentation and risk-taking, underestimating long-term consequences, and increased susceptibility to peer and other social influences (Institute of Medicine and National Research Council, 2011). Adolescents undergo significant biological changes during this stage of development, and they acquire new attitudes, values, and abilities that they will carry into early adulthood. Numerous factors play a role in the rise of juvenile delinquency: Encouraging socially inappropriate behaviour enables parents to be more adaptable. Adolescents have developed new, frequently extravagant tastes for items such as stereos, clothing, automobiles, and liquor. Adolescent needs frequently do not align with the opportunities provided by their social environment. Unsatisfied childhood desires and disappointments may contribute to later socially undesirable behaviour.

When children step into adolescence and spend more time with friends outside the family, the risk of victimization increases dramatically. While domestic violence and child abuse are necessary forms of juvenile victimization, the focus is on nonfamilial victimization in

¹Research Scholar, Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India - 632014

²Associate Professor, Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India - 632014

*Corresponding Author

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schools and the streets. Victimization is a distressing and traumatic event in one's life that results in negative emotional, physiological, cognitive, and behavioural changes. Victimization has various effects that vary according to the victim's coping abilities (Agnew, 2006). Victimization coping mechanisms vary significantly, with adaptive or healthy coping mechanisms being more effective at reducing long-term distress. Drug use and revenge-seeking are maladaptive or unhealthy coping mechanisms that exacerbate existing problems. Notably, not all victims are harmed.

Peer influence may be more influential on long-term behaviour than parental care. According to some research, peer influence may outweigh parental influence in fostering a criminal lifestyle. Peer status benefits both boys and girls during their adolescent years in social and emotional development. The birth order of a family's children and the birth positions of the eldest, middle, and youngest children are critical. The birth order hypothesis is based on Adler's seminal 1928 paper "characteristics of the first, second, and third child." According to Adler's (1928) birth order hypothesis, firstborns or single children would score lowest on a delinquency scale, middleborns would score highest, and youngest children would score in the middle. A parent's style reflects a child's attitude and ideals (Williams et al., 2009). Parenting styles such as affirmative, authoritarian, permissive/indulgent, and neglectful/uninvolved have been linked to various developmental outcomes for children. Authoritative parents are approachable but not overbearing, establishing clear boundaries and constraints for specific types of behaviour. According to research findings, children of authoritarian parents are more likely to be friendly and develop general abilities for interacting with individuals and their environments.

On the other hand, authoritarian parents are icy, controlling, and devoid of affection. Overly warm and indulgent parents lack control and discipline. Their descendants are impulsive and violent. Spoiled, self-centred, impatient, inconsiderate, and obnoxious. Finally, absent/neglectful parents are deficient in warmth and authority. The family is the basic social unit. Indeed, it is the primary setting that shapes a child's personality development. Interactions between parents and children and child-rearing affect delinquency (Stormshak et al., 2000).

Delinquency is associated with parental marriage and the family environment. It is critical to recognize the marital dyad's critical role in maintaining the family's cohesion and stability. Individual family members, such as children, maybe impacted by their parents' marital quality (Feldman & Fisher, 1997). The familial context thus influences adolescent delinquent behaviour. Family dynamics also significantly impact adolescent delinquency (Klein et al, 1997; LeBlane, 1992). The current study investigated the effects of juvenile victimization, peer pressure, birth order, parenting, and the home environment on children's delinquent behaviour.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Studies related to juvenile victimization and delinquency

An authoritative parenting, juvenile delinquency, and criminal victimization study were undertaken by Xiong et al. (2020). A probability sample of 1066 teenagers was surveyed twice. The sample was chosen using stratified sampling. The variables in this study were authoritative parenting, mental health, peer association, delinquency, and crime victimization. Relationships are tested using structural equation modelling. Results indicate that Authoritative parenting reduces delinquency and crime victimization. Adolescent

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mental health issues and delinquent peer affiliation also mitigate authoritative parenting's impact on delinquency. Delinquent peer affiliation and juvenile delinquency moderate the connection between authoritative parenting and criminal victimization. The findings also show that juvenile delinquency predicts crime victimization. Overall, authoritative parenting appears to protect against juvenile delinquency and crime victimization.

Anjaswarni et al. (2019) studied juvenile delinquent risk factors. The study was cross-sectional, and samples were selected using a simple random sampling technique. The sample consists of 295 teenagers. In this study, individual factors, coping mechanisms, family factors, school environment, peer group, lifestyle and technology are independent variables, and juvenile delinquency is the dependent variable. Bivariate analysis and logistic regression are the statistical techniques used to analyze and interpret the data. The obtained interval data is converted into categorical data. Results indicate that family, School environment, peers, lifestyle, and technology significantly influenced juvenile delinquency. Where the coping mechanism does not influence juvenile delinquency, out of all the factors influencing delinquency, technology plays a vital role and has the most influence on delinquency.

Augustyn et al. (2019) investigated the effect of child maltreatment on problematic teenage behaviour, substance use, and early transitions. The study used the Rochester Youth Development Study data to conduct the analysis. The target population was youngsters in the seventh and eighth grades enrolled in Rochester, New York, public schools. A total of 816 participants were enrolled in the current study. The study's findings indicate a significant correlation between victimization and maltreatment perpetration. Adolescent delinquency and two precocious transitions: school dropout, independent living, and the accumulation of precocious transitions and problem behaviours, serve as mediators in this intergenerational connection. Adolescent maltreatment experiences dictate the correlation between types of maltreatment and subsequent perpetration.

The influence of victimization on female delinquency was explored by Peterson et al. (2019). The study included 100 female delinquents between the ages of 12 and 18. The current study examined direct and indirect victimization among delinquent girls related to violence, substance misuse, running away, and sex work. The study's findings indicate that direct victimization appears to be a severe threat to girls' ability to flee and engage in sex work. Additionally, it was shown that direct victimization is a stronger predictor of delinquency than indirect victimization. Indirect victimization raised girls' likelihood of substance dependence but decreased females' likelihood of escaping. Direct victimization is related to fighting, escaping, and sex work, raising concerns about health and safety.

Yu & Chan (2019) examined the moderating effect of personal strengths on the connection between adolescent victimization and delinquency. They focus on three types of victimization in juveniles: family victimization (FV) – child maltreatment and witnessing violence within the family, interpersonal victimization (PV) – victimization by peers and siblings in their interpersonal domain, and community victimization (CV) – conventional crime. The researchers selected the sample through a survey and a convenience sampling methodology. The sample consists of 287 boys and 335 girls (n=631), all of whom are Chinese migrant children between 8 and 13. (China). The data reveal that delinquent behaviours are much more prevalent in children exposed to maltreatment. Family and interpersonal victimization were related to more delinquent behaviours and had a more substantial predictive effect than community victimization. Additionally, self-regulation was

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a predictor of delinquency and a moderator of the delinquent effects of all three forms of juvenile victimization.

Davis et al. (2017) evaluated the impact of victimization on impulse control and binge drinking in juvenile and adult offenders. From November 2000 to March 2010, the Pathways to Desistance Study (Maricopa and Philadelphia Counties) tracked major juvenile offenders. Participants' ages ranged from 14 to 25. A 7-year study of 100 incarcerated youth includes a variety of nationalities and genders. The study findings indicate differences in adolescent and young adult binge drinking, impulsive control, and victimization. Teenage victimization and binge drinking also hampered impulse control. Teenage lack of impulse control led to binge drinking and victimization as an adult. The study is limited to early-onset juvenile delinquents who cannot access early childhood hardship and measures binge drinking. A single question asks how often they drank in the preceding year.

DeLisi et al. (2017) studied the link between unfavourable childhood experiences and health and behavioural disorders, particularly antisocial behaviour. A cross-sectional study was conducted on 2520 male juveniles. The project will collect data on adverse childhood experiences, race and ethnic origin, type of offence committed, and confounders. The connections between unfavourable childhood experiences and homicide, sexual assault, and significant person/property crimes were examined using epidemiological tables of chances. Two models were run using Mantel-Haenszel odds ratios: an uncorrected model for the association of adverse childhood experiences with committed offence type and an adjusted model for the three delinquent career covariates. The findings demonstrate that the impacts of terrible childhood events differ by race and ethnic origin and by type of violation. Adverse childhood experiences are associated with increased sexual offending, decreased homicide, and significant person/property offending. African Americans, Hispanics, and Whites all experienced unfavourable childhood experiences differently. This examination of unfavourable childhood experiences provides a priceless paradigm for criminology.

Van der Put & de Ruiter (2016) looked into the link between child abuse and recidivism. The study includes 13,613 juvenile offenders aged 12 to 18 in the Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment (WSJCA). The study discovered a relationship between neglect, physical maltreatment, and recidivism in male juvenile offenders. Victims of neglect and physical maltreatment are linked to general but not violent recidivism among female juvenile offenders. Male dynamic (treatable) risk domains had less recidivism than females. Also, most risk domains are associated with general rather than violent recidivism. Victimization through neglect is associated with general recidivism, while physical abuse is linked to violent recidivism. Female juvenile offenders' abuse was not associated with recidivism. Male juvenile offenders' recidivism is predicted by childhood neglect and maltreatment. The study's flaws include collecting retroactive data on maltreatment, not evaluating risk factors in-depth, and only sampling moderate and high-risk adolescents.

According to Begle et al. (2011), victimization and high-risk behaviour are linked. The 2005 National Survey of Adolescents data shows a link between victimization and high-risk behaviour. It included 3164 12-to 17-year-olds. Computer-assisted telephone interviews collected data in English. According to the Study, substance abuse is linked to risky behaviour. Boys who participated in risky activities were more likely to be abused or witness violence later. Concurrently, boys who had been physically assaulted or had seen violence were more likely than non-victimized kids to engage in risky behaviour late. Gang-

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affiliated boys are more likely to face physical abuse and see communal violence. Violent girls were more likely than non-victims to participate in later risky behaviour.

Gold et al. (2011) investigated maltreatment and violent delinquency. The study consists of 112 adolescents, 90 boys and 22 girls, ranging from 12 to 19 years. Interviews with juveniles were used to acquire data. The study's findings mostly corroborate the conceptual model. Adolescents exposed to abusive parenting demonstrate increased aggressive behaviour, more converted shame, and less expressed shame. There was no link between non-abusive parenting and violent delinquency and stated and converted shame. Additionally, a substantial inverse relationship existed between converted and stated shame. According to the findings, abusive parenting is associated with converted shame, whereas non-abusive parenting is associated with expressed shame. Finally, this study found no evidence of gender differences.

Studies related to peer influence and delinquency

Dong & Krohn (2016) investigated the twin trajectories of gang membership and delinquent peer association in adolescence. The current study used data from the Rochester Youth Development Study (RYDS), a 14-wave longitudinal study studying the causes and consequences of significant and chronic delinquency. The present study uses a new modelling technique termed dual trajectory analysis to show the dynamic link between these two variables among adolescents. A total of 666 males were chosen as a sample. The current study only included male participants since female gang involvement is rare during early adolescence (Thornberry et al., 2003). Violence, drug use, arrests and controls are all measured in the study. The results imply that while the two metrics overlap, they are distinct ideas operating in different ways. The study found that teenage gangs promote violent behaviour and thus police arrests, over and beyond merely hanging out with deviant buddies. The findings help with future gang control research and development.

The impact of parental, peer and economic factors on juvenile delinquency was examined by Nisar et al. (2015). The study's primary goal is to root out delinquency. Purposive sampling was used to choose the sample. Initially, 50 male juvenile delinquents were picked for the study, and 45 were chosen as respondents. Most respondents are illiterate and belong to the nuclear family system. The findings show that delinquents aged 16-18 are more likely than adolescents to commit crimes. Juveniles from nuclear families commit more crimes than those from combined families. The main reason for juvenile conduct is poverty and lack of education. Also, peer pressure is a significant factor in developing a lousy personality. The report recommends that all children be educated to help alleviate poverty. In addition, parents must routinely watch their children to prevent delinquent behaviour.

Pierce et al. (2015) examined the effect of a feared delinquent possible self on the association between exposure to negative peer behaviours and self-reported violent and non-violent delinquency. The study focused on risk and protective factors associated with teenage violence and bullying using data from school-based surveys. The sample consists of 196 seventh graders from a suburban public middle school in the Midwest of the United States of America. One hundred seventy-six pupils are identified as potential feared selves, exposed to lousy peer behaviour and self-reported violent and non-violent delinquent behaviour. According to the findings, exposure to lousy peer behaviour is associated with self-reported delinquency. In addition, fear of delinquency had a modest association between negative peer behaviours and self-reported violent delinquency.

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Icli & Coban (2012) investigated the role of family and peers in adolescent delinquency. 1526 juvenile offenders from two Turkish cities were chosen through cluster sampling. Questionnaires and in-depth interviews were used to collect data. The statistics show that minors aged 15-17 commit serious violent crimes. Results indicate a strong association between the father's educational level and adolescent crime types. The time spent outside has no relation to the rate of crime. Peer influence played a significant impact on juvenile crime. They readily learn to conduct crimes from their classmates and even their parents, yet they do not entirely abandon their homes. They failed to establish organized social networks, role models, and social controls for their children—a supplementary influence on adolescent criminality. Peer interactions have a direct and considerable impact on adolescent criminality.

Chung & Steinberg (2006) investigated the relationships between neighbourhood characteristics, parenting, peer deviance, and delinquency among severe juvenile offenders. The RPD Project (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) selected 488 male participants from a longitudinal study of serious adolescent offenders (SAO). Youth from economically poor backgrounds who identify as ethnic minorities living in urban areas comprise the sample age group. SEM was used to examine the links between neighbourhood, parenting, peer deviance, and juvenile crime in this study. They found that poor neighbourhood social organization is linked to delinquency via parental and peer influences, pointing to the danger of oversimplifying risk factors for juvenile delinquency by focusing on one of these microsystems. The findings also support a comprehensive view of the neighbourhood social process and its relation to developmental risk for youth living in poor communities, which is supported by the findings.

Studies related to birth order and delinquency

Cundiff (2013) examined the impact of birth order on delinquency. The researcher examined the association between birth order and adolescent delinquency using Adlerian birth order theory and Sulloway's born to rebel concept. In order to evaluate the hypothesis, the researcher used data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), which followed students from 1994 to 2008. The study collected data from teenagers in four waves and surveyed parents, siblings, and school administration. The logistic regression results show that middle-born and last-born children are more likely than firstborn children to have engaged in harmful behaviour. The findings imply that birth order has a considerable effect on delinquency among individuals. However, the effects of birth order on delinquency within families are non-significant. The study suggests more research on the influence of family mechanisms and sibling relationships on delinquent or problem behaviour outcomes.

Begue & Roche (2005) conducted a study to determine delinquent behaviour in children who received unequal parental control based on their ordinal position. They chose a sample of 1129 children for this study, of whom 565 are firstborn children and 564 are middle-born children (563 boys and 566 girls) ranging in age from 13 to 18 years and living in Grenoble and St Etienne, France. The sample was chosen using a stratified random sampling technique. The study's findings indicate that parental control plays a role in the birth-order effect, with girls being more regulated by their parents than boys. Additionally, the findings indicate that socioeconomic position is connected with delinquency in children and that parental characteristics influence the birth order impact of severe offences. Finally, the data indicate that birth order has a minor effect on delinquent behaviour.

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Studies related to parenting style and delinquency

According to Amran & Basri (2020), parenting styles influence juvenile delinquency. This study used a mixed-method, sequential, and explanatory approach. The sample was chosen using purposive sampling. A total of 187 juvenile students were surveyed for data. During the interview, just five pupils said their parents were dictatorial. Results indicate that authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency are related. Parenting styles such as authoritative and permissive did not influence adolescent delinquency. However, less authoritarian parenting approaches may impact adolescent delinquency. In this study, the authoritarian parenting style was linked to adolescent antisociality. Moreover, it advised more research on how the environment affects delinquency.

Lu et al. (2020) investigated interparental conflict and delinquency among Chinese adolescents. The study included 3,129 adolescents aged 10 to 19 years. The participants were all Han Chinese. According to structural equation modelling results, interparental conflict and adolescent delinquency are positively related. Interparental conflict predicts delinquency in adolescents with high deviant peer affiliation but not those with low deviant peer affiliation. There is a link between parental knowledge, deviant peer affiliation, and adolescent delinquency. The study was cross-sectional and relied on self-report measures, and adolescent respondents focused on general delinquency among adolescents and were limited to adolescents from Guangdong Province, China. Parental monitoring identifies and focuses on adolescents who associate with deviant peers, develops targeted interventions for such adolescents, and develops interventions for delinquency and risk factors relating to both parents and peers.

Shek & Zhu (2019) investigated the impact of parental behaviours and parent-child relationships on early adolescent delinquency. The data came from a 6-year longitudinal study of over 3000 students from 28 Hongkong Secondary schools. The study sample consisted of 2669 participants and collected data in 1-3 waves. The IGC model examined how parental factors predict early adolescent delinquency. Results show that less parental control predicts lower delinquency, whereas more control predicts a high delinquency level. Neither did parental psychological control. The parent-child relationship predicts initial delinquency. The study concluded that parenting and parent-child relationships predict adolescent delinquency. The study suggests that parents should be more involved in their children's lives and build trust between them and their parents.

Tapia et al. (2018) studied the effects of parenting styles on delinquency, adjusted for juvenile gender. The study uses data from the 1977 National Longitudinal Study of Youth (NLSY97), including almost 9000 American teenagers. The sample was a random and staged cluster of 12-16-year-olds. The study's findings link inattentive parenting to increased juvenile delinquency. Dads' neglect appears distinct from mothers' neglect and contributes considerably to delinquency. The statistics show that authoritarian mothers, like authoritarian fathers, influenced delinquency. Permissive parenting had little effect on delinquency among children of permissive mothers but benefited delinquency among fathers. The results show that fathers' parenting techniques had a more significant impact on delinquency than mothers. The study found that inattentive and permissive fathers had delinquent children. Aside from parental style, boys are more likely to be delinquent than girls. The study's limitations include using a two-parent family structure, youth-generated parenting style score, longitudinal design, and impacts on delinquency may differ by neighbourhood setting, race, and ethnicity.

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Sarwar (2016) studied the impact of parenting styles on children's behaviour. A qualitative research design and a case study method were used in this study. The data was collected from two mothers with juvenile offenders using in-depth interviews. The juvenile is 15-17 years old. The 17-year-old was detained three times, and the 15-year-old ran away from home. Coding was used to analyze the data (Driscoll, 2011). The study found that authoritarian parenting leads to lousy conduct in children and makes them more rebellious. Conversely, authoritative parents keep an eye on their kids and try to understand their demands. Juveniles' opinion of their authoritarian parents is unfavourable, limiting their actions. The study recommends authoritative parenting over authoritarian parenting, spending quality time with children, and constantly monitoring children to prevent crime.

Hoeve et al. (2008) investigated delinquency trajectories and parenting methods. The Pittsburgh Youth Study (started in 1987) collected longitudinal data. The sample involves 3 cohorts (grades 1,4 and 7) ages 10 to 19. The initial screening is based on antisocial behaviour assessment, with 30% of the sample being high risk and two-thirds low risk. The follow-up included 500 boys per cohort, 250 from each risk group (Loeber et al. 1998). The study included data from the youngest cohort, with 849 people at screening and 503 at the first follow-up, 256 at high risk and 247 at low risk. It was based on Black. Interviews with youth, parents/primary caregivers, and teachers yielded data—secondary data from juvenile court records. Until age 20, the youngest cohort was tracked up to 18 times. Delinquency trajectories were classified as non-delinquent, minor persisting, moderate desisting, major persisting, and serious desisting. Serious delinquents tend to steal more. Severe, persistent delinquents are the most violent of all trajectory groups.

Studies related to family environment and delinquency

Mwangangi (2019) investigated the importance of family in addressing juvenile criminality. The researcher also sought to determine whether specific family-related issues and crime contribute to adolescent delinquency. While many elements influence a child's development, the study considered family critical. The study looked at non-family factors that influence delinquency and family ones. The study found that family circumstances affect children's delinquent behaviour. Among the family, factors are parental attitudes, cohesion, physical aggression, and absenteeism. Non-family variables influencing criminality include juvenile justice system failure, poverty, lack of educational opportunities, drug misuse, and genetic concerns. Reforming the juvenile justice system and multi-sectorial participation are answers to juvenile offences.

Choi et al. (2018) investigated the impact of family environment on juvenile mental health. The sample includes 246 middle and high school students from Southern Gyeonggi Province in Korea. The sample age range is 12-18. Confirmatory factor analysis, Comparative fit index, Tucker-Lewis index, root mean square residual, and root mean square error of approximation were used to test model fitness. The results show that children from dual-income families score higher on all factors related to delinquency. They also do well in mood modification. Adolescents from dual-income families are motivated to play online games for entertainment. Adolescents from multicultural families play online games for social interaction.

According to Van Berkel et al. (2018), sibling victimization and parental abuse are linked to childhood mental health issues and delinquency. The National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence data is used in the current study, including a sample of 2053 children

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ages 5 to 17. As a consequence of the study, sibling victimization harms child development. Results indicate that children whose parents maltreat them are likely to be victimized by their siblings. Sibling victimization is linked to mental health issues and juvenile crime more than child maltreatment and neglect. No interactive links for mental health were found. The results show distinct and cumulative effects of sibling victimization on child development.

Rathinabalan & Naaraayan (2017) investigated the impact of family factors on juvenile delinquency. From January to December 2009, a case-control study was done. These are boys from observation homes who were convicted of crimes and boys from govt schools who had never committed any form of crime—an equal number of cases and controls. The sample size is 60 delinquents and 60 schoolchildren. Both univariate and multivariate analyses were utilized to identify risk factors for juvenile delinquency. In regression analysis, parental age, smoking, maternal employment, and solo parenting are risk variables. Family circumstances play a crucial impact on adolescent criminality. Parental age, especially over 50, parental smoking, maternal employment, and single motherhood are connected with a higher likelihood of adolescent misbehaviour.

AL-Matalaka (2012) investigated the impact of family environment on juvenile delinquency in Jordan. The sample was chosen using convenient purposive sampling and includes 300 teenagers aged 12-17. The sample includes 150 delinquent males from three Jordanian reformatory facilities and 150 non-delinquents from the northern, southern, and middle regions. Questionnaires were used to acquire semi-structured personal interview data. Findings indicate that the family environment influences children's growth. It has been discovered that family size, economic hardship, parental deprivation, family discipline and relationships between parents and children play an essential part in delinquents' personality development and social conduct. According to research, a robust family environment is essential for children's healthy growth. Therefore, the impact of the family environment on juvenile criminality is also recommended.

Cassidy (2011) investigated the impact of family, environment, and psychological distress on adolescent criminality. Quasi-experimental survey with a structured interview. The sample includes 219 children, ages 13 to 18, 147 boys and 72 girls. A study was conducted in the UK. This study used purposive and snowball sampling. Results indicate that family relations predicted delinquency and were linked to psychological distress. Children with more psychological anguish are less likely to engage in delinquent behaviour. The findings reveal that while familial factors promote teenage offending and psychological distress, they are unrelated. The study has cross-sectional and self-report data limitations.

According to Krohn et al. (2009), family transitions affect juvenile delinquency and drug use. The current study employed the ongoing Rochester Youth Development Study (RYDS) data. The current study sampled 471 boys and 175 girls from the previous study. Aspects of the Study include general delinquency and drug usage and family transitions, animosity, and interactions. OLS regression models were employed for analysis. The study includes numerous single-parent families and families that have been disrupted. A direct or indirect effect of family transitions on delinquency and drug use was discovered in girls. However, poor behaviour is driven by family changes and peer influence for males. During difficult family circumstances, the boys' friend circle is disturbed, leading to increased links with delinquents and undesirable behaviours. Changes in family arrangements have an impact on troublesome behaviour.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

According to the studies mentioned above, children exposed to any form of victimization are significantly more likely to engage in delinquent behaviour (Yu & Chan; 2019, Begle et al.; 2011, Augustyn et al.; 2019, Peterson et al.; 2019). Adverse childhood experiences are positively associated with sexual offending and negatively associated with homicide and severe person/property offending, and exposure to abusive parenting results in more violent behaviour (DeLisi, 2017; van de Put & de Ruiter, 2016). Studies on peer influence and delinquency found that: exposure to harmful peer behaviour is linked to self-reported delinquency, deviant peer affiliation is linked to adolescent delinquency (Pierce et al.; 2015, Lu et al.; 2020), and peer association partially mediates the influence of authoritative parenting on delinquency (Nisar et al.; 2015; Icli & Coban; 2012). (Xiong et al.; 2020). According to research on birth order and delinquency, parental variables influence birth order and birth order plays a moderate impact on delinquent behaviour, with middle children and last children being more likely to participate in problematic behaviour than the first child and only child, respectively (Begue & Roche; 2005, Cundiff; 2013). Studies on parenting style indicate that authoritarian parenting style is associated with problematic behaviour and delinquency (Sarwar, 2016, Amran & Basri, 2020). Authoritarian mothers had the same effect on delinquency as authoritarian fathers. Fathers' parenting styles had a more significant influence on the delinquency of children than mothers. Permissive and neglectful fathers had a greater likelihood of having delinquent children, and authoritarian mothers had the same effect on delinquency as authoritarian (Tapia et al.; 2018). Adolescent delinquency is predicted by parental involvement and the parent-child connection (Shek & Zhu, 2019). Studies on family environment and delinquency suggest that family factors play a vital role in delinquency (Rathinabalan & Naarayaan; 2017, Cassidy; 2011). Parental attitude, cohesion, physical violence and uninvolved parenting influence the delinquent behaviour of children (Mwangangi, 2019). Parental discipline, interparental relationship, child-parent relationship and parental acceptance are significantly related to the developmental growth of personality and social behaviour of the delinquents (Al-Matalka, 2012), and finally, boys' family transitions influence problematic behaviour through peer influence. The results concluded that juvenile victimization, peer influence, birth order, parenting styles and family environment are related to delinquent behaviour of children.

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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