[1]郭俊伟,瞿伟.青年男性暴力罪犯家庭环境及家庭功能的调查研究[J].第三军医大学学报,2012,34(21):2210-2213.

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青年男性暴力罪犯家庭环境及家庭功能的调查研究

Title: Family environment and family functions: a control study in youth male violent and non-violent criminals

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摘要: 目的 探讨家庭环境及家庭功能对暴力犯罪的影响。 方法 随机数表法抽取暴力罪犯57名、非暴力罪犯53名和无犯罪的正常对照50名，采用自制社会人口学资料调查表及童年期家庭情况调查表、家庭功能量表（family assessment device, FAD）、家庭亲密度及适应性量表（FACESⅡ-CV），由接受统一培训的研究人员对受试者进行现场调查和测试。 结果 暴力罪犯受教育程度低，家庭月收入少；多有家庭结构不完整（父母离异、父亲或母亲去世）、童年期受躯体虐待史。在家庭亲密度和适应性量表中暴力犯罪组的实际亲密度低于正常对照组（$P<0.01$），与非暴力犯罪组无显著差异。而暴力犯罪组的实际适应性显著低于非暴力犯罪组（$P<0.05$），非暴力犯罪组的实际适应性低于正常对照组（$P<0.01$）。在家庭功能量表中暴力犯罪组问题的解决（resolving problems, PS）得分比非暴力犯罪组高（$P<0.05$），低于正常对照组（$P<0.05$）。在沟通（communication, CM）、角色（role, RL）上，暴力犯罪组和非暴力犯罪组差异不显著（$P>0.05$），都低于正常对照组（$P<0.01$）。在行为控制上（behavioral control, BC），非暴力犯罪组高于暴力犯罪组，低于正常对照组（$P<0.01$），而暴力犯罪组和正常对照组之间的差异不显著（$P>0.05$）。 结论 犯罪青年的家庭多以亲密度低、适应性差、情感介入少、家庭结构不完整、童年期受虐待等为特征。

Abstract: Objective To determine the effect of family environment and family functions on violent crime. Methods Random meter method was used to screen out 57 youth male violent criminals, 53 male non-violent criminals and 50 normal controls. They were assessed with demographic information questionnaire, early domestic environment questionnaire, family assessment device (FAD), and family

adaptability and cohesion scale, second edition-Chinese version（FACESⅡ-CV）. All data were analyzed with SPSS 15.0.　　Results　　Violent criminals had low level of education and less family income. In most cases, the structure of their family was incomplete (parents divorced, father/ mother died), and they all had the physical abuse in their childhood. The cohesion of violent crime group was lower than the normal group ($P<0.01$), and the gap with the non-violent group was not obvious. But the actual adaptation of violence group was lower than that of non-violent group ($P<0.05$) and the non-violent group lower than the normal group ($P<0.01$). In resolving problems (PS) the scores of violent crime group were higher than the non-violent crime group ($P<0.05$), and lower than the normal group ($P<0.05$). In the communication (CM) and role (RL), the differences of violent crime group and the non-violent crime group were not obvious, but they all lower than the normal group ($P<0.01$). In the behavioral control (BC), the non-violent crime was higher than that of violent crime group but lower than the normal group ($P<0.01$), while the gap between the violent crime group and the normal group made no sense in statistics.　　Conclusion　　The family of young violent criminals is featured as lower　cohesion　, lower actual adaptation, lower emotional involvement, incomplete family structure, and physical abuse in their childhood.

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