

Scientific article

UDC 159.9.072.43

<https://doi.org/10.21702/rpj.2023.1.13>

Child-Parent Relationships and Individual Experience as Structural Determinants of Victimization in Adolescence

Olga O. Andronnikova¹ , **Yulia M. Perevozkina**¹ , **Olesya I. Leonova**²

¹ Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation

² Moscow State Psychological and Pedagogical University, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author's e-mail: andronnikova_69@mail.ru

Abstract

Introduction. There are not enough studies in the scientific literature that designate the specifics of the determinants of a particular type of victim behaviour. The study aims to examine the structural determination of the predisposition and realization of various forms of victim behaviour in adolescence by child-parent relationships and individual experience. For the first time, we analyzed the combination of social factors, which represents a holistic synthesis that directly ensures the realization of forms of victimization during adolescence. **Methods.** The study (total number of respondents – 340) involved young people aged 16 to 18 years, of which 191 were girls and 149 were boys. The study used the following methods: The Biographical Inventory for the Diagnosis of Behavioural Disorders (BIV) (Bottscher, Jager & Lischer, adapted by V. A. Chiker), Child-Parent Relations of Adolescents (CPRA) (P. Troyanovskaya), Technique to Study the Propensity to Victim Behaviour (O. O. Andronnikova). For data processing and analysis, Pearson's chi-square test and multiple regression analysis (stepwise regression) were used. The regression analysis shows the prognostic influence of the child-parent relationships models and social factors on the parameters that reflect the tendency to victim behaviour in young men ($p < 0.000$). **Results.** The specificity of structural determinants (child-parent relations, negative experience in childhood) of various types of victim behaviour is revealed. The analysis of regression models allows us to conclude about the prognostic influence of social factors on the emergence of inclination for specific types of victim behaviour, taking into account the contribution of each factor to the overall system of determinants. **Discussion.** The use of the polysystemic principle made it possible to identify the mutual structural influence of social factors, exceeding their simple conjunction, on the inclination to implement specific forms of victimization.

Keywords: child-parent relationships, family upbringing, victim behaviour, individual experience, experience of violence, punishment, adolescence, determinants of victimization, negative experiences, polysystemic principle

For citation: Andronnikova, O. O., Perevozkina, Yu. M., Leonova, O. I. (2023). Child-parent relationships and individual experience as structural determinants of victimization in adolescence. *Russian psychological journal*, 20(1), 202–217. <https://doi.org/10.21702/rpj.2023.1.13>

Introduction

The issues of determining victimization in adolescence are especially relevant in the light of the challenges of modern society, when, on the one hand, there is a significant increase in the stress loads of social, psychological, and informational genesis, and on the other hand, the task of educating a new type of personality with a high level of psychological well-being arises.

Fairly large attention in modern Russian and foreign research is paid to the influence of child-parent relationships and the experience of feelings in childhood on the specifics of personal characteristics, self-perception, and behaviour of a person at a later age. The study of family predicates and correlates for the disturbance of self-attitude and social interaction, leading to victimization, has direct theoretical and practical significance.

In foreign psychology, interest in the family in the context of the emergence of destructive behaviour was manifested in the early theories of social disorganization (Gove & Crutchfield, 1982) and the model of T. Hirschi (Hirschi, 1969) about social ties. The influence of family on criminal behaviour and its changing with age was considered in the studies of T. E. Moffitt (Moffitt, 1993) and J. R. Patterson (Patterson & Yoerger, 2002). The authors analyzed the mutual conditioning of destructive behaviours of adolescents and the toughening of parental disciplinary strategies, leading to more severe punishments and less involvement of parents in the upbringing process, which, in turn, increased the risk of delinquent behaviour of adolescents, which persisted into adulthood (Ballano, 2019; Moffitt, 1993; Patterson & Yoerger, 2002).

In modern Russian psychology, the issues of the influence of the family and the specifics of child-parent relations on the child's destructive behaviour are covered in several scientific publications (Avdeeva, Khoffman, 2019; Belobrykina, Limonchenko, 2017; Ermolaeva, Smirnova, 2020; Kuznetsova, 2018). Thus, Ermolaeva and Smirnova (2020) note the importance of emerging deficits (for example, in emotional warmth, attention, contact, acceptance, etc.) in the behavioural strategies formation for the child and their personality. Special attention is paid to the style of parenting and the attitude toward the child in the family as a factor in the emergence of personal destruction and deviant behaviours of the child (Perevozkin, Andronnikova, Perevozkina, 2018).

According to researchers, the following can lead to the emergence of victim forms of behaviour and social failure in the future: alienation in the family (Kleiberg, 2018; Kuznetsova, 2018), punishment (Kuznetsova, 2018; Mwachofi, Imai & Bell, 2020), abusive treatment (Mwachofi et al., 2020; Schilling, Aseltine & Gore, 2007), lack of love and emotional intimacy (Sobol'nikov, 2016; Troshina, 2017), disturbance of effective communications (Rean, Konovalov, Novikova, 2015), low parental competence (Rudenskii, 2018), the inability of parents to adequately perform their functions (Biktagirova, Valeeva, Drozdikova-Zaripova, Kalatskaya, Kostyunina, 2019).

According to Russian and foreign authors, people who have been subjected to violence in their families will demonstrate several specific features that indicate victimization. As the most frequently observed symptoms, it is decided to allocate: emotional difficulties (panic, anxiety, depression, etc.), dissociative disorders, physical problems (increased growth of traumatization,

psychosomatic diseases, autoimmune disorders), self-esteem disorders, and much more (Cicchetti & Banny, 2014; Levenson, Willis & Prescott, 2016).

The study by Mwachofi, Imai & Bell (2020) was devoted to the investigation of the impact of childhood events on the mental health of North Carolina adults (19187 observations). It was revealed that adults with a low level of mental health and a tendency to depression with a significant ($p < 0.001$) difference level in childhood experienced the following events: abuse by parents, divorce of parents, alcoholism or drug addiction of one parent, beating of one parent by another, fights between parents, mental illness of one of the parents, regular physical punishment or beating of children, sexual violence. These data are consistent with earlier studies by Schilling, Aseltine & Gore (2007), noting, in addition, the gender and ethnic difference in the influence of negative childhood experiences on the occurrence of antisocial behaviour, drug use, and a tendency to emotional disorders. Almuneef, ElChoueiry, Saleheen et al. (2017) studied gender differences in the impact of adverse childhood experiences on adult health in Saudi Arabia in a sample of 10156 people. The authors noted that the experience of violence in childhood in men is associated with the risk of alcohol consumption, while women who were abused in childhood are more prone to depression and anxiety.

Experiencing a victimizing traumatic experience in childhood has an extremely negative impact on self-attitude and self-concept. Galimzyanova (2006), studying the specifics of the self-concept of adults who were subjected to abusive treatment and punishment in childhood, notes the significance of differences in the structure of the self-concept of those who were subjected to violence from participants who do not have such experience. There are differences in self-image, self-attitude, degree of self-actualization, and the level of tension of the leading defence mechanisms. The author empirically identified the following key themes of the most significant childhood experiences: rejection by loved ones, forsakenness–abandonment, shame–humiliation, betrayal, and injustice.

Moagi, van Der Wath, Jiyane & Rikhotso (2021) investigated the impact of negative childhood experiences in the context of changes in sexual orientation. The authors note that in the group of people with homosexual orientation, the prevalence of adverse situations that occurred in childhood is significantly higher than in the heterosexual peers group.

Hughes et al. (2017) analyzed 37 studies examining the effects of various episodes of violence in childhood on the state of physical and mental well-being in adulthood. The authors note the patterns of relationships between the number of violent episodes, their typical distribution, and the specifics of the negative consequences of the victim plan that arise in adulthood. So, in the situation of having more than six episodes of violence in childhood, an adult further had an increased risk of insecure sexual behaviour, mental disorders, and alcoholism. In the presence of seven or more episodes of violence experienced in childhood, adults have a high risk of alcoholism, interpersonal violence, and self-injurious behaviour (Hughes et al., 2017).

Nurius, Green, Logan-Greene & Borja (2015) cite a study that allows us to conclude about the influence of toxic stressors experienced at an early age on parameters such as "perception of well-being", "psychological stress", and "disruption of daily activities". The authors note that experiencing problems in childhood creates multilevel stress in a person, which leads to significant dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis of the brain, contributes to poor health, lower education, and lower socio-economic achievements in adulthood, destructive behavioural habits, emotional disorders (depression, anxiety, aggression, risk suicide). It can also lead to

limited protective relationships, creating a significant shortage of resources, threatening a person's adaptive abilities, and leading to pronounced victimization. Unfavourable situations at an early age, according to the authors (Nurius et al., 2015), serve as primary stressors that lay down disturbed patterns of interaction and inability to cope with secondary stressors, creating problems in many areas of life (in education, professional development, interpersonal relationships). The authors also noted the cascading effect of the increase in distress: the experience of traumatization received in childhood in a dysfunctional social environment leads to an increase in negative consequences for mental health, and reinforcement by secondary traumatization triggers processes that threaten mental health and social adaptation at the level of psychobiological mechanisms. This is confirmed by research by Larkin, Shields & Anda (2012).

Lehmann et al. (2020) in their studies note a disturbance in social engagement and attachment disorder in adopted children who have been abused by foster parents. Among the primary behavioural disorders, the authors note difficulties associated with attachment, inability to seek solace, inability to accept comfort, increased vigilance, lack of remorse, and lack of empathy.

Dowd (2019) notes the impact of childhood violence not only on the mental health and social well-being of an adult but also on the subsequent upbringing of their children and their health. The intergenerational effect of childhood trauma is also noted in their studies by other authors (McDonnell & Valentino, 2016; Schickedanz, Halfon, Sastry, & Chung, 2018). Thus, McDonnell & Valentino (2016) found patterns of maladaptive socio-emotional symptoms occurrence in children whose mothers experienced abuse in childhood. Schickedanz et al. (2018) note that parents who are abused in childhood are more likely to have children with behavioural and health problems. The authors investigate how the experience of violence in childhood affects parents' behaviour problems in their children. In the study, an unfavourable childhood experience of a parent was associated with hyperactivity, emotional distress, substance use, and behavioural disorders in their children. At the same time, the authors noted a stronger connection between negative childhood experiences in mothers than in fathers (Andersson, Annerbäck, Söndergaard, Hallqvist & Kristiansson, 2021). Although reliability of the intergenerational transmission of the trauma of violence and paternal influence is indicated (Schilling, Aseltine & Gore, 2007). Folger et al. (2018) note that maternal and paternal exposure to adverse childhood victimization experiences affects the ability to effectively solve problems, speech development delay, personal and social qualities and motor skills of their children.

Stoltenborgh, Bakermans-Kranenburg, Alink, and van IJzendoorn (2012), analyzing the prevalence of emotional and physical violence in several empirical studies, conclude that this problem is universal and requires special attention since violence mediates changes not only directly in a person but is also transmitted further through generations.

Therefore, the consequences of negative childhood experiences associated with violence, punishment, and the specifics of child-parent relationships do not disappear with age. In a situation of repeated victimization occurring in the family system, they destructively affect many aspects of life. However, there are not enough studies in the scientific literature that designate the specifics of the determinants of a particular type of victim behaviour. Our study aims to investigate the structural determination of predisposition and the implementation of various forms of victim behaviour in adolescence.

Methods

According to our purpose, we conducted a study involving examination of the structural determination of predisposition and implementation of various forms of victim behaviour in adolescence.

The purpose of the study led to the formulation of the hypothesis, which consists of the assumption that the combination of social factors exceeds their simple conjunction and represents a holistic synthesis that directly ensures the implementation of victimization forms during adolescence.

Initially, 548 young respondents living in Novosibirsk participated in the study. The survey of the respondents was conducted in person in the format of blank tests. All respondents gave their voluntary consent to participate in the study and were acquainted with its objectives. At the first stage of the study, respondents were offered a questionnaire aimed at collecting socio-biological data, such as sex, age, the presence of siblings, the experience of cruel forms of punishment in childhood, and the experience of violence.

As a result of the analysis of the responses, it was found that 62% of the total sample (N = 548) of the respondents had experienced violence or punishment in an earlier period. This group of respondents (aged 16-18, the average age of the subjects was 17.02 ± 1.3 years) made up an empirical sample (N = 340), which included 191 girls and 149 boys. At the same stage, the conjugacy of the nominative variables obtained from the questionnaire was analyzed according to the Pearson's chi-square test.

In the second stage, an empirical sample was tested using three questionnaires.

- The study of the influence of the social environment, social situation and biography, and family situation on the life path was carried out by means of the Biographical Inventory for the Diagnosis of Behavioural Disorders (BIV, Bottscher, Jager, Lische) (adaptation of Chiker, 2004). The methodology is a multidimensional personality questionnaire aimed at studying personality traits formed by the social environment, situation, and biography, revealing the influence of the family on the path of life.
- The study of child-parent relations was carried out using the Child-Parent Relations of Adolescents (CPRA) questionnaire by P. Troyanovskaya (CPRA) (according to Leaders, 2007). The methodology aims to study the picture of child-parent relations from the point of view of a teenager. The questionnaire can be used on the entire sample of adolescents and young people, taking into account the difference in age norms.
- To measure the predisposition and implementation of various forms of victim behaviour, the Technique to Study the Propensity to Victim Behaviour (Andronnikova, 2005) was used based on the norms for the adolescent sample. The technique aims to identify the propensity for five types of victim behaviour: aggressive, self-injuring and self-destructive, hypersocial, dependent and helpless, uncritical, and the degree of realization of internal victim potency in specific situations.

At the third stage, structural determinants were calculated using multiple regression analysis (step-by-step regression).

Results

Analysis of the questionnaire in the first stage of the study (N = 548) showed that 62% of the boys and girls of the total sample experienced negative emotional experiences resulting from violence and cruel forms of punishment by parents or other people. The results of the application of

χ^2 -Pearson showed that the presence of siblings is not associated with the experience of violence and punishment ($p > 0.05$), as well as the conjugacy of sex and the experience of violence and punishment was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). In this regard, only a group of respondents who had experienced violence and punishment in childhood participated in the further study. The analysis of the questionnaire data allowed us to identify the leading forms of punishment that the participants experienced: emotional violence (loud and aggressive shouting; public shaming; calling names) – 79%, physical punishment (a slap on the back of the head, a blow with a hand, slaps with a belt) – 55%; ignoring (refusal to talk, “pretended that I was not there”) – 23%; sexual (touching) – 9%. Furthermore, we did not divide the sample by types of violence, since many respondents have several types of violence. This study also did not take into account the factor of regularity of abuse and violence.

The use of multiple regression analysis (on a sample of 340 respondents) made it possible to identify six statistically significant models ($p < 0.003$) in which the response variables were scales of the methodology for the study of propensity to victim behaviour and child-parent relationship (CPRA) and factors determining the influence of the social environment, social situation, and biography were predictor variables, the family situation on the path of life (BIV). The absence of multicollinearity was found for all models ($p > 0.05$).

Table 1 shows the results for six regression models.

Table 1

Overall statistics of regression models

Statistics	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Multiple R	0.823	0.529	0.698	0.812	0.782	0.823
Multiple R ²	0.677	0.480	0.487	0.659	0.612	0.677
F	9.019	4.090	7.227	10.197	6.188	7.529
p	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Std. Err. Est.	2.816	2.300	1.235	1.743	1.933	1.649

Note. I – tendency to aggressive behaviour; II – tendency to self-injurious behaviour; III – tendency to hypersocial behaviour; IV – tendency to dependent behaviour; V – tendency to uncritical behaviour; VI – implemented victimhood.

The regression analysis indicates the predictive influence of parent-child relationships models and social factors on the parameters that reflect the adolescents' inclination to victim behaviour. While, the multiple correlation coefficient, which is statistically significant ($p < 0.000$), demonstrates the closest relationship between the set of predictors and the tendency to aggressive behaviour

($R = 0.82$), to dependent behaviour ($R = 0.81$), and to implemented victimhood ($R = 0.82$). Moderate correlations were found between the set of social factors and the tendency to hypersocial behaviour ($R = 0.69$), and self-injurious behaviour ($R = 0.53$), with an error probability of less than 0,01%. Furthermore, the joint contribution of predictor variables in each model, ranging from $R^2 = 0.53$ to $R^2 = 0.82$, reflects the structural determination of adolescents' victim behaviour forms by social factors. Consequently, in terms of the adolescents' victimhood forms conditioning, there are effects of "superadditivity", demonstrating the integration and structural property of the social factors' influence (Karpov, Perevozkina, Andronnikova, 2019). In this regard, it is important to record the formation of new trends enabling to go beyond the analysis of the individual influence of social factors on adolescents' victimhood and consider their joint structural determination instead.

Discussion

Let us take a closer look at each model in turn. Thus, the tendency to aggressive behaviour is determined mainly by such scales as "exactingness" and "extroversion", which make the largest positive contribution (> 0.5), as well as "parent's hostility towards their spouse", which makes a smaller, but also positive contribution (table 2). The greatest negative contribution is made by "satisfaction with relations with parents", "monitoring" and "control" as styles of parenting make a slightly smaller contribution.

Table 2

Results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable "Aggressive victim behaviour scale"

Predictors	BETA	B	t	p-value
Constant term		0.779	2.22	0.005
Extroversion	0.454	0.980	5.14	0.000
Relationship satisfaction	-0.467	-0.293	-3.84	0.000
Monitoring	-0.352	-0.304	-2.81	0.007
Exactingness	0.562	0.572	4.69	0.000
Hostility towards the spouse	0.213	0.299	2.39	0.020
Control	-0.270	-0.245	-2.28	0.026

Therefore, the assembly of excessive demands in parenting, the parent's ignorance of affairs and interests of the child, the lack of control from the parent, the open expression of hostility towards the other spouse, dissatisfaction with family relations among parents, and high impulsivity give rise to the manifestation of aggressiveness in the respondents' behaviour. This is expressed in the tendency of young people to provoke conflict situations, to implement antisocial activities in the form of aggression towards people around them, and violations of social norms and rules. In the behaviour of such respondents, irascibility and impatience, a desire to dominate and show violence, are often manifested. Our data are consistent with the study by Ermolaeva and Smirnova (2020).

Moreover, such mutual influence is in the nature of structural determination, since the coefficient of multiple determination (R^2) is a clear indicator of the structure of the components and it is statistically significant. This means that victim behaviour in adolescence is not due to a single factor related to the family upbringing or the social experience of the young man, but to their combination.

The regression model for the dependent variable of tendency to self-injurious behaviour is formed by only the two predictors: extraversion (impulsivity) of young men and parental authoritarianism, making a positive contribution to the response variable (regression model) (table 3).

Table 3

Results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable «Self-injurious and self-destructive behaviour scale»

Predictors	BETA	B	t	p-value
Constant term		10.36	4.85	0.000
Extraversion	0.400	0.50	3.63	0.001
Authoritarianism	0.257	0.12	1.74	0.046

The complete and uncontrolled power of the parent over the child and the impulsiveness in the behaviour of the child themselves cause the manifestation of inconsiderate acts that harm both the subject and the people around. Causing damage to themselves by careless actions or intentionally, such respondents often provoke others to take active actions of a violent nature against themselves, sometimes without realizing their own actions. Primarily, this is the mutual conditioning of victimized auto-aggressive behaviour forms of the child and the tightening of disciplinary measures on the parent's behalf, which is consistent with the data from a number of studies (Ballano, 2019; Moffitt, 1993; Patterson & Yoerger, 2002).

The following statistically significant regression model demonstrates that the tendency to hypersocial behaviour is formed by five predictor variables, among which four make a positive contribution and one makes a negative statistically significant contribution (table 4).

Table 4

Results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable «Hypersocial behaviour scale»

Predictors	BETA	B	t(61)	p-value
Constant term		4.821	2.67	0.010
Extraversion	-0.582	-0.456	-5.55	0.000
Decision making	0.382	0.128	3.54	0.001
Parenting style	0.325	0.139	2.43	0.018
Acceptance	0.287	0.100	2.03	0.046

The greatest positive contribution to hypersocial behaviour variability is made by scales of “decision making” (0.38) and “parenting style” (0.33). A quite smaller contribution is made by “acceptance of the child” (0.29), and a significant negative contribution is made by “extraversion” (-0.58). This indicates that the interaction of excessive demonstration of love and attention by the parent, manifestations of neurotic uncertainty in decision-making and upbringing strategies, which is inconsistent in nature, destructive relationships between spouses, and low social activity of young men who prefer a reclusive lifestyle, lead to the manifestation of a hypersocial form of victim behaviour. This behaviour is characterized by the avoidance of a conflict by any means, even if it negatively affects the respondent themselves. Boys and girls with a hypersocial form of victim behaviour are characterized by anxiety and insecurity. They prefer to be in an unreal, fantasy sphere, as well as specifically organized social contacts.

The dominant statistically significant contribution to the tendency to dependent and helpless behaviour is made by a combination of such strategies of parental interaction with the child as a style of neurosis nature combined with parental uncertainty, rejection, and misunderstanding of the child’s feelings and needs, as well as conflicts between spouses (table 5).

Table 5

Results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable «Dependent and helpless behaviour scale»

Predictors	BETA	B	t(58)	p-value
Constant term		0.148	0.06	0.950
Parenting style	0.532	0.383	4.42	0.000
Parental uncertainty	0.461	0.360	5.12	0.000
Acceptance	-0.365	-0.214	-2.48	0.016

It is the influence of the spouses’ interaction style of neurosis nature that causes the manifestation of dependent and helpless behaviour in the subjects. It is accompanied by timidity, modesty, low self-esteem, compliance, a tendency to justify someone else’s aggression, cowardice, and the presence of a helpless state. The constant expectation of help from other people makes such a child dependent on others, which contributes to their involvement in crisis situations in order to obtain sympathy and support, which persists into older age. This conclusion correlates with the results of studies that consider anxiety and dependence as the main consequences of the parenting style of a neurosis nature and a violent attitude towards the child (Cicchetti & Banny, 2014; Levenson, Willis & Prescott, 2016).

A rather conflicting combination of predictors was found in the response variables in the tendency to uncritical behaviour model (table 6).

Table 6

Results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable «Uncritical behaviour scale»

Predictors	BETA	B	t(55)	p-value
Constant term		7.531	2.49	0.016
Extraversion	0.284	0.380	2.90	0.005
Acceptance	0.464	0.275	3.12	0.003
Monitoring	-0.829	-0.445	-5.67	0.000
Empathy	0.425	0.215	2.08	0.042
Satisfaction of the child's needs	0.774	0.388	5.09	0.000
Reward granting	-0.437	-0.428	-3.73	0.000
Authoritarianism	0.448	0.218	3.32	0.002
The child's image inadequacy	-0.290	-0.175	-2.49	0.016
Decision making	-0.243	-0.139	-2.19	0.033
Encouragement of autonomy	-0.299	-0.163	-2.38	0.021
Parenting style	0.363	0.265	2.65	0.011

Thus, on the one hand, there are scales in the regression that reveal positive parent-child relationships contentwise, such as acceptance of the child's emotions and image, empathy, satisfaction of the child's needs, and social activity of the child themselves. On the other hand, there are clearly expressed scales that contain a negative attitude towards the child in the form of a lack of encouragement for their actions, as well as a lack of autonomy in the child, a parent's demonstration of their own uncertainty in decision-making, their ignorance of the child interests, the parenting style of a neurosis nature, and conflicts between spouses. That disharmonious connection produces in the subjects a tendency to uncritical behaviour, characterized by incaution, carelessness, inability to correctly assess the situations of life in which they find themselves. Such a contradictory combined influence has been confirmed in our earlier studies (Andronnikova, 2005). Furthermore, it expands the study of the adaptation of older adolescents prone to risk (Sukhorukova, Koshenova, 2019).

Another regression model for the "realized victimhood" response variable appears to be as conflict and disharmonious (table 7).

Table 7

Results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable «Realized victimhood scale»

Predictors	BETA	B	t(54)	p-value
Constant term		3.354	1.22	0.008
Social activity	0.226	0.264	2.17	0.034
Parenting style	0.460	0.311	3.38	0.001
Parental uncertainty	0.331	0.242	3.52	0.001
Authoritarianism	0.376	0.169	2.43	0.019
Satisfaction of the child's needs	0.379	0.176	3.08	0.003
Monitoring	-0.429	-0.213	-3.36	0.001
The child's image inadequacy	-0.240	-0.134	-2.34	0.023
Decision making	-0.246	-0.130	-2.04	0.047
Cooperation	0.402	0.224	2.18	0.033
Encouragement of autonomy	-0.284	-0.143	-2.03	0.047

Just as in the previous case, one can observe the presence of scales that indicate the positive parent-child relationships, accompanied by negative parental strategies. Unconstructive ways of interacting with the child are manifested in the future in their inability to establish and maintain social contacts. Parents' lack of interest in the child's life, disregard of their independence, uncertainty in decision-making, and authoritarianism, lead in adolescence to a pronounced realization of victimhood in specific situations, including criminal ones. In the case of a combination of negative parent-child relationships with cooperation and satisfaction of the child's needs, respondents of adolescence show realized victimhood. It is characterized by the transformation of a young person into a victim of a crime or circumstances. The specificity of this regression model requires additional study, which indicates the prospects for the further research.

Conclusion

The regression analysis demonstrates the predictive influence of social factors on the manifestation of victimhood among respondents during adolescence. As part of the research, we came to a number of significant conclusions.

First, there is the polysystemic principle. Each type of victim behaviour involves the combination of certain social factors in a hierarchical sequence, making a different contribution to the implementation of the tendency to victim behaviour.

Second, aggressive victim and uncritical behavioural forms, as well as realized victimhood, are more prone to the influence of the social environment and the family situation. Moreover, the last two forms are characterized by a combination of both positive and negative social factors, reflecting disharmony in parent-child relationships. For aggressive and self-injurious forms of victim behaviour, the common trigger is the impulsive nature of the child's temper. Together with authoritarianism, parental hostility, and a tendency to unreasonable punishment, it determines the manifestation of these types of victimhood.

Third, within the framework of multiple regression analysis, not only was the individual influence of the predictors on the response variable found, but also their mutual or even structural influence. In this case, the contribution of each social factor to the implementation of individual forms of victimization, as well as their joint influence on the response variable in the form of a multiple correlation coefficient, is clearly presented.

Fourth, in terms of the conditioning of the young men' forms of victim behaviour, there are effects of "superadditivity". It demonstrates the integration and structure of the influence of social factors and more family relations, which are of a conflict and disharmonic nature. Moreover, such mutual influence is in the nature of structural determination, since the coefficient of multiple determination is a clear indicator of the structure of the components and is statistically significant. In this regard, it is important to record the formation of new trends enabling to go beyond the analysis of the individual influence of social factors on adolescents' victimhood and consider their joint structural determination instead. Therefore, the hypothesis that the combination of social factors exceeds their separate presence and that the combination is a holistic synthesis that directly ensures the manifestation of victimhood forms is confirmed.

We outline further prospects for research. There will be a more detailed study of conflicting combinations of predictors found in response variables that mediate the tendency to uncritical behaviour and the realization of victim potential in the behavioural form in a particular situation.

Acknowledgments

We express our gratitude and mourn the death of Yu. M. Zabrodin, our co-author and colleague, who made an undeniable contribution to the development of psychological science.

References

- Almuneef, M., ElChoueiry, N., Saleheen, H. N. et al. (2017). Gender-based disparities in the impact of adverse childhood experiences on adult health: findings from a national study in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. *International Journal for Equity in Health*, 16(90). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-017-0588-9>
- Andersson, S. O., Annerbäck, E. M., Söndergaard, H. P., Hallqvist, J., & Kristiansson, P. (2021). Adverse Childhood Experiences are associated with choice of partner, both partners' relationship and psychosocial health as reported one year after birth of a common child. A cross-sectional study. *PloS one*, 16(1). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0244696>
- Andronnikova, O. O. (2005). *Victim behaviour of adolescents: factors of occurrence and prevention*. Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University.
- Avdeeva, N. N., Hoffman, B. Ya. (2019). Current research on adolescents' relationships with parents.

- Journal of Modern Foreign Psychology*, 8(4), 69–78. <https://doi.org/10.17759/jmfp.2019080407>
- Ballano, O. V. (2019). *Celibacy and Social Disorganization in the Catholic Hierarchy*. In: *Sociological Perspectives on Clerical Sexual Abuse in the Catholic Hierarchy*. Springer Briefs in Religious Studies. Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-8825-5_4
- Belobrykina, O. A., Limonchenko, R. A. (2017). Features of experiencing psychological problems in deviant adolescents. *National Psychological Journal*, 4, 129–138. <https://doi.org/10.11621/npj.2017.0413>
- Biktagirova, G. F., Valeeva, R. A., Drozdikova-Zaripova, A. R., Kalatskaya, N. N., Kostyunina, N. Yu. (2019). *Prevention and correction of students' victim behavior in the Internet: theory and practice*. Homeland.
- Chiker, V. A. (2004). *Psychological diagnostics of the organization and personnel*. Rech'.
- Cicchetti, D., & Banny, A. (2014). A developmental psychopathology perspective on child maltreatment. In M. Lewis & K. D. Rudolph (Eds.), *Handbook of developmental psychopathology* (723–741). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-9608-3_37
- Dowd, M. D. (2019). The Relevance of Parental Adverse Childhood Experiences in Pediatric Practice. *Pediatric annals*, 48(12), 463–465. <https://doi.org/10.3928/19382359-20191118-03>
- Ermolaeva, M. V., Smirnova, O. V. (2020). Characteristics of Parental Communication as a Factor of Adolescents' Psychological Well-Being. *Psychological Science and Education*, 25(1), 51–62. <https://doi.org/10.17759/pse.2020250105>
- Folger, A. T., Eismann, E. A., Stephenson, N. B., Shapiro, R. A., Macaluso, M., Brownrigg, M. E., & Gillespie, R. J. (2018). Parental Adverse Childhood Experiences and Offspring Development at 2 Years of Age. *Pediatrics*, 141(4). <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2017-2826>
- Galimzyanova, M. V. (2006). *Subjective experiences of childhood and the self-identity of an adult*. Saint Petersburg State University.
- Gove, W. R., & Crutchfield, R. D. (1982). The family and juvenile delinquency. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 23(3), 301–319. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1533-8525.1982.tb01014.x>
- Hirschi, T. (1969). *Causes of delinquency*. University of California Press.
- Hughes, K., Bellis, M. A., Hardcastle, K. A., Sethi, D., Butchart, A., Mikton, C., Jones, L., & Dunne, M. P. (2017). The effect of multiple adverse childhood experiences on health: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet. Public health*, 2(8), 356–366. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(17\)30118-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(17)30118-4)
- Karpov, A. V. Perevozkina, Y. M., Andronnikova, O. O. (2019). Temporal systematic role socialization of personality. *Perspectives of Science and Education*, 41(5), 359–372. <https://doi.org/10.32744/pse.2019.5.25>
- Kleiberg, Yu. A. (2018). Typology of destructive behaviour. *Bulletin of the Krasnodar University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia*, 1, 130–135.
- Kuznetsova, M. N. (2018). Characteristics of relationships in families with adolescents prone to destructive behaviour. *Young scientist*, 42(228), 165–167.

- Larkin, H., Shields, J., Anda, R. (2012). The Health and Social Consequences of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Across the Lifespan: An Introduction to Prevention and Intervention in the Community. *Journal of Prevention & Intervention in the Community*, 40(4), 263–270. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10852352.2012.707439>
- Leaders, A. G. (2007). *Psychological test of the family*. Publishing Center "Academia".
- Lehmann, S., Monette, S., Egger, H., Breivik, K., Young, D., Davidson, C., & Minnis, H. (2020). Development and examination of the reactive attachment disorder and disinhibited social engagement disorder assessment interview. *Assessment*, 27(4), 749–765. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191118797422>
- Levenson, J. S., Willis, G. M., & Prescott, D. S. (2016). Adverse Childhood Experiences in the Lives of Male Sex Offenders: Implications for Trauma-Informed Care. *Sexual abuse: a journal of research and treatment*, 28(4), 340–359. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1079063214535819>
- McDonnell, C. G., & Valentino, K. (2016). Intergenerational Effects of Childhood Trauma: Evaluating Pathways Among Maternal ACEs, Perinatal Depressive Symptoms, and Infant Outcomes. *Child maltreatment*, 21(4), 317–326. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077559516659556>
- Moagi, M. M., van Der Wath, A. E., Jiyane, P. M., & Rikhotso, R. S. (2021). Mental health challenges of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people: An integrated literature review. *Health SA Gesondheid*, 26, 1487. <https://doi.org/10.4102/hsag.v26i0.1487>
- Moffitt, T. E. (1993). Adolescence-limited and life-course-persistent antisocial behavior: A developmental taxonomy. *Psychological Review*, 100(4), 674–701. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.100.4.674>
- Mwachofi, A., Imai, S., Bell, R. A. (2020). Adverse childhood experiences and mental health in adulthood: Evidence from North Carolina. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 267, 251–257. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2020.02.021>
- Nurius, P. S., Green, S., Logan-Greene, P., & Borja, S. (2015). Life course pathways of adverse childhood experiences toward adult psychological well-being: A stress process analysis. *Child abuse & neglect*, 45, 143–153. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2015.03.008>
- Patterson G. R., & Yoerger, K. (2002). *A developmental model for early- and late-onset delinquency. Antisocial behavior in children and adolescents: A developmental analysis and model for intervention*. In J.B. Reid, G.R. Patterson, & J. Snyder (Eds.). American Psychological Association. 147–172. <https://doi.org/10.1037/10468-007>
- Perevozkin, S. B., Andronnikova, O. O., Perevozkina, Y. M. (2018). Role structure of adolescents in interaction. *Science for Education Today*, 8(1), 23–44. <https://doi.org/10.15293/2226-3365.1801.02>
- Rean, A. A., Konovalov, I. A., Novikova, M. A. (2015). Family in the view of adolescents with pro-social and antisocial behaviour. *The world of psychology*, 93(1), 75–86.
- Rudensky, E. V. (2018). Victimology of childhood and family: conceptualization of new sections of sociopsychological victimology of personality. *Psychology. Educology. Medicine*, 3, 91–102.
- Schickedanz, A., Halfon, N., Sastry, N., & Chung, P. J. (2018). Parents' Adverse Childhood Experiences and Their Children's Behavioral Health Problems. *Pediatrics*, 142(2). <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2018-0023>

- Schilling, E. A., Aseltine, R. H., & Gore, S. (2007). Adverse childhood experiences and mental health in young adults: a longitudinal survey. *BMC Public Health*, 7(30). <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-7-30>
- Sobolnikov, V. V. (2016). Destructive family as a factor of under aged' delinquent socialization. *Psychology. History and critical reviews and contemporary research*, 5(5), 21–33.
- Stoltenborgh, M., Bakermans-Kranenburg, M. J., Alink, L. R. A., van IJzendoorn, M. H. (2012). The Universality of Childhood Emotional Abuse: A Meta-Analysis of Worldwide Prevalence, *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 21(8), 870–890. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10926771.2012.708014>
- Sukhorukova, M. G., Koshenova, M. I. (2019). Features of social-psychological adaptation of senior teenagers inclined to risk. *Bulletin of Pedagogy and Psychology of Southern Siberia*, 3, 71–85.
- Troshina, N. V. (2017). Forms of aggressive manifestation of destructiveness in the modern society. *Historical, philosophical, political and legal sciences, cultural studies and art history. Questions of theory and practice*, 81(7), 193–195.

Received: 5.12.2022

Revision received: 22.03.2023

Accepted: 25.03.2023

Authors Contributions

Olga Olegovna Andronnikova developed and formed the concept and design of the study, analyzed the literature, prepared a literature review, prepared and finalized the research part, interpreted the data obtained, conceptualized the conclusions.

Yulia Mikhailovna Perevozkina conducted research, developed the methodological component of the study, did quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data, formalized the results.

Olesya Igorevna Leonova conducted research, contributed to the processing of material, edited the article.

Authors Information

Olga Olegovna Andronnikova – Cand. Sci. (Psychology), Associate Professor, Dean of the Faculty of Psychology, Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation; WOS ResearcherID: D-2926-2014; Scopus Author ID: 57193952779; SPIN-code: 9118-8231; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1756-7682>; e-mail: andronnikova_69@mail.ru

Yulia Mikhailovna Perevozkina – Dr. Sci. (Psychology), Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Practical and Special Psychology, Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation; WOS ResearcherID: D-6891-2014; Scopus Author ID: 57193958447; SPIN-code: 2577-1927; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4201-3988>; e-mail: per@bk.ru

Olesya Igorevna Leonova – Cand. Sci. (Psychology), Leading Analyst of the Sector for the Development of Qualifications and Professional Standards for Educational and Social Workers, Moscow State Psychological and Pedagogical University, Moscow, Russian Federation; Scopus Author ID: 57204054744; e-mail: olesya_leonova@mail.ru

Conflict of interest information

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.