1. 让青少年得到学校教育和指导

（1）学校的管理可以使所有学生都去遵守一定的合理并且有助身心健康的规则从而改善学生的个人发展

SR1 P7 ：学校的制度会让学生拥有良好的饮食和睡眠习惯，并且也会使每个学生都知道使用酒精和烟草的坏处

（2）学校能提供很多课外活动能使青少年有更健全的人格和意志品质

SR3 P3：在学校里，如果青少年在学习上跟不上就会导致后面也跟不上，所以就会变得消极甚至有deviant 行为，而参加课外活动给他们一个机会去展现自己和释放自己的情绪。除此之外，在一个集体中，青少年用低劣手段赢得的胜利不会被看好，所以学生会被养成公平游戏的习惯

（3）学校给学生提供一个机会去和成功人士呆在一起

P1SR3 dis: 老师和管理者能是一个很好的榜样因此加强学生的pro-social行为

//SR P34 教育是避免delinquency的force，而且一个study显示，guidance program要在低年级就开始，因为大部分有犯罪行为的青少年只有很低的学历

1. 改善家庭条件和家庭成员的文化程度和品质--因为父母对孩子的发展起到至关重要的作用
2. 双亲家庭重要SR1（P17）：能给孩子更好的社会支持和控制 --dis第二段

SR2P2：单亲家庭不能给孩子适合的环境去学习社会行为，导致社会和心理发展收到伤害 数据：被定罪的青少年里家庭破裂是不破裂的2倍--dis里

SR4 P11：父母和孩子的关系是通过很复杂的互动产生的，meta-analysis分析得出孩子对父母的依恋越高，他们犯罪的概率越低

证明：SR7(P16)：结婚并与孩子一起生活减少了家庭成员吸大麻的概率70%，从而给孩子提供了更好的家庭环境

1. 父母本身的文化程度和品质：

父母没有育儿的知识，比如适当鼓励和惩罚

SR5 P4:从事违法活动的父母会给孩子树立违法行为的榜样而且对孩子偏爱和不纠正他们错误的行为也会导致他们去从事犯罪活动尤其当这可以带来大的好处

证明：

SR2P2:父母文化程度低会导致这个家庭会在一定程度上不遵守社会的法律规则

在土耳其的研究显示，一个关键的发现是被定罪的青少年中有63％的母亲和24％的父亲是文盲

所以预防青少年犯罪可以通过改善家庭条件

1. 除了家长和学校的监管，社交媒体需要传播信息让青少年远离有不良或者倾向有违法行为的同伴

（1）SR1 P13 青少年时期陪伴人们最多时间就是peers，所以peer对青少年有salient影响

SR2 P14：当peers对犯罪行为有支持和倾向或者已经有犯罪行为，青少年自己也会更有可能去犯罪

SR5 P6：更具体地说，根据社会学习理论，青少年会去适应同龄人的行为或者坚持同龄人群体里的信念，即使它是错的。In addition, 青少年还会通过他们认为会受到同伴重视的行为和放弃会被同伴嘲笑和排斥的行为来去努力在群体里获得地位。这样青少年的群体和想法就会被peers同化，导致他们会有犯罪行为，当同伴也有的时候。

CounterArgument：SR6P17：学校可能成为聚集高危青年--很可能会有犯罪行为的青少年的场所而且学校的管制可能对他们并不会起作用，这样对其他年轻人产生消极的影响，甚至导致他们也有犯罪倾向。在一项研究中，让有青少年上提升prosocial behavior的课程中，所有的有犯罪倾向的青少年的反社会行为不减反增。

反驳：

开头or结尾：SR3 dis：暴力的实施者挣扎于情绪管理问题和社会孤立感，但这些都可以被牢固的师生，父母关系在某种程度上减轻，所以

# 背景（第二段）： BG Jang S.(2006) p.2 AGE‐VARYING EFFECTS OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, AND PEERS ON DELINQUENCY: A MULTILEVEL MODELING TEST OF INTERACTIONAL THEORY[\*](https://onlinelibrary-wiley-com.ezproxy.library.wisc.edu/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1745-9125.1999.tb00499.x" \l "fn1)

青少年最重要的三个社会环境是家庭、学校、同伴。青少年的大部分时间都是在这些环境中度过的所以他们的发展主要是通过与这些环境中的相关人员发展关系来实现的。犯罪的主要理论集中在青少年与直接环境的关系如何影响他或她的行为

Taking part in extra-curricular activities provides teenagers with the way to correct their behaviors and release their mental stress. Cassel R. et al. (2001) points out that in school, if teens cannot keep up they will not be able to keep up behind them either, so they will become negative or even have deviant behavior (p.3). However, Cassel R. et al. explain that participating in extracurricular activities gives them a chance to express themselves and release their emotions (p.3). In addition, in a group, a teenager's victories won by inferior means are not favored, so students are conditioned to play fair (Cassel R. et al, 2001, p.3).

c. School gives students an opportunity to spend time with successful people, which is beneficial for them:

Wilkinson A. (2019) observes that teachers and administrators can be good role models for students, so spending time with them can reinforce their pro-social behavior (p. 9).

1. Description: The Government can reduce the likelihood of adolescents misbehaving by improving the quality of parents themselves and the family environment.

2. Why effective this solution?

a. Negative Effects of single-parent family:

Petts (2009) claims that two-parent families can give teenagers better social support and control (p. 17). Nonetheless, single-parent families do not provide children with a suitable environment to learn social behavior, resulting in harm to their social and psychological development (Isir. A., 2007, p.2). Hoeve M. (2012) also states that the parent-child relationship is created through very complex interactions, and a meta-analysis shows that the higher the child's attachment to the parent, the lower the probability that they will commit a crime (p. 11). Teenager who lives with two parents reduces the probability of a family member smoking marijuana by 70%, thus providing a better home environment for them (Kuhl D. et al, 2016, p.16).

b. Negative Influence of Parents’ Bad Quality and Small Knowledge Base: Parents educate teenagers from childhood, so the inappropriate knowledge imparted and negative model built in teenager’s mind can have a deep impact on them. Fagan A. (2013) points out that parents who engage in illegal activities set an example for their children to follow, and favoring children and not correcting their misbehavior can also lead them to engage in criminal activities, especially when this can be of great benefit (p.4). Isir observes that the low level of parental literacy can lead to a certain degree of non-compliance with the legal rules of society in the family and a key finding of the study in Turkey was that 63 per cent of the mothers and 24 per cent of the fathers of convicted adolescents were illiterate (p.2).

C. Peers’ Negative Influence

1. Description: using social media to inform teenagers stay away from bad peers

2. Why effective this solution?

a. peers’ behaviors are influential to teenagers:

People spend the most time with peers during adolescence, so peers have a salient effect on adolescents (Keijsers L., 2012, p.13). Liu (2000) states that when peers are supportive and predisposed to delinquent behavior or are already delinquent, young people are more likely to have criminal behaviors by themselves (p.14). To be more specific, according to social learning theory, adolescents will adapt to the behavior of their peers or adhere to the beliefs of their peer group, even if it is wrong. In addition, adolescents will try to gain status in the group by engaging in behaviors that they believe will be valued by their peers and by abandoning behaviors that will be ridiculed and rejected by their peers. In this way the adolescent's community and ideas are assimilated by peers, leading them to engage in delinquent behavior when their peers do as well (Young J. & Meerman F., 2013, p.6).