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## Family Criminality

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## Family Criminality

The environments in which children grow up significantly affect their behavior. Family plays a crucial role in the development of children because it presents either a risky environment or a protective one. Therefore, when one is raised in a family with a criminal background then one is likely to adopt, promote and present the criminal behaviors. According to Jones (2019), the probability of a child will engage in criminal activities increases based on the number of risks they are exposed to. Although research has proven that when a child is raised in a family with a criminal background is likely to inherit the criminal behaviors, several impacts follow. For instance, child development morals are affected because the tendency to commit crime progresses in steps related to key sociological and psychological factors.

Another impact is forming attachments within the families. Normally, criminal behavior begins in the early stages of nurturing a child when they lack parental love and affection. The relationship between parents and their children plays a critical role in the development of morals to a child, however, when parents are always quarreling then children will respond by being antisocial and disobeying. Besides, several traits of broken families are the root cause of criminal behavior because when children are raised without a father, parental affection or criminal parents then they will inherit the behavior. Many children brought up by criminal parents and observing people around them doing criminal activities such as sexual assault, armed robbery and car theft are likely to realize that the best way to survive is through these activities. On the other hand, parents who are not involved in immoral activities train their children to go to church and learn the morals and ethical standards that society requires thus developing into being relevant individuals in society. Adamczyk et al. (2017), argue that twelve percent of people raised

attending religious services at least once in a month having a complete family are charged by police, while those who did not attend are about twenty-one percent.

Consequently, children always follow the footsteps of their parents in their career selection. For that reason, children whose parents are doctors stand higher chances for being doctors which is the same as those from criminal families. Moreover, people grow based on how they were raised, thus when raised in a family that embraces criminal activities all children will grow knowing that criminal activities are one of the acceptable ways to survive. Therefore, it is important to break the cycle of family criminality. Although, breaking the cycle is important in making those family individuals realize that they have another purpose in life rather than being criminals. Also, it helps criminal justice and policymakers to reduce future cases of criminals. This is well illustrated by Butterfield (2018), through focusing on Tracey Bogle who served 16 years in prison for assault, kidnapping and car theft. The Bogles family traced back in 1920 having a record of criminality stretches where her mother and father made and sold moonshine throughout the prevention period. He claimed that breaking the cycle ensures that criminal behaviors stop and the next generation will not follow the act.

Ex-offenders face a challenge when looking for employment opportunities. Normally, managers always have little or no interest in employing ex-offenders because they are viewed as immoral, untrustworthy at the same time dangerous. For example, ex-offenders face a challenge in creating a rapport as human resource officers are always willing to employ a person with skills at low wages. For that reason, when they find out that they are ex-offenders they will turn off the application. Just because developing a good rapport is a ticket for the human resource making the right decision to add someone in the existing workforce, there is a need for ex-offenders to prove they can be trusted. Another barrier experienced is a lack of specialized skills (Zakaria et al.,

2018). Majority of ex-offenders do not have work experience, education as well as technical skills that employers are looking for.

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