



## **The Influence of Family Climate to Visual Perception and Attention Development of the Teenagers**

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### **Abstract**

Anderson & Bushman (2002) proved that exposure is positively associated with heightened levels of aggression in children, teenagers and young adults and negatively associated with prosocial behavior. Furthermore, the authors argued that exposure is positively related to the main mechanism underlying long-term effects of aggressive personality and aggressive cognition development being positively linked to aggressive affect and higher physiological arousal.

The objective of the research was focused on evidencing the influence of the family climate either positive or negative to visual perception development and time reaction in visual pursuit task of the teenagers.

The method: The participants were 95 students from three high schools from Bucharest, age between 16 and 18 years old ( $m=17.1$ ;  $S.D=1.21$ ), males and females, organized in two experimental groups: the first group of teenagers with conflict families and the second experimental group with positive family climate. The instruments were the peripheral perceptual test and DEST test for appreciation of speed and distances (Schuhfried, 1992). The results evidenced that the teenagers living in a negative family climate obtained statistically significant differences ( $p<0.01$ ) than the students living in a positive family climate. In this way, the mean of the time reaction to the peripheral perceptual stimuli and the appreciation of speed and distances were statistically significant superior than the student with a positive family climate. The conclusions highlighted that negative climate increase the young arousal to stimuli and the appreciation of the speed and distances. Therefore their arousal is higher in any situation and any stimuli could be a trigger for their reaction.