

THE ROLE OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

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Abstract

The study aimed to know the role of the role of childhood trauma in criminal behavior, and the researchers used the analytical descriptive approach. The results of the study showed that childhood trauma is common among individuals involved in criminal activity: studies have consistently found a high prevalence of childhood trauma, including physical, sexual and emotional abuse, neglect and dysfunction home among individuals involved in criminal behavior. The study recommends the need to find a scientific basis for understanding the relationship between the role of childhood trauma and criminal behavior within a practical framework.

Keywords: childhood trauma, criminal behaviour.

Introduction:

Childhood trauma is one of the most influential events in a person's life, as it extends to different aspects of his life and affects the formation of his personality and behavior. Several studies indicate that these childhood traumas may be among the factors influencing the emergence of criminal behavior in individuals. Therefore, this research comes to study the role of childhood trauma in criminal behavior, revealing the relationship between them, and identifying the mechanisms that contribute to this role. This study is of great importance in the field of psychology and sociology, because it represents an attempt to understand the possible causes of the emergence of criminal behavior, and to provide results that can be used to improve interventions and services provided to individuals with childhood trauma. Psychological trauma, and to reduce the incidence of criminal behavior in the community.

Study Problem

Childhood trauma is a widespread and devastating issue affecting a large proportion of the population. Traumatic experiences such as physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, neglect, and domestic violence can have long-lasting effects on a person's mental and physical health, including an increased risk of developing various mental disorders. Furthermore, research has shown that childhood trauma is a risk factor for the development of criminal behavior later in life.

Understanding the relationship between childhood trauma and criminal behavior is critical in developing effective prevention and intervention strategies to address both issues. While studies have shown a significant association between childhood trauma and criminal behavior, the underlying mechanisms remain unclear. It is also important to consider the role of other factors such as genetics, social environment, and individual differences in the development of criminal behavior.

It is necessary to explore the relationship between childhood trauma and criminal behavior in greater depth to identify potential risk factors, protective factors and underlying mechanisms. This research has the potential to inform clinical practice, policy, and prevention efforts, ultimately improving the well-being of individuals affected by childhood trauma and reducing the prevalence of criminal behavior in the community. The main question of the study is what is the role of childhood trauma in the formation of criminal behavior? The following sub-questions emerge from it:

- What is meant by childhood trauma?
- What is the relationship between childhood trauma and the formation of criminal behavior?
- What are the types of childhood trauma?
- What are the future directions for exploring the relationship between childhood trauma and certain types of criminal behavior or the effect of trauma-informed care in reducing criminal relapse?

Importance of studying:

Theoretical significance:

1. This study represents a response to the role of childhood trauma in the formation of criminal behavior
2. The importance of the theoretical study appears in providing a theoretical framework for understanding the role of childhood trauma in the formation of criminal behaviour

Applied importance:

1. It fills the need of the Arab Library for such a study, which highlights the role of understanding the role of childhood trauma in the formation of criminal behavior
2. Decision makers in leadership positions may benefit from the findings of this study.
3. It may benefit other researchers to conduct studies that complement what the current study started.

Objectives of the study-:

This research aims to study the role of childhood trauma in the formation of criminal behaviour. Specifically, the research aims to:

- Defining the concept of childhood trauma
- Determine the relationship between childhood trauma and the formation of criminal behavior.
- Determine the types of childhood trauma.
- Determining future directions to explore the relationship between childhood trauma and certain types of criminal behavior or the effect of trauma-informed care in reducing criminal relapse.

Study methodology:

In this study, we will rely on the analytical descriptive approach, through a description of the role of childhood trauma in the formation of criminal behavior

Study plan-:

This study was divided into the following investigations and demands:

The first topic: childhood trauma.

The second topic: is a relationship between childhood trauma and the formation of criminal behavior

The third topic: is the types of childhood trauma.

The fourth topic: is future directions to explore the relationship between childhood trauma and certain types of criminal behavior or the impact of trauma-informed care in reducing criminal relapse

The first topic: childhood trauma.

Childhood trauma refers to experiences experienced by children that are emotionally, physically, or sexually abusive or threatening, often resulting in long-term negative effects on their well-being and development (Courtois and Ford, 2013). Trauma can result from a variety of experiences, such as abuse, neglect, violence, or loss, and can occur in different contexts, including family, community, or larger societal settings.

Childhood trauma has been shown to have significant effects on mental health, leading to an increased risk of depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), substance abuse, and other psychological and behavioral problems (Felitti et al., 1998; Anda et al., 2006). Trauma can also have negative effects on physical health, such as an increased risk of chronic disease, cardiovascular disease, and obesity (Danese et al., 2009.)

Overall, the impact of childhood trauma on individuals can be significant and long-lasting, highlighting the importance of prevention efforts and early intervention to mitigate the negative effects of trauma and support the well-being of those affected.

The second topic is a relationship between childhood trauma and the formation of criminal behavior

There is a large body of research indicating a relationship between childhood trauma and the formation of criminal behaviour. One study by Widom and colleagues (2015) found that individuals who experienced abuse or neglect in childhood were more likely to engage in criminal behavior as adults.

The study followed a sample of individuals who were court-appointed to receive child abuse or neglect services between 1967 and 1971. Participants were matched with a control group of individuals who had not experienced abuse or neglect. The study found that individuals who were abused or neglected in childhood were more likely to engage in criminal behavior, including violence, substance abuse, and property crime, compared to the control group.

Another study by Teicher and Samson (2016) found that child abuse, particularly emotional and sexual abuse, was associated with changes in brain structure and function that may lead to criminal behaviour. The study used neuroimaging techniques to scan the brains of individuals who had been subjected to childhood abuse and found that they had reduced gray matter volume in areas of the brain involved in emotional regulation, impulse control and decision-making.

Overall, these studies indicate that childhood trauma can have long-lasting effects on brain development and may increase the risk of engaging in criminal behavior later in life.

The third topic is the types of childhood trauma.

Childhood trauma can come in many different forms and can have long lasting effects on an individual's mental and physical health. Here are some of the most common types of childhood trauma:

1. **Physical Abuse:** Physical abuse includes any intentional act of violence or harm towards a child, such as hitting, kicking, or burning.
2. **Sexual abuse:** Sexual abuse includes any form of sexual activity between an adult and a child, including molestation, rape, or incest.
3. **Emotional abuse:** Emotional abuse involves any form of psychological abuse, such as verbal abuse, intimidation, or belittling.

4. Neglect: Neglect occurs when a child's basic needs, such as food, shelter, and medical care, are not met.
5. Domestic Dysfunction: This can include exposure to domestic violence, substance abuse, mental illness, or parental separation or divorce.
6. Natural disasters or community violence: These traumatic events can include experiences such as hurricanes, earthquakes, mass shootings, or terrorist acts.

These types of trauma often overlap and occur simultaneously, making it difficult for individuals to fully heal and recover. It is important for individuals who have experienced childhood trauma to seek support from a mental health professional.

The fourth topic is future directions to explore the relationship between childhood trauma and certain types of criminal behavior or the impact of trauma-informed care in reducing criminal relapse.

The relationship between childhood trauma and criminal behavior is a complex and multifaceted issue that has received increasing attention in recent years. There are different types of childhood trauma, such as physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and domestic dysfunction, that have been linked to an increased risk of criminal behavior in adulthood (Dodge et al., 2018). Research indicates that the influence of childhood trauma on criminal behavior may be mediated by factors such as emotional dysregulation, impulsivity, and substance abuse (Brodsky et al., 2017)

One potential direction for future research is to examine specific types of criminal behavior associated with different types of childhood trauma. For example, some studies have found that individuals who experienced sexual abuse in childhood are more likely to engage in sexual abuse as adults (Chuang et al., 2012). Other studies have linked physical abuse to violent crime and aggressive behavior (Widom & Maxfield, 2001). Investigating these relationships may help develop more targeted interventions for individuals who have experienced childhood trauma.

Another important area of investigation is the potential effectiveness of trauma-informed care in reducing recidivism. Trauma-informed care is an approach that recognizes the prevalence of trauma in the lives of individuals who come into contact with the criminal justice system and seeks to deliver services in a way that is sensitive to their needs (Fallot & Harris, 2009). Some research suggests that trauma-informed care may be associated with lower rates of recidivism among individuals who have experienced trauma (Bloom, Owen, & Covington, 2004).

In conclusion, there are several directions for future research into exploring the relationship between childhood trauma and criminal behaviour, as well as the potential impact of trauma-informed care on reducing reoffending. By gaining a deeper understanding of these issues, we can develop more effective interventions to support individuals who have experienced trauma and reduce the potential for criminal behavior.

Results

Research has shown that childhood trauma can play an important role in the development of criminal behavior. Here are some key findings related to this topic:

Childhood trauma common among individuals involved in criminal activity: Studies have consistently found a high prevalence of childhood trauma, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, neglect, and

domestic dysfunction, among individuals involved in criminal behavior.

Childhood trauma increases the risk of criminal behavior: Research indicates that exposure to childhood trauma significantly increases the likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior in adulthood. This may be due to the effect of trauma on brain development, as well as the development of coping mechanisms that can lead to maladaptive behaviour.

Certain types of childhood trauma may be particularly relevant to certain types of criminal behavior: for example, research has found that individuals who experienced sexual abuse in childhood may be more likely to engage in sexual abuse later in life.

Childhood trauma can contribute to the development of mental health disorders, which in turn can increase the risk of criminal behavior: Childhood trauma has been linked to a range of mental health disorders, including depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), which can increase the risk of criminal behaviour.

Early intervention and treatment for childhood trauma can help prevent criminal behavior: Studies have shown that early intervention and treatment for childhood trauma can reduce the risk of engaging in criminal behavior later in life. This may include a range of interventions, including therapy, support groups, and medication.

Overall, research indicates that childhood trauma can play an important role in the development of criminal behavior, and that early intervention and treatment may be effective in preventing such behavior.

Recommendations:

As for the recommendations of the study, they are mentioned as follows:

-The need to find a scientific basis for understanding the relationship between the role of childhood trauma and criminal behavior within a practical framework.

-The need to focus on consolidating the term childhood trauma with more emphasis by reinforcing the role of childhood trauma in the formation of the criminal corps

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