

## Roots of Rebellion: How Childhood Shapes Antisocial Personality Disorder

George P. Roy<sup>1\*</sup>

### ABSTRACT

Antisocial personality disorder is a very serious disorder causing people to act with lack of care for other and high ability to make impulse decision without regard of other and high tendency to perform criminal behaviour, but the complete understanding and the root of this problem is worth researching more about for the safety of the society, prevention and management of this disorder so that the person with this disorder can be fit easily to the society. With the help of this review, we are aiming to find more information about the role of childhood factors that can affect the development of Antisocial personality disorder. By analyzing multiple research article books and journals to try and identify research gaps. This review will help us find the research gaps and try to reduce and maybe solve this problem and provide insight to others to perform more investigation in this field.

**Keywords:** *Antisocial Personality Disorder, Childhood Trauma, Personality Development, Behavioral Patterns, Psychosocial Influences, Early Life Risk Factors*

**A**nti social Personality (ASPD) is characterized by diminished or no regard for the rights of others coupled with criminal behavior and deep impulsivity as well as lack of ability to learn from mistakes. About the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-5-TR) it is required the presence of a pattern of antisocial behaviors that has started before the age of 15; the traits to be manifested are deceitfulness, aggressiveness, impulsivity, and absence of remorse. To diagnose, an individual must be at least 18 years old and the individual must have been diagnosed previously with conduct disorder before age 15 from which the dismiss behaviors cannot be attributable to schizophrenia or bipolar disorder (American Psychiatric Association, 2022, pp. 734, 749) (*Antisocial Personality Disorder*, n.d.).

As already explained, ASPD is a very demanding disorder, which affects 1-4% of the general population and up to 25-50% of the prisoners (Kolla & Houle, 2019; Whipp et al., 2018). There are multiple connections with criminal behavior, violence, and substance abuse, and it has diverse direct, individual, social, and economical costs (DeLisi et al., 2018; Goldstein et al., 2016).

<sup>1</sup>Medical Student, Tbilisi State Medical University

\*Corresponding Author

## Roots of Rebellion: How Childhood Shapes Antisocial Personality Disorder

Again, ASPD has multiple etiology, consisting of both genetic and neurobiological (Douglas et al., 2011) as well as environmental factors (Rosenström et al., 2021). It presents the interactions between genetic vulnerability factors that include the serotonin system and the monoamine oxidase A genetic sensitivity combined with neurostructural and neurofunctional impairments such as, prefrontal cortex deficiency and the limbic system hyperactivity (Amstadter et al., 2015; Jiang et al., 2017). Environmental factors for instance, adverse childhood experiences such as neglect, trauma, and social hardship disrupt emotional regulation, moral development and social learning and are the major contributing factors towards the development of ASPD (Jovev et al., 2013; Lee et al., 2015).

In this review, the author examines the hypothesis which postulates that ASPD originates from significantly problematic childhood conditions. It looks at how environmental stress influences behavioral consequences in a bid to understand ASPD causes and how to address them. These realities are crucial to discuss the dire social consequences of this difficult to diagnose disorder.

### *Overview*

The main characteristics of ASPD involve individuals presenting a persistent disregard for, or violation of, the rights of others, beginning in childhood or early adolescence and possibly continuing well into adulthood (Chen et al., 2021; Conti, 2016; Zhou, 2023). Some core symptoms which are present in people with ASPD include; They do not follow rules and regulation or conform to norms Though they may not lie all the time, they often deceive others They are easily agitated and have tendency towards aggression They lack empathy and do not feel guilty or regret They are irresponsible and show no regard for their personal or others' safety and wellbeing Others are; parasositive features: They are often suspended from school, Normally, these attributes lead to criminal activities including aggressiveness, robbery, and substance use (Agbakwuru & Mgbeoduru, 2020; Chen et al., 2021; Zhou, 2023).

The ASPD is highly comorbid with other psychological disorders including substance use disorders, Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and personality disorders such as the Borderline personality disorder (BPD), (Dawson et al., 2012; Edwards et al., 2022; Lecomte et al., 2010; Low, 2023). These comorbid conditions are present in most ASPD patients and make evaluations and management of this disorder challenging (Dawson et al., 2012).

From the study by Chet et al., (2021) and Seid et al. (2022) (Chen et al., 2021; Seid et al., 2022), ASPD is diagnosed using the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM 5). As per the DSM-5 criteria, a person should have a consistent pattern of not conforming to rights of others as well as have conduct disorder symptoms before the age of fifteen (Chen et al., 2021; Conti, 2016; Zhou, 2023).

As for the prevalence of ASPD many studies were conducted which examined it in selected population consisting prisoners and individuals with substance abuse, both of these populations have higher prevalence of ASPD. For instance, but nonetheless, prevalence studies of ASPD among the incarcerated people have estimated that the rates of ASPD are as high as 46 – 88% (Morgan & Fabbro, 2018), while studies on people with substance use disorders have determined that the ASPD rates are 26% (Arbulú-Contreras et al., 2021; Zemestani & Ghasemzadeh, 2016).

## Roots of Rebellion: How Childhood Shapes Antisocial Personality Disorder

According to Abdolalizadeh et al.(2023), Singh et al. (2023), Zhang (2023), and Wen(2022)(Abdolalizadeh et al., 2023; Singh et al., 2023; Wen, 2022; W. Zhang, 2023), the research that has been conducted on the various aspects that preceded ASPD investigations focused on genetic, neurobiological and environmental areas. Neuroanatomical and neurofunctional changes in both the amygdaloid and orbitofrontal regions are detected in ASPD and correlate to empathy impairments, sensitive processing and impulsive control (Gregory et al., 2015; Raine et al., 2010; Tully et al., 2022). Likewise, there are candidate genes for ASPD: genes of serotonergic and dopaminergic systems (Abdolalizadeh et al., 2023; J. Li et al., 2022; Singh et al., 2023).

Anyway, nature vs nurture is a crucial factor and it categorizes the genotype and the phenotype. It has also been found that certain predisposing genetic factors like variations in the MAOA and 5-HTTLPR genes make an individual more susceptible to develop ASPD when they are raised in an unfavorable environment like child abuse or neglect (J. Li et al., 2022). All of the above-mentioned factors suggest that ASPD is caused by genetic factors, but is also influenced by the environment.

### ***Childhood Factors in ASPD***

#### **Parenting Styles and Family Environment**

Children raised in an environment characterized by neglectful, authoritarian or permissive style of rearing are more likely to present increased levels of antisocial behaviors and ASPD as they grow up (Espinoza-Romero et al., 2022; Jaffee et al., 2003; Silberg et al., 2011; Zareian et al., 2017) Studies have revealed that characteristics of parent psychopathology such as substance use disorder and ASPD increase maladaptive traits in children (Johnson et al., 2016; Silberg et al., 2011; Torry & Billick, 2011).

Low levels of perceived parental monitoring, low levels of parental affection, and harsh or unpredictable discipline predict increased levels of antisocial behavior (Dogan et al., 2007; Espinoza-Romero et al., 2022; Knutson et al., 2004; Laird et al., 2003; Marzilli et al., 2021; Odgers et al., 2012). Parental neglect and maltreatment also enhance the chance of developing antisocial behaviors (Alicia W. Villanueva van den Hurk & McKinney, 2021; Graham et al., 2012; Woekener et al., 2018). On the other hand, the other form of parental warmth and control known as authoritative parenting has been linked with a decrease in antisocial behaviors (Álvarez-García et al., 2019; Odgers et al., 2012). Empathy and moral values are the protective factors against antisocial behaviors in parents (Liu et al., 2023; Schaffer et al., 2008).

The continuity of antisocial behavior across generations has been described with repeated evidence that parental antisocial behavior is related to negative parenting practices and higher likelihood of antisocial behavior in children (Dogan et al., 2007; Klahr et al., 2016; Smith & Farrington, 2004). Some of the environmental risk factors include; socioeconomic status, family conflict as well as parents to child incarceration (Eamon & Mulder, 2005; P. Li et al., 2017).

#### **Trauma and Abuse**

Physical, emotional, and sexual abuse is related to ASPD and antisocial behaviors, including during childhood (Espinoza-Romero et al., 2022; Jaffee et al., 2003; Silberg et al., 2011; Zareian et al., 2017). Emotional abuse and neglect negatively affect feelings and can cause changes in the child's behaviour by increasing the level of emotional dysregulation, and reducing empathy and the absence of prosocial behaviour (Liu et al., 2023; Schaffer et al.,

## Roots of Rebellion: How Childhood Shapes Antisocial Personality Disorder

2008; Silberg et al., 2011). Sexual abuse seems to have potential effects on self-esteem, attachment and emotional functioning which in turn results to ASPD (Boduszek et al., 2019; Davis & Knight, 2019; Graham et al., 2012).

Cross-sectional studies also confirmed that childhood trauma tends to cause personality disorder, including ASPD in adulthood (Back et al., 2021; Grover et al., 2007; T. Zhang et al., 2012). Another body of evidence understand the intergenerational continuity of trauma and antisocial behavior, as parental trauma and psychopathology promote ASPD emergence in children (Klahr et al., 2016; Smith & Farrington, 2004; Thornberry et al., 2009).

Consequently, it should be noted that childhood trauma is not solely determinant and its influence depends on factors like gender, resilience, and the availability of supportive relationships (Álvarez-García et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2023; Woeckener et al., 2018). Emotional regulation and enhancement of social-emotional skills might be useful in counteracting and halting the manifestation and development of antisocial behavior patterns.

### **Socioeconomic and Cultural Influences**

Again, studies have shown that poverty, exposure to community violence, or lack of economic resources leads to higher likelihood of antisocial behavior and ASPD (Eamon & Mulder, 2005; P. Li et al., 2017; Murray et al., 2012). In addition to genetics, family background, peer delinquency, and culture that allow or promote antisocial behavior play vital roles in the formation of ASPD (Knutson et al., 2004; Nazar, 2023; Tompsett & Toro, 2010).

Age and gender differences in the prevalence of ASPD have also been identified, although most frequently elevated rates of the disorder have been reported among males, young adults, substance abusers, offenders, and people with lower socio-economic status (Hinrichs, 2001; Huang et al., 2006; Zemestani & Ghasemzadeh, 2016). Gender, ethnic background, and cultural beliefs determine the way antisocial traits present themselves in people (Klonsky et al., 2002; Lyons-Ruth et al., 2007; Vossen et al., 2017).

Addressing the environmental factors that are grouped under community level are important in preventing ASPD (Nasaescu et al., 2021; Wulandari, 2020; Yakeley & Williams, 2014).

### **Educational and Social Experiences**

Negative relations with peers in school environment and bullying are associated with early onset of antisocial behavior and ASPD (Allen et al., 2018; Hart et al., 2014; Nasaescu et al., 2021; Tatar et al., 2016). In addition, low academic achievement and truancy have presented a strong relationship with antisocial behavior (Ferguson & Meehan, 2010; Hart et al., 2014; Monárrez-Espino, 2022).

Family antisocial environment that comprises of antisocial peers and cultural norms encourage antisocial behavior compounds the risk of ASPD (Coid, 2002; Knutson et al., 2004; Nazar, 2023; Tatar et al., 2016; Tompsett & Toro, 2010). Age, sex and status are other demographic variables that influence antisocial characteristics (Hinrichs, 2001; Huang et al., 2006; Zemestani & Ghasemzadeh, 2016).

Hence it can be concluded that school and social conditions and other parameters are pertinent in increasing antisocial behaviors and ASPD. Thus, any efforts directed at

controlling these aspects of environment and social interactions are very important in the prevention of development of antisocial behaviors.

### **DISCUSSION**

Genetic and environmental factors are the main components that lead to the development of ASPD, however it is not well understood how these factors interact with one another. Various researches have established that there is evidence for both the heritability and environmental factors in the development of ASPD traits. Heritable temperament and personality indices as well as propensities to psychopathology mark genetic risk for ASPD (Jaffee et al., 2003; Silberg et al., 2011). Thus, the given types of genes are not activated independently; environmental factors significantly contribute to the onset or worsening of genetic susceptibilities.

For instance, among the personal factors, neglect, authoritarian or permissive parenting, childhood trauma were identified as the significant predictors of ASPD (Espinoza-Romero et al., 2022; Silberg et al., 2011). These environmental stressors are like a switch, which turns on a specific genetic make-up causing development of antisocial behaviors. According to Torry and Billick (2011) and Johnson et al. (2016) children who come from homes with parents with history of psychopathology, substance abuse, or abusive behaviors are likely to develop antisocial behaviors (Johnson et al., 2016; Torry & Billick, 2011).

In addition, several types of the childhood traumas, such as physical, emotional and sexual abuse, play an important role in the development of the ASPD traits, as they negatively affect mechanisms of affect regulation and empathy (Schaffer et al., 2008; Silberg et al., 2011). It seems that these factors play into genetic predispositions to trauma, setting up a context that promotes antisocial features. For instance, people with genetic vulnerability to emotional dysregulation and attachment problems are expected to have long-term problems if they undergo childhood maltreatment (Graham et al., 2012; Liu et al., 2023).

Socioeconomic factors also advance this interaction. Living conditions that arise from poverty, exposure to community violence, and resource scarcity, result to environments that are likely to trigger genes that were inherited (P. Li et al., 2017; Murray et al., 2012). These conditions are likely to maintain peer pressure that encourages the development of more antisocial features further heightening the risk for ASPD.

#### ***Gaps in Current Research***

However, there are a number of limitations to the current state of knowledge regarding the dynamics of genes and the environment where they operate. The main limitation that can be noted is the absence of cross-cultural studies which reveal the role of environment in development of ASPD in different cultures. A major source of weakness lies in the fact that most of the inquiry is done in western, industrialized countries and hence the results may not necessarily hold for non-western people or those from areas with fewer resources.

Another obvious area of shortfall is the lack of cohort-based prospective studies examining Genetic Environment interactions. First, most research is conducted using archival data which can be inadequate in capturing the developmental processes of ASPD. Longitudinal analysis is critical in examining complicated environmental and genetic patterns in relation to development periods, especially in identifying antisocial behavior continuity to adulthood.

## Roots of Rebellion: How Childhood Shapes Antisocial Personality Disorder

In addition, there is growing concern in the following areas: Gender and resilience are assigned not enough attention. There is lack of research concerning how these factors affect the genetic-environmental interaction. Clinical and psychosocial research that considers how personal characteristics including social support, empathy, and resilience, moderate genetic risks is important for enhancing prevention and treatment strategies.

### ***Transforming Findings into Strategies***

Antisocial behaviors, as well as ASPD, if not identified and addressed in early childhood, are likely to progress and become worse (Nasaescu et al., 2021; Reijneveld et al., 2012; Tian et al., 2018; Tredoux et al., 2022; Viding et al., 2012; Wulandari, 2020; Yakeley & Williams, 2014). Prospective research has shown that childhood risk factors including traumatic experiences, abuse, and dysfunctional parenting remain influential in influencing personality disorders like ASPD in adulthood (Back et al., 2021; Bornovalova et al., 2013; Grover et al., 2007; Skaug et al., 2022; T. Zhang et al., 2012). These risk factors can be prevented by early identification and follow-ups, hence have little or no adverse effects on the behavioral outcome.

### **Effective interventions for ASPD include:**

**Family therapy:** Reducing environmental risks, enhancing the quality of family functioning, parenting practices, and the quality of parent-child relationships are likely to reduce the negative effects (Tian et al., 2018; Tredoux et al., 2022; Wulandari, 2020; Yakeley & Williams, 2014). Again, family therapy seeks to improve parental involvement, decrease harsh discipline, and build healthier family environments that may counteract the effects of childhood trauma and adversity.

**Trauma-focused therapy:** Treating childhood trauma and abuse, that have been flagged as risk factors to the development of antisocial personalities, through effective trauma-focused treatment approaches could help in reversals of such trends (Bailen & Thompson, 2023; *Emotion Dysregulation*, 2017; Keeshin et al., 2021; Kim, 2017). Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is implemented to assist clients in understanding traumatic events and learn adequate coping strategies, which would prevent them from becoming involved in anti-social behaviors.

**Community-based programs:** Intervention efforts for young people can also include prevention programs aimed at enhancing social-emotional skills, empathy, and moral reasoning in children and adolescents to reduce the risk of antisocial behavior (Alimardany & Alimardany, 2014; Klika et al., 2012; Nasaescu et al., 2021; Reijneveld et al., 2012; Viding et al., 2012). These programs aim at enhancing the prosocial behavior, self-control, and empathy; thus, minimizing antisocial behaviors.

Schools are responsible for early detection of antisocial behaviors and provision of supportive context for prosocial development (Allen et al., 2018; Hart et al., 2014; Nasaescu et al., 2020) universal interventions in schools include social emotional learning which helps children develop empathy, control their emotions, and become model citizens hence reducing chances of becoming antisocial.

Health care professional such as for mental health can help in the early identification, evaluation, and referral for the right treatment (Bailen & Thompson, 2023; *Emotion Dysregulation*, 2017; Keeshin et al., 2021; Kim, 2017; Thomason et al., 2014). Teachers and

## Roots of Rebellion: How Childhood Shapes Antisocial Personality Disorder

parents can assess for risk factors for trauma, emotional dysregulation, and poor parenting and refer students to the appropriate mental health treatment.

Government officials should approve and fund scientifically-based early identification and prevention programs and endorse policies related to the community-level risks such as poverty, violence and lack of resources (Eamon & Mulder, 2005; Hinrichs, 2001; Huang et al., 2006; P. Li et al., 2017; Murray et al., 2012; Zemestani & Ghasemzadeh, 2016). The policies with an emphasis on the elimination of socioeconomic inequalities, providing increased access to mental health services, and increasing public safety are essential for eliminating the environmental factors that may contribute to the development of ASPD.

### CONCLUSION

Therefore, the development of ASPD is forecasted by childhood experiences including trauma, abuse, poor parental care and other more environmental risk factors. Investigations on the interplay between constitutional variables and environmental pressures confirm that some formative dynamics are highly impactful to define the development of ASPD. The cross-sectional and the longitudinal studies affirmed that the risk factor's on-going influence is due to adversity that is negative in childhood thus raises the chances of ASPD (Back et al., 2021; Bornovalova et al., 2013; Grover et al., 2007; Skaug et al., 2022; T. Zhang et al., 2012). All these need to be identified in early stages and activities developed that can alter the trends and lead to increased displays of antisocial behaviors.

It is shown that family therapy, trauma-informed therapy, and community-based services are rather effective in preventing various risk factors of ASPD (Keeshin et al., 2021; Nasaescu et al., 2021; Tian et al., 2018; Wulandari, 2020; Yakeley & Williams, 2014). These interventions aim at improving the functioning of families, treating trauma, and improving the child's emotions and reducing antisocial behavior and increasing prosocial behavior. Schools, healthcare organizations, and policymakers are also participants in risk identification, assessment, and access to resources that address root causes at the community level, including poverty and violence (Allen et al., 2018; P. Li et al., 2017; Nasaescu et al., 2020).

These factors of childhood are important not only for the possibility of prevention, but for the possibility of the treatment to be sufficiently developmentally appropriate for the individual and feasible for the individual to do in the future. The research topic calls for more research studies, including cross-sectional and longitudinal, to increase understanding of how childhood factors are connected to ASPD in different population groups (Reijneveld et al., 2012; Tian et al., 2018). Furthermore, consideration of the genetic, environment, and psychosocial theories will be important in developing and identifying the prevention and, most importantly, the proven strategies for ASPD. Family, community and policy-level prevention and intervention will also help to mitigate the lifelong consequences that adverse childhood experiences produce, and, therefore, decrease the prevalence and impact of ASPD.

### REFERENCES

- American Psychiatric Association. (2022). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed., text rev.). American Psychiatric Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-33198-9>
- Abdolalizadeh, A., Moradi, K., Ohadi, M. A. D., Mirfazeli, F. S., & Rajimehr, R. (2023). Larger Left Hippocampal Presubiculum Is Associated with Lower Risk of Antisocial

- Behavior in Healthy Adults with Childhood Conduct History. *Scientific Reports*, 13(1). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-33198-9>
- Agbakwuru, C., & Mgbeoduru, H. E. (2020). Efficacy of Rational Emotive Therapy in the Management of Antisocial Personality Disorder Among Adolescents in Owerri Municipal, Imo State, Nigeria. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 7(1), 555–565. <https://doi.org/10.14738/assrj.71.7401>
- Alicia W. Villanueva van den Hurk, & McKinney, C. (2021). Emerging Adult Antisocial Problems and Psychological and Physical Maltreatment: Moderation by Other Parent-Child Relationship Quality. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 37(19–20), NP19084–NP19105. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211043580>
- Alimardany, A., & Alimardany, A. (2014). School, a Place to Learn Social and Antisocial Behavior. *International Journal of School Health*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.17795/intjsh-23525>
- Allen, J. L., Bird, E., & Chhoa, C. (2018). Bad Boys and Mean Girls: Callous-Unemotional Traits, Management of Disruptive Behavior in School, the Teacher-Student Relationship and Academic Motivation. *Frontiers in Education*, 3. <https://doi.org/10.3389/educ.2018.00108>
- Álvarez-García, D., Castro, P. G., Núñez, J. C., Rodríguez, C., & Cerezo, R. (2019). Impact of Family and Friends on Antisocial Adolescent Behavior: The Mediating Role of Impulsivity and Empathy. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02071>
- Amstadter, A. B., Maes, H. H., Sheerin, C. M., Myers, J., & Kendler, K. S. (2015). The Relationship Between Genetic and Environmental Influences on Resilience and on Common Internalizing and Externalizing Psychiatric Disorders. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, 51(5), 669–678. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00127-015-1163-6>
- Antisocial Personality Disorder: Often Overlooked and Untreated*. (n.d.). Retrieved December 19, 2024, from <https://www.psychiatry.org:443/news-room/apa-blogs/anti-social-personality-disorder-often-overlooked>
- Arbulú-Contreras, C. S., Enao-Atahuachi, M. A., Flores-Quispe, M., Torrejón-Reategui, L. K., Alejandro, M., Figueroa-Salvador, L., & Mejía, C. R. (2021). Family and Social Environment Associated with Traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder in the Prison Population of Peru. *Revista Española De Sanidad Penitenciaria*, 23(2), 60–66. <https://doi.org/10.18176/resp.00032>
- Back, S. N., Flechsenhar, A., Bertsch, K., & Zettl, M. (2021). Childhood Traumatic Experiences and Dimensional Models of Personality Disorder in DSM-5 and ICD-11: Opportunities and Challenges. *Current Psychiatry Reports*, 23(9). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11920-021-01265-5>
- Bailen, N. H., & Thompson, R. J. (2023). *Emotion Dysregulation*. 181–206. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000332-009>
- Boduszek, D., Debowska, A., Willmott, D., Jones, A., DeLisi, M., & Kirkman, G. (2019). Is Female Psychopathy Linked with Child Abuse? An Empirical Investigation Using a Person-Centered Approach. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 28(6), 708–725. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2019.1592272>
- Bornovalova, M. A., Huibregtse, B. M., Hicks, B. M., Keyes, M. A., & Iacono, W. G. (2013). Tests of a Direct Effect of Childhood Abuse on Adult Borderline Personality Disorder Traits: A Longitudinal Discordant Twin Design. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 122(1), 180–194. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0028328>
- Chen, Z., Xing, Y., & Zhang, Z. (2021). *The Review of Antisocial Personality Disorder*. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.211020.192>

- Coid, J. W. (2002). Personality Disorders in Prisoners and Their Motivation for Dangerous and Disruptive Behaviour. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*, 12(3), 209–226. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cbm.497>
- Conti, R. P. (2016). Psychopathy, Sociopathy, and Antisocial Personality Disorder. *Forensic Research & Criminology International Journal*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/10.15406/frcij.2016.02.00046>
- Davis, K. A., & Knight, R. A. (2019). The Relation of Childhood Abuse Experiences to Problematic Sexual Behaviors in Male Youths Who Have Sexually Offended. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 48(7), 2149–2169. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-018-1279-3>
- Dawson, D. A., Smith, S., & Grant, B. F. (2012). Antisocial Behavioral Syndromes and 3-year Quality-of-life Outcomes in United States Adults. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 126(2), 137–150. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0447.2012.01848.x>
- DeLisi, M., Drury, A. J., Caropreso, D., Heinrichs, T., Tahja, K., & Elbert, M. J. (2018). Antisocial Personality Disorder with or Without Antecedent Conduct Disorder: The Differences Are Psychiatric and Paraphilic. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 45(6), 902–917. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854818765593>
- Dogan, S. J., Conger, R. D., Kim, K. J., & Masyn, K. E. (2007). Cognitive and Parenting Pathways in the Transmission of Antisocial Behavior from Parents to Adolescents. *Child Development*, 78(1), 335–349. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8624.2007.010101.x>
- Douglas, K., Chan, G., Arias, A. J., Anton, R. F., Poling, J., Farrer, L. A., & Kranzler, H. R. (2011). 5-HTTLPR as a Potential Moderator of the Effects of Adverse Childhood Experiences on Risk of Antisocial Personality Disorder. *Psychiatric Genetics*, 21(5), 240–248. <https://doi.org/10.1097/ypg.0b013e3283457c15>
- Eamon, M. K., & Mulder, C. (2005). Predicting Antisocial Behavior Among Latino Young Adolescents: An Ecological Systems Analysis. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 75(1), 117–127. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0002-9432.75.1.117>
- Edwards, E., Gromatsky, M., Sissoko, D. R. G., Hazlett, E. A., Sullivan, S. R., Geraci, J. C., & Goodman, M. (2022). Arrest History and Psychopathology Among Veterans at Risk for Suicide. *Psychological Services*, 19(1), 146–156. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ser0000454>
- Emotion Dysregulation*. (2017). 329–329. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-287-104-6\\_100111](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-287-104-6_100111)
- Espinoza-Romero, J. L., Frías-Armenta, M., Lucas, M. Y., & Corral-Frías, N. S. (2022). Behavioral Activation System and Early Life Parental Abuse Are Associated with Antisocial Behaviors in Mexican Adolescents. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(3), 1584. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19031584>
- Ferguson, C. J., & Meehan, D. C. (2010). Saturday Night’s Alright for Fighting: Antisocial Traits, Fighting, and Weapons Carrying in a Large Sample of Youth. *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 81(4), 293–302. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11126-010-9138-y>
- Goldstein, R. B., Chou, S. P., Saha, T. D., Smith, S., Jung, J., Zhang, H., Pickering, R. P., Ruan, W. J., Huang, B., & Grant, B. F. (2016). The Epidemiology of Antisocial Behavioral Syndromes in Adulthood. *The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 78(01), 90–98. <https://doi.org/10.4088/jcp.15m10358>
- Graham, N., Kimonis, E. R., Wasserman, A. L., & Kline, S. M. (2012). Associations Among Childhood Abuse and Psychopathy Facets in Male Sexual Offenders. *Personality Disorders Theory Research and Treatment*, 3(1), 66–75. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0025605>

- Gregory, S., Blair, J., ffytche, D. H., Simmons, A., Kumari, V., Hodgins, S., & Blackwood, N. (2015). Punishment and Psychopathy: A Case-Control Functional MRI Investigation of Reinforcement Learning in Violent Antisocial Personality Disordered Men. *The Lancet Psychiatry*, 2(2), 153–160. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s2215-0366\(14\)00071-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2215-0366(14)00071-6)
- Grover, K. E., Carpenter, L. L., Price, L. H., Gagne, G. G., Mello, A. F., & Tyrka, A. R. (2007). The Relationship Between Childhood Abuse and Adult Personality Disorder Symptoms. *Journal of Personality Disorders*, 21(4), 442–447. <https://doi.org/10.1521/pedi.2007.21.4.442>
- Hart, S. A., Mikolajewski, A. J., Johnson, W., Schatschneider, C., & Taylor, J. (2014). Examining Transactional Influences Between Reading Achievement and Antisocially-Behaving Friends. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 71, 9–14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2014.07.008>
- Hinrichs, G. (2001). Multidimensional Assessment of Young Male Offenders in Penal Institutions. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 45(4), 478–488. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624x01454007>
- Huang, D. B., Kamat, P., & Wang, J. (2006). Demographic Characteristics and Antisocial Personality Disorder of Early and Late Onset Alcoholics Identified in a Primary Care Clinic. *American Journal on Addictions*, 15(6), 478–482. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10550490601000504>
- Jaffee, S. R., Moffitt, T. E., Caspi, A., & Taylor, A. (2003). Life With (Or Without) Father: The Benefits of Living with Two Biological Parents Depend on the Father's Antisocial Behavior. *Child Development*, 74(1), 109–126. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8624.t01-1-00524>
- Jiang, W., Shi, F., Liu, H., Li, G., Ding, Z., Shen, H., Shen, C., Lee, S. W., Hu, D., Wang, W., & Shen, D. (2017). Reduced White Matter Integrity in Antisocial Personality Disorder: A Diffusion Tensor Imaging Study. *Scientific Reports*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep43002>
- Johnson, W. L., Giordano, P. C., Longmore, M. A., & Manning, W. D. (2016). Parents, Identities, and Trajectories of Antisocial Behavior from Adolescence to Young Adulthood. *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology*, 2(4), 442–465. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-016-0044-3>
- Jovev, M., Whittle, S., Yücel, M., Simmons, J. G., Allen, N. B., & Chanen, A. M. (2013). The Relationship Between Hippocampal Asymmetry and Temperament in Adolescent Borderline and Antisocial Personality Pathology. *Development and Psychopathology*, 26(1), 275–285. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0954579413000886>
- Keeshin, B., Bryant, B., & Gargaro, E. R. (2021). Emotional Dysregulation. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 30(2), 375–387. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chc.2020.10.007>
- Kim, M.-S. (2017). *Conversational Norms Across Cultures*. 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118783665.ieicc0243>
- Klahr, A. M., Burt, S. A., Leve, L. D., Shaw, D. S., Ganiban, J. M., Reiss, D., & Neiderhiser, J. M. (2016). Birth and Adoptive Parent Antisocial Behavior and Parenting: A Study of Evocative Gene–Environment Correlation. *Child Development*, 88(2), 505–513. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12619>
- Klika, J. B., Herrenkohl, T. I., & Lee, J. O. (2012). School Factors as Moderators of the Relationship Between Physical Child Abuse and Pathways of Antisocial Behavior. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 28(4), 852–867. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260512455865>

## Roots of Rebellion: How Childhood Shapes Antisocial Personality Disorder

- Klonsky, E. D., Jane, J. S., Turkheimer, E., & Oltmanns, T. F. (2002). Gender Role and Personality Disorders. *Journal of Personality Disorders, 16*(5), 464–476. <https://doi.org/10.1521/pedi.16.5.464.22121>
- Knutson, J. F., DeGarmo, D. S., & Reid, J. B. (2004). Social Disadvantage and Neglectful Parenting as Precursors to the Development of Antisocial and Aggressive Child Behavior: Testing a Theoretical Model. *Aggressive Behavior, 30*(3), 187–205. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ab.20016>
- Kolla, N. J., & Houle, S. (2019). Single-Photon Emission Computed Tomography and Positron Emission Tomography Studies of Antisocial Personality Disorder and Aggression: A Targeted Review. *Current Psychiatry Reports, 21*(4). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11920-019-1011-6>
- Laird, R. D., Pettit, G. S., Dodge, K. A., & Bates, J. E. (2003). Change in Parents' Monitoring Knowledge: Links with Parenting, Relationship Quality, Adolescent Beliefs, and Antisocial Behavior. *Social Development, 12*(3), 401–419. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9507.00240>
- Lecomte, T., Mueser, K. T., MacEwan, W., Laferrière-Simard, M.-C., Thornton, A. E., Buchanan, T., Goldner, E. M., Brink, J., Ehmann, T., Lang, D. J., Kang, S., Barr, A. M., & Honer, W. G. (2010). Profiles of Individuals Seeking Psychiatric Help for Psychotic Symptoms Linked to Methamphetamine Abuse – Baseline Results from the MAPS (Methamphetamine and Psychosis Study). *Mental Health and Substance Use, 3*(3), 168–181. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17523281.2010.504645>
- Lee, J. Y., Brook, J. S., Finch, S. J., & Brook, D. W. (2015). An Adverse Family Environment During Adolescence Predicts Marijuana Use and Antisocial Personality Disorder in Adulthood. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 25*(2), 661–668. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-015-0246-z>
- Li, J., Ouyang, L., Liu, X., Wang, Q., Zhang, M., Liu, G., Zhong, Y., Zhang, N., Wang, C., & Liu, N. (2022). The Influence of NOS1AP Gene Polymorphisms and Childhood Abuse on Antisocial Personality Disorder in Chinese Male Violent Inmates. *Personality and Mental Health, 17*(2), 184–193. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pmh.1572>
- Li, P., Becker, J. B., Heitzeg, M. M., McClellan, M. L., Reed, B. G., & Zucker, R. A. (2017). Gender Differences in the Transmission of Risk for Antisocial Behavior Problems Across Generations. *Plos One, 12*(5), e0177288. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0177288>
- Liu, A., Wang, Q., Wu, X., & Xu, B. (2023). *Empathy and Self-Compassion Mediate the Relationships Between Parental Attachment, Prosocial Behavior, and Antisocial Behavior Among Adolescents After the Jiuzhaigou Earthquake*. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-2627633/v1>
- Low, A. (2023). *Association Patterns of Antisocial Personality Disorder Across Substance Use Disorders*. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2023.09.15.23295625>
- Lyons-Ruth, K., Holmes, B., Sasvári-Székely, M., Rónai, Z., Némoda, Z., & Pauls, D. L. (2007). Serotonin Transporter Polymorphism and Borderline or Antisocial Traits Among Low-Income Young Adults. *Psychiatric Genetics, 17*(6), 339–343. <https://doi.org/10.1097/ypg.0b013e3281ac237e>
- Marzilli, E., Cerniglia, L., & Cimino, S. (2021). Antisocial Personality Problems in Emerging Adulthood: The Role of Family Functioning, Impulsivity, and Empathy. *Brain Sciences, 11*(6), 687. <https://doi.org/10.3390/brainsci11060687>
- Monárrez-Espino, J. (2022). Antisocial and Criminal Behaviors of Secondary School Students from the City of Chihuahua in Northern Mexico and Associated Risk Factors. *Acción Psicológica, 19*(1). <https://doi.org/10.5944/ap.19.1.34431>

- Morgan, N., & Fabbro, G. D. (2018). Factors Associated with Recidivism at a South African Forensic Psychiatric Hospital. *South African Journal of Psychiatry*, 24(0). <https://doi.org/10.4102/sajpsy.2018.v24i0.1125>
- Murray, J. A., Farrington, D. P., & Sekol, I. (2012). Children's Antisocial Behavior, Mental Health, Drug Use, and Educational Performance After Parental Incarceration: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 138(2), 175–210. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0026407>
- Nasaescu, E., Zych, I., Ortega-Ruiz, R., Farrington, D. P., & Llorent, V. J. (2020). Longitudinal Patterns of Antisocial Behaviors in Early Adolescence: A Latent Class and Latent Transition Analysis. *The European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context*, 12(2), 85–92. <https://doi.org/10.5093/ejpalc2020a10>
- Nasaescu, E., Zych, I., Ortega-Ruiz, R., Farrington, D. P., & Llorent, V. J. (2021). Stability and Change in Longitudinal Patterns of Antisocial Behaviors: The Role of Social and Emotional Competencies, Empathy, and Morality. *Current Psychology*, 42(14), 11980–11994. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-021-02484-y>
- Nazar, N. (2023). Dark Triad and Sport Performance Among Pakistani Players Mediating Role of Antisocial Behavior: A Conceptual Study. *Educatum Journal of Social Sciences*, 9(2), 64–72. <https://doi.org/10.37134/ejoss.vol9.2.7.2023>
- Odgers, C. L., Caspi, A., Russell, M. A., Sampson, R. J., Arseneault, L., & Moffitt, T. E. (2012). Supportive Parenting Mediates Neighborhood Socioeconomic Disparities in Children's Antisocial Behavior from Ages 5 to 12. *Development and Psychopathology*, 24(3), 705–721. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0954579412000326>
- Raine, A., Lee, L., Yang, Y., & Colletti, P. M. (2010). Neurodevelopmental Marker for Limbic Maldevelopment in Antisocial Personality Disorder and Psychopathy. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 197(3), 186–192. <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.bp.110.078485>
- Reijneveld, S. A., Crone, M. R., & Meer, G. d. (2012). Early Detection of Children at Risk for Antisocial Behaviour Using Data from Routine Preventive Child Healthcare. *BMC Pediatrics*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2431-12-24>
- Rosenström, T., Torvik, F. A., Yström, E., Aggen, S. H., Gillespie, N. A., Krueger, R. F., Czajkowski, N. O., Kendler, K. S., & Reichborn-Kjennerud, T. (2021). Specific Antisocial and Borderline Personality Disorder Criteria and General Substance Use: A Twin Study. *Personality Disorders Theory Research and Treatment*, 12(3), 228–240. <https://doi.org/10.1037/per0000404>
- Schaffer, M., Clark, S., & Jeglic, E. L. (2008). The Role of Empathy and Parenting Style in the Development of Antisocial Behaviors. *Crime & Delinquency*, 55(4), 586–599. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128708321359>
- Seid, M., Anbesaw, T., Melke, S., Beteshe, D., Mussa, H., Asmamaw, A., & Shegaw, M. (2022). Antisocial Personality Disorder and Associated Factors Among Incarcerated in Prison in Dessie City Correctional Center, Dessie, Ethiopia: A Cross-Sectional Study. *BMC Psychiatry*, 22(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-022-03710-y>
- Silberg, J. L., Maes, H. H., & Eaves, L. J. (2011). Unraveling the Effect of Genes and Environment in the Transmission of Parental Antisocial Behavior to Children's Conduct Disturbance, Depression and Hyperactivity. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 53(6), 668–677. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2011.02494.x>
- Singh, R., Subramani, S., Du, J., Zhang, Y., Wang, H., Miao, Y., & Ahmed, K. (2023). Antisocial Behavior Identification from Twitter Feeds Using Traditional Machine Learning Algorithms and Deep Learning. *Icst Transactions on Scalable Information Systems*, e17. <https://doi.org/10.4108/eetsis.v10i3.3184>

- Skaug, E., Czajkowski, N. O., Waaktaar, T., & Torgersen, S. (2022). Childhood Trauma and Borderline Personality Disorder Traits: A Discordant Twin Study. *Journal of Psychopathology and Clinical Science*, *131*(4), 365–374. <https://doi.org/10.1037/abn0000755>
- Smith, C. A., & Farrington, D. P. (2004). Continuities in Antisocial Behavior and Parenting Across Three Generations. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, *45*(2), 230–247. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2004.00216.x>
- Tatar, J. R., Cavanagh, C., & Cauffman, E. (2016). The Importance of (Anti)social Influence in Serious Juvenile Offenders with Psychopathic Traits. *Psychology Public Policy and Law*, *22*(1), 92–104. <https://doi.org/10.1037/law0000074>
- Thomason, K. E., Gudjónsson, G. H., German, E., Morris, R. G., & Young, S. (2014). Sociomoral Reasoning in Adults With ADHD: A Pilot Study. *Aims Public Health*, *1*(3), 147–159. <https://doi.org/10.3934/publichealth.2014.3.147>
- Thornberry, T. P., Freeman-Gallant, A., & Lovegrove, P. J. (2009). Intergenerational Linkages in Antisocial Behaviour. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*, *19*(2), 80–93. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cbm.709>
- Tian, L., Zhang, X., & Huebner, E. S. (2018). The Effects of Satisfaction of Basic Psychological Needs at School on Children's Prosocial Behavior and Antisocial Behavior: The Mediating Role of School Satisfaction. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *9*. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00548>
- Tompsett, C. J., & Toro, P. A. (2010). Predicting Overt and Covert Antisocial Behaviors: Parents, Peers, and Homelessness. *Journal of Community Psychology*, *38*(4), 469–485. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcop.20375>
- Torry, Z. D., & Billick, S. B. (2011). Implications of Antisocial Parents. *Psychiatric Quarterly*, *82*(4), 275–285. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11126-011-9169-z>
- Tredoux, A., Phillander, N., Williams, W. H., Ward, C. L., & Schrieff-Brown, L. (2022). Investigating Parenting Factors, Traumatic Brain Injury and Callous and Unemotional Traits Among High School Students in a South African Setting. *South African Journal of Psychology*, *53*(2), 225–239. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00812463221135256>
- Tully, J., Cross, B., Gerrie, B., Griem, J., Blackwood, N., Blair, J., & McCutcheon, R. (2022). *Variability and Magnitude of Brain Volume Abnormalities in Disruptive Behavior Disorders, Antisocial Personality Disorder, and Psychopathy—A Meta-Analysis*. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1918461/v1>
- Viding, E., Fontaine, N., & McCrory, E. (2012). Antisocial Behaviour in Children with and Without Callous-Unemotional Traits. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, *105*(5), 195–200. <https://doi.org/10.1258/jrsm.2011.110223>
- Vossen, T. J., Coolidge, F. L., Segal, D. L., & Muehlenkamp, J. J. (2017). Exploring the Dark Side: Relationships Between the Dark Triad Traits and Cluster B Personality Disorder Features. *Journal of Psychiatry and Psychiatric Disorders*, *01*(06), 317–326. <https://doi.org/10.26502/jppd.2572-519x0032>
- Wen, X. (2022). *The Influential Factors of Antisocial Personality Disorder*. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220110.108>
- Whipp, A. M., Korhonen, T., Raevuori, A., Heikkilä, K., Pulkkinen, L., Rose, R. J., Kaprio, J., & Vuoksimaa, E. (2018). Early Adolescent Aggression Predicts Antisocial Personality Disorder in Young Adults: A Population-Based Study. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, *28*(3), 341–350. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-018-1198-9>
- Woeckener, M., Boisvert, D., Cooke, E. M., Kavish, N., Lewis, R. H., Wells, J., Armstrong, T. A., Connolly, E. J., & Harper, J. M. (2018). Parental Rejection and Antisocial

## Roots of Rebellion: How Childhood Shapes Antisocial Personality Disorder

- Behavior: The Moderating Role of Testosterone. *Journal of Criminal Psychology*, 8(4), 302–313. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jcp-04-2018-0016>
- Wulandari, P. (2020). Diagnosis and Treatment of Antisocial Personality Disorder: A Case Report. *Scientia Psychiatrica*, 1(3), 7–12. <https://doi.org/10.37275/scipsy.v1i3.15>
- Yakeley, J., & Williams, A. (2014). Antisocial Personality Disorder: New Directions. *Advances in Psychiatric Treatment*, 20(2), 132–143. <https://doi.org/10.1192/apt.bp.113.011205>
- Zareian, A., Tajikzadeh, F., & Sarafraz, M. R. (2017). Relationship Between Parenting Styles, Self-Compassion and Emotional Intelligence and Antisocial Behaviors in Students. *International Journal of School Health, In Press* (In Press). <https://doi.org/10.5812/intjsh.12918>
- Zemestani, M., & Ghasemzadeh, N. (2016). Personality Disorders Among Individuals Sentenced to Prison: Psychiatric Comorbidity. *American Journal of Life Science Researches*, 4(2), 86–92. <https://doi.org/10.20286/ajlsr-040290>
- Zhang, T., Chow, A., Wang, L., Dai, Y., & Xiao, Z. (2012). Role of Childhood Traumatic Experience in Personality Disorders in China. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 53(6), 829–836. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comppsy.2011.10.004>
- Zhang, W. (2023). Factors Influencing the Formation of Antisocial Personality Disorder and Intervention Measures. *SHS Web of Conferences*, 180, 02017. <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/202318002017>
- Zhou, J. (2023). Etiological Imaging, Diagnosis and Treatment of Antisocial Personality Disorder. *Lecture Notes in Education Psychology and Public Media*, 13(1), 59–65. <https://doi.org/10.54254/2753-7048/13/20230851>

### **Acknowledgment**

The author expresses their deep gratitude towards all the institution and authors whom through their work have helped us advance in this field, and helped me complete this review.

### **Conflict of Interest**

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

**How to cite this article:** Roy, G.P. (2025). Roots of Rebellion: How Childhood Shapes Antisocial Personality Disorder. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 13(1), 163-176. DIP:18.01.015.20251301, DOI:10.25215/1301.015