



Impact of exposure to Violence on Personality and Decision Making Styles

¹**Saloni Kandoi**, Masters of Arts, Clinical Psychology

Amity Institute of Psychology and Allied Sciences, Noida, India.

kandoisalonee33@gmail.com

²**Dr. Sandhya Bhatt**, Assistant Professor

Amity Institute of Psychology and Allied Sciences, Noida, India.

sbhatt@amity.edu

ABSTRACT

Violence exposure in childhood or youth can have a big effect on how young adults form their personalities and make decisions. Standardized tests were used in this study to investigate these effects. The subjects had a modest amount of exposure to violence, stable ways of making decisions, and typical personality traits, as shown by descriptive data. Regression analysis showed that being exposed to violence had a big effect on personality development but not on how people made decisions. Additionally, there was a strong statistical link between young adults' exposure to violence and behavioral traits. These results show how important it is to

understand how being exposed to violence affects people's minds. Violence exposure has a big effect on personality development, even if it doesn't change how people make decisions. To help people who have been through traumatic events, targeted approaches are important.

Keywords: *Exposure To Violence, Personality Development, Decision-Making Styles, Young Adults, Psychological Consequences.*

INTRODUCTION

Exposure to violence is a pervasive issue, affecting individuals across various age groups and demographics. Whether witnessed firsthand or experienced indirectly through media, exposure to violence can have profound effects on personality and decision-making styles. Understanding these effects is crucial for developing effective interventions and support systems for those impacted by violence. One of the most immediate impacts of exposure to violence is its effect on personality. Research has shown that individuals exposed to violence often exhibit increased levels of aggression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress symptoms. These changes in personality can manifest in various ways, including increased irritability, difficulty concentrating, and a heightened sense of vigilance. In some cases, exposure to violence can lead to the development of psychological disorders such as depression and PTSD, further exacerbating the impact on an individual's personality.

Moreover, exposure to violence can significantly influence an individual's decision-making style. Studies have shown that individuals who have been exposed to violence may be more likely to adopt risky decision-making strategies, such as engaging in substance abuse or participating in dangerous activities. This can be attributed, in part, to the psychological effects of trauma, which can impair an individual's ability to accurately assess risk and make informed

decisions. Additionally, exposure to violence can desensitize individuals to its effects, leading to a blunted emotional response and a decreased sensitivity to the suffering of others.

The effects of exposure to violence on personality and decision-making styles are particularly pronounced in children and adolescents. Young individuals are especially vulnerable to the influence of violent media and may lack the cognitive and emotional resources to process these experiences effectively. Research has shown that children who are exposed to violence may be more likely to exhibit aggressive behavior, have difficulty forming healthy relationships, and experience academic difficulties. Furthermore, exposure to violence during childhood and adolescence has been linked to an increased risk of developing mental health disorders later in life.

It is essential to recognize that exposure to violence does not affect everyone in the same way. Individual differences in personality, coping mechanisms, and support systems can all influence how individuals respond to violent experiences. Additionally, the context in which violence occurs can play a significant role in determining its impact. For example, witnessing violence within the home may have different effects than exposure to violence in the community or through the media.

PERSONALITY TRAITS

Personality traits are enduring patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that distinguish one individual from another. These traits play a significant role in shaping how we perceive the world, interact with others, and make decisions. While there are many different theories of personality, most psychologists agree on the existence of five broad dimensions of personality known as the Big Five: openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism. People high in openness tend to be creative, open to new ideas,

and willing to explore unconventional solutions to problems. People high in conscientiousness are reliable, detail-oriented, and focused on achieving their goals. People high in extraversion are outgoing, energetic, and enjoy being around others. People high in agreeableness are empathetic, friendly, and concerned about the well-being of others. People high in neuroticism are prone to experiencing intense emotional reactions to stressors and may have difficulty coping with life's challenges.

DECISION MAKING STYLES

The cognitive, emotional, as well as behavioral techniques people employ to solve issues and make decisions in various contexts are referred to as decision-making styles. It encompasses elements like the tendency to take risks, delay making decisions, and make logical and intuitive decisions. While there are many different theories of decision-making styles, we will be assessing based on the five broad dimensions of decision-making styles that are: systematic, intuitive, dependent, avoidant, and spontaneous. *Systematic style* involves evaluation of all alternatives before deciding. *Intuitive style* involves relying on emotions and gut feeling and attention to details. *Dependent style* involves seeking support from other people. *Avoiding* involves postponing the decision making and *spontaneous style* involves making impulsive choices.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Individuals and community health, safety, and cohesiveness are all adversely affected by exposure to violence, which is a complex and widespread social problem. Our knowledge of the complex ways in which exposure to violence influences character attributes and decision-making styles is severely lacking, even though a large body of research has shown

that it negatively impacts mental health and behavior. By delving into these important concerns, the current research aims to fill these gaps. To better understand the processes behind these connections, this research seeks to outline the diverse ways in which different types of violence impact personality qualities such as neuroticism, extraversion, and conscientiousness.

Another question is how victims of abuse make decisions, specifically what mental and emotional processes are at work? Although decision-making is an essential part of human cognition, there is less information about how exposure to violence affects the techniques used during decision-making. This research aims to investigate how emotional regulation, cognitive biases, and trauma exposure interact to influence decision-making and risk preferences. This study intends to promote resilience and decision-making competence in trauma-exposed people by shedding light on the cognitive and emotional processes that underlie adaptive and maladaptive decision-making.

When it comes to decision-making, how does exposure to violence relate with personality traits? A small number of research have looked at how trauma exposure affects risk preferences and decision-making tendencies as they pertain to personality factors. To address this knowledge vacuum, this research examines the interactions between exposure to violence and personality traits including neuroticism, extraversion, and conscientiousness in order to determine how these traits influence decision-making. The goal of this study is to better understand the intricate relationship between trauma exposure, decision-making, and personality characteristics by combining knowledge from decision science and personality psychology.

Overarchingly, this research seeks to deepen our understanding of the mental consequences of witnessing violent acts by investigating how it influences character traits and decision-making processes. Research aims to inform theoretical models, therapeutic

treatments, and policy efforts that promote resilience in impacted people and communities and mitigate the detrimental impacts of violence by addressing five essential topics.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Study by Zucchelli (2019) demonstrated how exposure to violence raises the likelihood of acquiring functional impairments in the decision-making processes required for moral behavior. We pay particular attention to how exposure to violence negatively impacts one's capacity for emotional (such as empathy), cognitive (such as theory of mind), as well as inhibitory control. Our "model" for how exposure to violence might impact moral conduct is based on research showing moral behavior impairment in people with these impairments. The possibility of violence repeating itself can also be increased by agents with poor moral judgment; these agents may exhibit more violent behaviors when they are unable to comprehend and relate to the feelings of others or to exercise inhibitory control. Therefore, exposure to violent media can have negative impacts on morals that, if left unchecked, can create a vicious cycle of violence. Finally, we suggest that moral behavior-improving treatments can be most effective when they minimize the negative effects of violence upon the fundamental emotional, cognitive, and inhibitory functions that have been covered.

Individuals who are exposed to neighborhood violence are more inclined to act in a bad way, which puts them in a lot more trouble with the law and social services. Some theories say that the link between being exposed to violence and acting in unhealthy ways is caused by problems with learning. However, there isn't a lot of real-world proof that describes these processes. Research by Siegel (2019) looked at how being exposed to violence affects a group of male prisoners' ability to acquire information about how dangerous other people are and use this knowledge to change how much they trust others in a healthy way. Being exposed to

violence doesn't change how well you can figure out what people want to do and predict what they'll do. However, being exposed to violence makes it harder to form moral views that separate agents with different harm choices, which in turn makes it harder to change how much you trust different agents. These results show a process that might explain the link between being exposed to violence and acting in a bad way.

METHODOLOGY

AIM

The aim of this research was to examine the impact of exposure to violence on personality and decision-making styles among young adults.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To examine the impact of exposure to violence on personality among young adults.
- To explore the impact of exposure to violence on decision-making styles among young adults.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Exposure to Violence: Exposure to violence means seeing, having, or being a subject of violent acts or behaviors, either directly or indirectly. It encompasses a range of physical, psychological, and sexual types of violence, including abuse, assault, domestic violence, sexual assault, and exposure to violent media.

Dependent Variable

Personality: A person's distinctive thought, mood, and behavior patterns that endure over time and in many contexts are referred to as their personality. Extraversion, neuroticism, openness to new things, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and some qualities like impulsivity, antagonism, and aggression are only a few of its aspects.

Decision-making styles: The cognitive, emotional, as well as behavioral techniques people employ to solve issues and make decisions in various contexts are referred to as decision-making styles. It encompasses elements like the tendency to take risks, delay making decisions, and make logical and intuitive decisions.

HYPOTHESIS

- There is no significant influence of exposure to violence on decision making styles among young adults.
- There is no significant impact of exposure to violence on personality traits of young adults.

Sub hypothesis

- There is no significant impact of exposure to violence on extraversion personality trait among young adults.
- There is no significant impact of exposure to violence on Agreeableness personality trait among young adults.
- There is no significant impact of exposure to violence on Conscientiousness personality trait among young adults.

- There is no significant impact of exposure to violence on Neuroticism personality trait among young adults.
- There is no significant impact of exposure to violence on Openness personality trait among young adults.

SAMPLE

A total sample of 103 individuals in the age 18 to 35 were collected randomly from both genders.

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

The “**General Decision-Making Style Questionnaire, Exposure to Violence Scale & NEO Five Factor Inventory**” in addition to a demographic questionnaire, were used to collect the data for this study.

- **DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE**

The “**General Decision-Making Style Questionnaire, Exposure to Violence Scale, and NEO Five Factor Inventory**” were the three questionnaires that were utilized to collect the data. Following an explanation of the study's objectives, participants received a survey package with details about the investigation, privacy concerns, the researcher's contact information, and other instructions. Following that, participants in the study were invited. Ten minutes were spent discussing the instruments.

- **NEO FIVE FACTOR INVENTORY**

There are 60 items on the NEO Five-Factor Questionnaire (NEO-FFI), and they use a Likert scale from 1 to 5 to measure five areas of personality. On this scale, 1 means "strongly disagree" and 5 means "strongly agree." All 12 questions in a domain are added together to get the score for that domain.

- **EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE SCALE**

There are 21 questions on the Exposure to Violence Scale (EVS) that measure different types of violence exposure, such as physical, emotional, and threat violence.

- **GENERAL DECISION-MAKING STYLE QUESTIONNAIRE**

There are 21 items on the General Decision-Making Style (GDMS) assessment that measure how people make decisions. Scott and Bruce wrote the GDMS in 1995.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Using SPSS software, regression analysis was done in the study. It was also possible to use descriptive statistics.

RESULT

Using a thorough research technique that includes questionnaires, psychological evaluations, this study will explore the experiences of people who have been faced with violence or the resulting changes in their decision-making styles and personality traits.

Table 1

Descriptive Statistics of All Variables

	<i>Exposure To Violence Scale</i>	<i>Decision Making Styles</i>	<i>Personality</i>
Mean	47.79612	41.97087	195.1456
Standard Deviation	12.64784	4.697635	15.30821
N	103	103	103

The Exposure to Violence Scale, Decision Making Styles, as well as Personality are the three variables for which the mean, standard deviation, and sample size are displayed in the descriptive statistics table. According to the Exposure to Violence Scale, participants' average score was 47.80 (SD = 12.65), which denotes a moderate amount of exposure to violence. The participants' mean decision-making style score was 41.97 (SD = 4.70), indicating a rather steady and reliable approach to decision-making. Finally, the average personality score for the sample was 195.15 (SD = 15.31), which represents the usual range of personality traits.

Table 2

Regression analysis of impact of exposure to violence on decision making styles among young adults

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.074978
R Square	0.005622
Adjusted R Square	-0.00422

Standard Error	4.707545
Observations	103

ANOVA					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	12.65382	12.65382	0.570995	0.451622
Residual	101	2238.259	22.16098		
Total	102	2250.913			

Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant impact of exposure to violence on decision making styles among young adults.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): There is significant impact of exposure to violence on decision making styles among young adults.

The results of the regression analysis, the significance level (p-value) for the impact of exposure to violence on decision-making styles among young adults is 0.451622, which is greater than the typical significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the results ***fail to reject the null hypothesis (H_0)*** that there is no significant impact of exposure to violence on decision-making styles among young adults.

In other words, this research does not provide enough data to draw the conclusion that young people' decision-making processes are considerably impacted by their exposure to violence.

Table 3

Regression analysis of impact of exposure to violence on personality traits among young adults

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.259208
R Square	0.067189
Adjusted R Square	0.057953
Standard Error	14.85801
Observations	103

ANOVA					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	1606.007	1606.007	7.274883	0.008195
Residual	101	22296.81	220.7605		
Total	102	23902.82			

Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant influence of exposure to violence on personality traits among young adults.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): There is influence of exposure to violence on personality traits among young adults.

The regression model's p-value (0.008195) is lower than the usual significance level of 0.05. This means that there is a statistically significant link between being exposed to violence and personality. These findings lead us to **reject the null hypothesis (H_0)**, which states that

young people' personalities are not significantly impacted by their exposure to violence. Rather, we *agree with the alternative hypothesis (H1)*, which states that young people' personalities are impacted by their exposure to violence. Stated differently, the present investigation offers proof that young people' personalities are significantly impacted by their exposure to violence.

Table 4

Regression analysis of impact of exposure to violence on extraversion personality trait among young adults

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.258011
R Square	0.06657
Adjusted R Square	0.057235
Standard Error	4.545238
Observations	102

ANOVA					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	147.3358	147.3358	7.131733	0.008841
Residual	100	2065.919	20.65919		
Total	101	2213.255			

Null Hypothesis(H_0): There is no significant impact of exposure to violence on extraversion personality trait among young adults.

Alternative Hypothesis(H_1): There is significant impact of exposure to violence on extraversion personality trait among young adults.

The regression model's significance level (Significance F) is 0.008841, which is lower than the usual significance level of 0.05. Consequently, we reject the null hypothesis (H_0), which states that among young adults, exposure to violence has no discernible effect on extraversion personality trait.

Therefore, it is agreed upon that the alternative hypothesis (H_1), which holds that there is significant impact of exposure to violence on extraversion personality trait among young adults, is correct. According to the regression model, young people's extraversion personality trait is significantly influenced by their exposure to violence.

Table 5

Regression analysis of impact of exposure to violence on Agreeableness personality trait among young adults

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.101065
R Square	0.010214
Adjusted R Square	0.000316
Standard Error	4.962612
Observations	102

ANOVA					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	25.41439	25.41439	1.031951	0.312152
Residual	100	2462.752	24.62752		
Total	101	2488.167			

Null Hypothesis(H_0): There is no significant impact of exposure to violence on Agreeableness personality trait among young adults.

Alternative Hypothesis(H_1): There is significant impact of exposure to violence on Agreeableness personality trait among young adults.

The regression model's significance level (Significance F) is 0.312152, which is higher than the usual significance threshold of 0.05. Consequently, we accept the null hypothesis (H_0), which states that among young people, exposure to violence has no discernible effect on the agreeableness personality characteristic.

As a result, the alternative hypothesis (H_1), which claimed that young people' Agreeableness personality attribute was significantly impacted by exposure to violence, is rejected. According to the regression model, young people' Agreeableness personality trait is not significantly impacted by exposure to violence.

Table 6

*Regression analysis of impact of exposure to violence on Conscientiousness personality trait
among young adults*

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.109511
R Square	0.011993
Adjusted R Square	0.002113
Standard Error	6.073456
Observations	102

ANOVA					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	44.77423	44.77423	1.213826	0.27322
Residual	100	3688.687	36.88687		
Total	101	3733.461			

Null Hypothesis(H_0): There is no significant impact of exposure to violence on Conscientiousness personality trait among young adults.

Alternative Hypothesis(H_1): There is significant impact of exposure to violence on Conscientiousness personality trait among young adults.

The regression model's significance level (Significance F) is 0.27322, which is higher than the usual significance threshold of 0.05. Consequently, we accept the null hypothesis (H_0),

which states that among young people, exposure to violence has no discernible effect on the conscientiousness personality trait.

Therefore, it is determined that the alternative hypothesis (H1), which proposed that exposure to violence significantly influences the Conscientiousness personality trait in young people, is not supported. According to the regression model, young people' Conscientiousness personality characteristic is not significantly impacted by exposure to violence.

Table 7

Regression analysis of impact of exposure to violence on Neuroticism personality trait among young adults

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.104811
R Square	0.010985
Adjusted R Square	0.001095
Standard Error	5.02329
Observations	102

ANOVA					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	28.02793	28.02793	1.110745	0.29446
Residual	100	2523.345	25.23345		
Total	101	2551.373			

Null Hypothesis(H_0): There is no significant impact of exposure to violence on Neuroticism personality trait among young adults.

Alternative Hypothesis(H_1): There is significant impact of exposure to violence on Neuroticism personality trait among young adults.

The regression model has a significance level (Significance F) of 0.29446, which is higher than the usual significance threshold of 0.05. Consequently, we accept the null hypothesis (H_0), which states that among young people, exposure to violence has no discernible effect on the neuroticism personality characteristic.

Therefore, the alternative hypothesis (H_1), which states that among young adults, exposure to violence has a major influence on the personality trait of neuroticism, is rejected. According to the regression model, young people' Neuroticism personality trait is not significantly impacted by exposure to violence.

Table 8

Regression analysis of impact of exposure to violence on Openness personality trait among young adults

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.03462
R Square	0.001199
Adjusted R Square	-0.00879
Standard Error	6.892497
Observations	102

ANOVA					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	5.700786	5.700786	0.12	0.729762
Residual	100	4750.652	47.50652		
Total	101	4756.353			

Null Hypothesis(H_0): There is no significant impact of exposure to violence on Openness personality trait among young adults.

Alternative Hypothesis(H_1): There is significant impact of exposure to violence on Openness personality trait among young adults.

The regression model's significance level (Significance F) is 0.729762, which is higher than the usual significance threshold of 0.05. Consequently, we are unable to reject the null hypothesis (H_0), which states that among young people, exposure to violence has no discernible effect on the Openness personality characteristic.

As a result, the alternative hypothesis (H_1), which claimed that young people' Openness personality attribute was significantly impacted by exposure to violence, is rejected. According to the regression model, young adults' Openness personality trait is not significantly impacted by their exposure to violence.

DISCUSSION

There was no statistically significant effect of being exposed to violence on decision-making styles, according to the regression study. This shows that the young people in this

research did not show any major changes in their decision-making processes, even if they were exposed to violence when they were younger. On the other hand, outcomes were more complex when we looked at personality attributes. In particular, the effects of violent exposure on extraversion were substantial, but those on agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness were not. This suggests that certain personality qualities may be more impacted by exposure to violence, while others are mostly untouched.

Because of the strong relationship between exposure to violence and extroversion, it stands to reason that people who have been victims of violence as children or teenagers may be more extroverted than the average person. One possible outcome is an increase in extraversion, which can be seen to cope with or adapt to challenging settings. Notably, openness, neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness were unaffected by exposure to violence. These findings imply that being around violent people could change certain parts of your personality, but it doesn't change your personality in general. Some aspects of personality may be less affected by exposure to violence if the individual is resilient, has coping strategies, and has support networks.

Further study is necessary to understand the processes and contextual elements that contribute to the connections between exposure to violence as well as personality characteristics in young people, while the results do indicate a complex relationship. Further research on the long-term psychological impacts of exposure to violence upon decision-making styles as well as personality development via longitudinal studies would be very beneficial.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this research was to examine how young people' decision-making styles as well as personality characteristics are affected by seeing or experiencing violence. The

results of the regression analysis showed that there is no statistically significant relationship between youth exposure to violence and their decision-making methods. This provides further evidence that exposure to violence does not significantly impact young people's decision-making processes. Nevertheless, the results demonstrated that young people's exposure to violence had a substantial impact on certain personality attributes. Specifically, openness, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism were not significantly affected by exposure to violence, but extraversion was.

While there was no discernible effect on decision-making styles, there was a substantial effect on other personality characteristics associated with exposure to violence. Young people who have seen or experienced violent acts may have more extroverted and friendly traits, according to the substantial research on the effect of violence on extraversion. Agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness were not substantially impacted by exposure to violence. The complicated link between seeing violence and psychological effects is brought to light by these results. Violence may not have a major effect on decision-making styles, according to the research, but it does affect extraversion and other parts of personality development.

REFERENCES

- Aluja, A., Balada, F., García, O., & García, L. F. (2023). Psychological predictors of risky driving: the role of age, gender, personality traits (Zuckerman's and Gray's models), and decision-making styles. *Frontiers in psychology, 14*, 1058927.
- Anderson, C. A., & Bushman, B. J. (2002). Human aggression. *Annual Review of Psychology, 53*(1), 27-51.
- Archer, J. (2004). Sex differences in aggression in real-world settings: A meta-analytic review. *Review of General Psychology, 8*(4), 291-322.
- Bandura, A., Ross, D., & Ross, S. A. (1961). Transmission of aggression through imitation of aggressive models. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 63*(3), 575-582.
- Başoğlu, C., Arabacı, L. B., Büyükbayram, A., Aktaş, Y., & Uzunoğlu, G. (2019). Emotional intelligence and personality characteristics of psychiatric nurses and their situations of exposure to violence. *Perspectives in psychiatric care, 55*(2), 255-261.
- Berkowitz, L. (1993). *Aggression: Its causes, consequences, and control*. Temple University Press.
- Boxer, P., Edwards-Leeper, L., Goldstein, S. E., Musher-Eizenman, D., & Dubow, E. F. (2003). Exposure to "low-level" aggression in school: Associations with aggressive behavior, future expectations, and perceived safety. *Violence and Victims, 18*(6), 691-705.
- Browne, A., & Finkelhor, D. (1986). Impact of child sexual abuse: A review of the research. *Psychological Bulletin, 99*(1), 66-77.
- Bushman, B. J., & Anderson, C. A. (2001). Media violence and the American public: Scientific facts versus media misinformation. *American Psychologist, 56*(6-7), 477-489.

- Clemmow, C., Bouhana, N., & Gill, P. (2020). Analyzing person-exposure patterns in lone-actor terrorism: Implications for threat assessment and intelligence gathering. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 19(2), 451-482.
- Cohen, L. H., Towbes, L. C., & Flocco, R. (1988). Effects of induced mood on self-reported life events and perceived and received social support. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 55(4), 669-674.
- Coid, J., Yang, M., Roberts, A., Ullrich, S., Moran, P., Bebbington, P., ... & Hu, J. (2006). Violence and psychiatric morbidity in a national household population—a report from the British Household Survey. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 164(12), 1199-1208.
- Cook, P. J., & Laub, J. H. (1998). The unprecedented epidemic in youth violence. *Crime and Justice*, 24(1), 27-64.
- Crijnen, A. A., Achenbach, T. M., & Verhulst, F. C. (1999). Problems reported by parents of children in multiple cultures: The Child Behavior Checklist syndrome constructs. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 156(4), 569-574.
- Dodge, K. A., & Crick, N. R. (1990). Social information-processing bases of aggressive behavior in children. *Personality and social psychology bulletin*, 16(1), 8-22.
- Dodge, K. A., Pettit, G. S., Bates, J. E., & Valente, E. (1995). Social information-processing patterns partially mediate the effect of early physical abuse on later conduct problems. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 104(4), 632-643.
- Donnerstein, E., & Berkowitz, L. (1981). Victim reactions in aggressive erotic films as a factor in violence against women. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 41(4), 710-724.

- Ehrensaft, M. K., Cohen, P., Brown, J., Smailes, E., Chen, H., & Johnson, J. G. (2003). Intergenerational transmission of partner violence: A 20-year prospective study. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 71*(4), 741-753.
- Eisenberg, N., Guthrie, I. K., Murphy, B. C., Shepard, S. A., Cumberland, A., & Carlo, G. (1999). Consistency and development of prosocial dispositions: A longitudinal study. *Child Development, 70*(6), 1360-1372.
- Feldman, S., & Downey, G. (1994). Rejection sensitivity as a mediator of the impact of childhood exposure to family violence on adult attachment behavior. *Development and psychopathology, 6*(1), 231-247.
- Finkelhor, D. (1984). Child sexual abuse: New theory and research. Free Press.
- Finkelhor, D. (2008). Childhood victimization: Violence, crime, and abuse in the lives of young people. Oxford University Press.
- Frontiers in psychology, 14, 1113608. Fontaine, R. G. (2008). On-line social decision making and antisocial behavior: Some essential but neglected issues. *Clinical Psychology Review, 28*(1), 17-35.
- Gerrard, M., Gibbons, F. X., Houlihan, A. E., Stock, M. L., & Pomery, E. A. (2008). A dual-process approach to health risk decision making: The prototype willingness model. *Developmental review, 28*(1), 29-61.
- Ghandali, R., Hassani-Abharian, P., Sadeghi-Firoozabadi, V., & Nooripour, R. (2022). The effect of violent and melodrama movies on risky decision-making and behavioral inhibition in adolescents. *Basic and clinical neuroscience, 13*(6), 765.

- K. A., Porter, L. E., Westera, N. J., Alpert, G. P., & Allen, A. (2018). Exploring police use of force decision-making processes and impairments using a naturalistic decision-making approach. *Criminal justice and Behavior*, 45(11), 1782-1801.
- Siegel, J. Z., Estrada, S., Crockett, M. J., & Baskin-Sommers, A. (2019). Exposure to violence affects the development of moral impressions and trust behavior in incarcerated males. *Nature communications*, 10(1), 1942.
- Sonsteng-Person, M. A. (2022). *The (re) production of violence and trauma in high schools: How institutional policies and practices influence teacher and staff decision making*. University of California, Los Angeles.
- Ülkümen, G., Chakravarti, A., & Morwitz, V. G. (2010). Categories create mind-sets: The effect of exposure to broad versus narrow categorizations on subsequent, unrelated decisions. *Journal of marketing research*, 47(4), 659-671.
- Umoren, O. A., & Owiriwa, N. C. (2018). Influence of domestic violence and parenting style on children's psychological well-being. *Gender and Behavior*, 16(3), 12246-12254.
- Zucchelli, M. M., & Ugazio, G. (2019). Cognitive-emotional and inhibitory deficits as a window to moral decision-making difficulties related to exposure to violence. *Frontiers in psychology*, 10, 444215.
- Zvi, L., & Cohen-Louck, K. (2023). Exposure to continuous political violence: rational and experiential thinking styles, coping styles and post-traumatic stress symptoms.