



# A Review of Early Experiences of a Psychopath

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**Abstract.** Psychotic patients are people with abnormal mental activities who suffer from brain dysfunction caused by various external harmful factors. It is manifested in multiple degrees of obstacles in perception, thinking, attention, memory, emotion, behavior, willpower, and consciousness. People with mental health conditions distort objective reality, lose the ability to adapt to society, or harm themselves or disturb the social order due to mental activity disorder. Psychosis usually occurs in young adults, with some intermittent attacks and some continuous progress, and gradually tends to slow down, with a high recurrence rate and high disability rate. If not actively treated, mental decline and personality change may occur, and they cannot adapt to social life. It isn't easy to fulfill the responsibilities of family and society. However, if found early and treated in time, the patient can fully recover from the disease and live, study and work usually. In the paper, we reviewed what psychosis is and the factor causing psychosis .

**Keywords:** Psychopath · School Violence · Family

## 1 Introduction

It's essential to study the Early experiences of psychopaths. This time, our research focuses on children's psychopathic traits and school violence, Psychopathy, and the relationship between being STI abused and School Violence and Family Influence.

The frequency of symptoms such as psychopathy was significantly higher among girls who had experienced school violence than students who had previously participated in school violence. Thomas P Gumpel [1] finds that aggressive participants have higher psychopathic traits than non-aggressive participants.

The study looked at the risk of sexual abuse in the early development of psychosis. Priebe, G., & Svedin, C. G. said child sexual abuse is primarily hidden from adult society.

Education is an important force in achieving sustainable development goals and ensuring school peace that cannot be ignored. How to prevent and reduce the occurrence of school violence, achieve school peace and development, by leveraging the educational

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function of schools, is also a noteworthy issue in addressing the issue of school violence. School peace is the prerequisite and foundation for ensuring the normal operation of schools. However, in recent years, schools have not become a safe haven for students, and violent incidents have occurred in schools one after another. These violent incidents have brought many unstable factors to society, causing significant negative impacts. At present, school violence has become a common focus of attention in various countries around the world.

UNESCO released a report titled “Behind the Numbers: Ending School Violence and Bullying” at the 2019 Education World Forum held in London, UK. The report pointed out that although some countries have made positive efforts and achieved certain results in controlling and reducing the occurrence of campus violence and bullying, the issue of campus violence and bullying remains a common hot topic globally. Based on the source of violent behavior, campus violence can be divided into three types: campus bullying, exogenous campus violence, and teacher based campus violence.

Nowadays, campus violence incidents occur occasionally, and society, schools, and families are increasingly paying attention to campus violence incidents. The occurrence of campus violence is caused by various factors. Family education plays a fundamental role in the prevention and control of campus violence. By elaborating on campus violence, analyzing the family factors that lead to campus violence, and exploring the correlation between the behavior of campus violence subjects and their family education.

The frequent occurrence of campus violence has increasingly attracted social attention. Campus violence not only causes serious harm to students and even the entire society, but also indirectly damages the normal teaching order on campus, bringing stricter requirements for the management of teachers on campus. In terms of the long-term impact of campus violence, it will affect the healthy growth of teenagers, and even affect the stability of normal campus management order and the harmonious development of society. Campus violence, including physical and psychological violence, refers to the behavior that occurs within the reasonable influence range of the campus, with the self, students, and teachers as the main body, causing harm to the body, mind, and property. It can be manifested through witnessing, suffering, and implementing three dimensions. The parenting style refers to a relatively stable education style generated in the parent-child relationship, which is mainly formed in the process of children being raised and educated by their parents. Impulsiveness is a stable personality trait and psychological tendency, commonly expressed as “acting without thinking”. Impulsive individuals are prone to rapid reactions to external or internal stimuli, which may lead to negative effects on themselves or others.

School Violence and Family Influence are also crucial in this research. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. A report on recommendations of the Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property at least once during the previous 12 months.

## **2 Children’s Psychopathic Traits and School Violence**

During adolescence, many children will be bullied by their schoolmates, and it has been reported that some students suffer from violence at school, leading to psychopathy.

The single issue that makes psychopathy important to the law is its association with violence. This section emphasizes the combination of factors culminating in psychopathic behavior that harms individuals in school and the workplace. In understanding how psychopathy may drive school violence, an important distinction is made by researchers between successful and unsuccessful psychopaths. Violent behaviors are observed in advanced grade levels and schools with unbalanced gender populations, frequent disciplinary problems, and high student-to-teacher ratios. Comorbid mental disorders can interact with psychopathy to increase the likelihood of violence [2].

Psychopathic traits are a hallmark of young people at risk for various forms of aggression. Previous studies have shown that not all psychopaths will be prone to violence; after having psychopathy, there may be hallucinations or delusions may cause the patient to appear violent. Research also shows that antisocial behavior and school aggression has been related to affective, interpersonal, self-attributional, and behavioral characteristics. Using different scales of Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD) and School Violence Inventory finds that aggressive participants have higher psychopathic traits than non-aggressive participants [1].

Psychopathy remains one of the least understood personality disorders and one of the most intransigent to therapeutic amelioration. A better understanding of this disorder is not helped by its DSM definition, which specifies diagnostic criteria for concrete antisocial behaviors rather than psychological dynamics [3].

School violence may cause students to suffer from psychopathy, and these students may have more violent tendencies because of brutality than the born psychopath. At the same time, if students have psychopathic, they can be treated early with the proper treatment. Not all people with a psychopath are violent, but some have antisocial tendencies and a low fear model that causes them to be unaware of their mistakes.

### 3 School Violence and Family Influence

This part is about school violence. First, let me explain what school violence is. School violence is an aggressive behavior occurring in and out of school that may cause physical, psychological, sexual, and other injuries to victims. Its manifestations include physical violence, emotional or psychological violence, sexual violence, and bullying [4]. Youth violence occurs on school property, on the way to or from school or school-sponsored events, or during a school-sponsored event. A young person can be a victim, a perpetrator, or a witness of school violence. School violence may also involve or impact adults [5].

In 2019, CDC's nationwide Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was administered to high school students across the United States. According to YRBS results from 13 677 students [6, 7]: About 1 in 5 high school students reported being bullied on school property in the last year. 8% of high school students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. More than 7% of high school students had been threatened or injured with a weapon (for example, a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Almost 9% of high school students had not gone to school at least one day during the 30 days before the study because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school [8].

From July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019, 39 school-associated violent deaths occurred in the United States, including students, staff, and other nonstudent school-associated victims. Of these 39 school-associated violent deaths, ten homicides and three suicides were of school-age youth. Considering all persons, there were 29 homicides and ten suicides. Between 1992–93 (when data collection began) and 2018–19, the number of school-associated violent deaths of all persons fluctuated, ranging from 32 to 63 [9, 10].

Today I saw a news about a 16-year-old girl whom the school bullied. Her mother knew about it and was mentally disturbed. Her father knelt at the school gate, but the school did not have any attitude. When I see the news on school violence every year, my heart trembles; I think about the girl who was abused psychologically and how much shadow! Someone said, “Why didn’t you tell your teacher the first time you were bullied?” I want to say, told how some teachers most is to let the perpetrator and the perpetrator apologize, and then nothing, and then wait until the next time the perpetrator will be more than before to hit; some people say “that directly tell the parents is not good” but I want to say, not all parents will understand, some parents will say “why others do not bully he or she, bully you, why not be beaten by someone else. Others can get along well with other students; why can’t they? You need to have a good relationship with other students; is it so difficult?” When the person who is being abused hears these words, it is more than a little desperate. I want to tell the person saying these words that the abused person has no reason but to beat you. There are several reasons why they would beat you: First, they want to have a certain status in the school so that people think they are relaxed and not easy to be bullied; second, by violence to vent their various bad moods or unpleasant; third, hate you, no reason, these are the reason for most of the violent people [11].

Unfortunately, I once experienced campus violence and was isolated by classmates; although it has been many years since I think of that time, the fear will still pour into my heart, but then I positive, good study, know a lot of positive people, slowly I walked out. May all people be treated gently by the world and not be the ones who do and are abused. School violence can not only cause physical injury, disability, and even life danger to the students who are abused but also cause fear, weariness, depression, and even suicide. The violator will also develop the habit of using force to solve the problem, which will destroy the future of both sides.

## 4 The Relationship Between Psychopathy and Abuse

In the case of a psychopath, many factors contribute to becoming psychopathic in the early stages. Often the factors that lead to psychopathy are not single characteristics or behaviors, and the more severe the early abuse, the greater the risk of psychopathy. What is being studied is how the maltreatment factors will affect and turn into psychosis. The main areas of investigation are child abuse and neglect and the association.

Firstly, according to statistics from 2014, the younger a person is, the more likely they are to be abused, with an average of 24, 4 out of every 1,000 children being abused. From the introduction of the definition of abuse, which refers to the failure to meet the needs of a child, including food, hygiene, and clothing, it was confirmed in 2014

that 75% of those abused had been subjected to such neglect [12]. Deficits in attention, empathy and the amygdala are more intense during childhood and adolescence. The amygdala affects our perceptual system and can sense fearful emotions and send them to the brain. Then, the abused person will become more sensitive to fear because of the abuse.

Attention deficits can cause abused adolescents to affect their attention span and make different choices when attention is prioritized. It can also affect their understanding and judgment of emotions. These traits are behavioral characteristics of people with psychosis in their early years. But they do not necessarily make them a psychopath in adulthood [7]. Psychopaths are not fully identified until they reach adulthood. Secondly, the association between female psychopaths and abuse is well documented, and there is much evidence from the data that childhood abuse victimization and trauma are associated with psychopathy in women. For example, 50% of the 557 young people who were female were found to be emotionally indifferent and unable to understand and recognize others due to the abuse they had suffered. So these are all characteristics consistent with the early stages of psychosis. Abuse is a critical issue to analyze from these data because abuse can affect ordinary people into psychopaths.

By studying the problems found in abused children, it is not only their behavior and language that can affect their subsequent psychopathic development but also their perception of fear, understanding, and emotions, which can increase their symptoms. Therefore, the problem needs to be appropriately guided and not ignored to be resolved.

The factors that lead to psychopaths are not a single characteristic or behavior; abused people will become more sensitive to fear because of abuse. Problems found in abused children need appropriate guidance, not neglect, to be solved. The only problem that makes mental illness important to the law is its connection with the violence. Next, a combination of factors leading to cognitive behavior is mentioned. Students who are mentally ill can receive the proper treatment as soon as possible. School violence can cause many injuries to victims, and school violence also occurs very frequently. In the face of this reckless disaster, we should face it actively and come out with the help of our parents and teachers. Solving the problem by force will undermine the future of both sides.

## 5 Conclusion

Crime is this behavior, in many people's impression, is very abnormal behavior. Most of these acts involve well-planned, near-perfect killings or tangled insults to the corpse.

As a universal behavior, criminal behavior can happen to anyone in any form. From being kidnapped, burgled, stalked, and sexually assaulted to being snooped on, and harassed in an interview, sometimes we are just one step away from being a victim. If we do not experience this, it is essential to understand the mental patterns of the perpetrator and the general characteristics of this kind of criminal behavior. It may well be the key to keeping us safe from crime at the moment; Furthermore, even if we do not experience crime, we can also stand on the understanding of criminal psychology, better prevention, and reduced exposure to criminal situations.

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