

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF VIOLENCE

There are many proposed explanations for the link between boys' experiences of violence and future perpetration of IPV. Three of these explanations are listed below.

<p>Trauma Theory⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child maltreatment related to onset of post-traumatic stress symptoms/disorder (PTSS/D). • PTSS/D increases risk of other internalizing (e.g. depression) and externalizing (e.g. aggression) symptoms. • Unresolved trauma linked to dysregulation of anger and arousal, elevation of negative emotions, poor emotional regulation skills, and interpretation of social interactions as more threatening (all risk factors for IPV perpetration).
<p>Social Learning Theory⁷</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes and behaviours learned in family environment. • Violence learned, normalized and legitimized.
<p>Attachment Theory⁸</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence disrupts secure attachment. • Relationships come to be viewed as unpredictable/dangerous. • Children develop hostile orientation toward others, which turn into violent behaviours in adulthood.

⁶ Maguire et al., 2015.

⁷ Bandura, 1977; Eriksson & Mazerolle, 2015.

⁸ Bowlby, 1969; Levendosky et al., 2012.