

Animal cruelty, pet abuse & violence: the missed dangerous connection

Abstract

The mistreatment and abuse of animals is a significant indicator of violence towards humans, up to and including intimate partner abuse, sexual assault, rape, murder. All too often mental health professionals and prosecutors miss the seriousness of any cruelty towards animals and the significant role animal cruelty plays in the perpetuation of violent and non-violent criminal behavior. The literature supports that animal cruelty is one of the earliest markers for future acts of both violent and nonviolent criminal behaviors. Whether animal cruelty occurs prior to or subsequent to witnessing or experiencing any type of abuse is unknown. What is known is the connections between experiencing abuse, witnessing domestic abuse, and animal cruelty. This means that the directionality of cruelty to animals is not always clear, that is, which occurs first, the negative environmental factors (abuse) or animal cruelty.

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Background

It is sad to see time and time again how information on the seriousness and dangerousness of animal cruelty goes unnoticed or is minimized when intervention and prosecution occurs. Research from the 1980's to the present has demonstrated that cruelty to animals is a hallmark or signature indicator for future acts of violence, including rape, child molestation, domestic abuse, school shootings, and other forms of violence. If someone can be abusive or cruel to animals, then it makes sense that they could and often do become aggressive and violent towards people. Animal cruelty is defined as the crime involving the infliction of pain, suffering, or death to an animal. Animal neglect can include withholding of food and water and shelter and that as a result the animal has in any way suffered, died, or been placed in imminent danger of death (animal cruelty, n.d.). In short, anything that is done to mistreat an animal. People who engage in animal cruelty are monsters. What does it take to abuse or neglect a living and gentle pet? The answer is simply monstrous and evil intentions.

Definition of animal cruelty

In summary, animal cruelty is defined as any intentional and repeated behavior that causes physical or psychological distress in animals, including, but not limited to, causing unnecessary pain, suffering, distress, or death of an animal.¹⁻³ The terms *animal cruelty* and *animal abuse* will be used interchangeably in this article.

Definition of domestic violence

The term domestic violence will include any act of emotional, psychological, physical, or sexual abuse or neglect that occur within a family unit, regardless of the relationship between the adults and children. Intimate partner violence will be used interchangeably with domestic abuse, partner abuse, dating violence, any relationship violence between romantic partners.

Definition of batterer

The term batterer will include those who emotionally, psychologically, physically, or sexually harm or abuse their romantic

or relationship partner, regardless of whether married, sexual preference, or whether residing together. Abuser and batterer may be used interchangeably.

Problems in assessing abuse and animal cruelty

It should be noted that numerous researchers have mentioned a weakness in assessing whether domestic or child abuse had occurred in the home, that being that it relies on someone's, usually the mothers, self-report. It is understandable that parents may under- or over-estimate the degree of or any type of abuse that occurred in the home, especially when looking retrospectively at their child's violent behavior. Victims have also been known to minimize the degree of violence that occurs in the home. The prevalence of abuse or violence within the home of children who engage in animal cruelty would likely be higher if there were better means to assess it other than simply self-report. In addition, defining a *violent* from *non-violent* offender is challenging because the majority of offenders are versatile and commit both violent and non-violent crimes. In fact, those who habitually commit violent crimes share similarities with those who habitually commit non-violent crimes.^{4,5}

What the research has to say

There have been consistent research findings to suggest a strong link between animal cruelty and violence towards people including domestic abuse and child abuse.⁶⁻¹⁶ Law enforcement is also aware of the connection between animal abuse and human violence.¹⁷⁻²⁰ Animal abusers are more likely to engage in criminal behavior and to be diagnosed as having Antisocial Personality Disorder.²¹⁻²⁴ Those who engage in animal cruelty were 3 times more likely to commit other crimes, including murder, rape, robbery, assault, harassment, threats, and drug/substance abuse.²¹ The major motivations for engaging in animal cruelty include anger, fun, control, fear, dislike, revenge, imitation, and sexual pleasure.²⁵⁻²⁷ Cruelty to animals is first often reported when children are ages 4-6 and older.²⁸ Unfortunately, parents often underreport children who are abusive to animals. Children who demonstrate cruelty to animals often display callous unemotional traits and have often been the victim of abuse or witness abuse in their home. Childhood animal cruelty is also linked to violence against

people, including committing future acts of child abuse and abuse against the elderly.²⁹⁻³¹ MacDonald³¹ first wrote about the Triad of childhood cruelty to animals, firesetting, and enuresis, and that child who had these behaviors were often sadistic. However, when later retested in 1967, he found that his sample of homicide offenders presented with histories of parental brutality, parental seduction, childhood firesetting, and cruelty to animals, but not enuresis. The *Dark Triad* of narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy³² have been associated with negative interaction styles and negative behavior, though not always criminal in nature. The Dark Triad involves callous and manipulative behaviors. Those who present with higher levels of the three traits in the Dark Triad demonstrated more negative attitudes towards animals and reported engaging in more acts of animal cruelty.³³ Callousness has been found to be at the core of the Dark Triad.^{33,34} The younger the age and having higher level of the Dark Triad traits correlate with more negative views of animals and is predictive of an anti-social or violent trajectory. Early onset of animal cruelty is predictive of engaging in multiple acts of animal cruelty among men incarcerated for murder or attempted murder.^{35,36} Incarcerated men reported higher rates (25%) of “substantial cruelty to animals” in childhood.³⁷ Approximately 36% of assaultive women reported having engaged in cruelty to animals as well.³⁸ Female serial killers have reported histories of engaging in the torture or killing of animals, especially cats.³⁹ Law enforcement is also aware of the connection between animal abuse and human violence.¹⁷⁻²⁰ Perhaps one of the first symptoms of Conduct Disorder is animal cruelty in childhood.⁴⁰

Domestic abusers may engage in animal cruelty because they likely lack empathy and conscience. Domestic abusers and child abusers also engage in animal cruelty as a means to control and further intimidate their victims. Harming the family pet is an effective way to instill fear in and secrecy from victims and even giving the pet away or killing it effectively teaches the victims that they can just as easily be killed or seriously injured as well. Children who were sexually abused were also more likely to be cruel to animals.⁴¹ Adolescent sex offenders may use animal cruelty to gain compliance from victims⁴² 40% of sexual homicide perpetrators admitted that they had been sexually abused and that they had engaged in sexual contact with animals.⁴³

Children who engage in animal cruelty

Children who witness animal cruelty are 3-8 times more likely to abuse animals.⁴⁴ Children who engage in animal cruelty are more likely to abuse in the community, at school, and in the family and to be exposed to domestic violence.⁴⁵⁻⁴⁷ Children may engage in cruelty to animals out of curiosity or imitation, because they have been desensitized to violence, have decreased empathy, or lack of attachment.⁴⁸⁻⁵⁰ In extreme cases, children living in a violent home may kill their pet to prevent their pet from sustaining further injury.⁵¹ Approximately 30% of women in violent homes reported that their children had harmed or killed their companion animals.⁴⁹ In her study, Baldry⁵³ found that over 50% of youth who witnessed parental domestic abuse engaged in animal cruelty, nearly 70% of the children were male. Children who engage in animal cruelty are more likely to engage in other antisocial conduct, including a decrease in empathetic response toward violence against others and animals as well as more emotional and behavioral problems.⁵³⁻⁵⁵ The exposure to witnessing animal violence may desensitize the child to violence. Significant

relationships were found between active animal abuse (e.g., beating, stabbing) and both interpersonal violence and substance abuse as well as between sexually abusing animals (bestiality) and sexual offending against humans.¹³ Children exposed to domestic abuse, sexual abuse, and who were physically abused or neglected were more likely to engage in animal cruelty than other children.⁵⁶⁻⁵⁸ Children exposed to physical and/or sexual abuse were far more likely to engage in animal cruelty than those children not abused.⁵⁹⁻⁶¹ Children who were physically abused were twice as likely to engage in animal cruelty as their peers⁴⁸ and children from homes with domestic abuse and who were maltreated were more likely to engage in animal cruelty. In summary, children who experienced multiple types of abuse were more likely to engage in animal cruelty. It is suggested that early antisocial childhood behavior that includes callous and unemotional traits is related to both genetics and family environment, though in some studies family environment did not always appear to play a significant role.⁵⁴⁻⁶² In some cases, approximately half of the children that were cruel to animals had not been physically maltreated. Over 80% of children who were maltreated did not engage in animal cruelty.^{63,64} Acts of animal abuse that continue without intervention may escalate to more severe violence against humans in the future.⁶⁵ Children who engage in animal cruelty is a hallmark of psychopathy.⁴⁴ Again, not all children who engage in animal cruelty will become psychopaths or harm others. Ascione¹⁵ found that 32% of abuse victims indicated that their children had hurt or killed one or more of their family pets. Children of women in shelters were 20 times more likely to have witnessed animal cruelty.⁴⁹ Duncan and Miller⁶⁶ identified several family risk factors associated with childhood animal cruelty and adult violence: physical abuse, sexual abuse, paternal alcoholism or paternal absence, and exposure to domestic abuse. Baldry⁵³ found that over 50% of children/adolescents in their study that had been exposed to children domestic violence and witnessing animal cruelty actually engaged in animal cruelty themselves. Baldry also found that witnessing a mother enact animal cruelty resulted in over 90% of boys directly abusing animals. This may suggest a more damaging developmental impact on children when their mother is the animal cruelty perpetrator. Animal cruelty may well be a reaction to the exposure to domestic violence and/or a result of modeling. The theory of modeling animal cruelty and other violence has support.^{66,67} The two are intertwined and other factors may also impact the children. Domestic violence and child abuse have consistently been found to exist prior to children engaging in animal cruelty.⁸⁻⁴⁶ One study found that children exposed to domestic abuse are 3 times more likely to engage in animal cruelty⁶⁴

Domestic abuse

In a review of the literature, it was demonstrated that children's exposure to domestic abuse is correlated with negative outcomes, including psychosocial impact, which increases the chance for the children to engage in intimate partner violence later in life.⁶⁸ The rates for intimate partner violence range from 11%-71%⁶⁹⁻⁷² Exposure to intimate partner violence includes direct observation of the violence as well as being aware of the violent behavior.^{73,74} Exposure to domestic abuse has been associated with numerous negative outcomes, including the development of serious and persistent social, emotional, and behavioral problems, all of which may impact the development or maintenance of healthy adult relationships. These factors have been associated with engaging in domestic abuse in adulthood.⁷⁵⁻⁷⁷

Kimber et al.⁶⁸ found that exposure to intimate partner violence in childhood increased the likelihood of engaging in adulthood intimate partner violence fourfold. The more types of intimate partner violence that are co-occurring (e.g., emotional and physical), the stronger the connection with engaging in later adulthood partner violence.^{78,79} It is more frequently the case that if one form of intimate partner violence is occurring, that other forms are occurring as well (e.g., emotional, psychological, physical, and sexual). In addition, early and enduring exposure to environmental stressors, including witnessing intimate partner violence has been shown to impact the immune system which in turn may significantly impact the child's responsivity (ability to cope) with subsequent stressful situations and therefore more likely to respond to interpersonal stress and conflict with violence.^{80,81} Levitt, Hoffer, Loper,¹⁴ found that at least half of their sample had one or more arrests for intimate partner violence and animal cruelty. Violent individuals tend to attack multiple family members, including pets.⁸² In the majority of families where physical abuse occurred animal cruelty also occurred; approximately 66% of the animal cruelty perpetrators were the fathers or males in the home and in approximately 33% of the abusive homes the children were the perpetrator of the animal cruelty.⁸³ Abusers often used threats against the family pet to maintain control over the victims.^{84–86} Studies found that abusers had injured or killed the family pet in order to prevent the victim from leaving.¹⁹ When violence occurs between the parents or within the household, children are also likely to be abused or neglected.^{87–89} Animal cruelty and domestic violence occur together regardless of the sexual preference of the partners⁷ and sexual abuse has also occurred within the same families as domestic/partner abuse and animal abuse.^{57–90} One study found that when reports of animal cruelty were investigated, 82% of the families were identified as having children who were at risk of abuse or harm.⁹¹ The forms of violence used against the family pet often parallels the violence used against the partner (e.g., hands or feet used to punch or kick; strangulation, choking, throwing).⁹² In one study, 46% of those arrested for animal cruelty had also been arrested for domestic abuse.¹⁴ Physical violence and verbal aggression of humans predict threats, abuse and murder of animals in the same home. Approximately 12–80% of battered women report that their abuser threatened to harm or actually harmed or killed the family pet.^{93–99} The fear for the safety of the family pet keeps many battered women from leaving the home for safety or returning home soon following a violent incident. Approximately 18% to 65% of battered women report that they delayed leaving the home out of fear that harm would occur to their pet.^{93–97} Remember that when a victim leaves the violent home for a shelter, as many as 50% or more of the pets remain with the abuser.^{15,16}

The impact of witnessing parental violence

Witnessing parental or other violence may increase the likelihood for the development of antisocial traits and behaviors.^{100–104} This fits into Bandura's Vicarious Learning Theory¹⁰⁵ which theorizes that the observation of a behavior is more likely to lead to the replication of the behavior when the observer and model have a meaningful relationship. Parents and adults who model any type of violence or aggression are likely to teach that same behavior to the children who witness it.¹⁰⁶ Witnessing significant others and those in the media engage in violence or animal cruelty encourages children to replicate the behavior and may result in the child being desensitized to later violence as well as a decreased physiological arousal following exposure to violence.^{107–110}

This scenario sets the child up to accept violence as a way to deal with and vent emotions and desensitizes the child to the use of violent behavior. Children exposed to domestic violence are at increased risk for developing psychological maladjustment^{111,112} Boys are especially at risk for showing externalization of symptoms such as physical aggression and antisocial behavior.^{113,114} Girls exposed to domestic violence may become more submissive and withdrawn¹¹⁵ Both male and female children who witness domestic violence are at higher risk for engaging in the same violent behavior.^{116,117} The strongest predictor of violence towards a partner was presence of Conduct Disorder and the second strongest predictor was exposure to domestic abuse. Additional mediating events in the household may also account for that relationship. The relationship between children who were cruel to animals and abuse is very strong, the strongest relationship was for children who had been physically abused and/or sexually abused and for those who witnessed parental domestic abuse.^{42–59} Gullone⁹⁶ summarizes that childhood animal cruelty, parenting, and the home environment are important for the development of antisocial behavior for children and adolescents. Gullone⁹⁶ indicates that homes where there is a greater instability in the family, more conflict, and problematic parenting strategies (i.e., physical punishment) are more likely to model and direct the child's development towards an antisocial and violent path. Children who experience or observe domestic violence are more likely to be negatively impacted in regards to maladaptive cognitions as well as to develop a callous unemotional response to the violence, thereby disengaging from a normative empathic reaction typical of victims and others.

Corporal punishment

Parents who condone corporal punishment are at higher risk of also engaging in animal cruelty.^{118,119} Father's use of corporal punishment (spanking, slapping, or hitting) was correlated with engaging in animal cruelty.¹²⁰ These same men were over twice as likely to have experienced corporal punishment as adolescents. In addition, the link between animal cruelty, intimate partner violence, and child abuse suggests that everyone in the offender's lives is potentially at risk for being abused or assaulted as well.¹²¹

Animal abuse as an indicator of child abuse

Numerous studies have demonstrated a correlation between children who were sexually abused and subsequently abused animals. Friedrich, Urquiza, & Beilke,¹³ found that 35% of boys who were sexually abused engaged in animal abuse versus only 5% of those not abused. One study found that of boys who had sexually abused other children and engaged in other acts of violence, that 20% had a history of engaging in bestiality.¹²² many of the children had themselves been severely abused during childhood. Another study found that 20% of sexually abusive children had histories of severe abuse and neglect and had a history of cruelty to animals¹²³ when child abuse or neglect occurred, animal cruelty often co-occurred. This is an important and dangerous connection. When a perpetrator chooses to abuse others, they have little reason not to harm the family animals as well. It would be fruitful for child protection services to refer cases to the police or other mental health professionals to assess for animal cruelty. Conversely, for animal control and law enforcement to refer families and individuals who are engaging in animal cruelty for further mental health assessment.

Risky families

Children who develop aggressive and antisocial behaviors (including animal abuse) tend to be exposed to what is referred to as the risky family.¹²⁴ These families are characterized by abusing the children, overt family conflict, expressions of negative affect, and low nurturance and warmth. Risky parents are often cold, neglectful and unsupportive of their children. Tapia¹²⁵ explained that a chaotic home environment with aggressive parental models created a hostile environment for the children. Cruelty to animals occurs in conjunction with other hostile behavior (e.g., bullying, fighting, and lying, stealing). The chaotic home environment along with aggressive parents who often utilized harsh corporal punishment created a situation that modeled the children into behaving violently.¹²⁵ Curry found that children exposed to domestic violence were significantly more likely to engage in animal cruelty. Approximately 29-32% of children exposed to domestic violence engage in animal cruelty.⁴⁸⁻⁵⁰ Children physically or sexually abused engaged in cruelty to animals at a rate of 44%, and 54% of children who were exposed to domestic abuse and animal cruelty engaged in animal cruelty.⁴⁸ For children who were sexually abused, physically abused, and exposed to domestic abuse demonstrated higher rates of animal cruelty than those who experienced only one form of abuse.⁴² Those children who experienced multiple types of abuse, including exposure to domestic abuse, were also more likely to present with more psychological distress than those who experience one form of abuse or only witnessed domestic abuse.⁴²⁻¹²⁷

Bullying & animal cruelty

A relationship has also been established between animal cruelty and bullying.^{128,129} Males tend to perpetrate both animal abuse and bullying at higher rates than females and those that have engaged in bullying have higher rates of engaging in animal cruelty behavior. Witnessing animal cruelty, family conflict, and being the victim of bullying resulted in higher rates of engaging in animal cruelty.¹³⁰ High rates of bullying and of victimization are predictive of multiple acts of animal cruelty and vice versa.¹³¹ When children are identified as engaging in bullying behavior, it is important to assess whether they have engaged in animal cruelty as well, and vice-versa. Imagine the pain the child who is the bully experiences to lead to their decision to hurt others and animals. This is important not only in understanding the bully's motivation but to offer the most effective intervention. The bully may well live in a violent home and intervention is needed there as well.

Rapists, pedophiles, violent offenders

Researchers found that approximately 50% of rapists over 25% of pedophiles had childhood histories of harming animals.¹³² In one study, nearly all homicidal sex offenders in the study engaged in significantly more animal cruelty when young and no homicidal sex offenders engaged in animal cruelty in both childhood and adolescence.¹³³ It is suggested that bestiality is also forced on children who are sexually abused and involved in the production of child pornography.¹³⁴ It was reported that 50% of boys who were sexually abused were involved in bestiality.¹³⁵ Of serial murderers, as previously mentioned above, a significant percent engaged in animal cruelty as children, adolescents, and as adults.^{136,137} There is also a significant correlation between sexually abusing animals (bestiality) and sexual offending against humans.¹⁴ In fact, they found that at

least 20% of their sample committed a sex offense including rape or child molestation- this statistic is higher for batterers and animal cruelty offenders than in the general population. Cruelty to animals is a hallmark background for serial murderers.¹³⁷ Approximately 25% of incarcerated violent offenders admitted they had engaged in animal cruelty versus approximately 7% of the nonviolent group.¹³⁸ Kellert & Felthous¹³⁹ also found that 25% of aggressive inmates reported multiple incidents of cruelty to animals in childhood. Aggressive inmates also reported more extreme forms of animal cruelty, higher levels of generalized violence in childhood, and exposure to domestic abuse. Aggressive, violent criminals often report paternal violence, reporting repeated and excessive child abuse and approximately 75% of non-criminals who reported childhood physical abuse reported engaging in animal cruelty. McPhedran¹⁴⁰ points out that although 25% of animal cruelty offenders engage in violence towards people, 75% do not. This is important in that animal cruelty is a marker for more severe psychopathology and violence towards people but not all will become those violent criminals. It is important that the sex offenders and domestic abuse perpetrators be assessed for a history of animal cruelty not only to understand the progression of violence in the offender's life but to ascertain the degree to which the offender has or lacks attachment capabilities. To engage in animal cruelty or animal killing may suggest a more serious personality disordered individual. Of *school shooters*, 45% had histories of alleged animal cruelty¹⁴¹ and 21% of serial murderers reported they had engaged in cruelty to animals as children.¹³⁷ Serial murderers and mass murderers often have engaged in animal cruelty in childhood.¹⁴² These are facts that are simply too important for law enforcement and mental health to overlook. Early intervention is the key to address this dangerous connection of animal cruelty and violence towards humans.

Motivations for animal cruelty

Batterers use threats to harm, actual harm, and actually kill pets in order to control their victims.^{143,144} Batterers who harmed the family pet or other animals tended to engage in more extreme forms of violence including higher rates of sexual violence, marital rape, emotional violence, and stalking, and utilized more controlling behaviors including isolation, exercising the male privilege, blaming, intimidation, threats, and economic abuse¹⁴⁵ Jealousy has also been identified as a reason why batterers engage in animal cruelty, suggesting that the abuser is jealous of his partner's relationship with the animal.¹⁴ Men abuse companion animals in order to confirm their power over others; to express rage; to punish or terrorize; to teach submission; and to discourage their partner from leaving.¹⁴⁶ The impact of the above motivations increased when the batterer killed a companion animal. Threatening to or actually harming the family pet is at times an effective way to deter the partner from leaving the relationship, instilling fear, punish the partner for attempt to leave, and isolating the partner from supportive relationships, as well as used to force the victim to return to the violent relationship out of fear for the family pet.¹⁶⁻⁴⁵ Some have suggested that those who engage in intimate partner violence and animal cruelty have a compromised capacity to empathize with others, have an uncontrollable anger, attempt to dominate others who are weaker than themselves, and/or a desire to control one's intimate partner.¹⁴ Another motivation for animal cruelty appears to be a perceived misbehavior of the pet. For example, an abuser who has unrealistic expectations of the animal or does not understand the animal's reactions to situations or how to appropriately

train the animal.^{14–93} Some of the abusers who engage in animal cruelty may do so for far more nefarious motives, such as sadism.^{22–45} These sadists may abuse the animals before moving to human victims or concurrently. In summary, adult animal cruelty offenders may harm the family pet in order to intimidate, retaliate, punish, to isolate the victim/s, prevent the victim/s from leaving, or to force the victim to return.¹⁴⁷ Just as for any crime, the motivations of the offender vary. It is important to determine what the underlying motives are. Often the witnesses to the animal cruelty provide information that is helpful in this matter. Some of the witnesses may also be victims of direct abuse or violence at the hands of the perpetrators as well and they have valuable information to help assess the underlying and direct motives for the animal cruelty.

Explanation of the role animal cruelty plays in violent histories

The *Violence Graduation Hypothesis* (VGH) and the *Deviance Generalization Hypothesis* (DGH) both help to understand how animal cruelty occurs. Gullone⁹⁶ provides a thorough review and explanation of these hypotheses. It is within the context of the home environment, the parenting relationship, relationships at school, and personality factors. There is no one theory that fully explain how animal cruelty occurs and/or the directionality of how the known factors interact to allow for animal cruelty to occur. Both of the hypothesis provides a better understanding for assessment and intervention into the lives and homes of the person who engages in animal cruelty.

The violence graduation hypothesis

This approach suggests that animal cruelty in childhood is predictive of violence towards humans in adulthood.^{148,149} A significant association was found between violence in adulthood and animal cruelty. This included animal torture and killing of animals in childhood and adolescence. Of serial murderers, in one study 36% engaged in animal cruelty as children, 46% engaged in animal cruelty as adolescents, and 36% engaged in animal cruelty as adults.¹³⁶ Another study showed that 21% of serial murderers had engaged in animal cruelty.¹³⁷ *In short, this theory suggests that children learn about and practice animal cruelty and are desensitized to the consequences of the violent behavior before they graduate to violence against humans.*

Violent offenders were significantly more likely to present with a history of animal cruelty than non-violent offenders.¹⁵⁰ However, animal cruelty was correlated with both violent and non-violent offending, not just violent offending. Therefore, at least for males, animal cruelty may be a marker for antisocial behavior in general, including violent and non-violent crimes. However, for female offenders, animal cruelty correlated twice as high with violent offenses.¹⁵⁰ The presence of Antisocial Personality Disorder, Antisocial Personality traits, and polysubstance use is highly related to those who engage in animal cruelty.⁹ Two factors related to repeated interpersonal violence were bestiality and young age at first act of animal cruelty.¹⁵¹ Those with childhood onset of animal cruelty present with more severe forms of antisocial behavior than those who began in adolescence. They demonstrated an escalation of severe aggression and were referred to as the life-course persistent group.^{152,153} Another study found that 37% of abused children engage in animal cruelty.⁵⁸ Factors related to childhood animal cruelty includes being a victim of physical or sexual abuse, witnessing parental violence, witnessing parents or peers engage in animal cruelty, and bullying or being the bully.¹⁵⁴

Being abused or neglected in childhood may lead to the development of callous-unemotional traits,¹⁵⁵ which is related to animal cruelty and violent behavior later in life. Fighting, bullying, cruelty to animals, and assault were some of the earliest indicators of conduct disorder and cruelty to animals placed the individual at the severe end of the continuum.^{156–158} Perhaps one of the first symptoms of Conduct Disorder is animal cruelty in childhood¹⁵⁶ and the animal cruelty may lead to further forms of violence and can disrupt development.¹¹⁸

The deviance generalization hypothesis (DGH)

This approach suggests that aggressive behaviors occur in the context of other antisocial behavior; including substance abuse, not just physically or sexually aggressive behavior.¹⁵⁹ The view of the DGH is that aggressive behaviors, including animal cruelty, lie on the antisocial behavior spectrum.^{160,161} Animal cruelty is simply one aspect along the continuum of violent and non-violent criminal behavior. Animal cruelty may precede or follow other non-violent or violent behavior- directionality is not specific.²² *In the DHG theory, animal cruelty may precede or follow interpersonal violence, whereas the VGH model described above would argue that the animal cruelty would likely have occurred prior to the interpersonal violence.* Research has demonstrated that those who engage in animal cruelty are associated with more serious and recurrent violence¹⁶² and in one study 25% of the animal cruelty offenders committed other offenses including rape, homicide, assault, abduction/kidnap, and harassment as well as property crimes and drug/other offenses.¹⁶³ Animal abusers were more likely to be involved in other criminal and violent behavior, with as many as 70% of those cruel to animals committing at least one property or person offense. In addition, those who were cruel to animals also presented with lifetime histories of “lifetime nicotine dependence” and “lifetime alcohol use disorder”.¹²⁸ Animal cruelty was correlated with both violent and non-violent offending.¹⁵⁰ The first incident of animal cruelty generally occurs around 6 ½ years of age along with other aggressive behaviors.¹⁵⁶ Of those children diagnosed as having conduct disorder, approximately 25% engage in animal cruelty.¹⁵⁶ Males were by far more likely to engage in animal cruelty however when females did so, they were just as likely to engage in other antisocial and aggressive behaviors. Some have suggested that older children who engage in animal cruelty present with callous-unemotional traits, characterized by a lack of guilt and empathy, and that they also possessed other traits related to psychopathy (e.g., superficial charm, lack of empathy, grandiose sense of worth).^{164,165} Among factors for lifetime animal cruelty and violence included being male, younger when the first aggression or animal cruelty occurred, being from a lower socioeconomic status.¹⁶⁶ Other identified consistent behavior included arson, harassment, threatening others, rape, and lifetime substance abuse including nicotine.

Summary of the VGH & DGH models

Both the Violence Graduation Hypothesis (VGH) and the Deviance Generalization Hypothesis (DGH) help explain how the role that animal cruelty plays in the course of developing a violent lifestyle. Both offer support from the research community in explaining the role of animal cruelty. The VGH model suggests that one form of violence leads to other forms of violence and from violence against animals to violence against humans. The DGH model proposes that animal cruelty simply lies on the continuum of violence and occurs with other crimes, both violent and nonviolent. The progression from Conduct

Disorder to Antisocial Personality Disorder is well documented and supported in the DSM-5. This offers support for both the *Violence Graduation Hypothesis* (VGH) and the *Deviance Generalization Hypothesis* (DGH). Both models appear to have validity though neither independently explains the directionality of childhood negative environments, the occurrence of animal cruelty, and the progression to adult violent behavior. A caveat is necessary here. Not all violent offenders have a history of animal cruelty as children, adolescents or adults. In addition, the vast majority of children who engage in animal cruelty do not go on to become serial killers.¹

Risk assessment

Youth who engage in animal cruelty are likely to come to the attention of mental health and the juvenile justice system at younger ages and more likely to have experienced multiple traumas in their lives.¹⁶⁷ They were also more likely to be White non-Hispanic and more likely to be male (however some will be female). The majority of youth engaged in animal cruelty are likely to have experienced domestic violence, caregiver divorce, and the incarceration of a caregiver.¹⁶⁷ The authors also identified that the youth had “also experienced physical abuse, sexual abuse, household substance use, physical neglect, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, and household member with mental illness...” (p. 294). Their findings were supported by numerous other researchers.¹²⁶ Children who have experienced trauma often demonstrate difficulty controlling their emotions and behavior¹⁶⁸ which may lead to engaging in cruelty toward animals. Others have suggested that the above factors play a less direct role for children who are cruel to animals and indicate that factors such as the child’s psychopathology, including callous and unemotional traits play a role.⁵⁴ However; this author cautions that directionality has not been nor likely will ever be proven. Whether the child or adolescent presents with psychopathology including callous and unemotional traits *prior* to having experienced the negative environment (e.g., witnessing domestic violence or being the victim of any type of abuse) or as a result of the negative environment is difficult to determine. Parents in the negative environment may present facts about the home and family members in a less than forthcoming manner. Therefore, it is recommended that a thorough assessment of the youth involved in animal cruelty and their family occurs and that they all undergo a thorough psychological and violence risk assessment. It is important to assess repeated acts versus isolated acts of animal cruelty when assessing the future risk of violence.¹⁶² Even more so to investigate and assess intentional animal cruelty because it serves as a red flag for the propensity of engaging in violent behavior including intimate partner violence¹⁷ intra-familial violence¹⁶⁸ sexual assault¹⁶⁹ and bullying.¹⁷ Even the American Psychiatric Association includes animal cruelty as a criterion for concern, especially under Conduct Disorder and Intermittent Explosive Disorder. Included in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders under *Conduct Disorder* is “A repetitive and persistent pattern of behavior ...” and one of the criteria (criteria 5) states: “Has been physically cruel to animals”. When assessing a children or adolescent who has engaged in animal cruelty it is important to assess other ways they may have behaved violently and to thoroughly assess the child’s environment. The connection between having been physically and sexually abused, witnessing domestic abuse, and witnessing animal cruelty and behaving violently towards animals and others is important to understand. It is understood that adults and juveniles who

abuse animals vary on their motives for engaging in animal cruelty. Motivations may suggest specific mental health diagnosis and may be a symptom of the disorder, but mental health diagnosis never cause someone to engage in animal cruelty. Some of the motivations for engaging in animal cruelty include:¹³⁹

- I. Control (of the animal or of others)
- II. Retaliation
- III. Expression of aggression
- IV. Shock and amusement
- V. Displacement of aggression
- VI. Sadism

Specific developmental motivations may include:⁴⁹

- I. Curiosity or exploration
- II. Peer pressure
- III. Mood enhancement
- IV. Sexual gratification
- V. Force abuse (being forced to engage in sex with animals)
- VI. Attachment to the animal
- VII. Posttraumatic play
- VIII. Imitation
- IX. Intimidation (abuse pet to intimidate others)

For more in-depth discussion on motivations see¹³⁹ a typology for juvenile firesetters has been used to also assess juveniles who engage in animal cruelty.²⁹ The three categories are:

- i. Normal curiosity (typically ages 3-7)
- ii. Pathological (“Plea for help”) (typically ages 7-13)
- iii. Delinquent animal abuse or fire setters (typically ages 13 to adulthood).

The above three categories may provide an effective way to assess and intervene in addressing juvenile animal abusers. The following DSM-5 diagnostic categories include animal cruelty. It should be noted that animal cruelty may or may not play a role for a violent individual and those with any of the following diagnosis may or may not have ever engaged in animal cruelty. However, unless specific questions are asked, it is likely that many individuals who are psychologically or forensically assessed may not disclose a history of animal abuse. Self-report is also a concern in that people can deny engaging in animal cruelty despite having done so. However, when considering any of the following diagnosis (or other diagnosis as well) it is imperative that specific questions be asked to determine whether the individual has ever engaged in animal cruelty.

Intermittent explosive disorder

Involves “Recurrent behavioral outbursts representing a failure to control aggressive impulses as manifested by either of the following:” criteria 1 (Verbal aggression) includes temper tantrums and verbal

arguments/fights toward property, *animals*, or others at least twice weekly regardless of whether physical injury occurred; Criteria 2-three behavioral outburst within a year involving damage or physical assault involving physical injury against *animals* or others.

Psychopathy

Traits of *psychopathy* become evident in childhood, including the hallmark sign of callous-unemotional traits. These include a lack of a sense of guilt and empathy and the callous use of others for their own gain.^{170,171} Callous-unemotional traits remained stable from childhood into adulthood and are predictive of adult antisocial behavior and psychopathy.^{172,173} Cruelty to animals may be one of the first symptoms of conduct disorder, often evident around age 6 ½.²⁹ Children who engage in animal cruelty are demonstrating a hallmark of psychopathy 36% of sexual homicide perpetrators had engaged in animal cruelty in childhood and 46% continued to do so in adolescence.⁴⁴ Lockwood¹⁹ concluded that nearly all serial killers first abused animals. Again, not all children who engage in animal cruelty will continue to do so nor will they all become psychopathic or homicidal.

Oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder

When assessing children and adolescents for *Oppositional Defiant Disorder and Conduct Disorder*, it is imperative to assess for other types of acting out behavior as well, in addition to assessing the home environment for abuse and other deviant issues. Childhood animal abuse has been tied to childhood histories of physical abuse, sexual abuse, and exposure to domestic violence.²⁹ When assessing children for *Conduct Disorder*, it is important to separate out those that engage in animal cruelty from those who do not.¹⁷⁴ There is significant support in the literature to support that if animal cruelty is present in childhood that adult violence against people is highly likely. Remember that animal cruelty¹⁷⁵ occurs within the context of a complicated set of factors (e.g., home environment, parental abuse and criminality, absent father, high stress environments) that impact the child or adolescent in unique ways and each child/adolescent may be impacted differently. Animal abuse is a marker for adult violence¹⁷⁶ but should not in and of itself be the only factor assessed.^{55,66} The entire environment must be taken into account. Animal cruelty occurs within a deviant environment.¹⁷⁷

Bestiality

When assessing *bestiality*, it is important to remember that bestiality and young age of first instance of animal cruelty are important indicators for a dangerous home and for future violence against people.¹⁷⁸ In fact, bestiality alone is the only single factor that if present significantly predicated recurrent future acts of violence.¹⁵¹ It should be noted that zoophilia¹⁷⁹ (a paraphilic interest in animals) had the highest rate of paraphilic crossover with an average of just under 5 paraphilias.¹⁸⁰ A history of bestiality was the single greatest predictor for engaging in future child sexual abuse.¹⁸¹ In fact, those who engaged in bestiality had a significantly high rate of engaging in sexual offenses against humans.¹⁸² It is important to recognize that not all of those with bestiality and zoophilia will engage in sexual or other violence towards humans.¹⁸³ However, it is a robust factor. There is also a significant relationship between sexually abusing animals (bestiality) and sexual offending against humans.¹⁸⁴ Animal sexual abuse and interpersonal violence, including sexual assault/rape

may involve the fusion of aggression and sexuality.¹⁸⁵ The pairing of violence against humans and animals may have a sexual release and the animal cruelty may escalate to the killing of the animal.¹⁸⁶ Engaging in sex with animals, animal cruelty, and sexual assault/rape suggest a preference for abusing those who are unable to refuse or resist.¹⁸⁷ In one study, 36% of incarcerated sexual offenders admitted to having had sex with animals.¹⁸⁸ Perhaps more sexual offenders who target intoxicated, drugged, or unconscious victims also have also engaged in sexual contact with animals or engaged in animal cruelty—this needs to be further assessed. Engaging in sex with an unconscious or severely intoxicated individual implies at least some degree of preference of sex with those unable to refuse or resist.

Additional mental health diagnosis associated with animal cruelty

Other mental health diagnosis correlated with cruelty to animals include *Conduct Disorder*, *Antisocial Personality Disorder*, *Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder*, *Histrionic Personality Disorder*, and a significant association with *Substance Use Disorders*, *Pathological Gambling*, and a family history of antisocial behavior.¹⁸⁹ *Borderline Personality Disorder* would also likely be correlated with animal cruelty, however again, the clinician would have to ask specific questions to assess whether animal cruelty has occurred.¹⁹⁰

What we can do

Because of the important role pets play in the family, it is imperative that domestic abuse shelters allow for pets. Victims are often isolated from family, friends, and then their pets, which places them at higher risk for returning to the abusive and violent home. Keeping the pets with the victim will help in victim safety. This has been echoed by many others, including Allen, Gallagher, & Jones,¹⁴³ Komorosky, Woods, Empie,¹⁹¹ Krienert, Walsh, Matthews, & McConkey.¹⁹² One strategy that I teach police officers nationwide is to use the local humane society,¹⁹³ animal shelters, as well as the local pet food/supply stores. Most will temporarily shelter a pet to help a victim of domestic abuse be safe.¹⁹⁴ And the result is often a more cooperative victim when it comes to prosecution,¹⁹⁵ not to mention a victim is now safe. For veterinarians,¹⁹⁶ it is important to work with other agencies, especially law enforcement, when abuse or neglect is suspected.¹⁹⁷ It is also imperative that humane societies, societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals,¹⁹⁸ and animal control agencies report to child welfare and law enforcement agencies any suspected animal abuse or neglect.¹⁹⁹ These agencies may be the first to recognize dangerous patterns²⁰⁰ of animal cruelty and child abuse, domestic abuse, and other serious mental health and behavioral problems. For further information, see.²⁰¹

Summary

The reason this article and review of literature was undertaken was to address frustration at how the dangerous connection between animal abuse, domestic and child abuse, and witnessing parental abuse somehow continue to be missed. Professionals intervening in animal abuse or domestic violence/child abuse situations need to assess the presence or history of animal cruelty. The missed dangerous connection between animal cruelty and other forms of violence is one for mental health professionals to address. The literature and research has clearly demonstrated that the risk factors for animal cruelty are no

different than those for aggression, violence, and antisocial behaviors. Pet abuse is often one of the first indicators noticed of a violent home situation, one that if ignored may develop into a pattern of violence against both animals and people. Over fifty years of research supports that animal cruelty is an indicator of risk for violence towards humans. Physical batterers and assaulters, as well as sexual offenders, often have a history of engaging in animal abuse. The Dark Triad of narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy often result in violence towards animals and humans. Callousness is perhaps the most supported factor involving the development of aggression towards animals and humans. Early onset of animal cruelty is predictive of engaging in multiple acts of animal cruelty among men incarcerated for murder or attempted murder. It is suggested that early antisocial childhood behavior that includes callous and unemotional traits is related to both genetics and family environment; Children who engage in animal cruelty are demonstrating a hallmark of psychopathy. Again, not all children who engage in animal cruelty will become psychopaths or harm others. The importance of identifying and intervening in situations where children are exposed to domestic violence is imperative. Witnessing parental violence is an important and often missed connection between children who become violent towards animals and humans and those who do not become violent. Rapists, pedophiles, and murderers often have histories of engaging in animal cruelty beginning in their childhood or adolescence. Domestic abusers and child abusers often abuse or kill companion animals in order to exert power over others, to express rage, to punish or terrorize, to teach submission, and to discourage their partner from leaving. In summary, abusers engage in animal cruelty to control and intimidate others. The *Violence Graduation Hypothesis* (VGH) and the *Deviance Generalization Hypothesis* (DGH) both help to understand how animal cruelty occurs. In summary, the VGH theory suggests that children learn about and practice animal cruelty and are desensitized to the consequences of the violent behavior before they graduate to violence against humans. The DGH theory suggests that animal cruelty may precede or follow interpersonal violence, following a trajectory of violence in many arenas. Both offer support for the importance of examining the presence of animal cruelty. Intervention for any type of violence should include an assessment to address whether the individual has a current or prior history of engaging in acts of animal cruelty. When law enforcement and animal control officials are called to investigate animal cruelty complaints, it is important to refer the suspects for a violent risk assessment. Again, not all people who engage in animal cruelty will become mass murderers and certainly many children who have engaged in animal cruelty may cease the animal cruelty on their own or when intervention occurs.

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Conflict of interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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