**NEW RESEARCH**

**BREAKING THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE**

**Study by Avshalom Caspi, Joseph McClay, Terrie E. Moffitt, Jonathan Mill, Judy Martin, Ian W. Craig, Alan Taylor, and Richie Poulton**

Maltreated children are at risk for becoming antisocial adults who act aggressively or commit crimes - but not all go on to experience these problems. Researchers have long pondered the reasons behind this divergence of outcomes. Some suggest that the earlier the abuse takes place, the more likely it is that children will become antisocial adults. But this explanation only goes so far in explaining why some children seem to be affected by abuse while others are not.

In recent years, scientists have begun examining genetics as another factor contributing to these differences. In particular, they have focussed on a gene that produces monoamine oxidase A (MAOA), an enzyme that produces nervous system hormones. When scientists studied transgenic mice in which this gene had been deleted, they found that the mice behaved much more aggressively. Therefore, the question then became: Could the MAOA gene influence aggressive behaviour in people?

These findings suggest that the MAOA gene may be involved in the development of antisocial behaviour. However, more research is needed to confirm this, as well as to understand the biological and environmental factors that contribute to this development.

**LANGUAGE DELAYS AND PHYSICAL AGGRESSION**

**Study by Ginette Dionne, Richard E. Tremblay, Michel Boivin, David Laplante, and Daniel Pérusse**

"Try to put it into words," an adult urges a toddler who is hitting, kicking, and punching her in frustration. The child may want to express himself. But for many young children, expressing their feelings may not be so easy. For more than 60 years, research has demonstrated that there is a strong link between antisocial behaviour and poor language skills in children. However, it remains to be seen why such a correlation exists.

Some researchers have suggested that language development and disruptive behaviour may be influenced by the same factors (such as genetics or family environment) and thus emerge at the same time. Others wonder whether children with poor language skills are aggressive and disruptive because they are frustrated with their limited ability to communicate. Still others think that perhaps language development is limited by disruptive behaviour since children may be too busy acting out to focus on acquiring new verbal skills.

**LANGUAGE DELAYS AND PHYSICAL AGGRESSION**

**Study by Ginette Dionne, Richard E. Tremblay, Michel Boivin, David Laplante, and Daniel Pérusse**

"Try to put it into words," an adult urges a toddler who is hitting, kicking, and punching her in frustration. The child may want to express himself. But for many young children, expressing their feelings may not be so easy. For more than 60 years, research has demonstrated that there is a strong link between antisocial behaviour and poor language skills in children. However, it remains to be seen why such a correlation exists.

Some researchers have suggested that language development and disruptive behaviour may be influenced by the same factors (such as genetics or family environment) and thus emerge at the same time. Others wonder whether children with poor language skills are aggressive and disruptive because they are frustrated with their limited ability to communicate. Still others think that perhaps language development is limited by disruptive behaviour since children may be too busy acting out to focus on acquiring new verbal skills.

**LANGUAGE DELAYS AND PHYSICAL AGGRESSION**

**Study by Ginette Dionne, Richard E. Tremblay, Michel Boivin, David Laplante, and Daniel Pérusse**

"Try to put it into words," an adult urges a toddler who is hitting, kicking, and punching her in frustration. The child may want to express himself. But for many young children, expressing their feelings may not be so easy. For more than 60 years, research has demonstrated that there is a strong link between antisocial behaviour and poor language skills in children. However, it remains to be seen why such a correlation exists.

Some researchers have suggested that language development and disruptive behaviour may be influenced by the same factors (such as genetics or family environment) and thus emerge at the same time. Others wonder whether children with poor language skills are aggressive and disruptive because they are frustrated with their limited ability to communicate. Still others think that perhaps language development is limited by disruptive behaviour since children may be too busy acting out to focus on acquiring new verbal skills.

**LANGUAGE DELAYS AND PHYSICAL AGGRESSION**

**Study by Ginette Dionne, Richard E. Tremblay, Michel Boivin, David Laplante, and Daniel Pérusse**

"Try to put it into words," an adult urges a toddler who is hitting, kicking, and punching her in frustration. The child may want to express himself. But for many young children, expressing their feelings may not be so easy. For more than 60 years, research has demonstrated that there is a strong link between antisocial behaviour and poor language skills in children. However, it remains to be seen why such a correlation exists.

Some researchers have suggested that language development and disruptive behaviour may be influenced by the same factors (such as genetics or family environment) and thus emerge at the same time. Others wonder whether children with poor language skills are aggressive and disruptive because they are frustrated with their limited ability to communicate. Still others think that perhaps language development is limited by disruptive behaviour since children may be too busy acting out to focus on acquiring new verbal skills.

**LANGUAGE DELAYS AND PHYSICAL AGGRESSION**

**Study by Ginette Dionne, Richard E. Tremblay, Michel Boivin, David Laplante, and Daniel Pérusse**

"Try to put it into words," an adult urges a toddler who is hitting, kicking, and punching her in frustration. The child may want to express himself. But for many young children, expressing their feelings may not be so easy. For more than 60 years, research has demonstrated that there is a strong link between antisocial behaviour and poor language skills in children. However, it remains to be seen why such a correlation exists.

Some researchers have suggested that language development and disruptive behaviour may be influenced by the same factors (such as genetics or family environment) and thus emerge at the same time. Others wonder whether children with poor language skills are aggressive and disruptive because they are frustrated with their limited ability to communicate. Still others think that perhaps language development is limited by disruptive behaviour since children may be too busy acting out to focus on acquiring new verbal skills.

**LANGUAGE DELAYS AND PHYSICAL AGGRESSION**

**Study by Ginette Dionne, Richard E. Tremblay, Michel Boivin, David Laplante, and Daniel Pérusse**

"Try to put it into words," an adult urges a toddler who is hitting, kicking, and punching her in frustration. The child may want to express himself. But for many young children, expressing their feelings may not be so easy. For more than 60 years, research has demonstrated that there is a strong link between antisocial behaviour and poor language skills in children. However, it remains to be seen why such a correlation exists.

Some researchers have suggested that language development and disruptive behaviour may be influenced by the same factors (such as genetics or family environment) and thus emerge at the same time. Others wonder whether children with poor language skills are aggressive and disruptive because they are frustrated with their limited ability to communicate. Still others think that perhaps language development is limited by disruptive behaviour since children may be too busy acting out to focus on acquiring new verbal skills.

**LANGUAGE DELAYS AND PHYSICAL AGGRESSION**

**Study by Ginette Dionne, Richard E. Tremblay, Michel Boivin, David Laplante, and Daniel Pérusse**

"Try to put it into words," an adult urges a toddler who is hitting, kicking, and punching her in frustration. The child may want to express himself. But for many young children, expressing their feelings may not be so easy. For more than 60 years, research has demonstrated that there is a strong link between antisocial behaviour and poor language skills in children. However, it remains to be seen why such a correlation exists.

Some researchers have suggested that language development and disruptive behaviour may be influenced by the same factors (such as genetics or family environment) and thus emerge at the same time. Others wonder whether children with poor language skills are aggressive and disruptive because they are frustrated with their limited ability to communicate. Still others think that perhaps language development is limited by disruptive behaviour since children may be too busy acting out to focus on acquiring new verbal skills.

**LANGUAGE DELAYS AND PHYSICAL AGGRESSION**

**Study by Ginette Dionne, Richard E. Tremblay, Michel Boivin, David Laplante, and Daniel Pérusse**

"Try to put it into words," an adult urges a toddler who is hitting, kicking, and punching her in frustration. The child may want to express himself. But for many young children, expressing their feelings may not be so easy. For more than 60 years, research has demonstrated that there is a strong link between antisocial behaviour and poor language skills in children. However, it remains to be seen why such a correlation exists.

Some researchers have suggested that language development and disruptive behaviour may be influenced by the same factors (such as genetics or family environment) and thus emerge at the same time. Others wonder whether children with poor language skills are aggressive and disruptive because they are frustrated with their limited ability to communicate. Still others think that perhaps language development is limited by disruptive behaviour since children may be too busy acting out to focus on acquiring new verbal skills.

**LANGUAGE DELAYS AND PHYSICAL AGGRESSION**

**Study by Ginette Dionne, Richard E. Tremblay, Michel Boivin, David Laplante, and Daniel Pérusse**

"Try to put it into words," an adult urges a toddler who is hitting, kicking, and punching her in frustration. The child may want to express himself. But for many young children, expressing their feelings may not be so easy. For more than 60 years, research has demonstrated that there is a strong link between antisocial behaviour and poor language skills in children. However, it remains to be seen why such a correlation exists.

Some researchers have suggested that language development and disruptive behaviour may be influenced by the same factors (such as genetics or family environment) and thus emerge at the same time. Others wonder whether children with poor language skills are aggressive and disruptive because they are frustrated with their limited ability to communicate. Still others think that perhaps language development is limited by disruptive behaviour since children may be too busy acting out to focus on acquiring new verbal skills.