

The influence of concern about crime on levels of psychological distress.

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Abstract

There is evidence to suggest that concern about crime can have an impact on levels of psychological distress. Crime-related fear and anxiety can lead to a range of negative emotional states, such as depression, anxiety, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). One study published in the Journal of Abnormal Psychology found that individuals who reported high levels of fear of crime also had higher levels of psychological distress, including anxiety, depression, and PTSD symptoms. The study also found that fear of crime was associated with increased alcohol consumption and decreased social support. Another study published in the Journal of Interpersonal Violence found that women who reported high levels of fear of crime also had higher levels of psychological distress and were more likely to experience symptoms of depression and anxiety.

Keywords: Child Maltreatment social, Relationships psychological, Distress Adolescents.

Introduction

Research suggests that concern about crime can be particularly damaging for individuals who have experienced victimization in the past. For example, a study published in the Journal of Interpersonal Violence found that fear of crime was associated with increased levels of PTSD symptoms among individuals who had experienced prior victimization. Overall, it appears that concern about crime can have a negative impact on mental health, particularly among those who have experienced victimization in the past. It is important for individuals who are struggling with fear and anxiety related to crime to seek support and treatment to help manage their symptoms [1].

Concern about crime can have a significant impact on levels of psychological distress. Research has shown that individuals who are more worried about becoming a victim of crime are more likely to experience symptoms of anxiety, depression, and other forms of psychological distress. The fear of crime can lead to a range of emotional and behavioral responses, such as avoidance behaviors, hypervigilance, and heightened arousal. These responses can create chronic stress, which can have a negative impact on both physical and mental health. Furthermore, experiencing actual victimization can also lead to psychological distress. Victims of crime may experience symptoms of Post-Traumatic stress Disorder (PTSD), [4, 5] intrusive thoughts, nightmares, and flashbacks. They may also experience feelings of fear, anger, shame, and guilt. It is important to note that the impact of concern about crime on psychological distress is not uniform across all populations. Research has shown that certain groups, such as women and individuals from low-income neighborhoods, may be more likely to experience heightened levels of distress due

to concerns about crime. Overall, the influence of concern about crime on levels of psychological distress underscores the importance of creating safe and secure communities and providing support to individuals who have been victimized by crime [2].

Concern about crime can have a significant impact on levels of psychological distress. Fear of crime can cause individuals to experience anxiety, depression, and other negative emotions that can lead to psychological distress. Studies have shown that people who live in high-crime areas or who perceive themselves to be at risk of crime are more likely to experience symptoms of psychological distress, such as sleep disturbances, irritability, and feelings of helplessness and vulnerability. This can have a negative impact on their overall well-being and quality of life. The fear of crime can also lead to changes in behavior, such as avoiding certain areas or activities, which can further restrict an individual's life and increase their feelings of isolation and vulnerability. It is important to note, however, that the relationship between concern about crime and psychological distress is complex and may be influenced by other factors, such as social support, coping strategies, and individual resilience. Additionally, interventions aimed at reducing crime and increasing feelings of safety in communities can help to alleviate some of the negative effects of concern about crime on psychological well-being [3].

Childhood neglect refers to a failure to meet a child's basic physical and emotional needs. This can include neglect of food, shelter, clothing, medical care, and education, as well as emotional neglect, such as lack of affection, attention, and love. Neglect can lead to feelings of worthlessness, insecurity,

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and low self-esteem, which can contribute to mental health issues. Childhood poverty is another significant risk factor that can affect a child's mental health. Living in poverty can be stressful and can contribute to feelings of hopelessness, helplessness, and despair. Poverty can also limit access to resources such as education, healthcare, and social support, which can contribute to mental health problems. Research has shown that both childhood neglect and poverty can have long-term effects on mental health. Individuals who have experienced neglect or poverty in childhood are more likely to develop depression, anxiety, and PTSD later in life.

Conclusion

They may also be more susceptible to substance abuse and other risky behaviors. It's important to note that not all individuals who experience childhood neglect or poverty will develop mental health problems. Other factors, such as genetic predisposition, family history, and individual resilience, can also play a role. Overall, childhood neglect and poverty are

significant risk factors that can contribute to mental health problems later in life. Early intervention and support can help mitigate the long-term effects of these experiences and improve mental health outcomes.

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