

# ***CRIME TRENDS ROUNDTABLE***

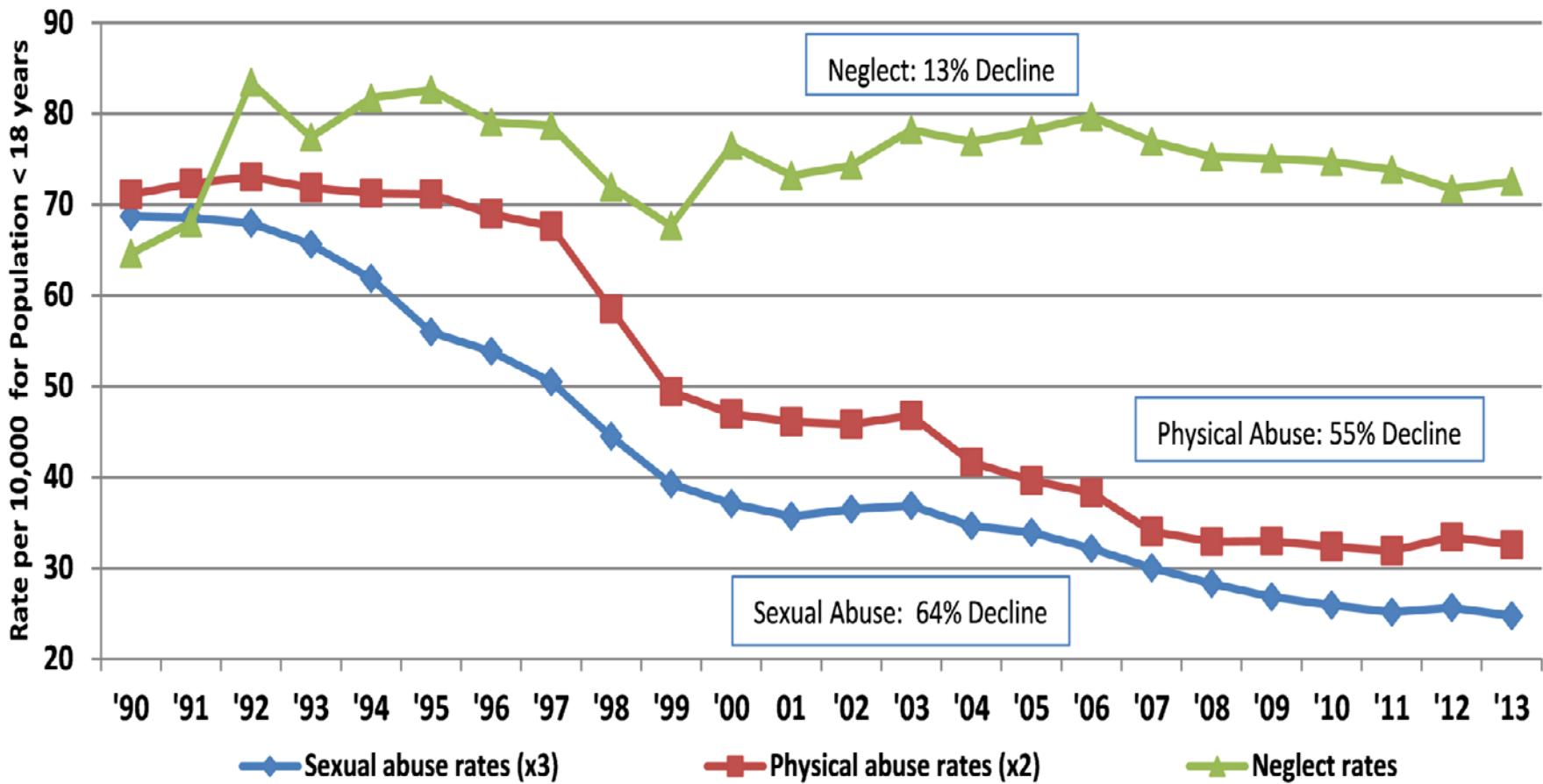
**David Finkelhor**  
*University of New Hampshire*



# Declines in Child Maltreatment

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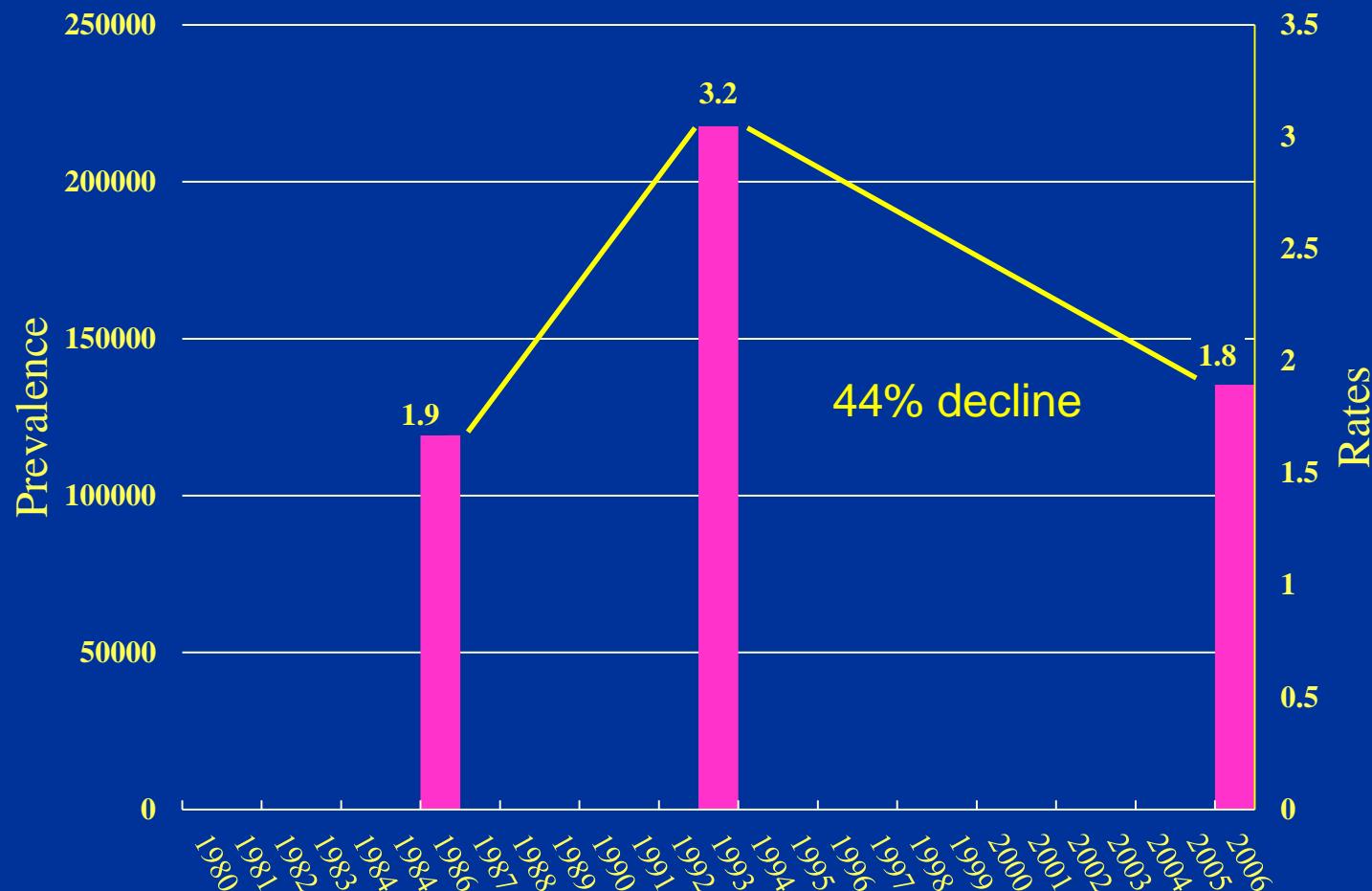
## U.S. Maltreatment Trends: 1990-2013



Aggregated State Child Maltreatment Substantiations  
National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)

# Sexual Abuse Known to Professionals

## National Incidence Study

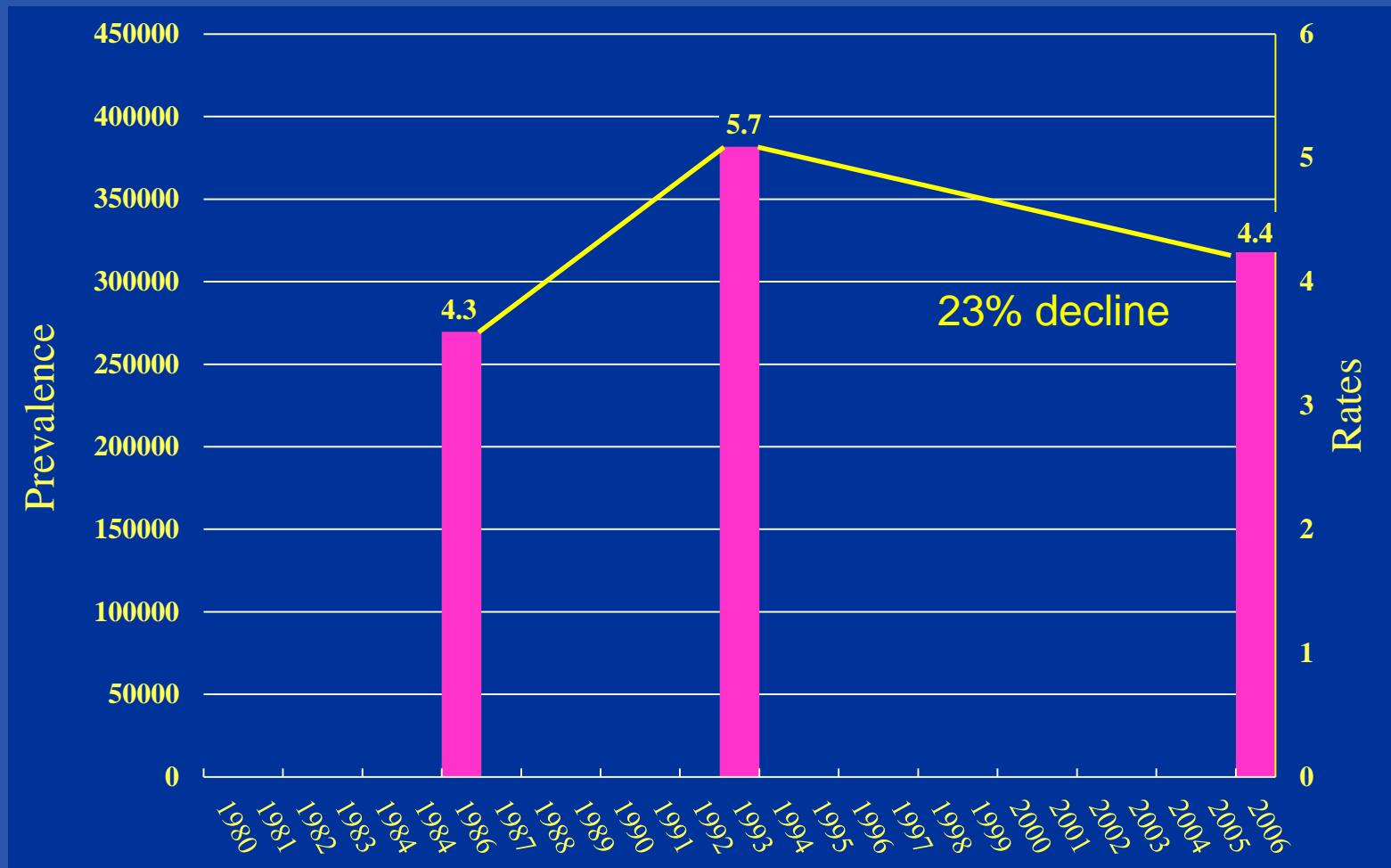


[http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/nis4\\_report\\_congress\\_full\\_pdf\\_jan2010.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/nis4_report_congress_full_pdf_jan2010.pdf)

[http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/cornwall/en/hearings/exhibits/Nico\\_Trocme/pdf/NIS\\_Extract.pdf](http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/cornwall/en/hearings/exhibits/Nico_Trocme/pdf/NIS_Extract.pdf)

# Physical Abuse Known to Professionals

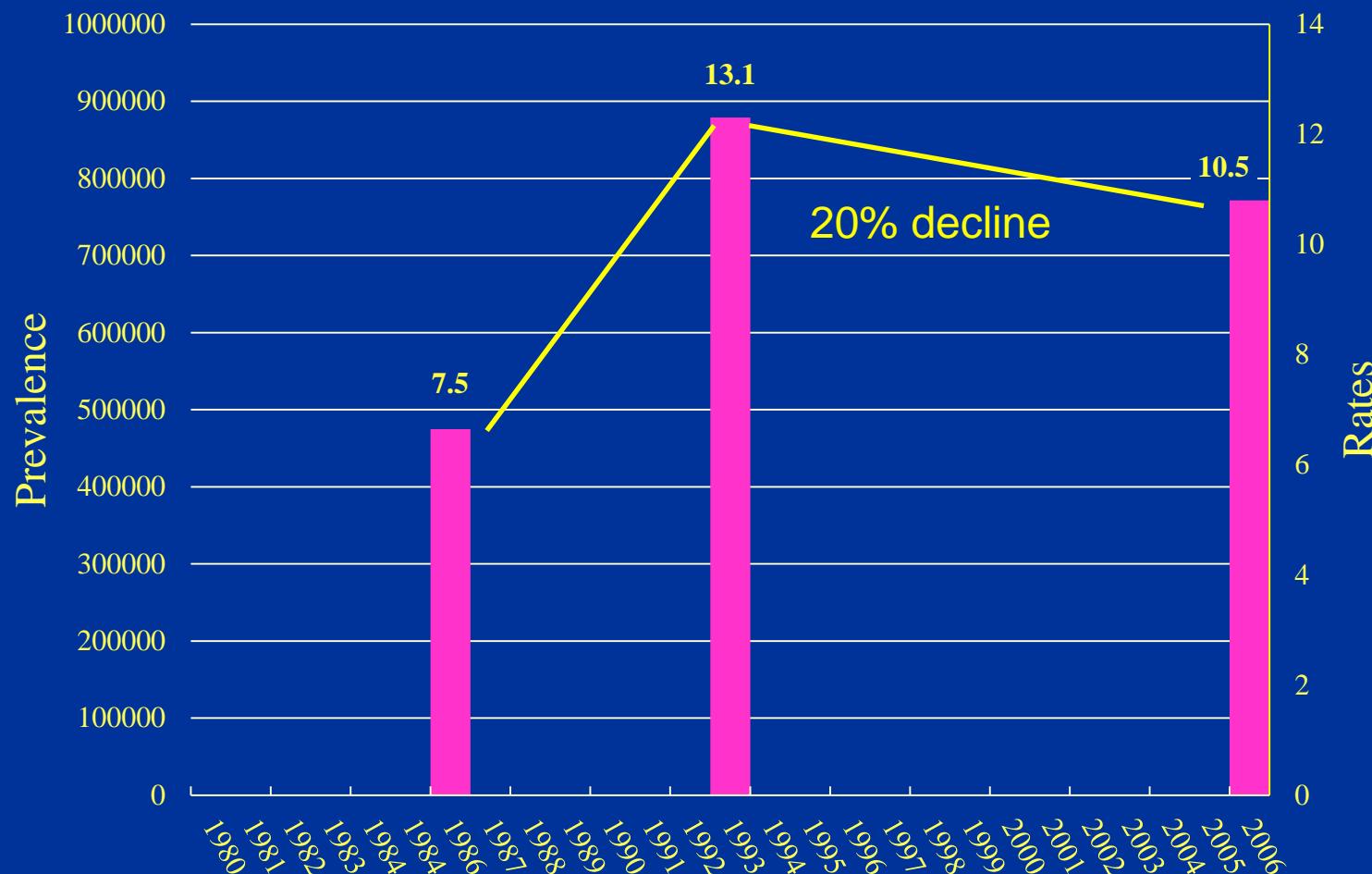
## National Incidence Study: Harm Standard



[http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/nis4\\_report\\_congress\\_full\\_pdf\\_jan2010.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/nis4_report_congress_full_pdf_jan2010.pdf)

[http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/cornwall/en/hearings/exhibits/Nico\\_Trocme/pdf/NIS\\_Extract.pdf](http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/cornwall/en/hearings/exhibits/Nico_Trocme/pdf/NIS_Extract.pdf)

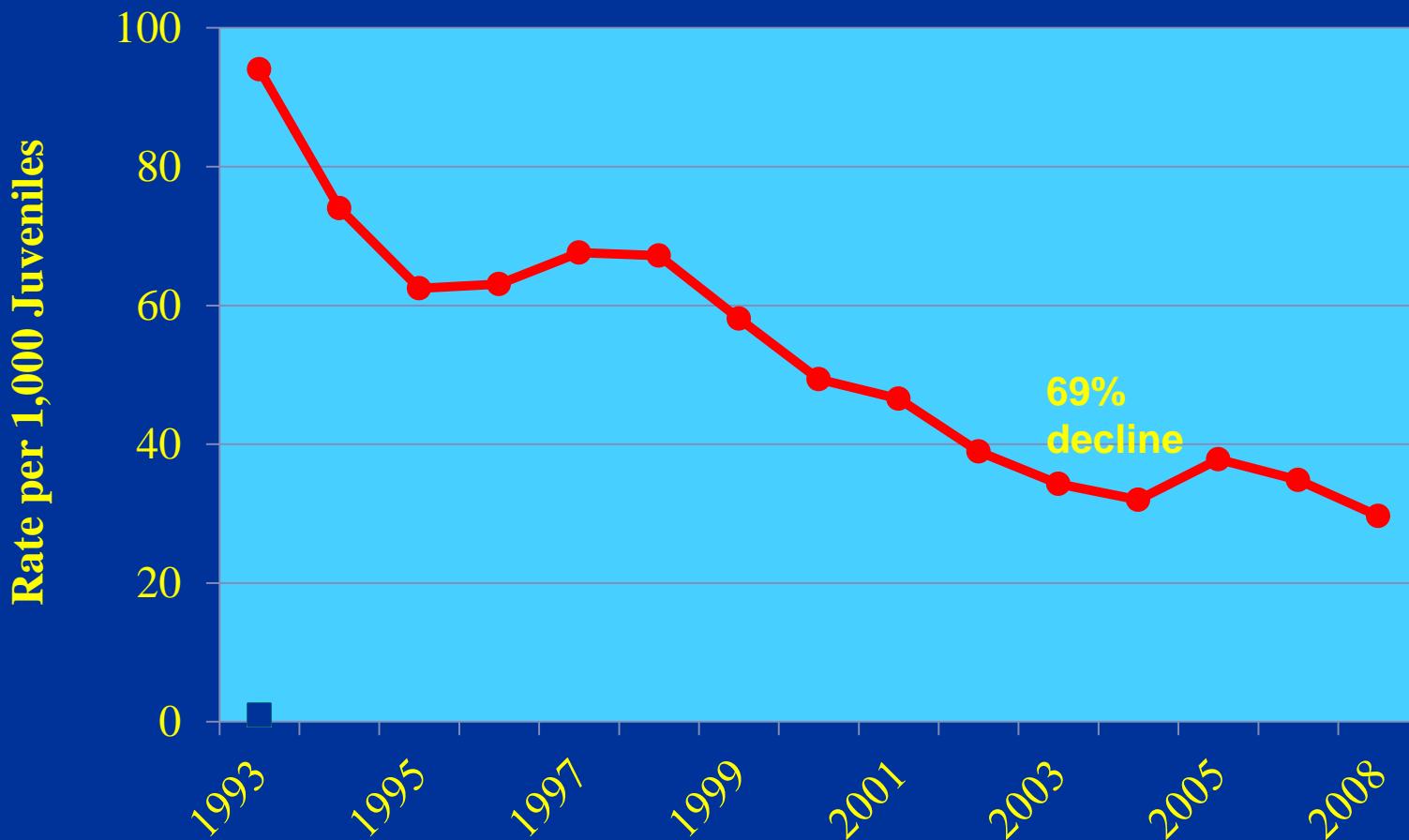
# All Neglect Known to Professionals National Incidence Study: Harm Standard



[http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/nis4\\_report\\_congress\\_full\\_pdf\\_jan2010.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/nis4_report_congress_full_pdf_jan2010.pdf)

[http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/cornwall/en/hearings/exhibits/Nico\\_Trocme/pdf/NIS\\_Extract.pdf](http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/cornwall/en/hearings/exhibits/Nico_Trocme/pdf/NIS_Extract.pdf)

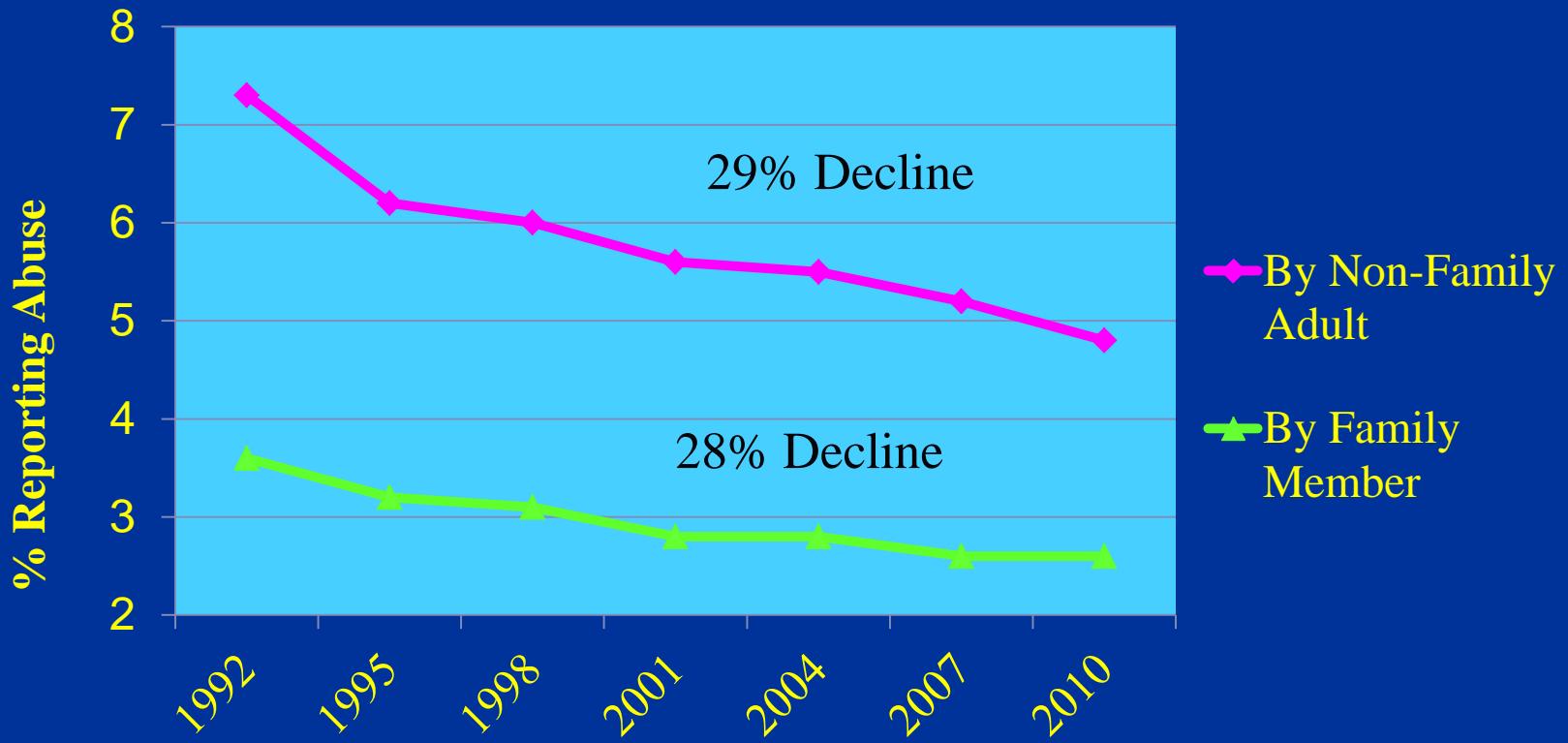
# SEXUAL ASSAULT AGES 12-17



Note: Age 12 – 17 years; 3 year averages except 2008 which is a 2 year average. 2006 data excluded.  
Source; National Crime Victimization Survey

# SEXUAL ABUSE

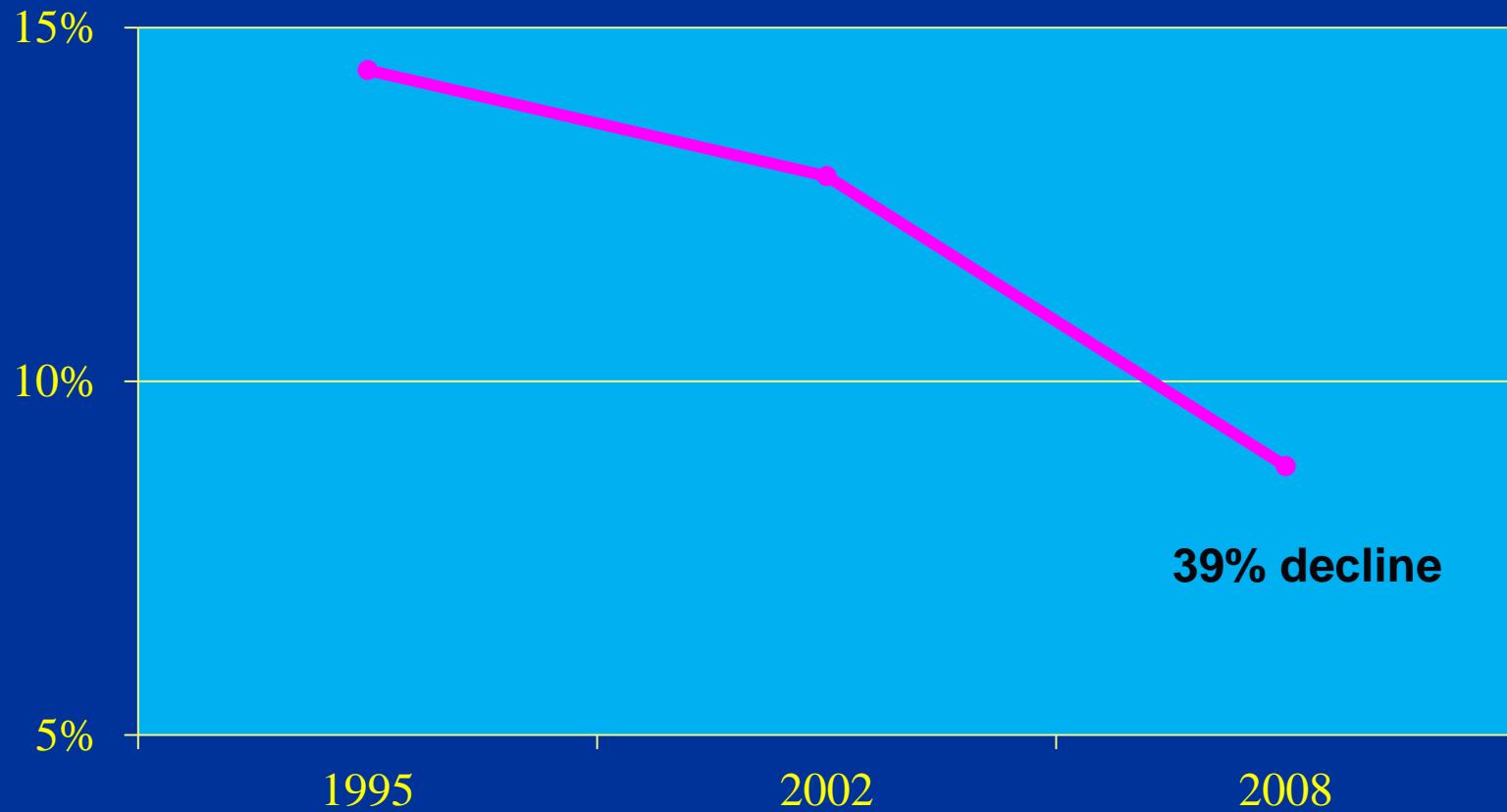
## Minnesota Study Survey



Note: respondents are 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students enrolled in public schools in selected Minnesota school districts.  
Source: Minnesota Student Survey, 1992-2010

# STATUTORY RAPE

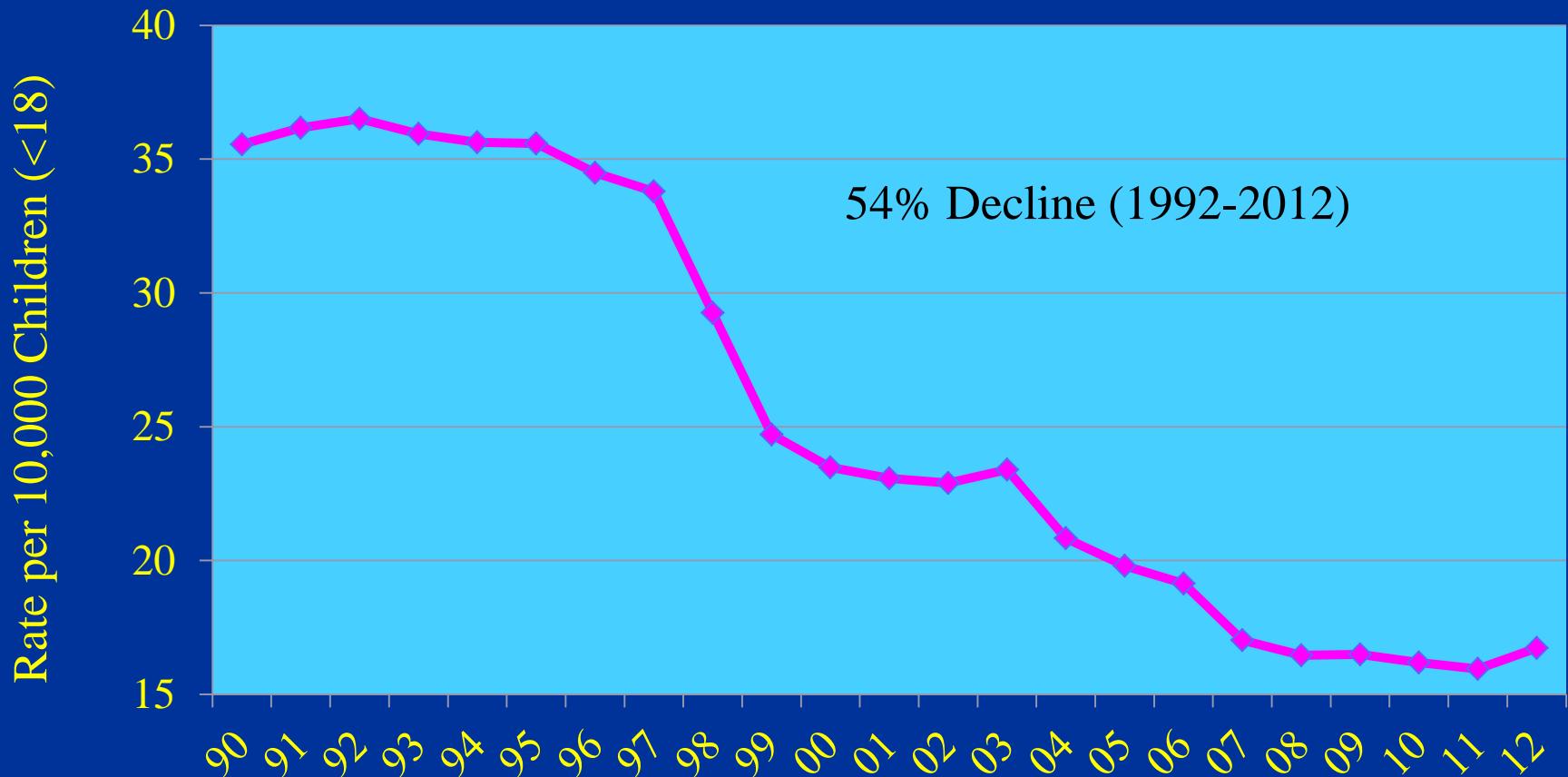
Percentage of Females, Ages 15-24, Whose First Sexual Intercourse  
Occurred at Age 15 or Younger with an Individual 3+ Years Older



Sources: National Survey of Family Growth, analyzed by Child Trends

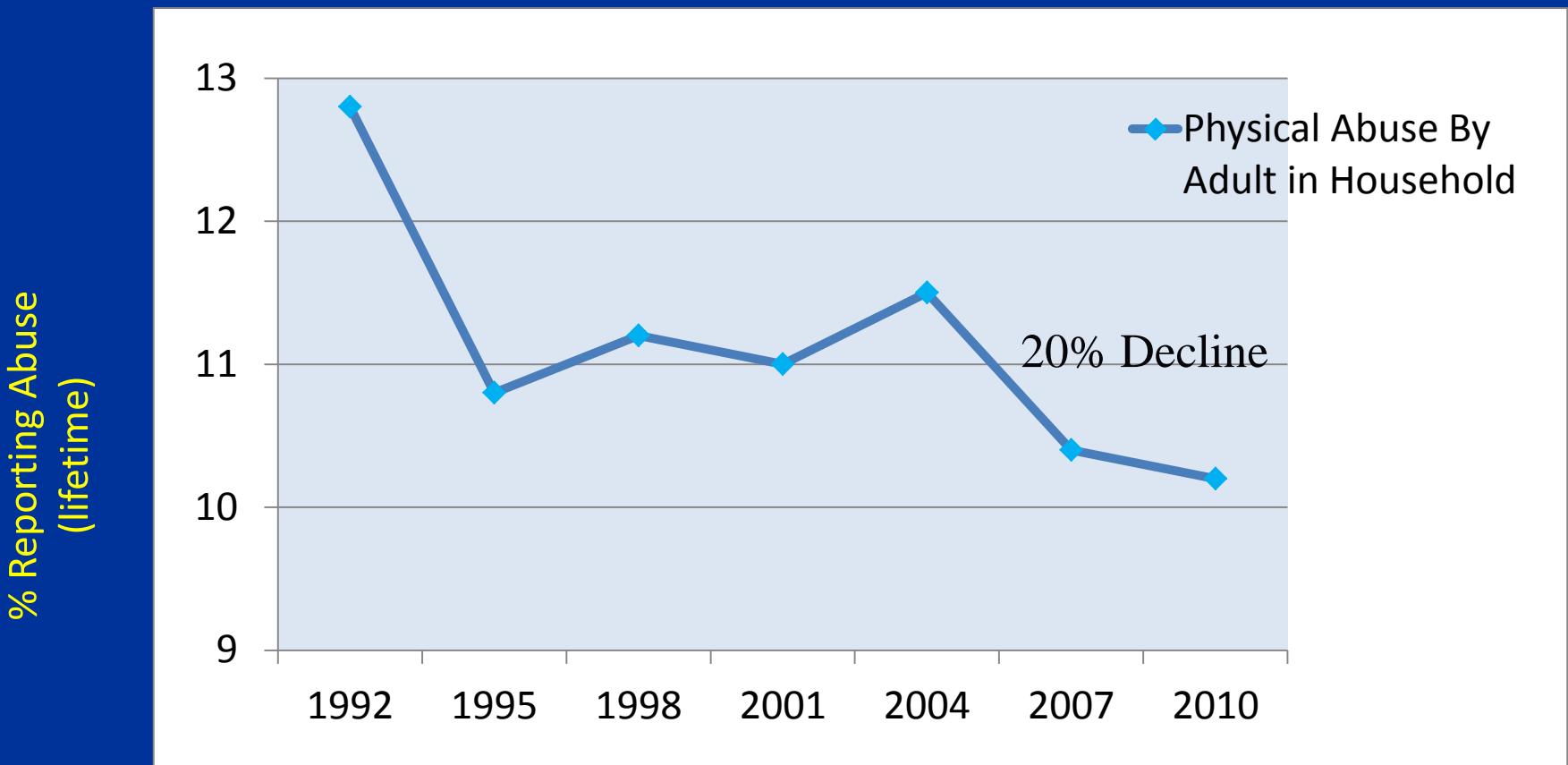
# PHYSICAL ABUSE

## 1990-2012



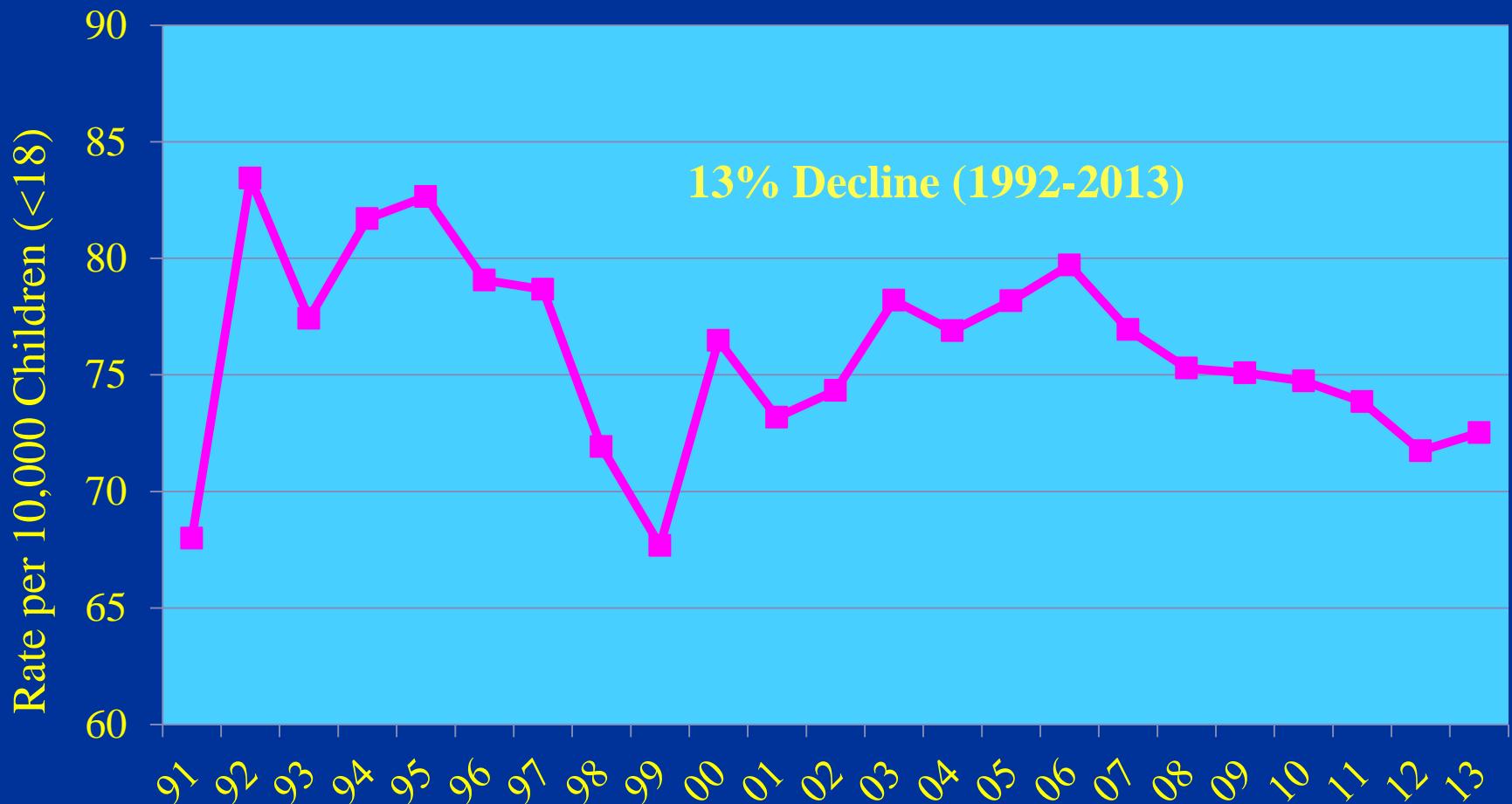
Source: National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System

# Juvenile Physical Abuse Trends in Minnesota (1992 - 2010)



Note: respondents are 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students enrolled in public schools in selected Minnesota school districts.

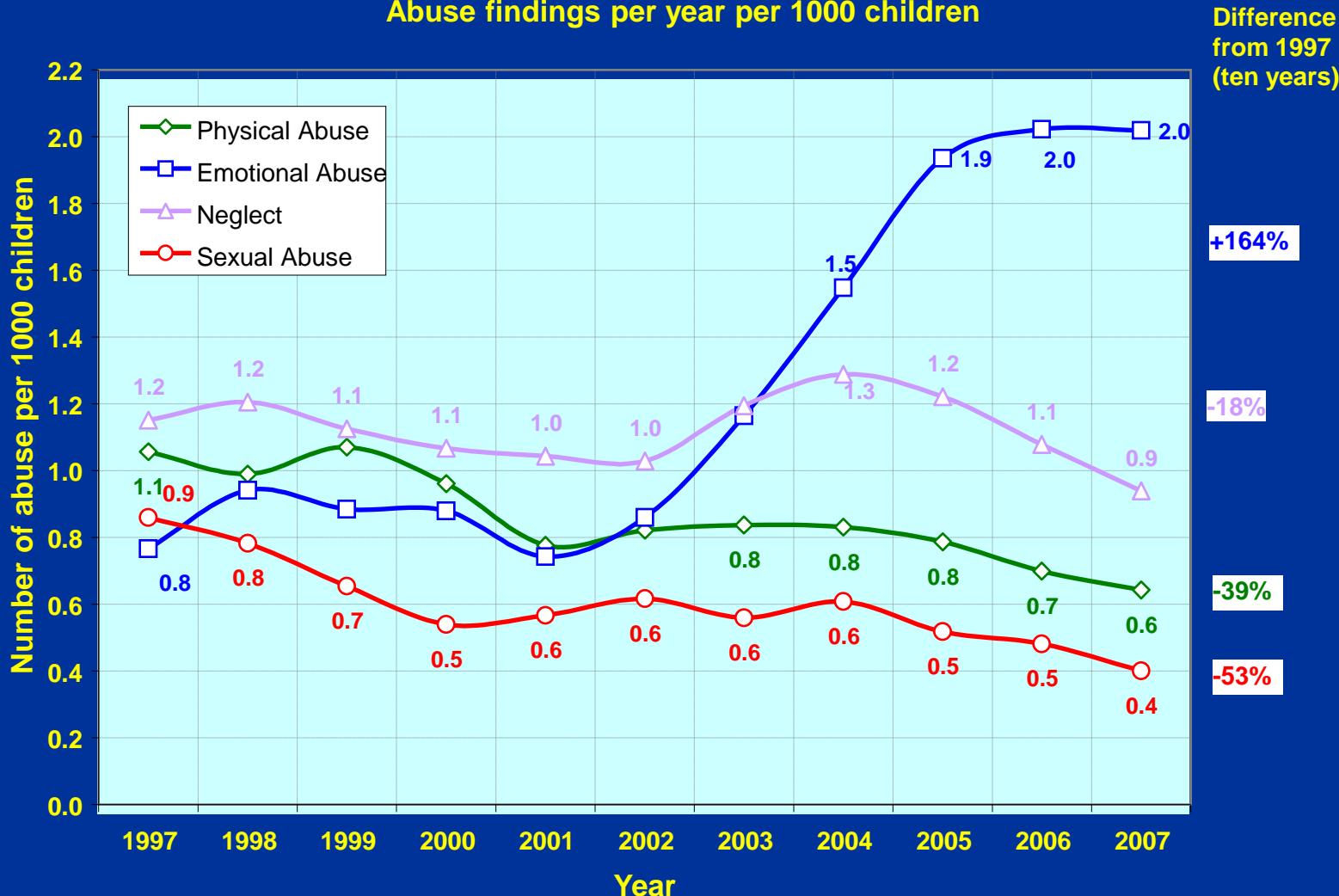
# Neglect Substantiation Rates: 1990-2012



Source: National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System

# Child Maltreatment in New Zealand

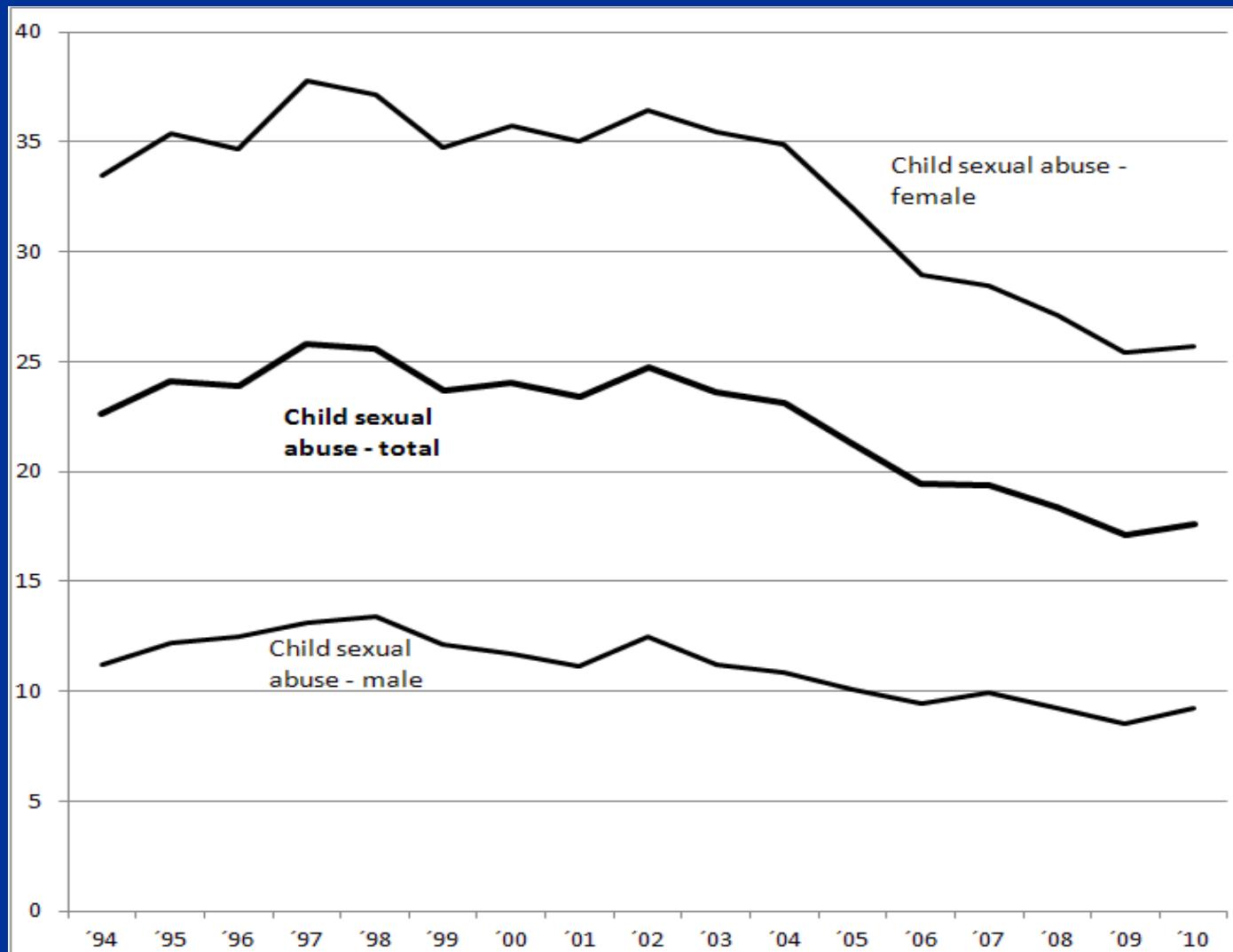
OBSERVED NEW ZEALAND ABUSE RATES: New arrivals  
Abuse findings per year per 1000 children



Note: Unadjusted rates may reflect increased screening rather than changes to the true underlying rate of abuse in NZ

# Germany: Trend in Child Sexual Abuse

## in the Police Crime Statistics, 1994 to 2010



Sources: Stadler, L. & Bieneck, S. (2012)

# Implication

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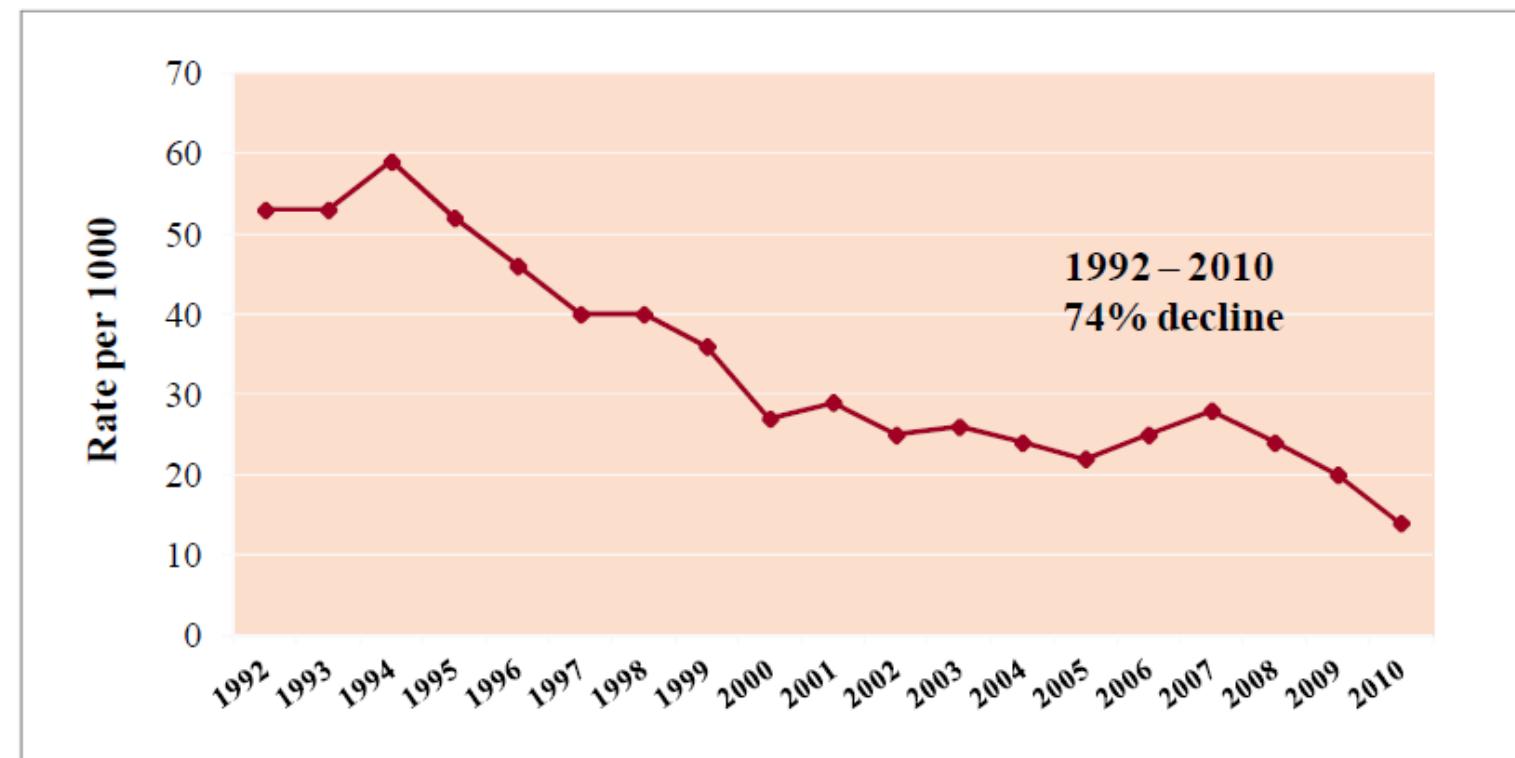
- ✓ Rise in child abuse during 1980s is a challenge to cohort explanations of crime decline, like abortion legalization and lead removal, since fewer unwanted or cognitively impaired children should have led to an earlier onset of maltreatment declines.

# Declines in Peer Victimization

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# SCHOOL VICTIMIZATION / VIOLENCE

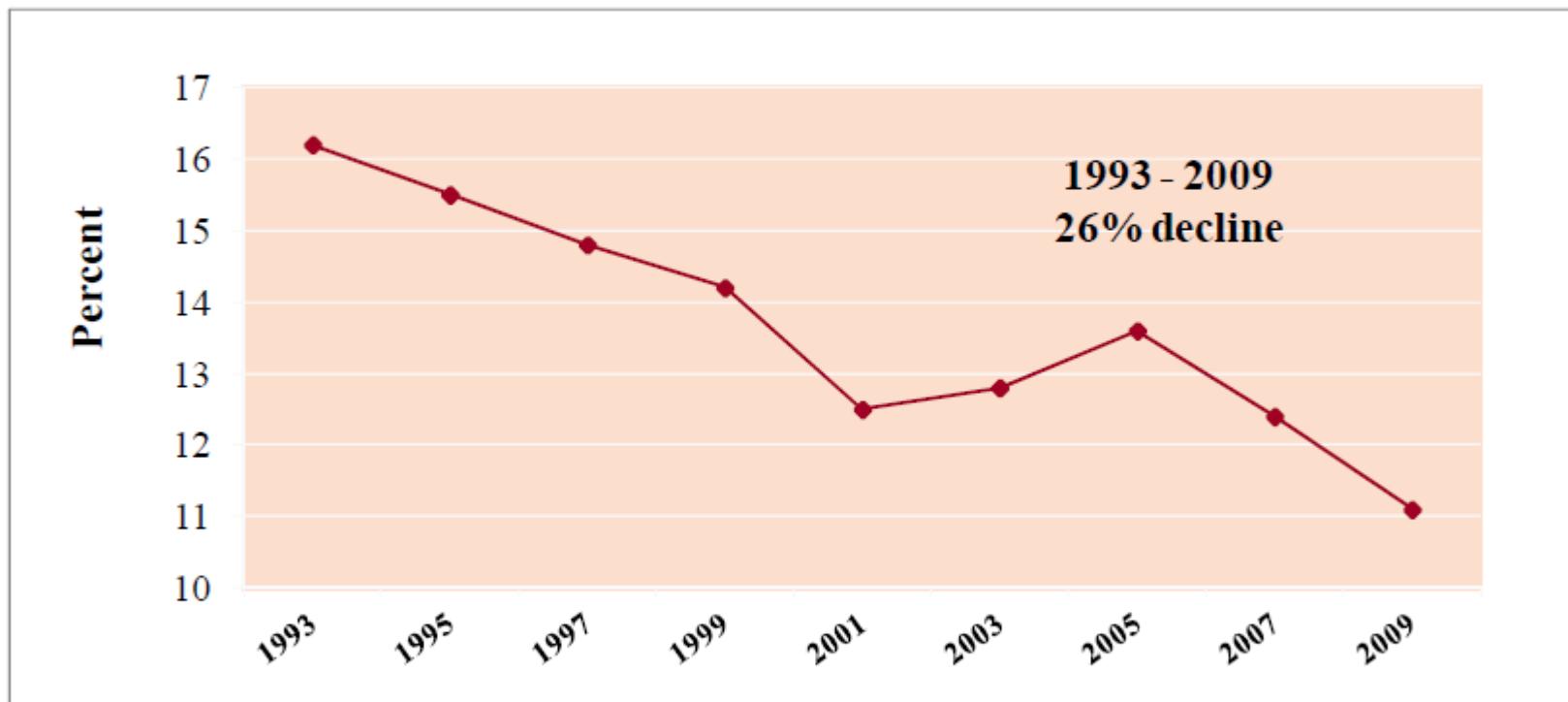
**Figure 1. Trend in Violent Victimization at School, Past Year, Youth 12-17**



*\*Source:* National Crime Victimization Survey, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Indicators of School Crime Safety, 2011

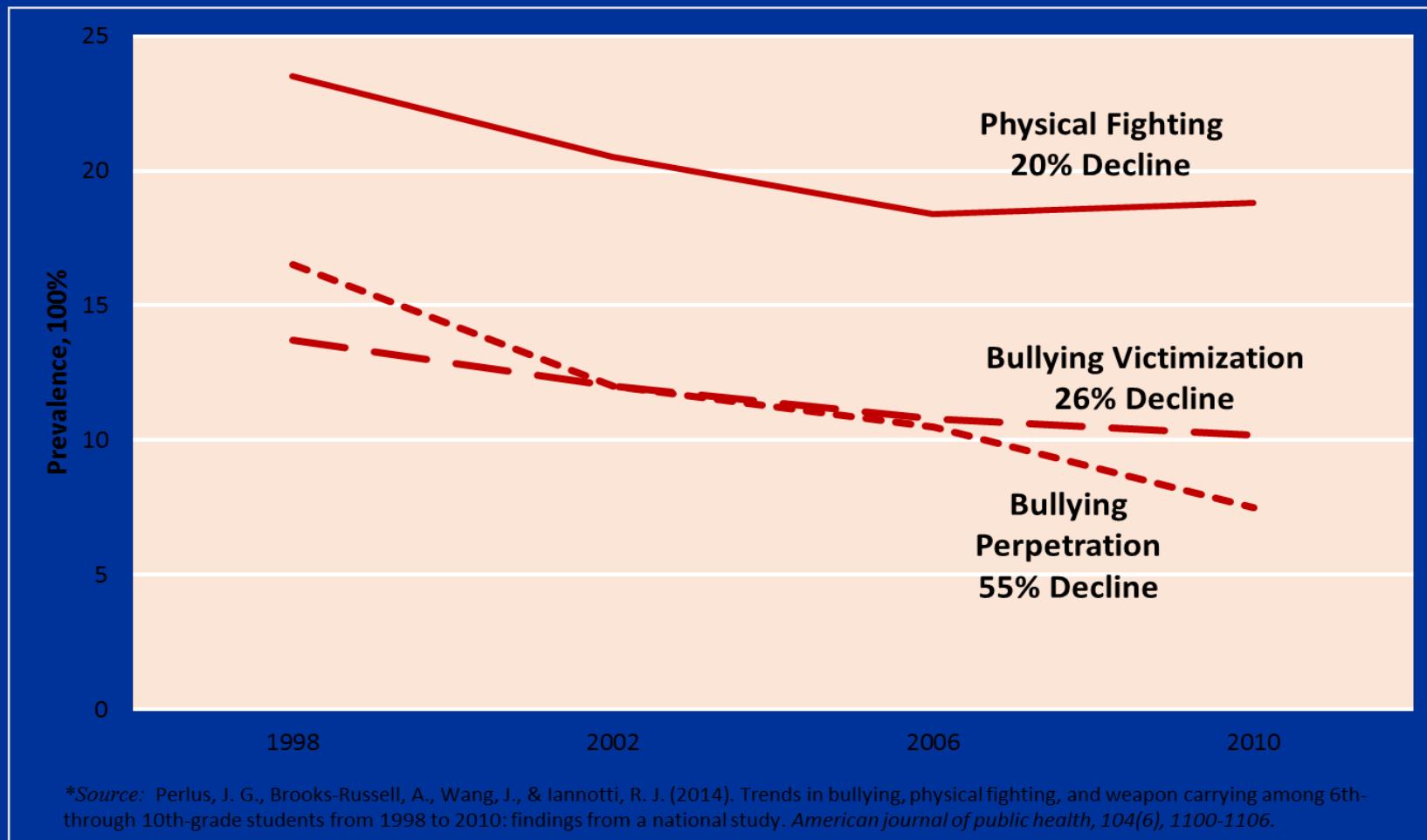
# SCHOOL VICTIMIZATION / FIGHTING

Figure 3. Trend in Fighting on School Property, Past Year, Students Grades 9-12

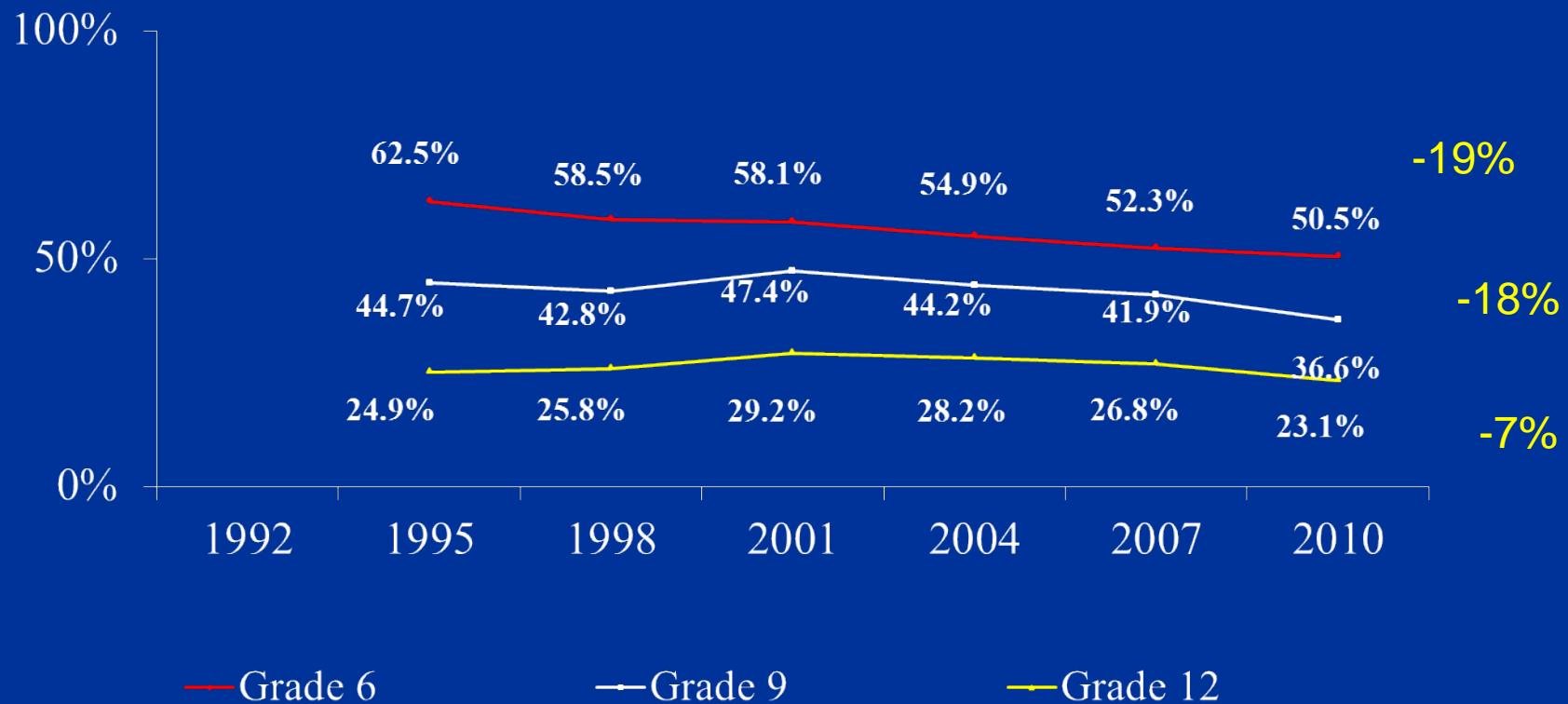


\*Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Indicators of School Crime Safety, 2011

# Bullying and Physical Fighting at School



# A student pushed, shoved or grabbed you on school property in the last 12 months



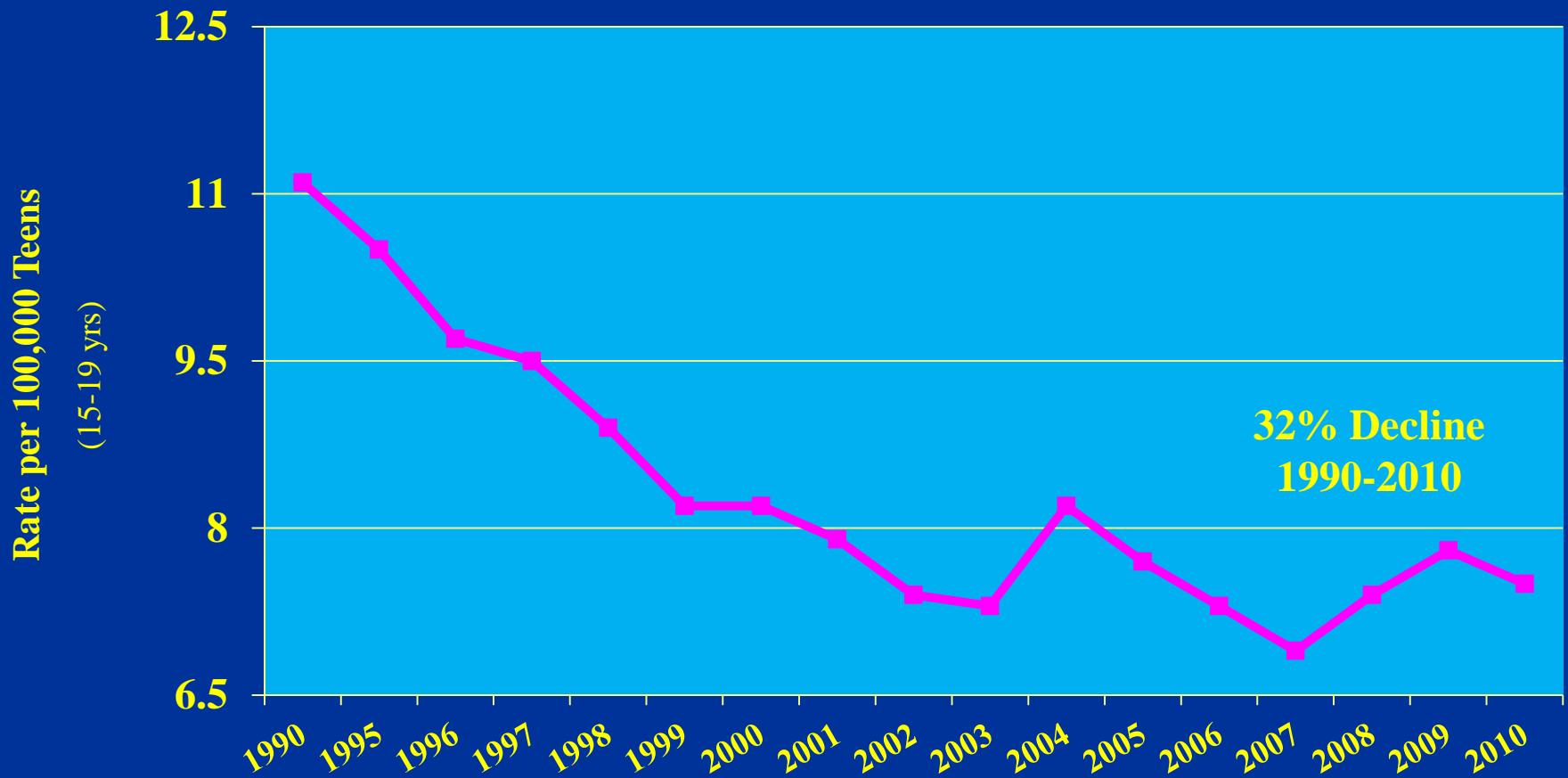
Minnesota State Survey

# Declines in Other Youth Risk

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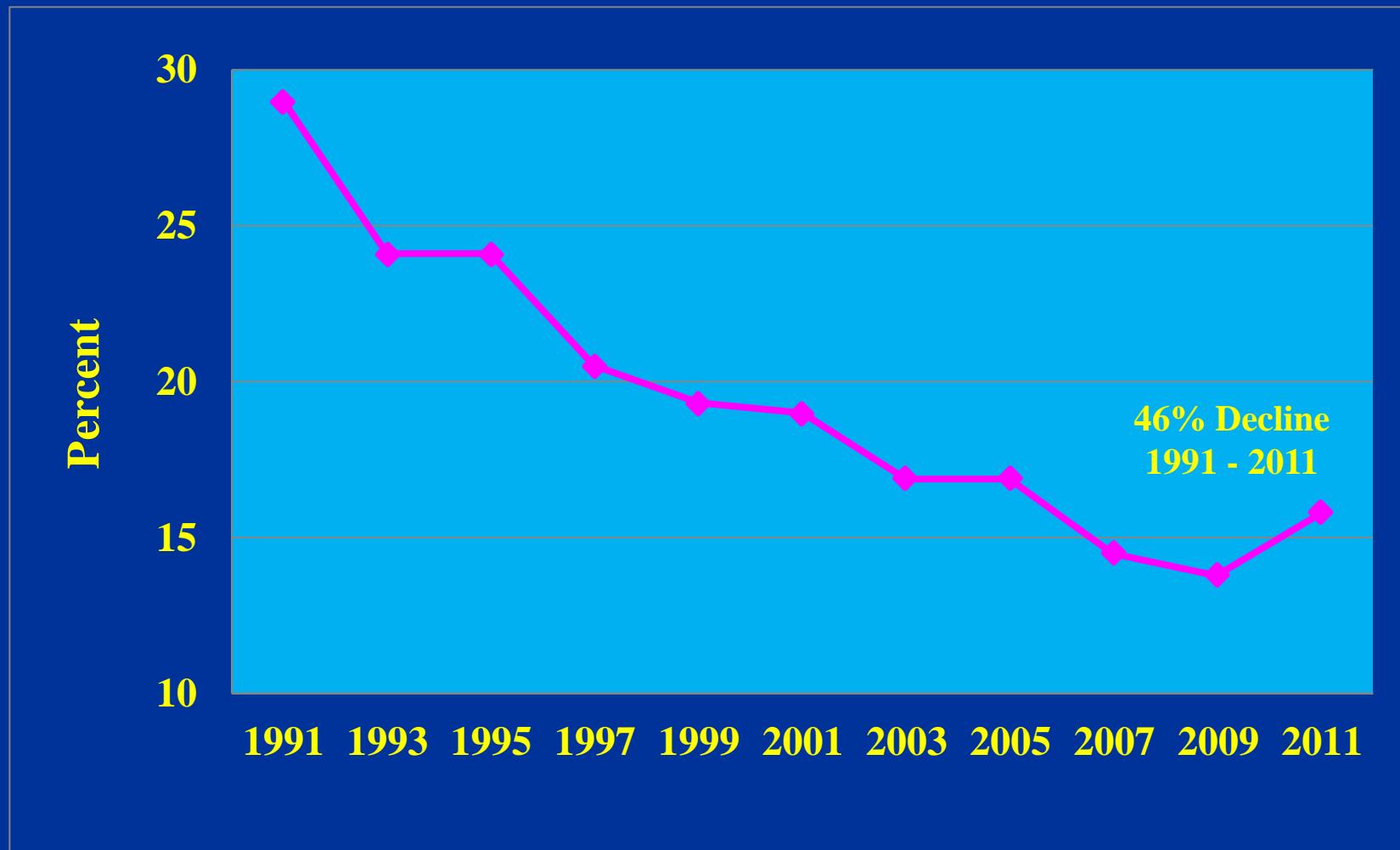
# Teen Suicide

## 1990 - 2010



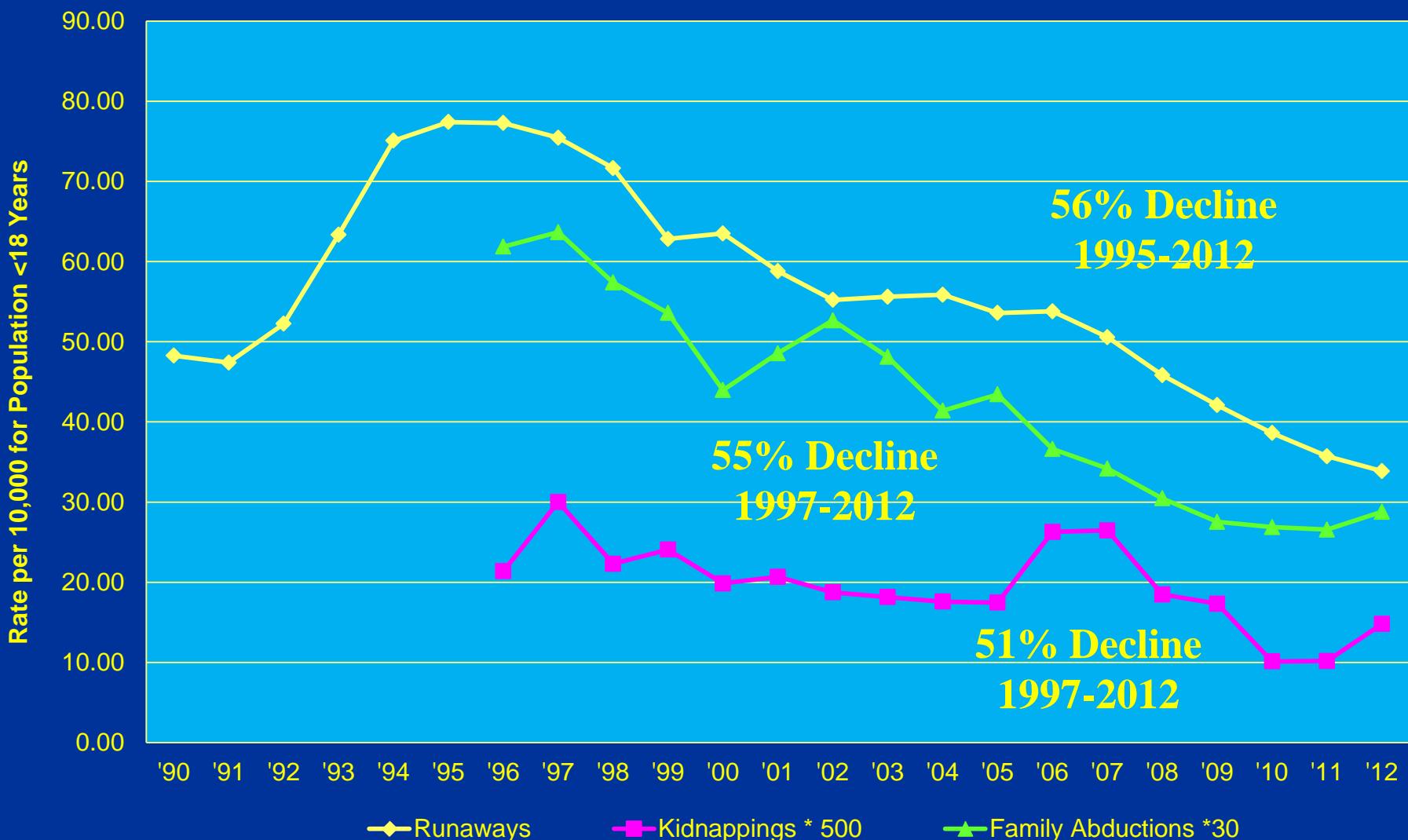
<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/suicide/statistics/trends02.html>

# Percentage of High School Students Who Thought Seriously About Attempting Suicide 1991-2011



\*Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey  
<http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=suicidal-teens#sthash.39d2JQOv.dpuf>

# Trends in Runaway, Kidnapped, and Family-Abducted Children 1990-2012



\*Source: state missing children's clearinghouse data

# Teenage Birth Rate

## 1990-2010



Source: [National Vital Statistics Reports](#): Sept. 25, 2001, Vol. 49 (10); June 6, 2002, Vol. 50 (10); Dec. 17, 2003, Vol. 52 (10); Nov. 23, 2004 Vol. 53(9); Dec. 10, 2007, Vol. 56(7); [Child Trends, Facts at a Glance](#), (April 2011); 2008 & 2009; [CDC, NCHS Data Brief](#), No. 89 (April 2012); 2010

# The Percentage of 9<sup>th</sup> Graders Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

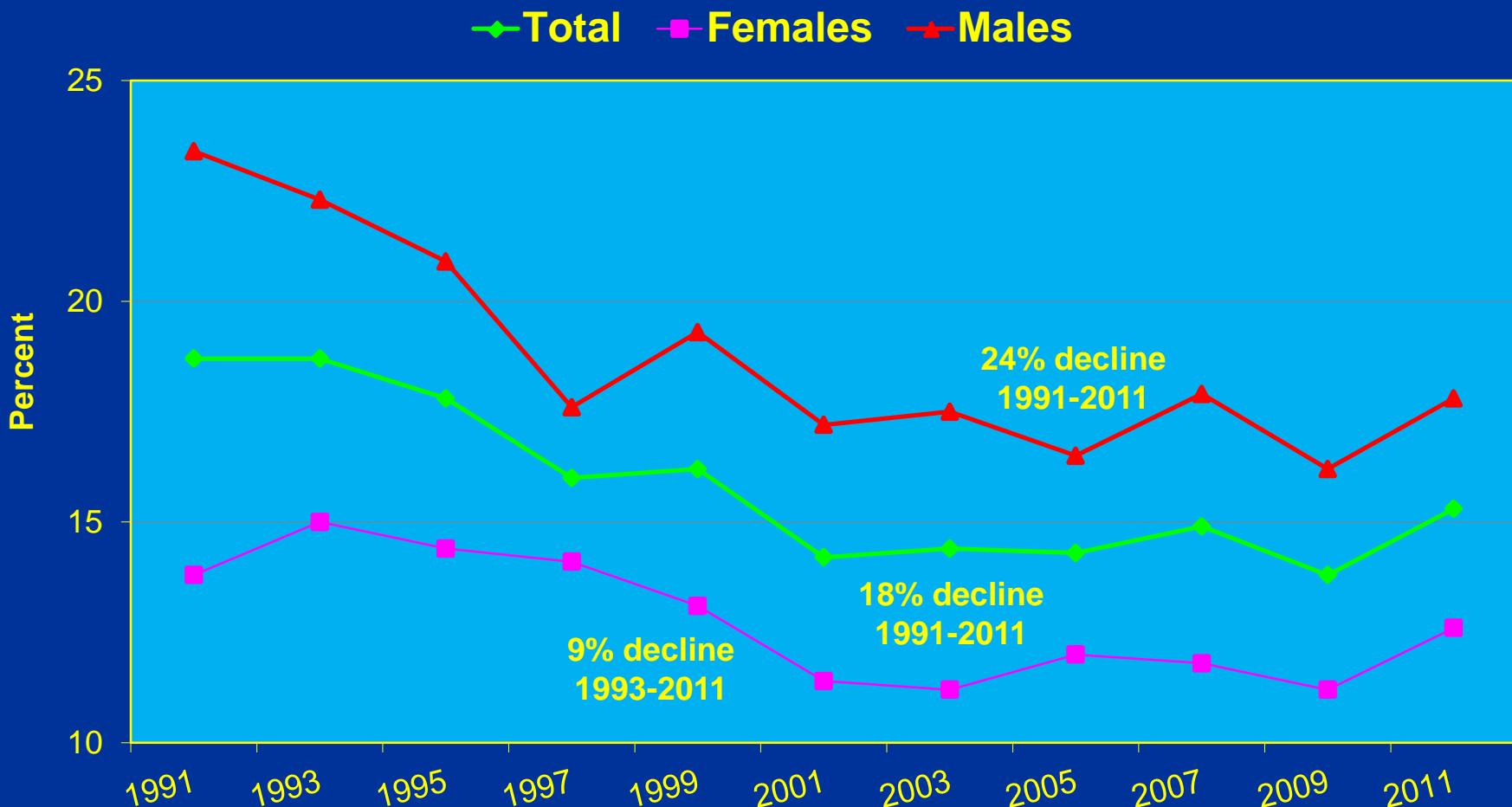
## 1991-2011



\*Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey

# Percentage of Students who had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More People During their Life

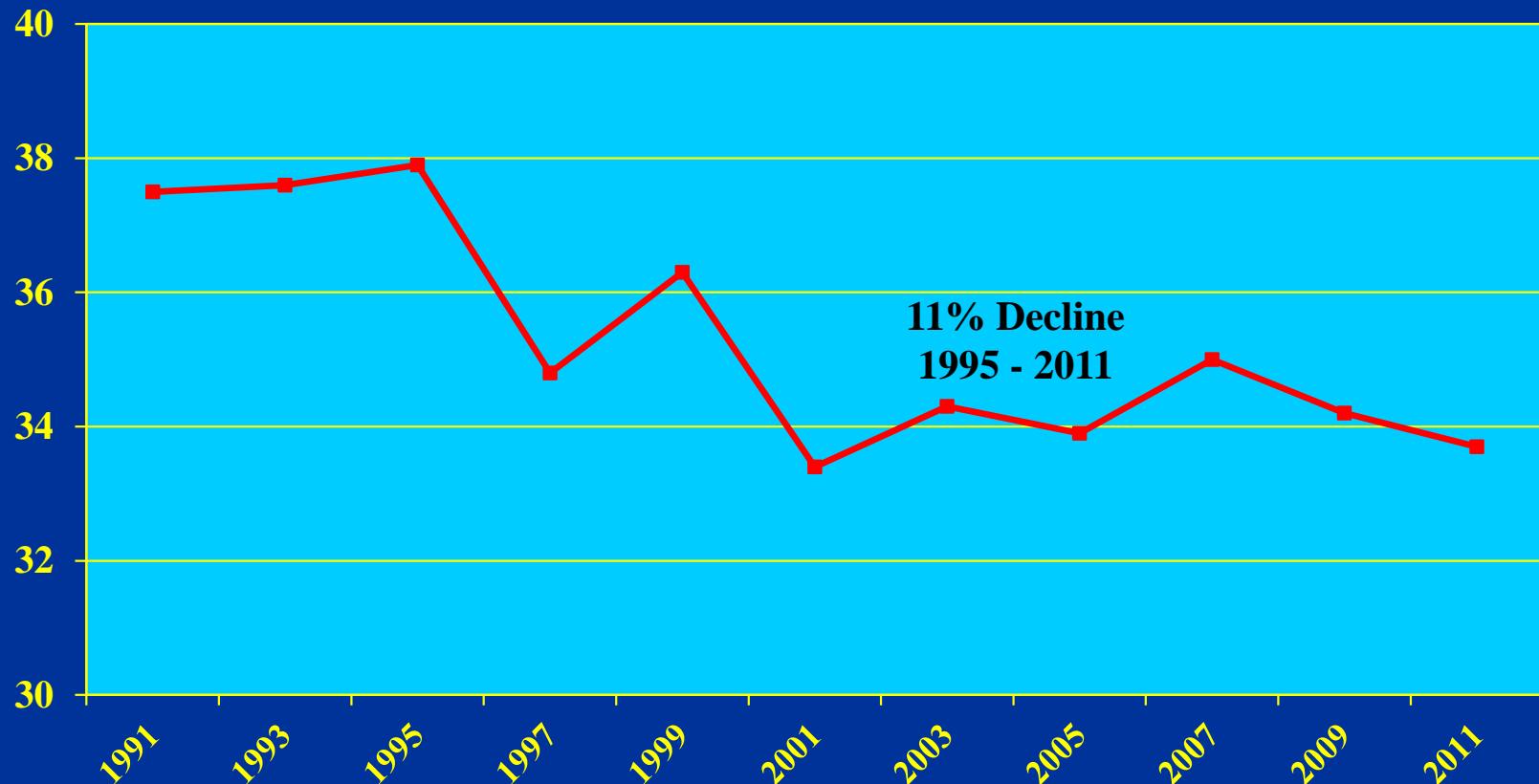
## Grades 9-12



\*Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey

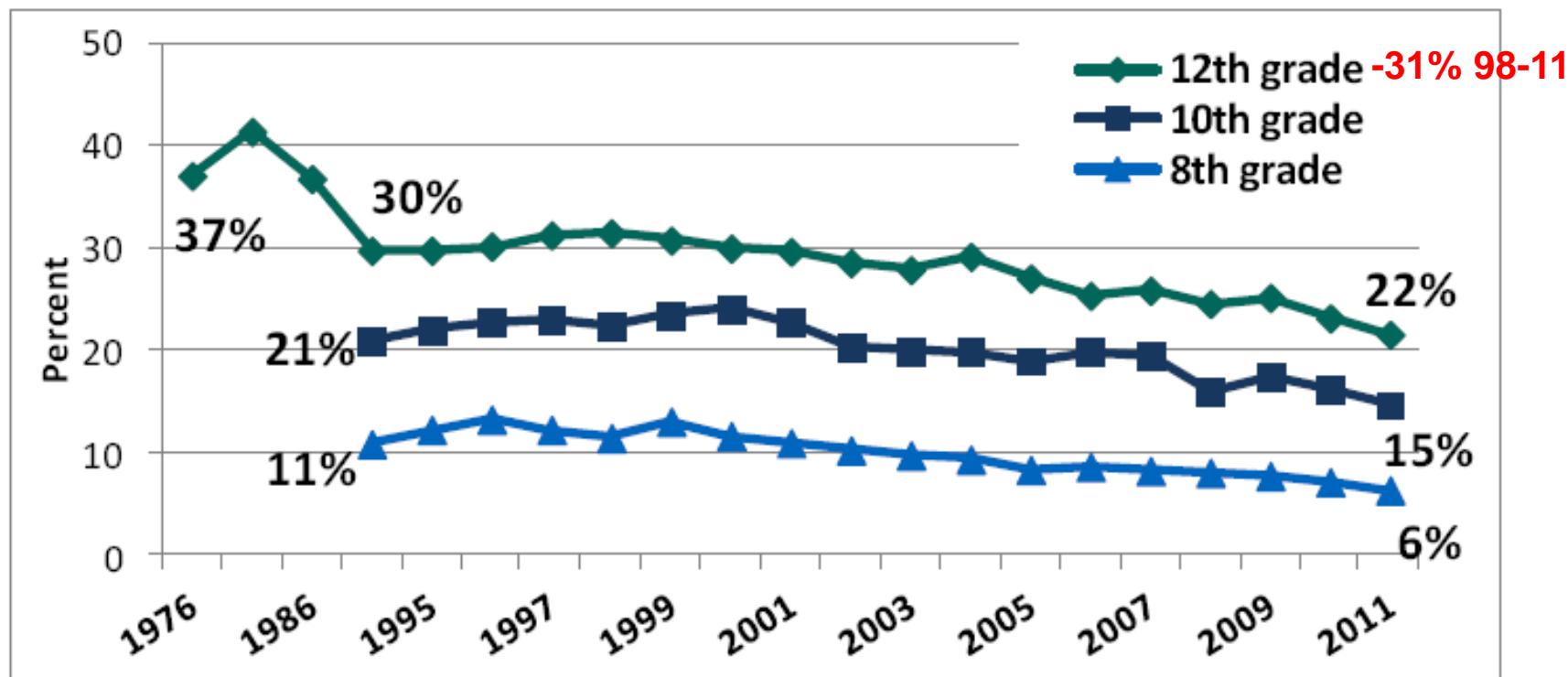
# Students in Grades 9 -12 Who Have Had Intercourse Within the Last Three Months

1991-2011



\*Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey

**FIGURE 2: Percent of students who report binge drinking, by grade, 1976-2011\***

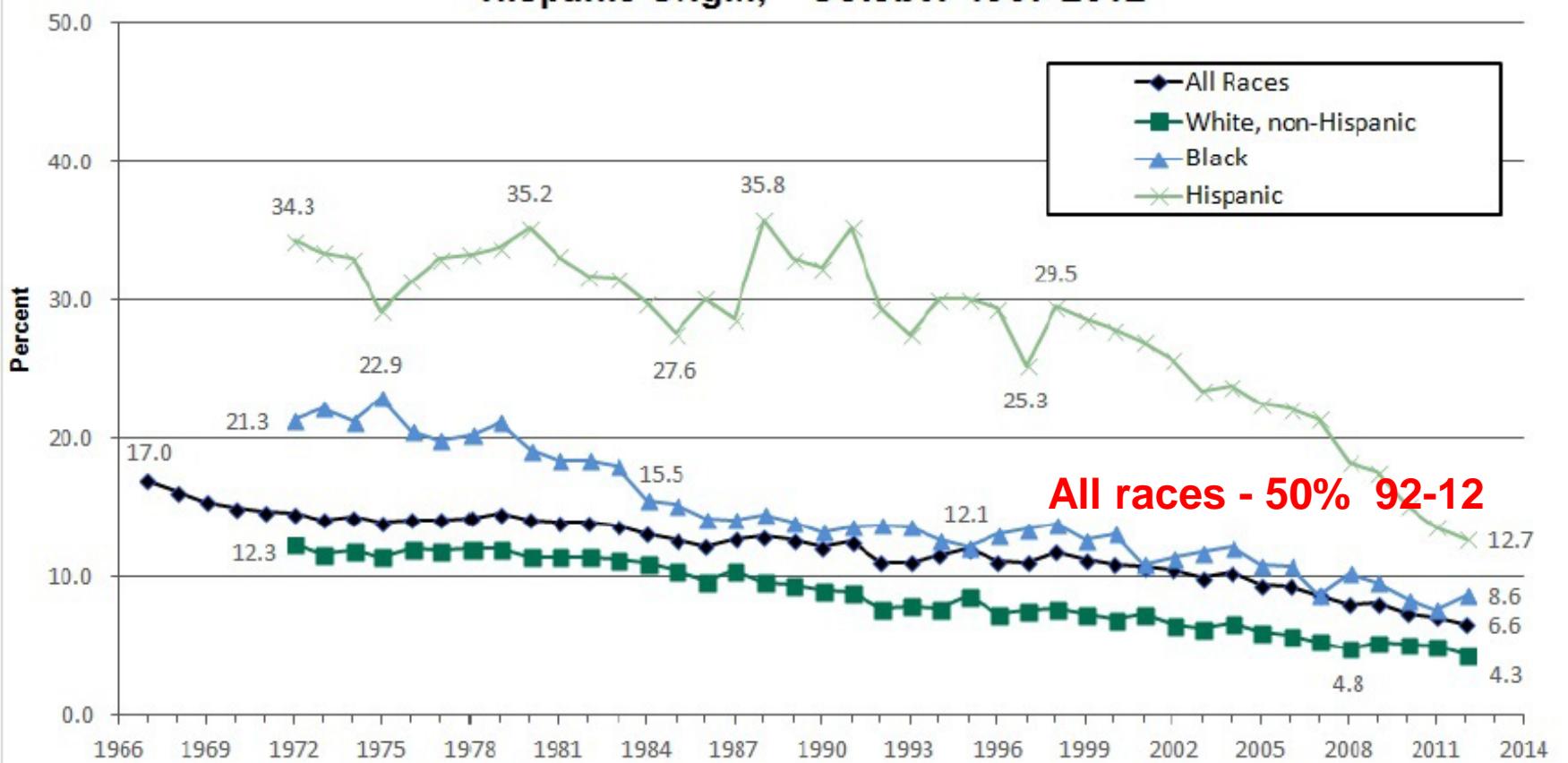


\* Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks in a row at least once in the prior two-week period.

Source: Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2012). *Monitoring the Future: National results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 2011*. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., & Bachman, J. G. (2003). Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2002. Volume I. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse. Tables D-54 and D-55.

Figure 1

### Status Dropout\* Rates Among Youth Ages 16 to 24, by Race and Hispanic Origin,\*\* October 1967-2012



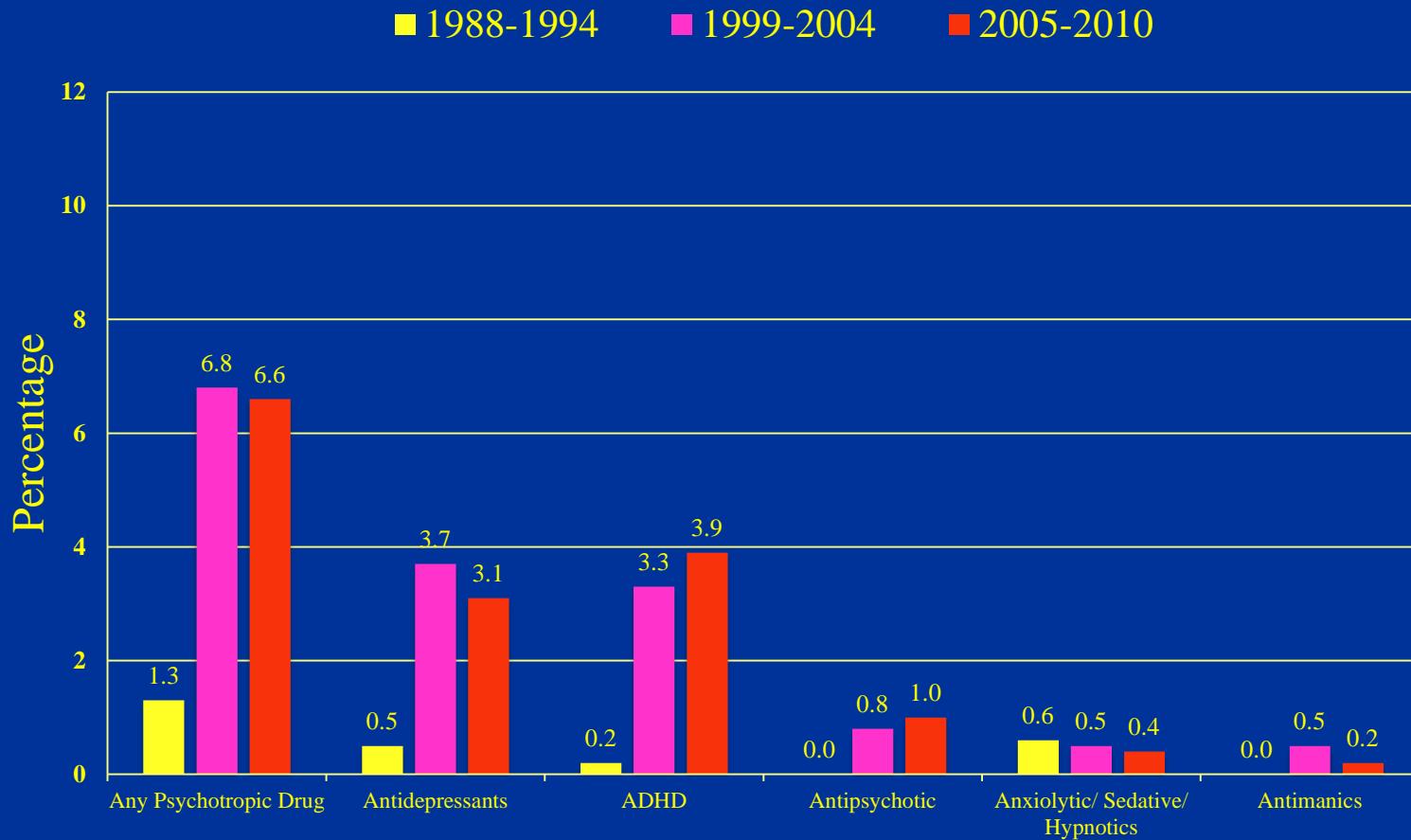
# Implication

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- ✓ Improvements occurring more broadly than simply crime
- ✓ Sequence suggests simultaneity rather than crime decline happening first
- ✓ Mechanisms for broader improvements may be outside the influence of the CJ system alone

# Psychopharmacology

# Prevalence of Any Psychotropic Drug and Selected Psychotropic Classes Use in the Past Month Among Adolescents 12-17 Years of Age in the US



Data are from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).

Table 1. Trends in Office-Based Visits Resulting in Mental Disorder Diagnoses, Psychotropic Medications, Psychotherapy, and Psychiatric Care for Young People and Adults in the United States, 1995-2010<sup>a</sup>

Characteristic	No. of Visits per 100 Population (95% CI)				OR (95% CI)	P Value for Interaction
	1995-1998	1999-2002	2003-2006	2007-2010		
Any mental disorder diagnosis						
Youths	7.78 (6.51-9.06)	12.38 (10.05-14.72)	15.37 (12.50-18.24)	15.30 (12.09-18.51)	1.90 (1.55-2.33)	<.001
Adults	23.23 (20.62-25.84)	24.61 (21.10-28.12)	27.27 (23.13-31.40)	28.48 (23.95-33.01)	1.07 (0.94-1.21)	
Any psychotropic medication						
Youths	8.35 (7.11-9.58)	11.96 (9.75-14.17)	14.49 (11.80-17.18)	17.12 (13.59-20.66)	2.08 (1.70-2.54)	.13
Adults	30.76 (27.24-34.28)	38.07 (32.42-43.72)	49.29 (41.30-57.28)	65.90 (54.57-77.22)	2.45 (2.21-2.72)	
Psychotherapy						
Youths	2.25 (1.65-2.84)	3.47 (2.43-4.51)	4.21 (3.10-5.33)	3.17 (2.23-4.12)	1.24 (0.87-1.77)	<.001
Adults	8.37 (7.25-9.48)	7.95 (6.57-9.32)	7.71 (6.51-8.90)	6.36 (5.15-7.57)	0.57 (0.44-0.75)	
Visit to psychiatrist						
Youths	2.86 (2.11-3.60)	5.69 (4.14-7.23)	6.53 (4.92-8.14)	5.71 (4.01-7.41)	1.70 (1.19-2.43)	<.001
Adults	10.22 (8.59-11.85)	10.20 (8.60-11.81)	10.88 (9.04-12.72)	10.87 (8.95-12.78)	0.85 (0.66-1.09)	

Abbreviation: OR, odds ratio.

<sup>a</sup> Data are from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. Youth are younger than 21 years of age, and adults are 21 years of age or older.

Figure 1. Trends in Office-Based Medical Visits by Young People With Mental Disorder Diagnoses, 1995-2010

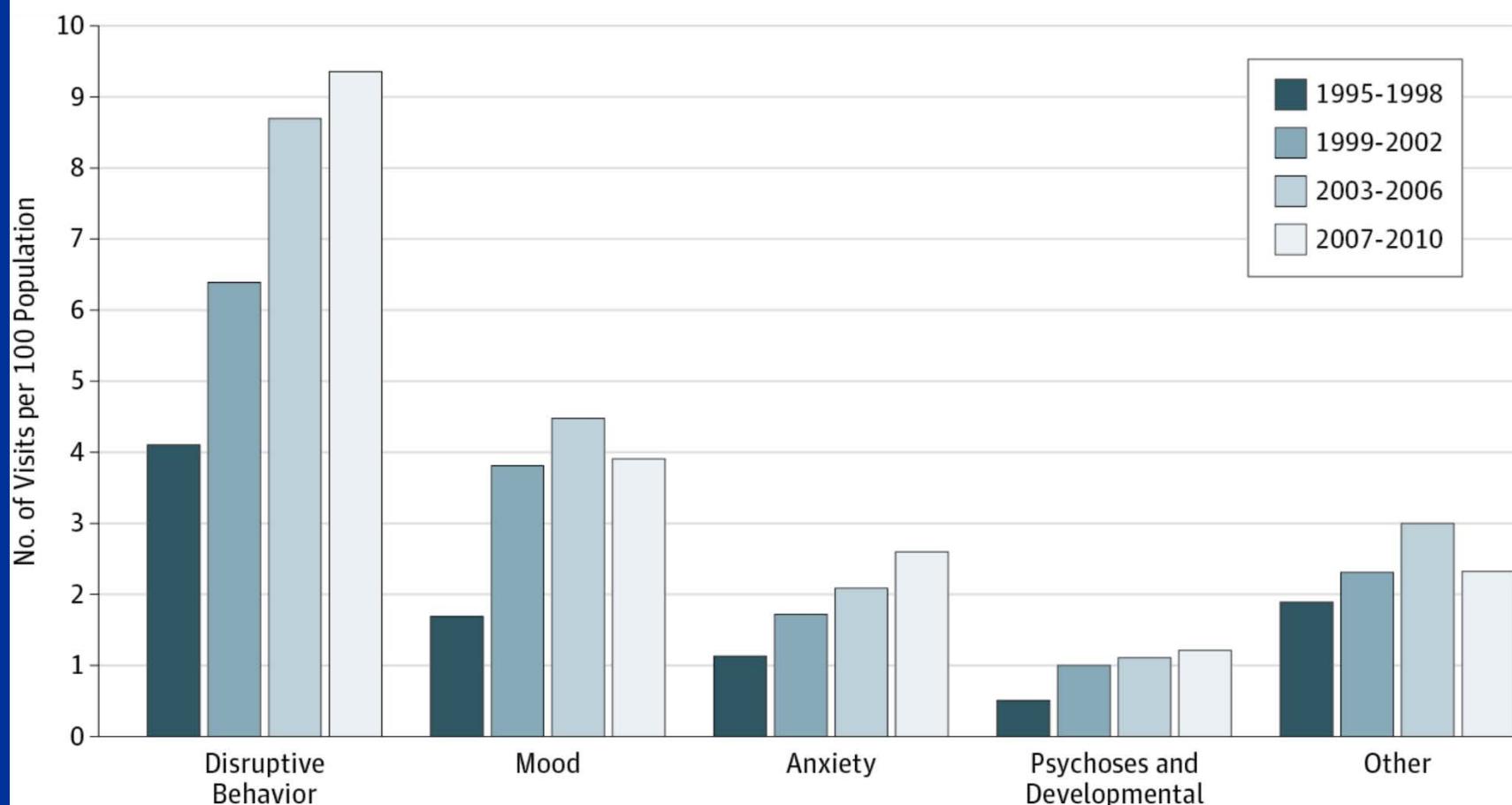
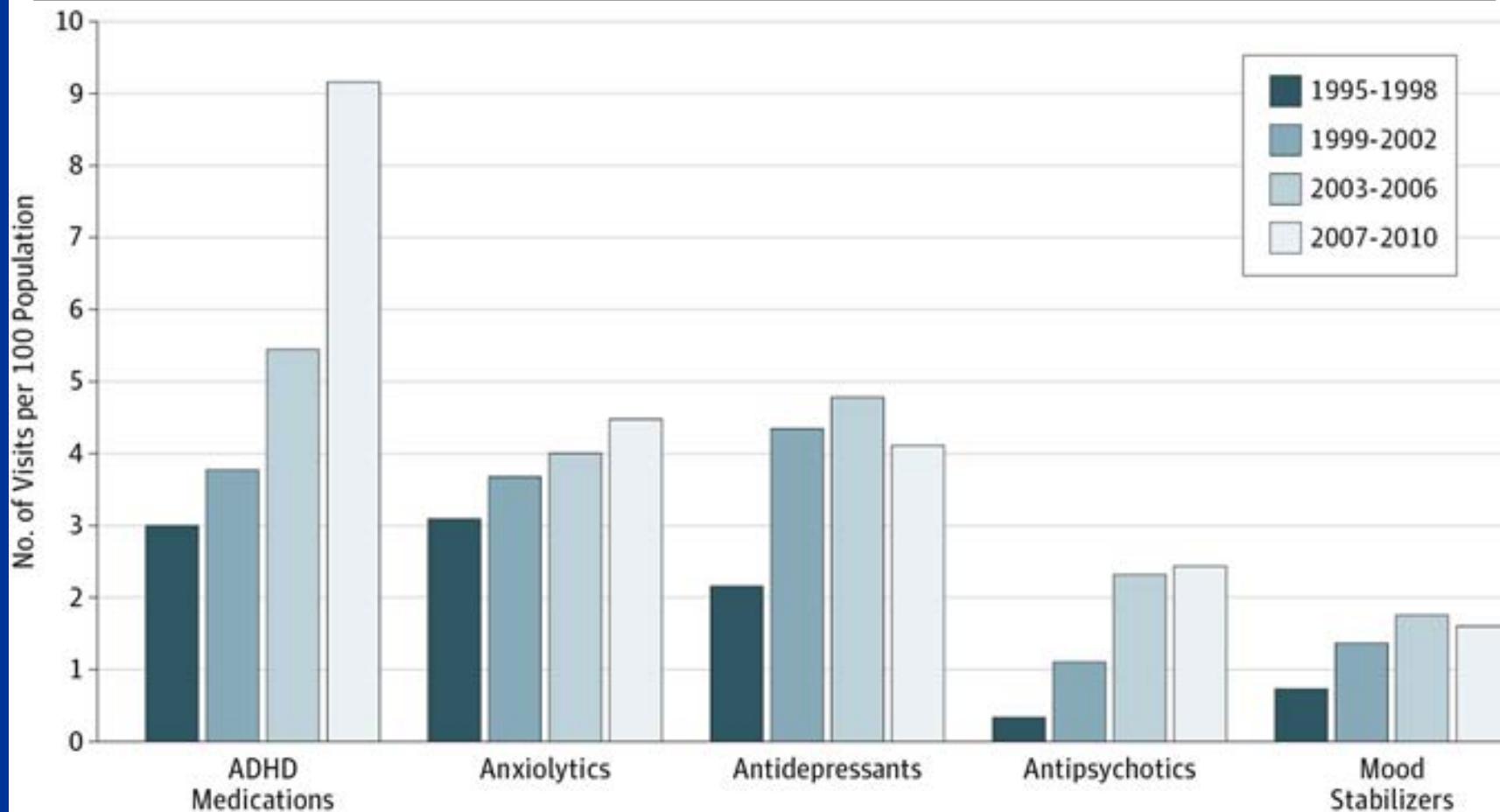


Figure 2. Trends in Office-Based Medical Visits by Young People With Psychotropic Medications, 1995-2010



# Pph and Aggression

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- ✓ Meta-analysis of stimulants
  - ✓ Effect size .84
    - ✓ (Connor, Glatt, Lopez, Jackson, & Melloni Jr, 2002)
- ✓ Meta-analysis anti-depressants, antipsychotics
  - ✓ Effect size .44 – 3.0
    - ✓ (Connor, Boone, Steingard, Lopez, & Melloni, 2003)

# PPH and Crime

- ✓ Sweden: crime rate among patients with ADHD dropped 32% for males and 41% for females comparing medicated vs non-medicated
  - ✓ Lichtenstein, P., Halldner, L., Zetterqvist, J., Sjölander, A., Serlachius, E., Fazel, S., . . . Larsson, H. (2012). Medication for Attention Deficit–Hyperactivity Disorder and Criminality. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 367(21), 2006–2014. doi: doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1203241

# Psychopharmacology and Crime

- ✓ State trend study 1997-2004
- ✓ Expansion of psychotropic medications was associated with lower rates for violent crime, but not property crime and had no significant effects on arrest rates or homicide rates.
  - ✓ Marcotte, D. E., & Markowitz, S. (2011). A cure for crime? Psycho-pharmaceuticals and crime trends. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 30(1), 29-56. doi: 10.1002/pam.20544

# Prescription and Crime

- ✓ Dutch Health Care Insurance Board prescription information 1994 to 2008
- ✓ Strong association between increased usage of antidepressants and declines in lethal violence, accounted for 65% of the variation in homicide
  - ✓ Bouvy, P., & Liem, M. (2012). Antidepressants and lethal violence in the Netherlands 1994–2008. *Psychopharmacology*, 222(3), 499-506. doi: 10.1007/s00213-012-2668-2

# Psychopharmacology

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- ✓ Explains early 1990s inflection
- ✓ Explains both youth and adult declines
- ✓ Explains broader risk behavior declines
- ✓ Has international dimension