

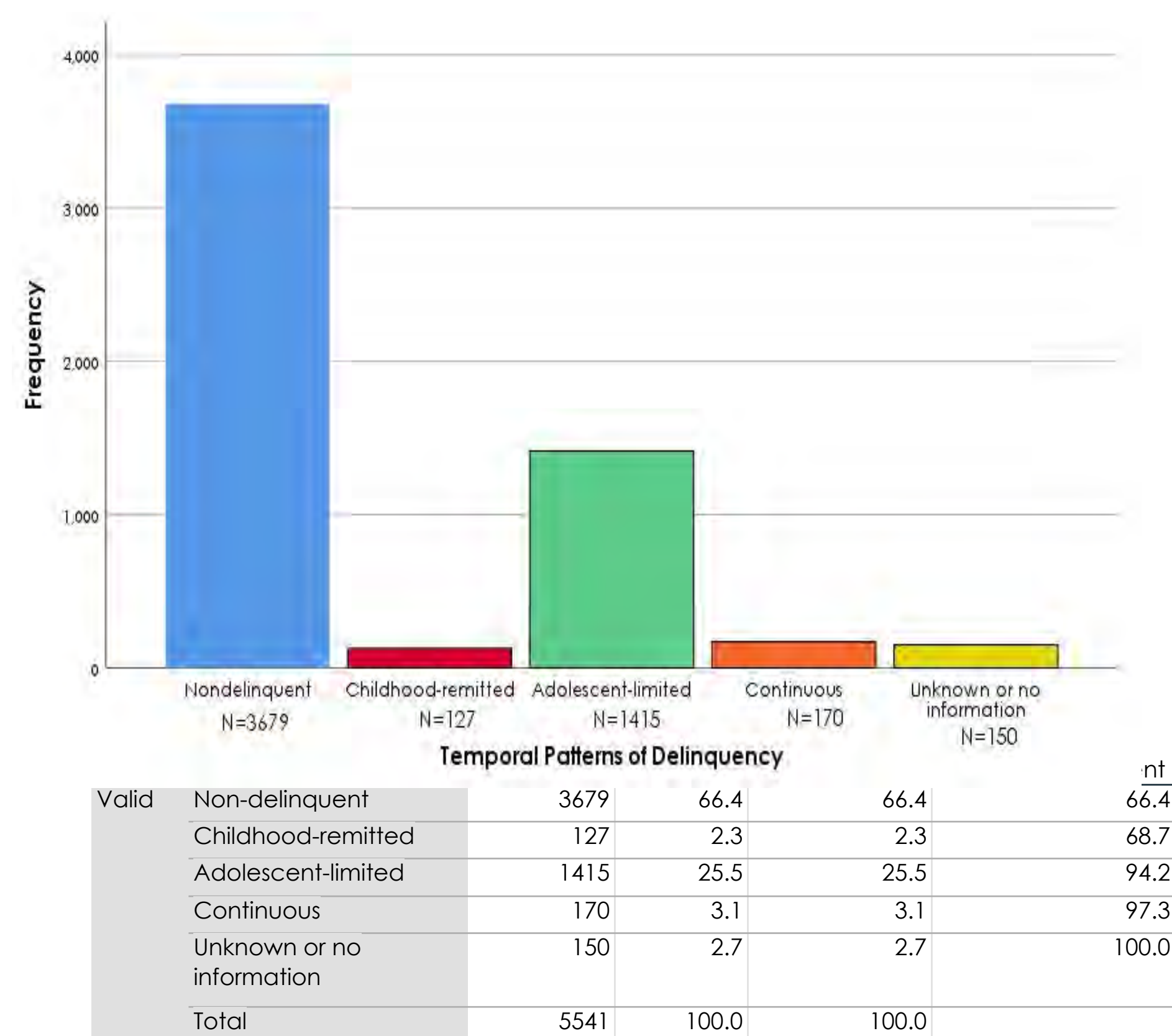
# An Investigation of Childhood- Versus Adolescent-Onset Antisocial Behavior and Longevity



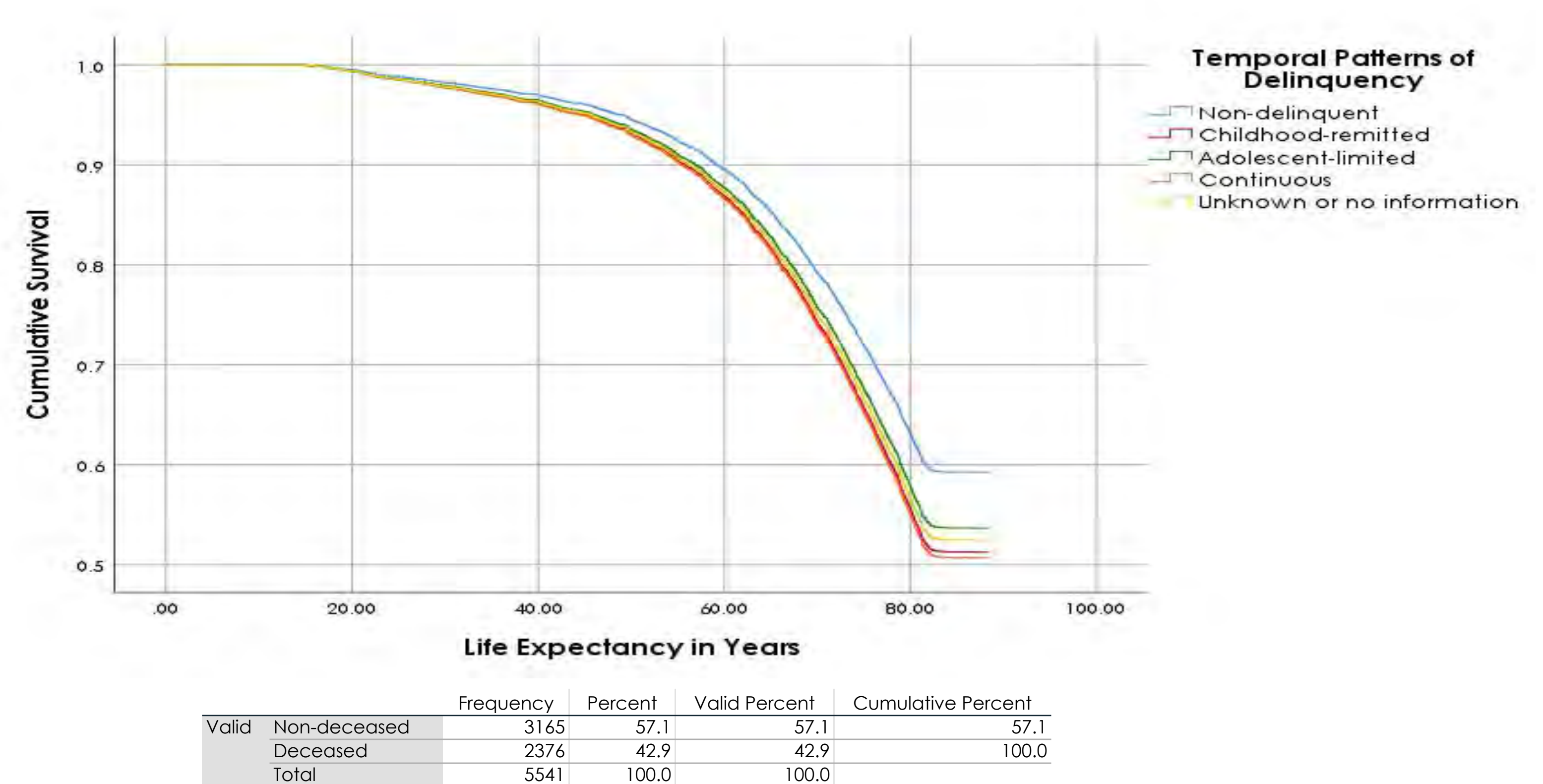
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## RESULTS

### Temporal Patterns of Delinquency



### Survival by ASB Trajectory



## BACKGROUND

- Men with adolescent delinquency records experience 1.5 to 7 times the population mortality risk into their 70's (Laub & Vaillant, 2000; Trumbetta et al., 2010).
- This wide inter-sample variation in mortality risk may be due to variation across subtypes of adolescent delinquents
- ASB is relatively frequent in adolescence and yet, a less frequent subtype of ASB emerges in childhood and predicts increased risk for ongoing criminal behavior, psychiatric comorbidity, and general maladjustment (DiLalla & Gottesman, 1989; Moffitt, 1991)
- We hypothesized that, relative to non-delinquent or adolescent-onset ASB individuals, those with childhood-onset delinquency, typically a marker of more severe antisocial behavior, also would experience earlier mortality, on average, than those with later onset
- We examined mortality risk using a variation on Moffitt's (1991) temporal typology of adolescence-limited (AL) and lifetime persistent (LP) antisocial behavior (ASB). Specifically, we considered life expectancy associated with the following ASB trajectories: childhood-onset remitted, adolescent-onset, and childhood-onset continuous ASB

## METHODS

- Our sample included 5,541 men from Hathaway and Monachesi's (1954) adolescent MMPI sample
- We ascertained mortality using the Ancestry Library Edition database and computed age of death to the nearest month for each decedent
- We compared the frequency of all-cause mortality by 2021 across our subsamples of non-delinquent individuals, individuals with remitted and non-remitted forms of childhood-onset ASB, and individuals with adolescent onset ASB
- In order to examine mortality patterns among these four groups, we plotted survival curves (Cox regression)

## CONCLUSIONS

- Our project is the first we know of to study longevity related to childhood-onset remitted, childhood-onset continuous, and adolescent-onset ASB using a population-based sample
- We found that individuals with childhood-onset ASB experienced earlier mortality than either non-delinquent individuals or individuals with adolescent-onset ASB
- We also found lower mortality risk in remitted than in non-remitted childhood-onset ASB, suggesting somewhat lower ASB-related risk and/or some protection from earlier mortality
- Our next steps will be to account for known covariates of longevity, including socioeconomic status, cognitive ability, and education. Then, we will consider personality as a predictor of earlier mortality/longevity across different ASB trajectories

## References

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