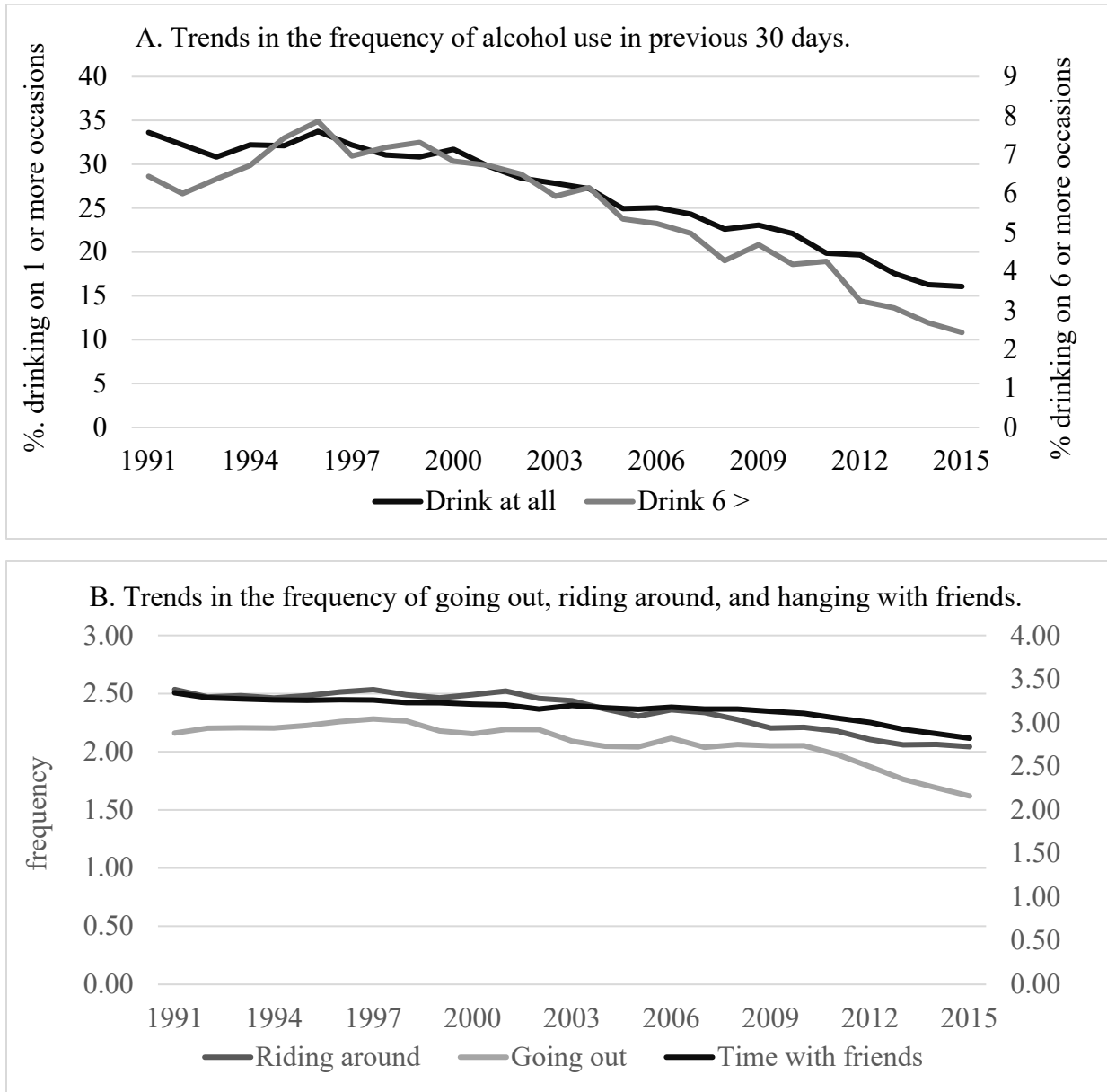


Figure S1. Supplemental data on trends in youth attitudes and behavior, 1991-2015 (n=204,621).



C. Trends in preference for doing risky and dangerous activities.

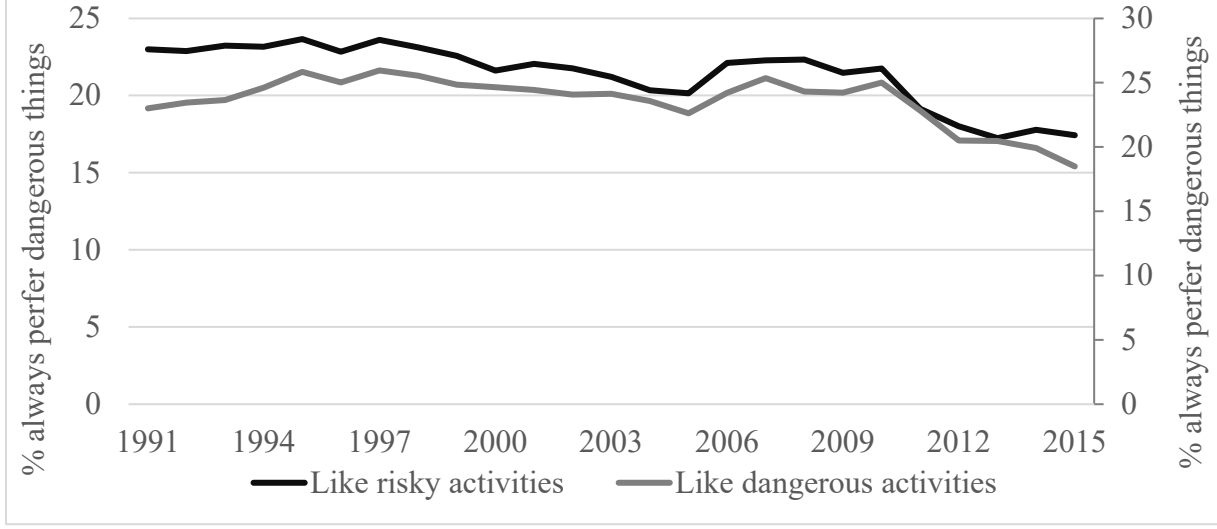


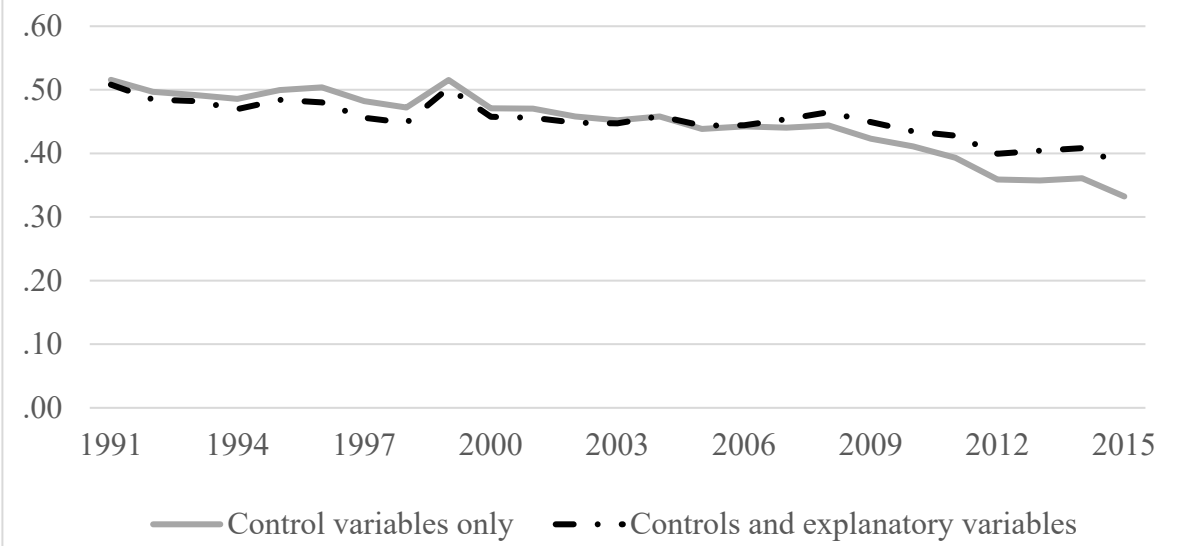
Table S1. Logistic regression models of youth offending prevalence, with year fixed effects (n=204,621).

	Model 1	Model 2
Grade	-.144 *** (.009)	-.348 *** (.010)
Black	.197 *** (.016)	.382 *** (.017)
Other	.206 *** (.011)	.311 *** (.012)
Sex	.509 *** (.009)	.320 *** (.010)
Single parent	.270 *** (.011)	.105 *** (.012)
Parental education	-.077 *** (.004)	-.023 *** (.004)
Moderate work		.175 *** (.011)
Intensive work		.202 *** (.025)
Unstructured socializing		.102 *** (.002)
Alcohol frequency		.431 *** (.006)
College graduation expectation		-.304 *** (.018)
Community involvement		-.058 *** (.005)
School attachment		-.256 *** (.005)
Parental supervision		-.122 *** (.004)
Sensation seeking		.751 *** (.014)

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Note: year dummies are included in the models, but the estimates are omitted from the table.

Figure S2. Predicted probabilities of youth offending prevalence from logistic regression models with year fixed-effects, before and after considering explanatory variables (204,621).



Q r h # r u # k h # s u g l f w r q v # k h # f r q w r e # d u b e d # z h # h # w r # k h l u # p s o # h d y # b g # k h #
h { s o q d r u # d u b e d # z h # k r o g # f r q w d q w # k h l u # < < 4 # h d y # d x h # #

Table S2. Multilevel random effects regression models of youth offending prevalence on multiply imputed dataset (n=304,326).

	Model 1		Model 2	
<i>Fixed Effects</i>				
Grade	-.080	***	-.175	***
	(.004)		(.004)	
Black	.177	***	.336	***
	(.013)		(.013)	
Other	.231	***	.334	***
	(.009)		(.010)	
Sex	.471	***	.283	***
	(.008)		(.009)	
Single parent	.265	***	.121	***
	(.011)		(.013)	
Parental education	-.072	***	-.022	***
	(.003)		(.004)	
Moderate work			.176	***
			(.010)	
Intensive work			.197	***
			(.022)	
Unstructured socializing			.107	***
			(.002)	
Alcohol frequency			.422	***
			(.006)	
College graduation expectation			-.293	***
			(.016)	
Community involvement			-.056	***
			(.004)	
School attachment			-.244	***
			(.004)	
Parental supervision			-.116	***
			(.003)	
Sensation seeking			.725	***
			(.012)	
<i>Random Effects</i>				
Variance (Intercept)	.039		.012	

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Note: Regressions estimated on all eligible sample respondents, with missing item responses estimated with multivariate imputation using chained equations. Ten imputations were performed prior to estimating models 1 and 2.

Table S3. Multilevel random effects regression models of youth violence and property crime prevalence (n=204,621).

	Violence Prevalence		Property Crime Prevalence	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2
<i>Fixed Effects</i>				
Grade	-.341 *** (.010)	-.606 *** (.011)	.026 *** (.009)	-.119 *** (.010)
Black	.317 *** (.017)	.515 *** (.018)	-.117 ** (.016)	.018 (.017)
Other	.242 *** (.012)	.351 *** (.012)	.116 *** (.011)	.180 *** (.012)
Sex	.453 *** (.010)	.238 *** (.011)	.441 *** (.009)	.261 *** (.010)
Single parent	.265 *** (.012)	.100 *** (.013)	.213 *** (.012)	.055 *** (.012)
Parental education	-.119 *** (.004)	-.068 *** (.004)	-.006 (.004)	.044 *** (.004)
Moderate work		.236 *** (.011)		.102 *** (.011)
Intensive work		.435 *** (.025)		-.133 *** (.025)
Unstructured socializing		.148 *** (.003)		.076 *** (.002)
Alcohol frequency		.356 *** (.006)		.360 *** (.006)
College graduation expectation		-.380 *** (.017)		-.164 *** (.017)
Community involvement		-.025 ***		-.070 ***

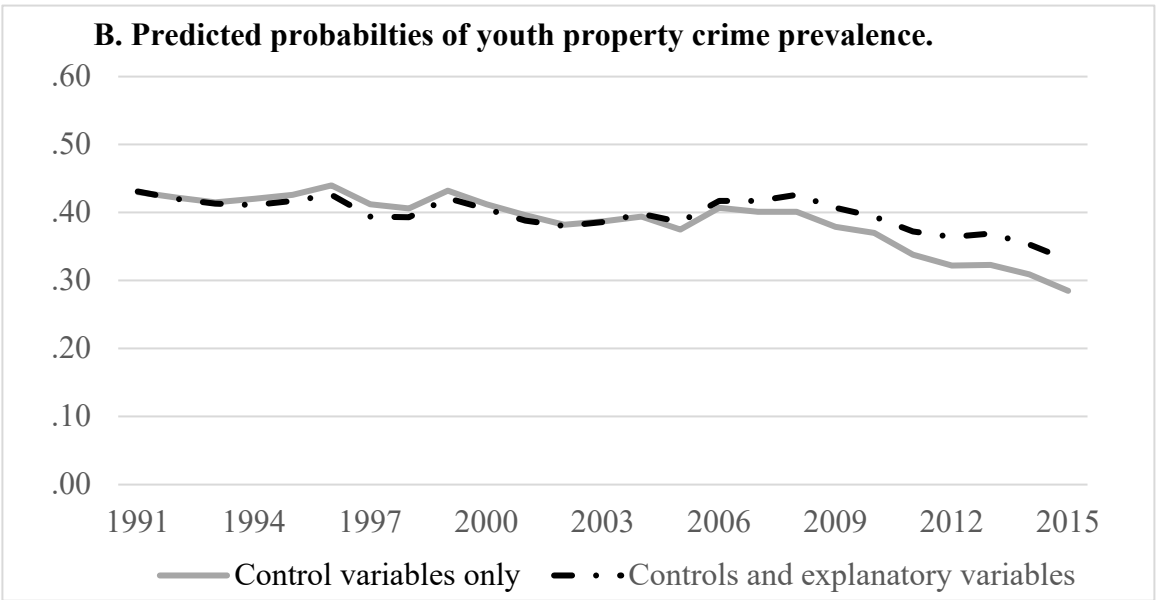
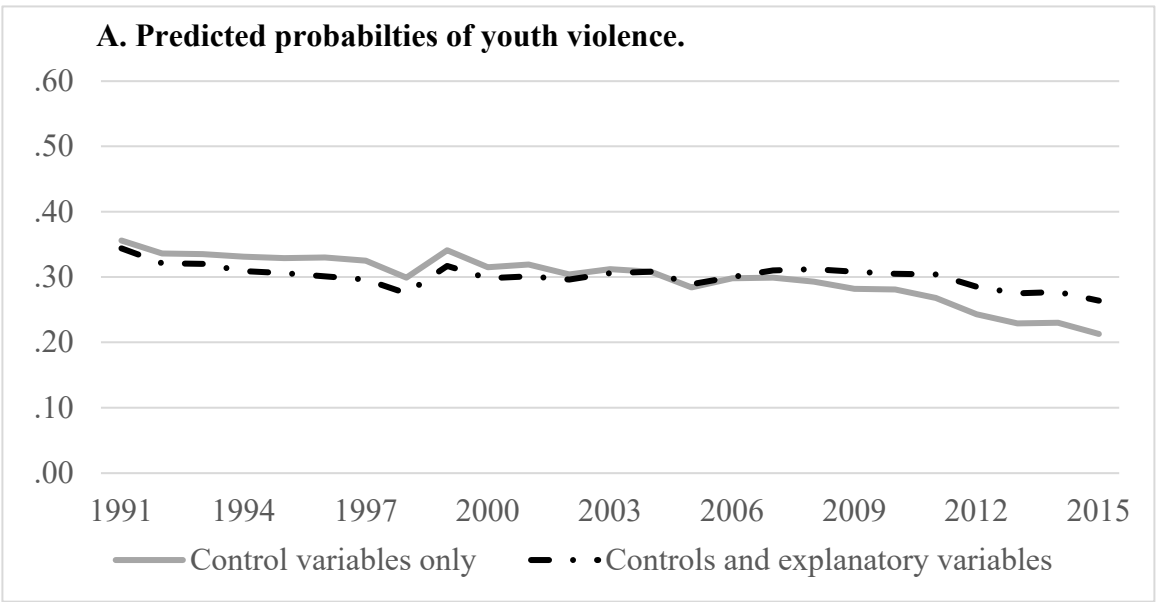
School attachment		(.006)		(.005)
		-.231 ***		-.240 ***
Parental supervision		(.006)		(.005)
		-.118 ***		-.123 ***
Sensation seeking		(.004)		(.004)
		.636 ***		.725 ***
		(.014)		(.013)

Random Effects

Variance (Intercept)	.034	.007	.032	.012
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* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Figure S3. Predicted probabilities of youth violence and property crime prevalence before and after considering explanatory variables (n=204,621).



Note: For these predictions, the control variables were set to their sample means and the explanatory variables were held constant at their 1991 mean values.

Table S4. Logistic regression models of youth offending prevalence for early 1990s and early 2010s subsample (n=90,711).

	Violence Prevalence		Property Crime Prevalence	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2
<i>Fixed Effects</i>				
Survey years (1=2011-15, 0=1991-95)	-.506 *** (.006)	-.204 *** (.009)	-.476 *** (.003)	-.274 *** (.008)
Grade	-.367 *** (.040)	-.616 *** (.048)	-.007 (.041)	-.143 *** (.035)
Black	.312 *** (.077)	.464 *** (.072)	-.161 *** (.053)	-.056 (.0029)
Other	.280 *** (.036)	.374 *** (.072)	.128 (.070)	.176 (.103)
Sex	.456 *** (.092)	.238 *** (.048)	.501 *** (.159)	.334 *** (.113)
Single parent	.262 *** (.080)	.094 (.094)	.200 *** (.023)	.043 (.025)
Parental education	-.114 *** (.001)	-.069 *** (.006)	.005 (.045)	.046 (.053)
Moderate work		.234 *** (.068)		.112 *** (.002)
Intensive work		.434 *** (.063)		-.153 (.085)
Unstructured socializing		.151 *** (.016)		.070 *** (.008)
Alcohol frequency		.361 *** (.005)		.384 *** (.006)
College graduation expectation		-.340 ***		-.103 ***

Community involvement		(.007)		(.024)
		-.019 ***		-.064 ***
School attachment		(.005)		(.019)
		-.238 ***		-.250 ***
Parental supervision		(.026)		(.005)
		-.105 ***		-.114 ***
Sensation seeking		(.009)		(.017)
		.633 ***		.728 ***
Constant		(.022)		(.019)
	-.340 ***	.407 ***	-.622 ***	.097
	(.003)	(.062)	(.299)	(.259)

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Table S5. Decomposition of estimated association between survey period (early 1990s vs. early 2010s) and the prevalence of violence and property crime (n=90,711)

A. Rescaled parameter estimates for Survey Period (1=2011-15, 0=1991-95)

	<u>Violence</u>	<u>Property Crime</u>
	<u>Coeff/SE</u>	<u>Coeff/SE</u>
Model 1 (controls only)	-.546*** (.012)	-.513*** (.003)
Model 2 (explanatory variables)	-.204*** (.009)	-.274*** (.008)

B. KHB decomposition of coefficient reduction for Survey Period

	<u>Violence</u>	<u>Property Crime</u>
	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution</u>
Explanatory variables	<u>to Reduction (%)</u>	<u>to Reduction (%)</u>
Moderate work	6.900	3.520
Intensive work	2.360	-.880
Unstructured socializing	24.460	12.000
Alcohol frequency	18.420	20.850
College graduation expectation	2.710	.870
Community involvement	.310	1.110
School attachment	-.880	-.980
Parental supervision	2.910	3.380
Sensation seeking	5.510	6.740