

David Finkelhor, Ph.D.

DAVID FINKELHOR is Director of Crimes against Children Research Center, Co-Director of the Family Research Laboratory, Professor of Sociology, and University Professor, at the University of New Hampshire. He has been studying the problems of child victimization, child maltreatment and family violence since 1977. He is well known for his conceptual and empirical work on the problem of child sexual abuse, reflected in publications such as Sourcebook on Child Sexual Abuse (Sage, 1986) and Nursery Crimes (Sage, 1988). He has also written about child homicide, missing and abducted children, children exposed to domestic and peer violence and other forms of family violence. In his recent work, for example, his book, Child Victimization (Oxford University Press, 2008), he has tried to unify and integrate knowledge about all the diverse forms of child victimization in a field he has termed Developmental Victimology. This book received the Daniel Schneider Child Welfare Book of the Year award in 2009. All together, he is editor and author of 12 books and over 200 journal articles and book chapters. He has received grants from the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, and the US Department of Justice, and a variety of other sources. In 1994, he was given the Distinguished Child Abuse Professional Award by the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children, in 2004 he was given the Significant Achievement Award from the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, in 2005 he and his colleagues received the Child Maltreatment Article of the Year award, and in 2007 he was elected as a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology.

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List of ongoing projects:

1. The National Survey of Children Exposed to Violence, which includes an effort to measure various types of peer victimization.
2. An effort to assess the importance of power imbalance compared to other features in the exacerbation of peer victimization.
3. Testing the different ways of screening for bullying in population surveys.

Bibliography:

1. Finkelhor, D. (2008). *Childhood victimization: Violence, crime, and abuse in the lives of young people*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Finkelhor, D., Turner, H.A., & Hamby, S.L. (2012). Let's prevent peer victimization, not just bullying. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 36:271-274.

Relevant Web-based links to share:

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the website for the Crimes Against Children Research Center (CCRC). The browser's address bar shows the URL www.unh.edu/ccrc/. The website's header includes the CCRC logo, navigation links for "CCRC Home", "Contact Us", and "UNH Home", and a search bar labeled "Search CCRC".

The main content area features a "Welcome to the Crimes Against Children Research Center" message. A "Spotlight" section highlights a new typology of sexting, with a link to "Read the Bulletin" and a sub-heading "Online Sexual Exposures Decline for Youth".

A "Topics" sidebar on the right lists various areas of research, including Bullying, Child Advocacy Centers, Exposure to Domestic Violence, General Child Victimization, Homicide, Impacts of Child Victimization, Internet, Prostitution of Juveniles (Sex Trafficking), J/VQ, Kidnapping, Missing Children, Physical Abuse, Polyvictimization (multiple victimizations of one child), Prevention, Privacy, Sexual Abuse, Statistics, and Trends in Child.

The left sidebar contains navigation links for "About", "Researchers", "Publications", "News Archive", "Contact Us/Directions", "Sponsors", "Web Links", "Resources", "UNH", and "Family Research Lab", along with a "Sign up for the CCRC's Mailing List" button.

The main text under "Newly Released - Two Studies:" reads: **Prevalence of Sexting and How Often Are Teens Arrested for Sexting**. The text states: "Two new studies from the Crimes against Children Research Center suggest that concerns about teen sexting may be overblown. One study found the percentage of youth who send nude pictures of themselves that would qualify as child pornography is very low. The other found that when teen sexting images do come to police attention, few youth are being arrested or treated like sex offenders. In the prevalence study, CCRC researchers surveyed 1,560 Internet users ages 10 through 17 about their experiences with sexting -- appearing in, creating, or receiving sexual images or videos via cell phone or the Internet. The study found that 2.5 percent of youth surveyed have participated in sexting in the past year, but only 1 percent involved images that potentially violate child pornography laws -- images that showed 'naked breasts, genitals or bottoms.'"