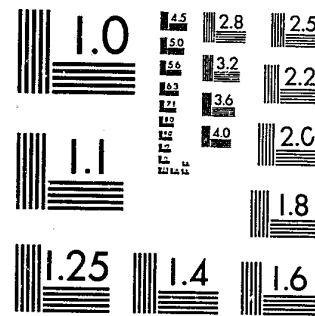


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National Institute of Justice
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Research Related to the Correlates and Determinants of Crime: A Survey of Ten Federal Agencies

The MITRE Corporation MTR-7995

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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MITRE Technical Report
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Research Related to the Correlates and Determinants of Crime: A Survey of Ten Federal Agencies

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the findings of a survey of ten federal agencies to assist the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal justice (NILECJ) in the development of an agenda of basic research on crime correlates and determinants of criminal behavior.

The broad purpose of the survey was to get a comprehensive sense of what types of basic research work have been funded by federal agencies that are relevant to such an agenda; secondly, to get a sense of the priorities and concerns for future efforts as viewed by those federal agencies with programmatic or research interests similar to that of NILECJ.

Information was acquired through personal interviews with agency personnel and written materials such as annual reports. Three information systems were searched for project abstracts. Summary descriptions of relevant programs/projects extracted from these sources are presented in Appendix A.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This survey of ten federal agencies represents one component of a four part approach undertaken to assist the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice in the development of an agenda of basic research on crime correlates and determinants of criminal behavior. The three other sources of contributions are: a literature review; a mail survey; and a series of colloquia. The first two components--the agency survey and literature review--are intended to provide knowledge on what has been or is currently being done in the area and to point out knowledge gaps, while the latter two parts--the mail survey and colloquia--are intended to solicit from experts their ideas concerning what types of research are needed.

Ten organizations were included in the agency survey. They were:

- The Administration on Aging
- The Department of Housing and Urban Development
- The Department of Labor
- The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
- The National Institute of Corrections
- The National Institute of Mental Health/The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency
- The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
- The National Institute on Drug Abuse
- The National Science Foundation
- The Office of Education/The National Institute of Education

These agencies were purposefully selected as those most likely to be involved in supporting basic research related to crime and criminal behavior.

The broad purpose of the survey was to get a comprehensive sense of what federal agencies are funding in the area of correlates

and determinants of criminal behavior and, when possible, to get a sense of the priorities and concerns for future efforts as viewed by federal funding sources. One final purpose was to examine the feasibility and likelihood for cooperative, interagency funding of individual projects or broad program areas.

Specifically, each individual agency was questioned to determine the subject matter and nature of their supported programs (both recently completed and on-going) and their prospective priority areas for funding. Additionally, agencies were queried as to the nature of the data collected under their supported programs as well as the areas where agencies could have cooperative support efforts and the practicability of such efforts.

The desired information was acquired through two sources: informal interviews with agency personnel and written materials, such as annual report (when available), grants lists and, when attainable, program documentation. Finally, three information systems were searched for relevant programs and project abstracts. The three were: The Information Storage/Retrieval System of the Interagency Panel on Early Childhood Research and Development and the Interagency Panel for Research and Development on Adolescence; the Scientific Project Analysis and Retrieval System; and the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc. As many of the agencies surveyed rely on one or more of these information systems for storage/retrieval of their program abstracts and information, these systems provided valuable information. Summary descriptions of relevant programs/projects extracted from these sources are presented in Appendix A.

2.0 FINDINGS

2.1 Current Research

It would appear that of the ten agencies surveyed,* only a few are currently and directly involved in basic, correlative research directed at criminal behavior. (For a summary of each agency surveyed, see Section 3.0.) Three agencies appear to have almost no involvement in such work whatsoever. The three are: The Department of Housing and Urban Development; the National Institute of Corrections; and The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. However, NIAAA program abstracts indicate some peripheral involvement in the area. Among the remaining seven agencies are found varying degrees of emphasis placed on understanding criminal behavior. The range of research supported covers the spectrum, from the more focused projects looking specifically at some facet of the correlates or determinants of crime, such as genetic anomalies and criminal behavior, to those less concerned with criminal behavior per se and more concerned with some other phenomenon, such as criminal behavior as one of many contributors to the development of addiction.

Some agencies see themselves not as organizations intended to do basic research, but whose mission is to do applied work. Other organizations have deferred to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) for undertaking such research projects, seeing it as within the LEAA's purview and not within their own. Finally, for many of the organizations, criminal behavior is one element among many being examined in the context of agency operations.

For those agencies whose mandated purpose is something other than addressing criminal and/or delinquent behavior, the basic, causal research efforts they support tend not to target criminal or delinquent behavior. Rather, criminal behavior is looked at as one

*See Table I.

TABLE I
EXAMPLES OF CURRENTLY FUNDED AGENCY RESEARCH
PROGRAMS RELATING TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Research Programs</u>
The Administration on Aging	Fraud - The act and the actor, particularly with regard to the elderly
The Department of Housing and Urban Development	-----
The Department of Labor	Increasing offender employability
The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	Criminal behavior as a consequence of life experiences
The National Institute of Corrections	-----
The National Institute of Mental Health/Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency	Criminal consequences of biological factors and adolescent development; family violence
The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Delineation of typologies of alcohol abuse and alcoholism
The National Institute on Drug Abuse	Contributory factors to substance abuse
National Science Foundation	Family functioning and immature reasoning
Office of Education/ National Institute of Education	Outcomes of prison vocational education programs; crime in schools

of several possible forms of dysfunctional behavior that may result from hypothesized causes, such as various life experiences--slow child development, family functioning, personal variables. In almost all cases some other form of dysfunctional behavior, such as drug or alcohol abuse, or alienation is the target concern rather than crime. Criminal offenders or deviants are sometimes used as a comparison group for another "dysfunctional" or marginal group. The behavior of the criminal comparison group is not the focus of the inquiry, but serves as a basis for the conceptualization of other kinds of dysfunctional behavior.

The research efforts that do target criminal behavior can be divided into two groups: those that are concerned with the antecedents of original criminal/deviant behavior and those that focus on the causes of recidivating. Those looking at the antecedents of criminal/deviant behavior are of several kinds. Several focus on biological determinants such as chromosome anomalies or other genetic factors. Another group looks at criminal behavior as a possible consequence of stages and experiences of adolescent development. In these projects criminal behavior appears to be the focus of dysfunctional behavior. A third area of concern is the origins of family violence and a fourth concern has been the interrelationship of drug use and criminal behavior.

The second group of research efforts appear based on the assumption that employment is correlated with not recidivating. These research projects look at the impact of correctional institutions' vocational education programs on employment and non-recidivating,* the effect of financial job assistance programs, and legal or other restrictions that prohibit ex-offenders from securing jobs.

* This is currently at the RFP stage.

In sum the research efforts supported by some of the federal agencies appear to demonstrate a concern--targeted or otherwise--with understanding the etiology of criminal behavior. There appears to be some related work being sponsored by the majority of the agencies surveyed, as indicated by Table I which highlights agency efforts.

2.2 Data Availability

It does not appear possible to determine the specific data available short of contacting the principal investigators of each of the relevant grants. It is, however, possible to say that the data are both descriptive and statistical in nature and include psychological, behavioral, physiological and life measures. This does not necessarily mean that each study provides all these types of measures, or that comparability across different studies can be assumed.

2.3 Areas of Future Work

Most of the organizations do not appear to have crystalized ideas as to future work in exploring crime correlates or determinants of criminal behavior. Of the two that do, the ideas are more general suggestions for work needed rather than specific research areas in which they will support programs. Suggested topics included:

- further exploration into legislative and other legal impediments that decrease job availability to offenders and juveniles (DOL);
- continued research on unemployment/employment and crime (DOL);
- looking at the relationships between: criminal behavior and self-destructive behavior; adolescent development and adult maturation; and labeling and delinquency (NIMH/CSCD),
- state-of-the-art "think-pieces" by experts (NIMH/CSCD),

2.4 Interagency Cooperation

Despite the fact that some of the agencies surveyed have some interest in pursuing the etiology of criminal behavior (as demonstrated

by support of related research programs), most agencies have not been actively involved in multiagency cooperative research ventures. Most agencies cite administrative difficulties or the fear that it would go beyond their purview, as reasons. Several agencies do have liaisons (formal or informal) with other organizations, but with the exception of one (The Department of Labor) they are not for funding purposes.*

*There appears to be some joint funding by some of the organizations within The National Institutes of Health.

3.0 AGENCY SUMMARIES

3.1 The Administration on Aging

The Administration on Aging's (AOA) research branch has an obligation to focus its support on projects that are concerned with the elderly population and the services needed by that population. Crime-related programs funded by AOA usually focus on the elderly as victims of crime and seek ways to help elderly citizens avoid or at least reduce the risk, fear, and cost of victimization. Two of the research projects funded by the AOA are concerned with the elderly as victims of fraud. Among other objectives, the projects hope to delineate the scope, character and incidence of fraud. This work may produce some insight into the behavior of this one kind of criminal, the con-artist.

The AOA does work informally with several other federal agencies, for such purposes as review panels and idea-feedback. At this point, however, it appears unlikely that this cooperation would be formalized for joint funding purposes.

3.2 The Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) does not appear to fund any basic correlative research on criminal behavior. According to the agency, its mission focuses on application, thus leaving basic research relating to crime and criminal behavior to agencies such as the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the National Science Foundation. Crime-related research projects that HUD does fund relate to the occurrence of crime in public housing environments; focusing on the incidence, and type of crime, sense of fear, vulnerability and security, and changes in behavior of those residents exposed to crime. Additionally, HUD-supported projects are concerned with seeking ways to combat crime, diminish fear and increase actual security. Thus, according to the department, there is no HUD-supported research relating to crime that is either causal or determinative in nature.

3.3 The Department of Labor

The Department of Labor (DOL) has long been involved in supporting programs that address, from several vantage points, correlates and determinants of criminal behavior. The funded programs are, as might be expected, oriented to the manpower concerns of the DOL.

Within the last decade, the DOL has completed funding of work to look at the relationship between employment and crime; additionally, some projects addressed the relationship between parole, employment and recidivism. A more recently completed project - The Experimental Manpower Laboratory for Corrections - has used a variety of behavioral measurements (specifically, an environmental deprivation scale, a maladaptive behavioral record and the law encounter severity scale) to analyze and predict criminal behavior and/or recidivism. In some instances, manuals on use of the measures were developed.

DOL's current support of research is directed to the offender and is often part and parcel with programs designed to increase the employability of offenders. Research is a component of the program, used to provide evidence for or against the basic assumption that appears to be underlying the research programs themselves - employment is the key to not recidivating. Therefore, DOL is supporting several programs, the research components of which are assessing the effects of financial assistance, job placement and/or employment on preventing recidivism. Additionally, the DOL recently completed funding a project to look at state laws that restrict occupational licensing of ex-offenders.

DOL seems to feel that more work is needed on understanding the multi-faceted relationship of unemployment/employment and crime. Suggestions include looking more extensively at the various ex-offender employment restrictions (both explicit/legal and implicit) at various levels of government, to looking at how some federal laws (i.e., the

minimum wage law and the child labor law) may help to increase the number of unemployed juveniles and therefore may be related to the commission of crimes by these juveniles.

The DOL has several jointly funded programs, though none are directly concerned with the issues of MITRE's agency survey. One, however, that is peripherally related is their joint sponsorship (with the Department of Justice, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Ford Foundation) of the Manpower Development Research Corporation, a national, supported work program for various disadvantaged groups, including ex-offenders.

3.4 The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) appears to support a limited number of research projects that relate to crime correlates and determinants of criminal behavior. To a large extent, this reflects the organizations' biomedical orientation; social science research appears to be a small concern of the NICHD. As a consequence of this, most funding applications sent to the National Institutes of Health concerning social science research tend to be automatically assigned to the National Institute of Mental Health.

Essentially, the research that the NICHD supports that does consider criminal behavior looks at such behavior as a potential consequence of some life experience--being born to a teenage mother or having developed slowly as a child. Criminal behavior, however, is considered as one of many possible behavioral outcomes of those life experiences. A second group of research projects use delinquents or adult offenders as a comparison group (i.e., for retardates), or

may use data contained in criminal records as an indicator of or contributor to the focal concern of the study.

Currently, the NICHD is not engaged in interagency cooperative funding of research. There does appear, however, to be interest in engaging in such efforts. Specifically, interest was expressed for a federal, independent, interagency panel or organization that could be a valuable resource for focusing on the origins of anti-social and dysfunctional behavior.

3.5 The National Institute of Corrections

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) has not been funding basic research on crime correlates and/or determinants of criminal behavior. Such efforts are not viewed as within the purview of the NIC; rather, its purview is seen as encompassing program evaluation, training programs and the improvement of correctional facilities.

3.6 The National Institute of Mental Health/Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

Of all agencies surveyed, only the National Institute of Mental Health/The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency (NIMH/CSCD) seems to support research at the national level that is focused completely on crime and delinquency. Additionally, gaining a more precise and functional knowledge of the origins of criminal behavior - for both adolescents and adults - has been an on-going concern for the CSCD since its inception.

The research efforts that the NIMH/CSCD support are varied, and appear to be fairly comprehensive in areas covered. Several of the projects are biologically based, focusing on chromosome anomalies, other genetic factors, or the effects of perinatal brain damage. They

look at the correlation between these biological phenomena and the development of criminal or, more specifically, violent behavior.

Another area of NIMH/CSCD-supported research examines a wide range of factors and conditions in the course of adolescent development that affect not only the behavior of the adolescent during development, but may also affect subsequent adult behavior as well. Delinquent or criminal behavior is looked at as the key form, or one of several forms, of dysfunctional behavior. Some of the specific developmental influences considered are: insufficient learning experiences; socially construed gender roles; loneliness; family backgrounds and patterns; and environmental factors. Attention is given to how these influences correlate with subsequent adult pro- or anti-social behavior. In many cases, several factors may be assessed together, as in a study of maturation and delinquency in rural environments.

A third area of NIMH/CSCD interest is family violence. The NIMH/CSCD is supporting research efforts to look at the general correlates of intrafamilial violence and, specifically, childhood conduct disorders and child abuse. This interest in family violence is part of the NIMH/CSCD's broader interest in gaining an etiological understanding of violent behavior.

Within these various areas of interest the NIMH/CSCD has been actively supporting longitudinal studies. This is not to say that all of the NIMH/CSCD supported projects on correlates and determinants of criminal behavior are longitudinal; however, many are.

One final area of concern for the NIMH/CSCD is worthy of note. The NIMH/CSCD is supporting the development of research skills through interdisciplinary learning and training programs for both graduate students and professionals. Apparently, the NIMH/CSCD identifies the

specific combination of skills (e.g., legal and methodological) needed to generate the comprehensive, etiological knowledge they are most interested in and, thus, join the necessary disciplines into a training program.

All of these support efforts reflect a basic concern of the NIMH/CSCD -- an interest in research as a developmental process. Their concern is that research efforts systematically build on past research findings.

Currently the NIMH/CSCD has an established, working, cooperative relationship with several other federal agencies, including the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Cooperative support efforts, however, seem to be very few in number and restricted to other agencies within the National Institutes of Health.

The NIMH/CSCD has several suggestions for future areas of research. First, is the commission of state-of-the-art "think-pieces" from a selected group of experts. It is felt that this would provide a good basis on which future research needs could be isolated and selected for support. Reflecting more of their own interests, other suggestions included research correlating criminal behavior with other self-destructive behavior, looking at adolescent development and adult maturation, and the correlation of labeling and delinquency.

3.7 The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Currently, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) does not appear to be funding any projects of basic research on correlates or determinants of criminal behavior. Furthermore, it appears that such work is not, nor has ever been, a priority of the Institute.

As might be expected, present basic research efforts supported by the NIAAA appear more concerned with trying to delineate a typology of alcoholics and alcohol abusers. Consequently, understanding the origins of deviant, criminal or aggressive behavior does not appear as a main thrust of such research efforts, but rather these behaviors are used as part of the alcoholic abuser typology. Current research efforts look at such topics as familial transmission of alcoholism and related disorders, the impact of institutional involvement on adolescent problem behavior (with primary emphasis on problem drinking), and determinants of adolescent problem drinking. These are concerned primarily with alcohol related aspects and may look at criminal/aggressive behavior only as one of several other related or problem behaviors. Offenders may be used as a comparison study group for the alcoholics. Criminal behavior does not appear to be a concern of the NIAAA except as that behavior may contribute to the etiology of alcohol abuse and/or alcoholism.

The support of causal research does not appear to comprise a large part of the NIAAA portfolio. According to the Institute, 50 percent of their work is biomedical. Further, it seems that the support of service programs--concerned with diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and training--contribute a large part of the remaining 50 percent.

NIAAA has recently funded nine centers as a core of support for multidisciplinary research efforts. Each center is focusing on a particular aspect of alcoholism. Eight of the 9 centers are located at universities: University of California, Berkeley, University of California, at Irvine, UCLA, University of Colorado, City University of New York - Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, Rutgers University, University of Connecticut and Washington University in St. Louis.

The ninth center is at the Salk Institute in San Diego. The substantive research foci range from basic neurobiology and biochemistry to treatment and epidemiological concerns.

Each center applicant decided on the focus of the research they wished to conduct. NIAAA did not provide specific substantive direction. The applications were reviewed by a panel outside NIAAA. Review included site visits to some of the applicants. Funding is planned for a period of five years conditional on continued Congressional support after the first three-year period. Each center grant is reviewed annually for continuation funding.

The range of studies being conducted at the Washington University (St. Louis) Alcoholism Research Center is illustrative of the broad scope of the research program at each center. The Washington University center has been examining the sociological, clinical, genetic, psychological, neurophysiological, neurochemical, and neuropathological aspects of alcoholism. It is expected that the results of this research will add new knowledge on the etiology, pathogenesis, and treatment of alcoholism.

Last year the NIAAA initiated an interagency liaison with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and within the last several months has begun working with the Center for the Study of Crime Correlates and Determinants of Criminal Behavior (NILECJ/LEAA). Efforts are being made for the conduct of a colloquium on alcohol and crime.

3.8 The National Institute on Drug Abuse

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is supporting a variety of research projects that could contribute to the knowledge

of the correlates and determinants of criminal behavior. The support of such research efforts appears to be an on-going interest of the Institute. These research projects, however, appear to represent a small proportion of the NIDA's grantees; the remainder of its funds support a variety of other areas, including treatment and service programs, program-staff training, and program evaluation.

As might be expected, the primary focus of NIDA supported research appears almost always to be on substance abuse. For many of the research projects, the purpose is to see how various factors (i.e., life experiences, familial antecedents or personal variables) contribute to "dysfunctional behavior"; the targeted dysfunctional behavior being substance abuse. Often, however, criminal, deviant or violent/aggressive behavior is included as another form of dysfunctional behavior. In other research projects, criminal activity is used as an indicator of other dysfunctional behavior (i.e., criminal activity as one of the consequences of specific drug use/addiction). In this latter group, criminal behavior appears more as a causal factor leading to other outcomes, rather than as the target outcome needing explanation. These projects, however, may provide insight into causal factors of criminal behavior and thus are noted here.

Another group of NIDA-supported research efforts look at the interrelationship of drug use (illicit and licit) and criminal behavior. These projects have a variety of orientations, looking at correlations between drug use/non-use and criminal activity, drug use and, specifically, violent crime, links between certain drugs and specific delinquent behaviors, and the effects of "proscribed" drug use (i.e., methadone) on criminal activity.

In another set of projects, criminals/delinquents are used as a comparison group, together with drug users (of various kinds) and a non-deviant control group. Interest appears to be in determining how these groups differ in personality characteristics. However, the thrust of these efforts is on understanding the personality of the drug addicts, but data on criminal characteristics may be useful for etiological understanding.

The NIDA is sponsoring some state-of-the-art assessments; included as one concern is the relationship between drug use and criminal behavior. One grantee is seeking to delineate and suggest to the NIDA areas for future research. The research designs of funded studies vary, and include among others, longitudinal and cohort studies that analyze data concerning psychological, behavioral and statistical measures.

NIDA has funded several university based drug research centers dealing with biosocial, biomedical and clinical studies. For instance, the Biosocial Division at NIDA currently funds two such centers, one at Columbia University and one at UCLA. The center at Columbia University deals with epidemiological and cross-cultural studies, parental and peer influences on drug use and program evaluation while the one at UCLA conducts studies in the areas of mathematical models, personality factors and etiology.

A research center is operated through a grant mechanism. NIDA determines broad areas of research and various universities submit proposals for center grants as well as for specific component projects within the center. The specific research ideas within the framework determined by NIDA are generated by the potential grantees. Each component is given a peer review and judged on the basis of scientific merit. A core management component including the senior investigator,

secretarial services and data processing is reviewed separately. Each center proposal receives a composite score based on the individual scores for each component. Although the chosen centers receive one large grant each component has a separate budget. The total yearly direct costs of the centers under the Biosocial Division of the NIDA Research Division is approximately \$200,000-\$300,000.

The NIDA has been involved in prior, cooperative, efforts with at least one federal agency--the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Representatives from the NIDA participate in the LEAA advisory group on crime and drugs. Further, two interagency agreements with the LEAA/NILECJ are in progress.

3.9 National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation (NSF) appears to be doing very little in the support of basic correlative or determinative research on criminal behavior. This reflects a NSF concern to respect what they perceive as the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice's mandate to engage in support of such research efforts.

Specifically, it appears that NSF has sponsored or is currently sponsoring only two relevant projects. One assesses the influence of familial functioning on dysfunctional behavior (i.e., drug abuse, delinquency and alienation); the other tested the concept of immature moral reasoning as playing a causal role in delinquent behavior. Their support of basic causal research on criminal justice appears very small; however, the NSF is currently working to develop an agenda of basic and applied research for civil justice.

While the NSF does not appear to be currently involved in funding efforts in cooperation with other federal agencies, it does support collaborative, inter-university projects in program areas other than justice programs.

3.10 Office of Education/National Institute of Education

Within the Office of Education (OE) there are only two departments concerned with basic research--one addresses itself to vocational education concerns, the other to the handicapped. Research relating to any other program areas within the OE's purview are carried out by the National Institute of Education (NIE).

As a result of this limited domain for the support of research at the OE, there appears to be only one project relevant to determinants of criminal behavior. The OE has recently let an RFP for a study of ten correctional institutions whose inmates have low recidivism and high post-release employment rates. The purpose is to determine if vocational education programs within these institutions account for such favorable outcomes. Concerning the notion of participating in cooperative, interagency support efforts of research programs, it is felt that this would not be possible for the OE given its present mandate.

In regard to the National Institute of Education (NIE), their role in basic research has changed. A recent reorganization and the establishment of new priorities seem to have reduced, if not totally curtailed, the NIE's participation in support of basic causal research. Rather, emphasis has been placed on treatment, e.g., increased security techniques and personnel to combat violence and crime in schools.

The NIE has recently completed one research program with causal implications for criminal behavior--the Safe School Study which was done in response to a congressional request. Its purpose was to assess the extent, type, and seriousness of school crime and violence and to identify potential preventive methods. In seeking to explain differing crime rates among the schools, the study uses two correlates--community and social/structural characteristics of the school itself--

that may affect the incidence of particular criminal behaviors.. The study was extensive and has produced data available for secondary analysis. It would appear, however, that the study is specific to school crime and violence.

Due to the recently established orientation of the NIE, there does not appear to be interest in or cause for collaborative efforts to support basic, causal research.

APPENDIX A

ABSTRACTS* OF SELECTED FEDERAL AGENCY SPONSORED RESEARCH RELEVANT TO THE CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS OF CRIME

*The abstracts have been grouped by Agency.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The Department of Labor

PROJECT TITLE: "Crime and Employment Issues" - A Collection
of Policy Relevant Monographs

INVESTIGATORS: Severa Austin, et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Employment and Crime Project
Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice
The American University Law School

SUMMARY: The authors examine the emergence of employment and crime problems and suggest solutions in the community, the schools, in prison, the armed forces, and with the public at large. Socio-economic and research concerns are treated in provocative detail and recommendations are made for federal and state initiatives and far reaching implications. A selected bibliography is included for further information and study. This volume has practical implications for the professional in Employment and Training activities, Law Enforcement, Corrections, Planning and Research as well as providing timely reading to the student in the social sciences and law.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The Department of Labor

PROJECT TITLE: Manpower Policy Inferences from a Historical
Analysis of Crime, Punishment, and Labor Process

INVESTIGATORS: Bowers, N.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Missouri
Graduate School

SUMMARY: This research will test four hypotheses: (1) The passage and enforcement of specific criminal laws are a response to the structure and processes of the labor market; (2) the utilization of specific punishment corresponds to the structure of the labor process; (3) certain identifiable crimes are primarily income-generating activities and are more sensitive to economic conditions than other crimes; and (4) the more predominant low-wage industries are in a city, the greater the crime rate. This study will be focused on the Chicago area, with the possibility of including a recent growth city such as Houston.

Both historical and statistical methods of analysis will be used to test the theoretical framework. The origins and development of criminal laws, forms of punishment, and criminal activity will be examined from an historical perspective, using books, newspaper articles, and other sources. Econometric and statistical techniques will also be used to analyze data derived from the Uniform Crime Code, State and local government reports on crime and the criminal law, and other historical documents.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The Department of Labor

PROJECT TITLE: Supported Employment in the Public Sector

INVESTIGATORS: Sturz, Herbert

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Vera Institute of Justice

SUMMARY: The major objectives of the project are to: 1) determine the feasibility and potential for supported work programs for individuals with addictory, alcoholic, and offender backgrounds who are unable to secure and maintain regular employment; 2) analyze and document the procedures and processes by which a nonprofit corporation can provide a large-scale employment program for such individuals; and 3) identify those participant characteristics which tend to indicate likely success in such supported work programs. The project provides employment for some 3000 ex-addicts and ex-offenders. Emphasis is placed on job creation and job development to facilitate employee transition to non-supported jobs in both the public and private sectors. Research emphasis is placed on the procedures and methods utilized in the development of a large-scale supported work organization. Data concerning participant characteristics which indicate probable success in supported employment programs is gathered and analyzed to provide a base of knowledge for program planners in other localities working with similar populations. The effect of supported employment on participants, its economic potential, and the value of supported employment as a first step toward transition to independent, nonsubsidized employment is studied through use of control groups; specific tasks relating to job development and job placement include: 1) analysis of the labor market, 2) identification and contacting of potential employers in the private and public sectors, 3) job creation, and 4) training and trial periods. Employees are interviewed and counseled as to their occupational choices.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

PROJECT TITLE: Analysis of the Effects of Institutional Stay on the Developmental Progress of Adolescents

INVESTIGATORS: Deschner, Jeanne

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Center for Applied Research and Evaluation
Graduate School of Social Work
University of Houston

SUMMARY: The study examines the impact of institutional experiences on normal adolescent development. The areas of study include: 1) Quality of prior adjustments; 2) behaviors (aggressive, prosocial, maladaptive); 3) academic adjustment (via achievement test scores); 4) control; 5) decision making; 6) self-concept; 7) personality development; 8) adoption of adult roles; and 9) heterosexual behaviors. Data are collected by means of questionnaires, observations in natural settings, and videotaped role play situations by trained graduate student researchers. Participating institutions vary on a number of significant dimensions such as size, treatment methods, and amount of work with parents. Subjects are selected randomly from the available institutional populations. Participation depends on both subject and parental consent. All subjects are youths aged 11 - 15 years who are residents of one of 12 residential institutions in the metropolitan Houston area that care for teenagers in need of a placement outside their own homes. The majority are under the care of a county agency and are classified as either dependent/neglected or children in need of supervision (CHINS) cases. A few are classed as delinquent or predelinquent on account of some past acting-out behavior. Subjects are selected randomly over a 3-month intake period from the total pool of eligible youths. This pool has been estimated at approximately 180 girls and 300 boys in the participating institutions at any given time. Approximately half the sample are boys and half girls. The institutions involved are rated on staff factors (ratio, turnover, and communications) and on treatment factors (use of peer culture; ratio of teaching prosocial behaviors to suppressing maladaptive behaviors; generalization methods; and contact with families). Questionnaires are used to collect this data. Research findings are incorporated in subsequent proposals for development of a model institutional program and later replication of the model through a professional training program. Instruments used: Locus of control scale (3062), self-concept semantic differential scale (3488), California Psychological Inventory (3073), Merit System.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

PROJECT TITLE: Consequences of Teenage Motherhood for Mothers, Child and Infant

INVESTIGATORS: Kellam, Sheppard

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Chicago

SUMMARY: The objective of the project is to identify and explain the social and psychological consequences to both mother and child of teenage childbearing, using already collected data on a population of 1242 black first grade pupils entering school in 1966, consisting of measures of psychological well-being, social adaptation, school achievement records for the child from 1966 to 1976 and of psychological factors and social circumstances of the mother and family structure and interaction patterns. More specifically, the project will:

- 1) assess the consequences of teenage childbirth in interaction with other important life conditions by comparing first how the 500 mothers who have their first child when teenagers differ from older mothers in terms of background characteristics, types of families they form, interaction patterns, mental health, ability to deal with children's problems, and second how teenage motherhood interacts with other variables in affecting satisfaction with family life, her social life, child's progress, values, attitudes and beliefs, self-esteem, psychopathology; 2) compare the 200 children in the sample who were born to teenage mothers with those whose mothers were older in terms of adaptational status and psychological well-being at age 6 and 16, school achievement, mental health, delinquency, sexual behavior and pregnancy history; and 3) through multi-variate analysis, assess the effect of age at first birth on family composition and interaction patterns, family psychological atmosphere, stressful life events and the extent to which these interactions change as the mothers grow older.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

PROJECT TITLE: Density and Pathology in Urban Areas

INVESTIGATORS: Choldin, H. and D. Roncek

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Illinois
School of Liberal Arts & Science

SUMMARY: The study is to test the density-pathology hypothesis within human populations, studied at the ecological level, within urban areas.

We examine city blocks to minimize demographic and environmental heterogeneity within units of analysis. We have prepared city block data files on two large cities, San Diego (n equals 6,792) and Cleveland (n equals 6,073), and one smaller one, Peoria. Statistically, the small units prevent inflation of correlations due to aggregation effects.

Density is only one measure of population distribution and we also study population potential, which better measures potential contact, which is central to sociological reasoning concerning the possible effects of density. We are also studying the components of density, particularly housing occupancy (persons per room), using alternative bases.

During the project period we propose: 1. To complete the analysis of the data sets representing the two large cities; 2. To incorporate environmental variables through the use of aerial photographs; 3. To collect data on two additional large cities; 4. To study two cities in the largest size range at the tract level with a greater selection of pathology indicators, particularly morbidity. We have already collected data on Los Angeles. We are pursuing data on "stress-related" and contagious diseases.

One methodological goal is to estimate aggregation effects, comparing tract and block analysis. A major theoretical goal is to develop an ecological conceptualization of the urban residential area and the density-pathology issue.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

PROJECT TITLE: Family Structure and Child and Mother's Development

INVESTIGATORS: Sutton-Smith, Brian

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Columbia University Teacher's College

SUMMARY: The objective of the project is to determine the effect of family size and childspacing on the health and social development of children. The sample consists of 9006 children born between 1959 and 1961 at a hospital in Copenhagen. Existing data on the sample are analyzed to determine effects of maternal and familial variables on the health and development of the child up to age 1 year. Variables include order of birth, sex, age of mother, wantedness, spacing, perinatal factors, parental health, and income. A follow-up study is conducted using a subsample of children at ages 14 to 16 years. Data are collected from the National Criminal Register, interviews with mothers concerning the development of their children and their social environment, and school reports on the health and academic achievement of the subjects. Statistical analyses are conducted to determine the effects of family size, spacing, and family structure variables on physical health, school performance, delinquency, and psychological and social functioning.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

PROJECT TITLE: Psychiatric Impairment in Urban Children Over Time

INVESTIGATORS: Langner, T., et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Columbia University School of Medicine

SUMMARY: Each of three studies represents an intensive investigation of a portion of the information gathered in the course of a longitudinal study of children initially 6 to 18 years of age in Manhattan, New York City, supplemented by new data sources.

The first study has collected or will collect information on the study children, parents and siblings from Special Services for Children, Family Court, Probation and the Police which, in conjunction with questionnaire data, will form violence indices. Social background, marital qualities, parenting behavior, mother's violence-attitudes, child's physical health and personality, and the child's stressful experiences will be examined as predictors and potential etiological agents of preadolescent and adolescent violence.

The second study is developing typologies of single-parent (mainly Welfare) and dual parent families and the study children in those families to determine their major distinguishing characteristics.

The third study pursues the finding that amount of undesirable change is associated with disturbed behavior and will examine other ecological factors such as density, leisure activities, family size and parental work-satisfaction on social and emotional behaviors and various attitudes with the aim of suggesting means to provide children with coping strategies for the future.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Adolescent Loneliness - An Exploratory Study

INVESTIGATORS: Brennan, Timothy

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Behavioral Research Institute

SUMMARY: The causes, correlates, and consequences of adolescent loneliness are explored. The study utilizes five separate secondary analysis data sets of which two are longitudinal in nature containing information on more than 12,000 adolescents, 10 to 18 years old, representing both sexes and various ethnic and socioeconomic groups. The incidence of social isolations, emotional isolation, and the loneliness of lack of purpose or goals in the youth population as a whole and for specific age, ethnic, and social class groups is assessed. Sex differences as well as styles of coping and dysfunctional outcomes are examined. Connections between loneliness and drug abuse, alcohol consumption, aggression, withdrawal, and other dysfunctional behaviors are explored for different subsets of the population. Changes in youth loneliness across time are analyzed to examine causes and correlates. Findings are integrated: To provide a more secure theoretical understanding and epidemiological information; and 2) to generate policy regarding loneliness as a serious and debilitating social problem.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Antecedents of Homicide Rate Changes in
110 Nations

INVESTIGATORS: Archer, D.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of California
Graduate School

SUMMARY: The objective of the proposed research is to undertake a comparative analysis of antecedents of changes in rates of homicide in roughly 110 nations for the period 1900-1970. The proposed research is now made possible by the existence of a new Comparative Crime Data File (CCDF) containing data on rates of homicide and other offenses in roughly 110 nations. This data file was assembled over a three-year period.

The analysis will focus on the possible effects of three different classes of antecedents: (1) short-term societal events--like recessions, wars, periods of political instability, and rapid changes in unemployment and other indices of national well-being; (2) long-term social changes--like modernization, urbanization, industrial development, and demographic changes; and (3) relatively static aspects of social structure--like resource distribution, family structure, inequality and poverty, and general standard of living.

An analysis of the effects of these three classes of possible antecedents will provide the empirical basis for a comprehensive assessment of whether, and to what degree, trends in homicide rates are predictable. The results of these analyses will be used to develop a theory of homicide rate trends which rests upon a broad comparative base. Use of the 110-nation CCDF will maximize the chances of identifying general relationships which transcend the idiosyncratic forces present in individual societies, as well as relationships which may hold only for certain groups of nations.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Antisocial Behavior and Violence, Phase III

INVESTIGATORS: Megargee, E.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: State University of Florida
School of Arts & Sciences

SUMMARY: In Phase I of this research program, a broad array of data were collected on a cohort of 1,344 consecutive admissions to a Federal correctional institution for youthful offenders. In Phase II these data were reduced and several major investigations carried out. The purpose of the present proposal is to provide the principal investigator with resources to complete the analysis and to report the results of three investigations. Study One is a five year effort to derive and validate a new offender classification system based on the MMPI which permits rapid inexpensive classification by computer. The ten types derived have been found to differ significantly in a number of salient factors and in their adjustment to incarceration. Study Two consists of several investigations deriving and crossvalidating multivariate prediction formulae forecasting adjustment to the institution, academic achievement and the like using case history, interview and psychometric data. Study Three is a comprehensive study of recidivism. Using two-to-five year follow-up based on NCIC files, background factors, data collected on intake, adjustment to the institution, data collected on departure, and postrelease treatment plans are related to several different criteria of recidivism. In addition to identifying the factors related to recidivism, this study will also help select the best operational definition of recidivism. In addition to preparing the reports of these three studies for publication, the principal investigator also proposes to carry out a fourth study identifying the nature of change over the course of incarceration and those factors associated with positive and negative change.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Behavioral Treatment of Childhood Gender Problems

INVESTIGATORS: Rekers, G., et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Logos Research Institute

SUMMARY: The long-term objective of this proposed renewal project is the prevention of the adult conditions of transsexualism, transvestism, sexual orientation disturbance, and sex offenders' disorders, by the procedures of early identification and intervention. The proposal describes assessment and intervention procedures for three pre-adult populations at high risk for adult sexual maladjustment: (1) the primary focus is the target population of gender-disturbed young persons from age 10 to 15 years. A group comparison study is proposed by randomly assigning individuals of matched pairs to (a) a behavioral treatment procedure, and (b) a psychoanalytically-oriented therapy. A matched normal, non-clinical control group is also proposed. (2) For previously identified, younger gender-disturbed boys, a second study would classify problems arising after behavioral treatment for gender-disturbance, trace longitudinal individual psychological adjustment into older childhood and adolescence, and provide ancillary treatment where necessary. (3) Childhood and adolescent cases of excessive public masturbation, fetishism, sado-masochism, sexual delinquency, and compulsive aggressive sexuality ("rape") constitute the third target population for whom behavioral treatment techniques are proposed to prevent chronic sexual behavior maladjustment patterns. The subject selection procedures for all three target populations would include extensive psychological testing and psychiatric evaluation. ABA reversal and multiple baseline intra-subject research designs will evaluate the behavioral treatment procedures of self-observation, self-reinforcement, external reinforcement of competing behaviors, and a programmed sex education counseling procedure. Statistical comparisons across the behavioral treatment group, the psychoanalytic treatment group, and the non-clinical control group will be made by analysis of variance from assessment data collected at pre-, mid-, and post-treatment intervals.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Black Homicide and the Urban Environment

INVESTIGATORS: Rose, H., et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Wisconsin
School of Letters & Science

SUMMARY: Death as a result of human aggression is a major killer among black Americans. But for some little understood reason, this topic has been essentially ignored by social scientists generally during the recent period. The proposed research project will attempt to assess variations in the level of black involvement in the heightened incidence of homicide in selected urban environments since 1960, but with emphasis on the period 1970-1975. One will attempt to identify the homicide environment in twelve sample cities. Both an ecological and clinical approach will be employed in our attempt to explain homicidal causality.

The basic research strategy will be to identify first the homicidal victim through the use of death certificates. We will then proceed to identify offenders through the use of court and arrest records. The objectives of this research are: 1) to determine the economic, social and psychological impact of the homicidal event on both the dependents of the victim and the offender; 2) to ascertain the role of black culture on homicide levels and patterns; 3) to identify the contribution of environmental stress as a catalyst in the homicidal event; 4) and finally to evaluate a number of policy options in terms of their role in minimizing the incidence of homicide.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: A Comprehensive Study of 47 XYY Male Offenders

INVESTIGATORS: Daly, Richard

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Wisconsin
School of Medicine

SUMMARY: The morphological and functional anomalies occurring in 47 XYY males are studied. Delinquents aged 12-13 years and offenders are compared in a blind study with matched controls. There is physical, neurological, anthropometric, and endocrinological testing, as well as personality and emotional studies. Questions to be answered are: 1) are the physical and neurological anomalies and homosexuality more frequently found in XYY Males? 2) are there significant differences in regard to type of crime, age at first arrest, family background, as well as differences in regard to type of crime? 3) within a particular state (Wisconsin), are there differences in the frequency of XYY males in the population of institutionalized juvenile offenders, adult offenders hospitalized for mental illness and/or mental retardation, and other prisoners? 4) Do tallness or any other traits develop sufficiently early to be of value in the early recognition of XYY males? 5) how does the frequency of the 47 XYY condition in adult and juvenile offenders vary with height? The study takes samples from all Wisconsin correctional institutions, as well as from the central state hospital, over a 5-year period. Chromosome analysis of all juvenile offenders and men with emphasis placed on the height of the men have been completed. Blood samples are taken from all subjects. Among other procedures undertaken is extensive neuropsychological assessment, based on: 1) tests of psychometric intelligence; 2) tests of adaptive abilities; 3) tests of motor and sensory functioning; and 4) assessment of personality and emotional affective characteristics. Interviews are also conducted. Instruments used: Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (3271), Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Test (3272), Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (3273), Ravens Progressive Matrices (3206), Wide Range Achievement Test (3275), The Gilmore Oral Reading Test (3118), Halstead's Battery of Neuropsychological Tests, Motor Steadiness Battery (Category Test, Tactical Performance Test, Rhythm Test, Speech Perception

Test, Finger Tapping Test, Trail Making Test) (3125),
Halstead Aphasia Screening Test, Intermediate Test Battery,
Young Children's Battery (3125), Wechsler Primary and
Preschool Scale of Intelligence (3274), Illinois.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Determinants of Aggressive Behavior in Children

INVESTIGATORS: Patterson, Gerald

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Oregon Research Institute

SUMMARY: Environmental determinants of aggressive behavior in pre-adolescents are investigated. Data are being collected on 30 boys, aged 6-11 years who display high rates of noxious behavior and their families using multi-setting, multi-instrument, and multi-coder procedures to assess 29 categories of behavior and environment descriptors. A series of stimulus control analyses is being used to identify determinants of aggressive behavior in the natural environment. Experimental procedures for altering stimuli that precipitate aggressive response are being evaluated. Behavioral observations and interviews are used to collect data.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: To Develop An Annotated Bibliography and Analysis of the Literature on Rape

INVESTIGATORS: Unknown

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Alabama
Graduate School

SUMMARY: The objective of this contract is to produce, for publication by the NIMH, an annotated bibliography and analysis of professional literature on rape. The Contractor shall: 1. Compile an annotated bibliography of literature published since 1965 relevant to the area of rape, organizing the entries according to a clear conceptual framework. Entries will include selected articles and books or portions of books dealing with rape. Entries may include--but not be limited to--the following topics: social, behavioral, or biomedical science investigations related to rape; the impact of rape on victims, their families and associates, and the community at large; treatment and service needs for rape victims, offenders, or their families; the impact of laws and social policies on rape; attitudes toward changing sex roles, economic and cultural factors, law enforcement, violence, sexual assaults, and social conditions as they influence the incidence of rape or treatment of rape victims and offenders; organization and management of community services as they influence the incidence and handling of sexual assaults and other related acts of violence; actual incidence of rape in relation to reported incidences of rape; treatment methods and programs for rape victims; treatment methods and rehabilitation programs for offenders charged with sexual assaults; preventive interventions with groups, situations, or geographical areas that are potentially vulnerable to a high rate of sexual assaults; consultative and educational programs on rape; sexual assaults in correctional institutions; structure, organization, and psychosocial milieu of correctional institutions as they may influence the incidence of sexual assaults in those institutions. 2. Take into account several areas of social and behavioral sciences, health, social policy, community organization, and the law related to rape (including a preliminary scanning of the literature); the contractor will be responsible for conceptualizing the area and for developing an outline and categories for the bibliography according to the conceptual framework. 3. Prepare a 4000-6000 word paper on literature about rape.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Density, Overcrowding, and Territory

INVESTIGATORS: Palen, J.J.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Wisconsin
School of Letters & Science

SUMMARY: The proposed exploratory project will examine the inter-relations between density, attachment to community, and social pathology as these vary over 54 community areas of Milwaukee. The existence of causative links between density and urban pathology has received tacit acceptance from both social scientists and laymen, but the limited empirical research shows at best ambiguous findings.

The 54 community areas have been defined by the researcher under a previous grant using criteria of socioeconomic homogeneity and identification with the area (1971 Title I Grant # 144-B503). Three measures of density are used: the number of persons per acre, the number per household, and the number per room. Based on recent community research an additional measure, the degree of community attachment, will be measured by length of residence in the community. Four measures of social "pathology" are used: standard mortality ratios, the fertility rate, the poverty rate, and the crime rate.

Data will be analyzed using multiple correlation and regression while controlling for income level, educational level, occupational level, and race.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: The Dynamics of Adolescent Self-Esteem and Behavior

INVESTIGATORS: McCarthy, J. D.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Catholic University of America
Boys Town Center for Student Youth

SUMMARY: This study will investigate the impact of adolescents' self-esteem upon their subsequent behavior and in turn the impact of that behavior and the perceived evaluation by others of them upon subsequent self-esteem. We adopt a social interactionist perspective which suggests that the main determinants of self-esteem are the perceptions of others' evaluations of a person, especially along dimensions of strong individual ego-investment. We shall, consequently, study perceived evaluations of self by five significant others (mother, father, teachers, best friends, and students in one's grade), self-evaluation and self-rated importance in eight areas of behavior, including school work, athletics, popularity, and honesty. Primary emphasis will be placed upon the relationship between both global self-esteem and self-esteem in particular areas and subsequent behavior. Measures of behavior will include pro-social and anti-social self-reported behavior, school achievement, teacher's ratings of a number of behaviors, school discipline records, and juvenile court records of delinquency. We hypothesize that the impact of self-esteem upon subsequent behavior can be best demonstrated by relating specific aspects of self-esteem to specific behaviors. We will gather questionnaire data at three points in time (over a two-year period) from a sample of adolescents who will be 6th, 9th and 12th graders when first questioned. The longitudinal design will allow us to assess the changeability of self-esteem and behavior. The design will, most importantly, allow the evaluation of a number of hypotheses concerning the interrelations between self-esteem, others' evaluations, and behavior over time.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: The Dynamics of Delinquent Behavior - A National Survey

INVESTIGATORS: Elliott, D. S., et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Behavioral Research & Evaluation Corporation

SUMMARY: This study has two major objectives: 1) to provide a description of the incidence, distribution and pattern of delinquent behavior across time and to specify the relationship between these elements of delinquent behavior and officially recorded responses to delinquent behavior and 2) to identify those variables which account for the observed changes in levels and patterns of involvement in delinquent behavior across time. The theoretical conceptualization is based upon an integration of strain and control theory. Two primary paths or sets have been postulated: The first and probably the most frequent sequence involves 1) weak bonds to conventional society and 2) exposure and commitment to groups involved in delinquent activity while the second involves 1) strong bonds to conventional society, 2) conditions and experiences which serve to attenuate these bonds, and 3) exposure and commitment to groups involved in delinquent activity. Basic variables to be measured include integration (occupancy of conventional social roles, relative absence of sanction networks, etc.), commitment (normlessness, attachment to family, self-esteem, etc.), exposure to deviance, delinquency and mediators (negative labeling-counterlabeling, success-failure, organized social contexts-disorganized social contexts).

The study design involves a cohort analysis on a national population of youth, age 11-17. Basic analyses will include cluster and typological analyses, discriminant and regression analyses as well as pattern of change analysis utilizing analysis of variance techniques.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Economic Change and Social Pathologies in Urban Areas

INVESTIGATORS: Brenner, M. H.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Johns Hopkins University
Center for Metropolitan Planning & Research

SUMMARY: The overall objective is to investigate the relationship between change in urban economic conditions and the prevalence of major urban social problems. These problems, which predominate in lower socioeconomic areas of cities, include mental disorders, high mortality rates (especially infant mortality), crime (including homicide) and delinquency, impoverishment (often involving financial assistance), family disorganization and isolation of the elderly.

The principal hypothesis is that increases in the prevalence of major urban social pathologies are related to adverse change in urban economic conditions and indicators of social pathologies. Such long-term effects on the basic relationship, which will be examined in detail, involve migration, ethnic composition, age structure and city size. Standard methods of time-series analysis and multiple regression will be used in data analyses.

This study will represent one of the first efforts to integrate historical information on a full spectrum of prominent social problems which are especially common to urban settings. For ten major cities, the patterns of change in the prevalence of various social pathologies will be studied separately, and as a group, in relation to changes in the performance and structure of the urban economy. The target urban populations are those of New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Atlanta, and New Haven. The problem is to investigate whether social disorganization in general, as indicated by a number of different social pathologies, is related to patterns of economic instability. Less detailed analysis will be done for an additional 36 cities.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Entrance Into Juvenile Prostitution

INVESTIGATORS: James, J., et al

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Washington
School of Medicine

SUMMARY: This proposal will examine 100 juvenile female prostitutes and a control sample of 100 juvenile female, non-sexually labeled delinquents in order to provide basic information on the process of entrance into prostitution and to establish sound factual relationships between 1) early sexual experience, 2) exposure to prostitution, 3) associated criminal activity, and 4) drug abuse.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Epidemiology of Achievement and Psychiatric Status

INVESTIGATORS: Robins, Lee

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Washington University
School of Medicine

SUMMARY: The study has reinterviewed a general sample of 300 army enlisted men who returned from Vietnam 3 years ago to compare their current status with the status of a group of 300 non-veterans matched to the general sample of veterans for age, place of residence, education, and eligibility for service. The specific aims of this study are: 1) to provide an opportunity to learn the long-term impact serving in the military in Vietnam had on achievement and life adjustment, 2) to develop and validate a brief diagnostic psychiatric screening interview achieved through the application of innovative multivariate analytic techniques to symptom patterns in various patient and nonpatient populations; (The computer method used to develop this instrument both chooses which questions should be asked and orders them so as to allow the most rapid assignment to a diagnostic group. The efficiency of the instrument is evaluated by comparing its results with those of a long diagnostic instrument in several thousand interview records and in prospective studies of 50 medical patients, 150 psychiatric patients, and 150 nonpatients.) 3) To complete a study of the transmission of school and police problems between generations; (school and police records for 90 sets of black urban parents and all offspring over age 18 years have been collected and are supplemented by intensive interviews with the fathers. The sample includes both deviant and nondeviant parents. By illuminating circumstances under which parental deviance is not transmitted to the offspring the study may suggest effective techniques of intervention with high-risk children.) 4) To investigate correlates of suicidal ideation, behavior, and attitudes in 105 patients and 104 nonpatient older white and black men. These men have been matched for age, and interviews and psychological tests for brain damage have been conducted; and 5) to complete the analysis and a written account of a follow-up study of young black men chosen from St. Louis school records and interviewed in their early thirties.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Epidemiologic Follow-up of a Cohort of School Children

INVESTIGATORS: Hartley, Wynona

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Kansas
University of Kansas Medical Center

SUMMARY: The project involves further analysis of data on a cohort of white, black, and Mexican-American children derived from an earlier demonstration project in the Kansas City Schools. The purpose of the earlier longitudinal study was to apply and measure the effect of mental health intervention in preventing behavior problems in school children. This study will explore the questions of: 1) whether the effect was positive or negative with emphasis on the possible ninth grade finding, but also checking for earlier efforts which might tie the effect more closely to intervention, 2) whether the observed effect at ninth grade persisted into the tenth and eleventh grade years; and 3) whether the positive findings can be buttressed with information from sources other than the schools. This study will replicate all methods of data collection used in the original project. These included: 1) teacher's ratings on a five point scale in terms of work habits, responsibility, self-control, and getting along with others; 2) analysis of central office family file records, which contain such things as referrals to community agencies, to home school coordinators, notices of suspensions, withdrawals, transfers, truancy, tardiness, etc.; and 3) records from juvenile court and police records. This study follows only the young people who were in the experiment and control in the lowest of the socio-economic categories. This study deals with the records of 411 public school pupils. 217 in the experimental and 194 in the control group. The function of race, sex, and junior and senior high attended will be observed.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Factors Affecting the Modeling of Media Violence

INVESTIGATORS: Huesmann, Rowell

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Illinois

SUMMARY: The project explores the effects of television on aggression, using an observational learning model. The subjects are 300 first graders and 300 2nd graders from the school system of Oak Park, Illinois, and the schools of the Archdiocese of Chicago. Data is collected on the childrens' aggressiveness, television viewing habits, cognitive skills, and on the parents aggressiveness and childrearing practices. The importance of sex role identification and ability to distinguish between fantasy and reality in the modeling of media violence is examined. A number of measures are used.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Forcible Rape in England and Sweden

INVESTIGATORS: Geis, G. and R. Geis

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of California
School of Social Science

SUMMARY: The study contemplates intensive investigation of the crime of forcible rape as it occurs and is responded to in two foreign jurisdictions, England and Sweden. Statistics indicate strikingly lower forcible rape rates in both of these countries compared to the United States. The study will examine the history of legislation on the subject, current statutes, correlates of rape offenses and the treatment of offenders. Interviews will be held with judges, feminist leaders, legislators, criminal justice personnel and other persons having a professional and personal interest in the country's attitudes and operations in regard to forcible rape. A basic aim is to determine methods and ideas which will have bearing on the occurrence of rape and the response to it in the United States.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Gene-Environment Interactions and Asocial
Behavior

INVESTIGATORS: Mednick, S.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: New School for Social Research
Graduate School

SUMMARY: The research investigates gene-environment interactions in the etiology of registered criminality. Two behavior-genetic models are utilized: the twin method and the adoptive method. Mono- and dizygotic twins born 1910-1920 in Denmark are being compared for concordance for registered criminality. The registered criminality concordance patterns of adoptees and their biological and adoptive parents are being investigated. This work is made possible by the existence of appropriate registers in Denmark.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Generalization Processes in Child Behavior
Change

INVESTIGATORS: Wahler, Robert

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Tennessee
Department of Psychology

SUMMARY: The project studies the generalization of treatment effects across time, settings, and response classes when parents and teachers are trained to manage the behavior of "oppositional" or out-of-control or aggressive children based on prior research of the investigation. The study aims: 1) to test correlations between "productive solitude" and appropriate conduct in the classroom and between the "isolate toy plan" and desired behavior in the home; 2) to explore the concept of insularity and treatment maintenance in high-risk and low-risk communities; and 3) to evaluate the state program (Riverbend) for delinquents. The sample includes: children, 5-13 years old, who are considered problems by their parents or teachers because of oppositional behavior (fighting, stealing, property destruction); parents of these children; and adjudicated adolescents who have been assigned to the Riverbend treatment program. Research takes place at homes, schools and treatment centers. Instruments used: Community interaction checklist, standardized observation codes (soc.), Episode Report Data (ERD), Attitude Scale Report (ASR), Child Attitude Scale (CAS).

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: The Jack-Roller Revisited

INVESTIGATORS: Snodgrass, J.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: California State University & Colleges
School of Letters & Science

SUMMARY: The purpose of this research is to conduct, transcribe, edit and publish a series of interviews with Steve R. Mayerski (pseudonym) who is the author, in collaboration with Clifford R. Shaw, of the Jack-Roller: A Delinquent Boy's Own Story (1930). This autobiography was written over forty-five years ago by a first generation American when he was only sixteen years old. Mayerski was encouraged to write his life story by Shaw, a well-known American criminologist, during and after a time in which Mayerski was incarcerated for his mugging offenses. In his "Introduction," Shaw used his story as a case/study to illustrate the social causes of delinquent and criminal behavior. Because of its lucid theory and literary quality, The Jack-Roller became a classic in the field of criminology. The research will attempt to complete the Jack-Roller life story by following it up forty five years later, for the purpose of testing the validity of Shaw's hypothesis as to the effectiveness of what he refers to as "social treatment." In addition to implications concerning theoretical criminology, these findings may offer direct, practical implications for delinquency prevention and treatment.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Lithium and Aggressive Behavior

INVESTIGATORS: Sheard, Michael

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Yale University
School of Medicine

SUMMARY: The aims of the project are to study the effect of Lithium on impulsive-aggressive behavior in a group of 66 delinquent males aged 16-24 years using a placebo-treated control group and double-blind experimental design. The project seeks to determine the nature of any anti-aggressive effect of Lithium by a series of behavioral and psychological tests and clinical measurements. Instruments used: Rosensweig Picture Frustration Test (3215), Multiple Adjective Checklist (3171), Arrow Dot Test, Common Annoyance Test.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: A Longitudinal Study of Adult Antisocial
Behavior

INVESTIGATORS: McCord, Joan

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Drexel University
College of Humanities and Social Science

SUMMARY: The objective of the project is to examine the relationship between childhood and adult behavior--especially adult criminality. A 30-year followup is conducted of boys in the Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study of 1939-1945. Physiological data about the subjects were collected by social workers in the original study. The current study traces the subjects, 234 black and white men, from their childhoods to their mid-forties. Followup data are collected through interviews and questionnaires.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Maturational Reform and Rural Delinquency

INVESTIGATORS: Polk, K., and F. Richmond

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Oregon State Higher Educational System
School of Liberal Arts

SUMMARY: The general purpose of the research is to investigate the extent to which some explanation of juvenile delinquency can result from analysis of its youthful character. Specific aims include examination, in a non-metropolitan environment and by means of an eight-year cohort design, of the extent to which pressures toward deviancy and delinquency originate in the stress which attaches to adolescent status in our society, and the nature of shifting commitments in the competing areas of peer involvement, education, work, family, and community that occur as part of the process of maturational reform. The present phase of the study places major emphasis on specifying and explaining (1) contemporary and subsequent life situations of modal adolescent identities defined during the primary phase of this study; and (2) the prior and contemporary life situations of modal adult identities defined in terms of criminal and other deviant experiences, military experiences, and work and educational experiences. Investigation also will focus on examining the flows out of crucial adolescent identities, and flows into critical young adult identities, and on the relationships between rural metropolitan migration patterns and delinquency and adult maladjustment.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Measures of Delinquency and Community
Tolerance

INVESTIGATORS: Erickson, Maynard

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Arizona

SUMMARY: Relationships between official and unofficial measures of juvenile delinquency over a 3-year period are examined. In addition, community tolerance of deviant behavior and the relationship among public norms concerning delinquency, the volume of delinquent behavior, and the legal reaction rate are investigated. Legal reaction rate is defined as a variable based on 2 independent sets of data: Self-reported delinquency and official court records. Both official and unrecorded accounts of delinquency among adolescents are studied. A rank order of offenses within the community's definition of delinquency is developed. It is hypothesized that the public's definition of deviant behavior as a social problem must be considered when measuring the actual rate of deviant behavior in a particular community. Interviews are conducted with nondelinquents, community offenders, and incarcerated offenders. A total of 8063 male and female high school students in 4 Arizona communities are interviewed. Community surveys are conducted in the target communities. Police and juvenile court data are collected and interviews are conducted with samples of police officers.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Midtown Manhattan Restudy

INVESTIGATORS: Srole, L., et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Columbia University
School of Medicine

SUMMARY: The renewal of Grant MH 13369 in calendar 1977 is requested to permit completion of the Midtown Manhattan Restudy's large program of data analysis and publications.

The Restudy is a twenty-year follow-up investigation of a cohort of 695 adults (now age 40-79) reinterviewed in 1974. Dependent variables are a number of life outcomes by 1974, including global mental health, affective functioning, somatic health status, social functioning and an array of role satisfactions-dissatisfactions. A large array of antecedents of these outcomes is available from the 1954 baseline interviews and from 1955-1974 life events reported in the 1974 reinterviews.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Perinatal Brain Damage and Later Antisocial Behavior

INVESTIGATORS: Mednick, S. et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: New School for Social Research
Graduate School

SUMMARY: Between 21 September 1959 and 21 December 1961, 9,006 consecutive pregnancies and births at the University Hospital in Copenhagen, Denmark were intensively studied and recorded as part of a perinatal research project. It is the goal of this project to assess what importance the circumstances of these pregnancies and births (in interaction with genetic and social factors) have in the etiology of subsequent antisocial behavior in these children. We intend to implement these goals by: a) longitudinally following this cohort, noting the incidence and seriousness of delinquent behavior and relating this back to the perinatal information; b) intensively examining a subsample of this cohort which is at high risk for antisocial behavior and describing characteristics differentiating them from low-risk subjects. We will also follow these high-risk subjects, observe which of them evidence antisocial behavior, and describe pre-morbid characteristics which differentiate the eventually antisocial from the eventually law-abiding subjects.

Results to date suggest that a genetic factor is involved in criminality. Twin and family studies have not permitted us to reject the hypothesis that certain autonomic nervous system factors may be part of what is genetically transmitted.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Physical Violence in American Families

INVESTIGATORS: Straus, Murray

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of New Hampshire

SUMMARY: The project studies the problem of aggression and physical violence between family members. Data on parent-child, sibling-sibling, and husband-wife violence are collected from a representative sample of 2,143 married persons aged 18 and over. The project explores the subjective meaning of acts of physical violence between family members and investigates possible correlates of violence, such as alcohol use, selected attitude and personality characteristics, and degree of social isolation versus integration. Sociological theories of violence are investigated. Family interviews elicit information on the following variables: Household composition, occupational and social characteristics, division of labor and power between husband and wife, and parent-child and child-child conflict.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Psychiatric Impairment in Urban Children
Over Time

INVESTIGATORS: Langner, T. et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Columbia University
School of Public Health

SUMMARY: The work proposed in the coming year covers several issues. The development of a prognostic instrument for diverse mental health outcomes which will be standardized by age - sex cohorts is a major goal. A second goal is the relating of community child-types to diagnostic types derived from clinical populations. A third goal is the investigation of developmental trends of behavioral disturbances within social-familial environments which display variance or invariance over the five-year longitudinal study period. Fourth, the cumulative risk of diverse outcomes such as psychiatric impairment, treatment, dropping out of school, arrest for violent and non-violent crime will be determined for children raised in different families which also differ in constancy over five years. The developmental patterns of parent-child interaction will be studied to determine if certain interactional qualities have a critical period-type effect. A prime goal is the specification of etiological sequences for behavioral disturbances and the consolidation of measures by the use of diverse sources of information. From this, implications as to preventive strategies will be drawn for disturbances in a variety of social contexts (family, school, community via police).

The appropriateness of the screening instruments for various class and ethnic groups will be assessed, as preparation of these instruments for cross-cultural use. Longitudinal prediction by sibling rank order will conclude analysis of that variable's effects.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Psychosomatic Clinical Research Center

INVESTIGATORS: Grinker, Roy

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Michael Rease Hospital and Medical Center

SUMMARY: Studies involving psychosomatically related behavior disturbances are being conducted at a clinical research center. Criteria for subjects are different in each study. They include adult schizophrenic and manic-depressive inpatients, members of weight control groups (male and female), right-handed male schizophrenics (aged 11-13 years), and juvenile delinquents (male and female, aged 13 to 18 years). The subject populations also include inpatients in a psychiatric hospital aged 18 to 28 years. The project also studies 500 consecutive psychiatric hospital admissions between the aged 18-28 and follow up the patient until age 40. The study focuses on the family and on cognitive processes. Cognitive measures of short term memory processes, information processing deficits, and studies of the effect of affect on cognitive operations in schizophrenic patients are taken. Family measures include measuring characteristics of families with and without a schizophrenic offspring and assessing relationships within the family.

Instruments used: Thematic Apperception Test, Rorschach,
Schizophrenic Trait Inventory

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Racial Violence and Social Change -
U. S. Cities, 1960-75

INVESTIGATORS: Snyder, D. and W. Kelly

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Indiana University
School of Arts & Sciences

SUMMARY: The wave of racial disorders in American cities during the 1960's generated considerable public inquiry and empirical analyses of their causes. However, consequent "social changes" or outcomes of racial violence in urban American have been almost entirely neglected. Moreover, the few attempts to assess outcomes are severely limited in scope (to a few cities), conceptually confused and largely vitiated by strategic and methodological errors. These problems reflect more general theoretical and empirical inadequacies in previous analyses of the relationship between violence and social change.

We propose to undertake the first systematic empirical examination of the relationship between racial disorders from 1961-1969 and indicators of change in U.S. cities between 1960 and later points in time (1970 and 1975). We focus particularly on two categories of "structural" outcomes: changes in (1) the absolute and relative (to whites) resources ("status") of Blacks and (2) systemic characteristics of American cities (e.g., migration of whites to suburbs, residential segregation by race). These dimensions are important because both are often identified as causes of disorder and are also commonly viewed as matters of national concern and public policy, i.e., as sources of substantial urban problems in American society. We develop a conceptual and empirical model for this study which, unlike previous analyses, treats the preconditions, occurrence and outcome of violence as a continuous process in which outcome depends as much on the preconditions as on violence itself. Guided by this model, we will use appropriate multivariate statistical techniques to analyze relationships between violence and dimensions of change for a universe of 673 U. S. cities above 25,000 population size in 1960. We have already collected or acquired all baseline measures of change for 1960 and data on racial disorders. We seek funds to gather comparable data on outcomes for 1970 and 1975 and carry out analyses. We indicate the scientific contribution of this study, as well as its relevance to patterns of official response to disorder and public policy concerning American urban ills.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Research on Aggression

INVESTIGATORS: Berkowitz, L. and I. Piliavin

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Wisconsin
School of Letters & Science

SUMMARY: The proposed research seeks to determine what conditions govern the strength of the aggressive reactions resulting from an aversive occurrence. It is generally assumed that unpleasant happenings produce a readiness for aggression, whether the events are frustrations (barriers to the attainment of anticipated goals) or painful stimuli. However, the readiness need not lead to an open attack upon some potential target. Aggression is most likely to appear under some circumstances. In looking into the consequences of frustrations, we will inquire into the effects of such factors as what response the thwarted person is set to perform immediately after the frustration occurs, the extent to which he had previously acquired an attitude of learned helplessness so that he does not believe himself capable of reaching his goals, and what thoughts he has about his tormentor following the frustration. In the research on the aftereffects of physical pain we will attempt to determine whether conditions governing aggressive reactions to thwartings also influence aggressive reactions to pain. We will investigate the consequences of such things as the degree to which the available target is associated with other unpleasant events, the extent to which the pained individual believes he can successfully terminate the noxious event, and the direction of this person's attention after he is exposed to the noxious stimulus. In all of the studies it is generally assumed that the above-specified factors heighten the chances that overt aggression will occur but are not necessary for aggression. If the subjects are sufficiently uninhibited at the time and if the measures are sufficiently sensitive, the results may show that many aversive events produce an inclination to aggression. Still other research will ask how the target's reactions after he is attacked affect the aggressor's subsequent behavior, and what conditions influence the persistence of the attacker's tendencies. A program of research is proposed in which men arrested for criminal assaults on other males will be interviewed about

the situation that had precipitated their violent outburst. In an attempt to investigate the "subculture of violence" account of group differences in violence rates, we will try to ascertain the role of perceived threats to self-esteem, peer expectations and previously acquired ways of coping with arguments in these violent crimes.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Self-Image in Adolescence - Coping with Change

INVESTIGATORS: Simmons, R. and D. Blyth

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Minnesota
School of Liberal Arts

SUMMARY: The major purpose of the proposed study is to better understand the impact of adolescence upon the child's self-image and coping behavior. In 1974-75 a cohort of 798 children were followed from 6th grade to 7th grade in two different types of school systems: a K-8 system in which children did not change schools in 7th grade and a K through 6 -- Junior High system in which a major environmental change occurred at this time of early adolescence. This early survey explored the impact of pubertal and environmental change upon the child's self-image and behavior (academic performance and delinquent behavior). The study found that girls experienced this entry into adolescence as more stressful than did boys. A particularly vulnerable sub-group in terms of disturbance of the self-picture and behavioral reaction were those girls who were undergoing several changes simultaneously; entry into a junior high school, early pubertal maturation, and early experience in "dating" or heterosexual relationships. The question arises whether (1) this vulnerability is a temporary one as new roles are learned, such that the girls involved will emerge better adjusted in later years when other children begin to undergo physical maturity and social experimentation; or whether (2) the disturbance will persist into later adolescence. Therefore, in the present research we propose to follow the same children as they move into senior high school with a similar survey interview. Thus, we will be able to investigate whether the children who are at risk in middle adolescence (high school age) are the same as those who demonstrated less favorable reactions to the changes of early adolescence. Secondly, this study will help to set normal baselines against which psychopathology in adolescence can be identified. Finally, such data may aid policy-makers whose concern it is to evaluate different school types, particularly the junior-high school.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Self-Reported Delinquency - Methods and
Substance II

INVESTIGATORS: Hindelang, M. et al

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Criminal Justice Research Center, Inc.

SUMMARY: The overall objective of the proposed research is to evaluate the properties of the technique of measuring delinquent behavior by the self report method in order to recommend the most reliable and valid instruments and procedures. To this end a sample of the general juvenile population -- stratified by race, sex, SES, and delinquency status -- will be tested using various self-report methods. One specific aim that contributes to this objective is the use of a reverse record check among juveniles with known court contacts. This procedure will reveal information about those who do and do not report court contacts and known offenses when various self-report procedures are used. Furthermore, it will be possible to isolate whether court contacts for specific kinds of offenses are more often reported and whether recent contacts are more accurately reported. The second specific objective is to examine the differential reliability and validity (across respondent characteristics such as race, sex, SES, and official delinquency status) of the various self-report procedures included in the research design. The validity of the responses will be assessed primarily by the known court contacts and known offenses of the respondents and by the analysis of interview using the Psychological Stress Evaluator. In addition, validity will be assessed by means of the "nominated group" approach and by "deep probe" interviews. Reliability will be assessed using both test/re-test and equivalent forms procedures. The Warner randomized response (Warner, 1965; Greenberg, et al., 1969) approach will also be studied to determine whether this approach, which offers added security to the subject, results in higher levels of reported delinquent involvement than standard techniques.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Sex Roles and Patterns of Delinquency

INVESTIGATORS: Norland, S. and N. Shover

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Tennessee
School of Liberal Arts

SUMMARY: This research examines the relationships, if any, between the gender role orientation of juveniles and their patterns of involvement in delinquency. A self-report method is used and public school students in grades 8 through 12 in a large southeastern city comprise the sample. The data analysis focuses on a specification of the conditions under which gender role orientation and patterns of delinquency involvement co-vary. On the basis of the research findings, the theoretical linkage between gender role and delinquency are modified and refined.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Social Change and Female Delinquency

INVESTIGATORS: Giordano, P. and S. Cernkovich

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Bowling Green State University
School of Arts & Sciences

SUMMARY: There is a clear need to bring the study of female delinquency up to date with the theoretical and empirical work which has continued to focus on males. Recent increases in arrest trends for females suggest wider levels of involvement than can be explained by psychological or "personal problems" approaches which traditionally have been invoked to account for female delinquency.

This proposed study of female delinquency encompasses four major research goals: (a) to determine the effects of certain social processes on patterns of female delinquency; (b) to compare the delinquencies of boys and girls in order to isolate etiological factors which operate for both sexes and those which are sex-specific; (c) to compare the patterns of female delinquency during a period before major societal sex-role changes occurred (1960) with the patterns of delinquency for a 1976 sample of girls; (d) to document concomitant changes in the handling of females/males by agents of the criminal justice system.

To accomplish these goals a set of five sub-projects is proposed. These sub-projects involve the administration of questionnaires/interviews to a sample of incarcerated male and female delinquents as well as to a comparable sample of non-incarcerated male and female high school students. The historical phase of the project will consist of the comparison of these subjects with data previously collected on males and females who were incarcerated in these same institutions during the late 1950's. Additional historical materials will be obtained through retrospective accounts of incarcerated and non-incarcerated women who were adolescents in the late 1950's and early 1960's. Finally, a sample of police officers will be administered questionnaires concerning their perceptions of changes in the

delinquencies of girls and changes in their own behavior relative to females. Observations will also be conducted to determine the extent to which a double standard of enforcement currently prevails in the handling of males and females.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Social Psychological Typologies of Delinquents

INVESTIGATORS: Brennan, Timothy

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Behavioral Research Institute

SUMMARY: The objective of the research is to identify etiological characteristics of juvenile offenders who have committed 5 different types of offenses (vandalism, theft, runaway, violence against persons, and drug use), using new statistical methods. The specific goals of the study are: 1) to develop and describe offender profiles for youth engaging in the 5 types of behavior; 2) to identify differential etiological patterns leading to either pro-social or anti-social behavior through typological analysis of 3 large representative samples of youth; 3) to examine whether crime-specific causal processes exist or whether some generate recommendations for treatment and/or early intervention. The project involves secondary analysis of data from 5 recent studies. The largest of the 5 studies is a longitudinal study by Elliott and Voss of over 2600 junior and senior high school students in San Diego, the smallest study involves interviews of about 50 youths in each of 4 cities conducted in connection with youth service system projects. Three of the 5 studies are "large-scale." All include self-report measures of delinquent behavior; all measure a broad range of independent variables. All 5 studies include both males and females from various ethnic groups and employ either total populations or samples selected by some systematic procedure. The representativeness of the samples and the theoretical breadth of the variables allows a study of pro-social as well as anti-social orientations. Specific data analyses include: 1) construction and comparison of sex specific profiles for each of the 5 offender types; 2) tests for typological diversity within the 5 offender types; 3) typological analysis of the independent variables in each of the 5 studies (delinquent behavior is omitted at this stage); and 4) testing of the reliability and validity of the profiles and typologies emerging from the previous analyses.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Socio-Cultural Context of Rape - Cross-Cultural Analysis

INVESTIGATORS: Sanday, P.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Pennsylvania
School of Arts & Sciences

SUMMARY: The overall purpose of this research is to investigate the origins and socio-cultural context of rape in human society using the anthropological tool of cross-cultural methodology. The research begins with the assumption that rape is not intrinsic to male nature, that like most other aspects of human behavior its incidence varies cross-culturally, and hence, it is culturally and not biologically determined. Using a standard cross-cultural sample of 186 primitive societies developed by George P. Murdock and his associates the general objectives of the research will be: (1) to provide a descriptive profile of "rape prone" and "rape free" societies; (2) to present an analysis of the attitudes, motivations, and socio-cultural factors related to the incidence, types, and social treatment of rape; (3) to develop and test an integrated theory of rape in primitive societies.

Rape prone societies are defined as those in which sexual assaults of men against women are socially recognized as different from normal heterosexual intercourse and occur with some frequency. Rape free societies are defined as those where rape is either very infrequent or does not occur. Selected hypotheses will be tested which have been proposed to explain rape in the U.S. Additional testable hypotheses will be derived from a general theory of rape which is an outgrowth of my current work on the origins and consequences of sexual inequality. The data will be collected from the Human Relations Area Files.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Study on Status of Black Criminology in the United States

INVESTIGATORS: Debro, J.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Unknown Institute or Individual Grant Maryland

SUMMARY: A. OBJECTIVE - 1. To develop an authoritative "state-of-the-art" paper of publishable quality on the development of black criminology in the United States. 2. To identify needs and opportunities for more research on black crime and delinquency by black investigators. B. Specific Requirements - More specifically the Contractor shall: 1. Identify the most important contributions made by black scholars and black criminal justice practitioners in the United States to the understanding of crime and delinquency issues and problems. To accomplish this task, the Contractor shall perform the following during the first quarter of effort: a. Undertake a literature search in Washington, D.C. b. Obtain consultation on the future development of the study in the form of written inputs from eight scholars and criminal justice practitioners who are knowledgeable on issues related to the development of black criminology in the United States. c. Obtain additional advice and guidance on the study through additional consultations with knowledgeable persons attending the September 1977 annual meetings of the American Sociological Association, Society for Study of Social Problems, and American Political Science Association. 2. During the second, third, and fourth quarters of effort, the Contractor shall analyze the most important contributions made by black scholars, black criminal justice practitioners, and other persons from the black community to an understanding of crime and delinquency issues and problems in the United States. To accomplish this task, the Contractor shall: a. Analyze the relevant scientific research literature and other materials that can contribute to an understanding of the development of black criminology in the United States. b. Consult with leading black scholars, black criminal justice practitioners, and black community leaders in selected U.S. cities and communities who have made or are in a position to make important contributions to an understanding of crime and delinquency issues and problems in the United States.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: A Study of Ecology of Family Functioning Among Low-Income Groups

INVESTIGATORS: Unknown

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Vazquez Nuttall Assoc. Inc.

SUMMARY: The objective of this contract is to study social support networks of two racial/ethnic groups living below the poverty line in one major urban area. The major questions to be addressed are: How do family members cope with stress? How do family members define problems? Who do family members go to when they need help--other family members, the school, the church, friendship groups, social agencies? In what situations are certain groups helpful and in what situations are they not helpful? When do the helping networks begin to break down? What are the needed and desired public services? Specifically, the Contractor shall: 1. Identify an urban poverty area and two racial/ethnic groups from which ten types of families, representing different types of family composition, can be interviewed. These family types include: (1) families in which there are young children but working mothers; (2) families in which there are young children but non-working mothers; (3) families in which there are very elderly members; (4) families in which there are children with physical handicaps; (5) families in which there are adults with physical handicaps; (6) families in which there are children with emotional handicaps; (7) families in which there are adults with emotional handicaps; (8) families in which there are children with behavior problems which have brought them in contact with the law; (9) families in which there are adults who have been in the criminal justice system, (10) families in which more than one of the above problems are present. 2. Construct a schedule of unstructured interviews for each type of family, focusing on the kinds of problems faced by that family. Interviews should be situation specific and open-ended. The interview schedule should be concerned with the following general areas: (1) What are the types of stresses family members undergo in relation to the problems they face? (2) How do family members define their caring role, and how do they define problems in carrying out the role? (3) where do family members go for help? (4) How do family members feel about the help they receive? (5) What is the perception of the limitations of the help they receive?

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Studies of Men With XYY and XXY
Chromosome Complements

INVESTIGATORS: Witkin, H. et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Educational Testing Service

SUMMARY: In the first phase of this project it was established through data from social records, that men with an XYY chromosome complement, drawn from the general population, had an elevated crime rate which could be explained in part on the basis of their lower level of intellectual functioning. In the second phase, comprehensive individual case studies were conducted of groups of XYY and XXY men and their matched controls. The data from these studies will now be analyzed. The aims of the analyses to be done are: to determine whether these are distinctive XYY and XXY syndromes; to determine whether XYY's show more "feminine" characteristics and XXYs more "masculine" characteristics, including tendencies toward aggression; to determine whether, compared to normal XYs, XYYs and XXYs are at a high risk for cognitive dysfunctions and physical dysfunctions, suggesting that an extra sex chromosome has adverse effects on development; to examine the interrelated roles of social, developmental, and personality factors in contributing to differences between XYYs and (XXYs) who engage in criminal activity and those who do not.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Verbal Catharsis of Aggression

INVESTIGATORS: Loftis, Jack E.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: State University of New York at Buffalo
Faculty of Social Sciences & Administration

SUMMARY: The research tests the conditions under which the expression of hostility leads to reduced aggression. The aims of the study are: 1) to determine the conditions under which verbalizing one's feelings tends to decrease further aggression; and 2) to test some hypotheses about conditions under which such expression works in the opposite direction, increasing later behavioral aggression. An experimental design with 5 test conditions is employed using male college students as subjects.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Violent and Antisocial Behavior of Urban
Youth

INVESTIGATORS: Langner, T. et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Columbia University
School of Public Health

SUMMARY: This is a longitudinal study aimed at identifying the early antecedents of antisocial behavior. Two samples of Manhattan children, one a random sample (N equals 1034) and the other a Welfare sample (N equals 1000) selected randomly from four Welfare centers were drawn in 1965. An initial interview (Time 1) and a follow up interview five years later (Time 2) were conducted with the mother. Continuous school records and cumulative police records were collected, and a subsample of the children was directly interviewed in late adolescence. For the cross-sectional sample measures of antisocial behavior were constructed separately from survey reported and from police recorded information. A significant and substantial amount of the variance in each of the measures has been explained and the differential predictors of police recorded and survey reported antisocial behavior have been identified. Further, certain measures which draw on survey as well as police reported information have been developed. In progress is the prediction of "types of delinquent behavior" as well as the construction of a two tier predictive model identifying familial risk, later adding child specific behavior. The analysis of antisocial behavior in the Welfare sample is planned for the coming year.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health/
The Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

PROJECT TITLE: Violent Mental Patients and Criminals -
A Comparison

INVESTIGATORS: Steadman, H. et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: State Department of Mental Hygiene
Albany, New York

SUMMARY: Recent research suggests a reversal in the trend evident between 1922 and 1966 of consistently lower arrest rates for former mental patients as compared to the general population. These recent studies question the advisability of current trends toward deinstitutionalization. However, none of these studies have compared the rates of arrest of former mental patients with ex-offenders. Such comparisons have considerable policy importance in the area of social control since mental patients may be detained indefinitely in hospitals because of a probability for future violence towards others, while offenders, after completing a designated sentence, may be released without an evaluation of their likelihood for future violent behavior. This study compares the arrest rates of ex-mental patients, ex-offenders, and the general population in an urban, upstate New York jurisdiction. Criminal and hospitalization data have been compiled on 511 mental patients and 419 offenders released to the community in either 1968 or 1975. Subsequent arrest rates of these two groups will be compared. These data will be used to draw implications concerning the appropriateness of policies for social control of mental patients and offenders. In addition, the project will demarcate conceptually and empirically sound comparison groups that will be used to study the role of situational factors in violent behavior.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Mental Health

PROJECT TITLE: Work, Space, Life-Cycle and Group-Experience

INVESTIGATORS: Hershberg, T. et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Pennsylvania
School of Arts & Sciences

SUMMARY: The Philadelphia Social History Project (PSHO) seeks to deepen our understanding of the micro-level workings and consequences of urbanization and industrialization. To accomplish this task it has converted to machine readable form a vast body of historical information describing the 2.5 million persons who lived in Philadelphia in the years 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 as well as their careers, housing, businesses, manufacturing firms, transportation facilities, public and private institutions, and marriage and death records. The PSHP serves as the umbrella organization for an interdisciplinary team of pre- and post-doctoral scholars from sociology, economics, demography and geography, as well as from history.

The PSHP covers four research areas. "The Nature of Work" is concerned with how changes in scale, productivity, mechanization and the organization of work shuffled the occupational universe and affected the opportunity structure. "The Uses of Urban Space" focuses on the process of spatial differentiation which gradually transformed Philadelphia from its colonial/commercial character of compactness and heterogeneity in residence, business and industry to its modern/industrial character of decentralized sprawl, sharp segregation in residence, and distinct zones of commerce and industry. "Life-Course Developments" studies the timing and sequencing of consequential individual-level decisions and events by arraying them in "careers," e.g., in jobs, residence, family. "Special Group Experiences" examines Blacks, Irish and Germans; the "Aristocracy of Labor," the emerging industrial elite, the poor, welfare recipients, criminals and women in order to learn how work, migration, social and residential mobility, assimilation, family behavior, fertility and mortality--holding constant the setting of rapid urbanization and industrialization--were mediated by the four major differentiators of experience: race, ethnicity, class and sex.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

PROJECT TITLE: A Blind Prospective Follow-up and Marital Study on Criminal Women

INVESTIGATORS: Clominger, C.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Washington University
School of Medicine

SUMMARY: This project is part of a broader program (AA 00209-10) whose summary states: This is an application for continued support of the Alcoholism Research Center at Washington University. A broad range of projects are proposed, including studies of neurochemical changes associated with chronic alcoholism in man, the role of CNS serotonin on consumption of alcohol in the development of tolerance and dependence in animals, the transmission of alcoholism in man using models derived from population genetics, and the role of alcoholism in criminality and recidivism.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

PROJECT TITLE: Drinking Patterns and Criminal Careers

INVESTIGATORS: Challas, G.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Scientific Analysis Corporation

SUMMARY: This project seeks to gain a more complete understanding of how various forms of drinking behavior are related to patterns of criminal behavior. The drinking behavior and criminal careers of 300 convicted felons furnish the data for this study. The methodology employed in this study of imprisoned felons includes two Guttman scales that had been developed previously in studies of public drinking. One scale concerns the meanings attached to alcoholic beverages, and the other attempts to define operationally that constellation of drinking behaviors most likely to earn a drinker the label "alcoholic."

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

PROJECT TITLE: Minnesota Indian Incidence and Prevalence Study

INVESTIGATORS: Director

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Minnesota Indian Affairs Commission

SUMMARY: The incidence and prevalence of alcoholism amongst Native Americans in Minnesota are studied. The purpose of the study is to facilitate future planning by the state and to assist more rationally in allocating present resources to combat alcoholism in the Indian population.

The 1970 census indicates 23,000 Indians in Minnesota, with 48 percent residing on or adjacent to the state's 11 reservations.

The extent to which alcoholism leads to the high rate of Indian inmates in the state's penal institutions is studied. Alcoholism as a causative factor in the incidence of high school dropouts and of suicide and homicide amongst Indians is also investigated. The various stages of alcohol abuse are identified. Whether addiction is psychological or physiological is investigated so that remedial steps can be taken for corrective action in learning new coping mechanisms. The methodology for the proposed study involves taking a 10 percent random sample of the state's 13,000 Native Americans over nine years old who reside in major cities or on reservations. Six age cohorts (10-14, 15-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, and 50 and over) are used for purposes of analysis, with each cohort having an equal number of males and females. Periodic observations of the work of the interviewers are made to insure rigid use of scientific procedures.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

PROJECT TITLE: Natural History of Alcohol Abuse

INVESTIGATORS: Vaillant, G.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Harvard University
School of Medicine

SUMMARY: The study is a 35 year prospective follow-up of alcohol abuse among urban males. It will contrast the lives of men who have abused alcohol with those of men who have not.

In 1940 the Glueck's began a detailed prospective study of 500 11-15 year old boys. Criteria for selection were absence of delinquency, core city residence, and an ethnicity and IQ that matched 500 delinquents. Each boy, his parents, and teachers were interviewed; social agency records were searched for three generations and extensive medical and psychological tests conducted. With less than 10% attrition, the boys were refollowed up at ages 17, 24, and 31. (Pilot study suggests that at age 45, 85% of sample can still be located.)

A reinterview of the sample is underway. Interviewers are blind to the subjects' past. Raters, blind to the men's adulthood, have rated the childhoods. Agency, hospital, and probation records have been searched for objective documentation of alcoholism. Major issues under study include 1) premorbid variables associated with alcoholism, 2) premorbid variables associated with remission of alcoholism, 3) after onset of alcoholism, social and therapeutic variables correlating with remission, and 4) possibility of integration of findings into ongoing alcohol programs.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

PROJECT TITLE: Neurobiology, Genetics, Epidemiology and Alcoholism

INVESTIGATORS: Guze, Samuel B.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Washington University

SUMMARY: The Alcohol Research Center provides a core program for research on the neurobiological, genetic, and epidemiological aspects of alcoholism. Projects include:

Allison, James: Effects of Ethanol and Lithium. The effects of the interaction of Lithium and ethanol and myo-inositol metabolism are examined in the rat brain.

Nelson, James: Neuropathologic and Neurochemical Studies of Alcoholism. Cerebral atrophy, especially changes in myelin and brain-specific proteins, is investigated in autopsy specimens of the brains of chronic alcoholics. This information is correlated with case and family histories.

Eliasson, Sven: Central Nervous System Cyclic Nucleotide Metabolism in Alcoholic Animals. The role of ethanol in altering thiamine triphosphate turnover in the central nervous system, which in turn may mediate cyclic nucleotides and the enzymes concerned with their metabolism, is investigated in animals chronically administered ethanol.

Cloninger, Claude: Familial Transmission of Alcoholism and Related Disorders. This ongoing project assesses family history, and psychiatric, demographic, social, education, and occupational factors in alcoholics, convicted felons, and control subjects, and in family members of these three groups.

Smith, Elizabeth: Alcoholism and Depression in Women. Alcoholic women and depressed women are compared with their sisters in terms of demographic, medical, psychiatric, educational, and marital history, and in terms of a battery of psychological tests.

Moore, Blake: Effect of Ethanol on Brain Specific Proteins.
Changes in cell-specific chemical marker proteins in the
brain are measured after ethanol administration.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse
and Alcoholism

PROJECT TITLE: Problem Drinking Delinquency, and
Maturational Reform

INVESTIGATORS: Burkett, S.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Washington State University
School of Arts & Sciences

SUMMARY: The project is a continuation of a longitudinal study designed to investigate the dimensions and determinants of adolescent problem drinking and delinquency involvement. Principal concerns are the study of social maturational development and reform as this relates to involvement in and the cessation of adolescent problem drinking, and the impact of legal intervention in the lives of adolescents as it affects future problem drinking. The major focus is upon differential degrees of involvement in and attachment to conventional social institutions and people, and commitment to educational goals and occupational career lines. Special emphasis is directed toward determining antecedents to differential involvement of youth with drinking and non-drinking peers, and the nature and extent of peer influence on drinking behavior. Also examined are various personal controls and belief systems relating to the law, perceived consequences of alcohol use and abuse for health, and religious beliefs particularly those relating to norms of personal asceticism. The research is a panel study of a cohort of Grade 9 students in a medium sized city in the Pacific Northwest over a four-year period. Data sources include a questionnaire survey, school records, and juvenile court records. Primary goals include theoretical development, refinement of measurement techniques, and programmatic policy recommendations.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse
and Alcoholism

PROJECT TITLE: Selected Studies on the Societal-Epidemiological
Aspects of Alcohol Use and Alcohol Related Problems

INVESTIGATORS: Contractor

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of California

SUMMARY: The contractor conducts a series of selected studies that are directed toward an improved understanding of the societal-epidemiological aspects of alcohol use and alcohol-related problems, both in terms of the causal relationships and improved, up-to-date statistical estimates. In the first task area, the contractor analyzes alcohol-related variables unique to a recent national survey (oral consumption items, types of personal satisfaction gained from drinking, and behavior related to intoxication) and places those findings in perspective with results of past national surveys of drinking patterns. The second task area involves a review and examination of current international statistics on the incidence and prevalence of alcoholism and problem drinking for the purpose of compiling an up-to-date statistical comparison. Task three provides a critical review of definitions and criteria used to measure alcoholism treatment outcome, from the perspectives of the impact of treatment on individual clients as well as that of program management. In the fourth task area, the contractor analyzes the sources and strengths of factors associated with the willingness to accept alcoholism treatment among currently untreated problem drinkers. Task five involves the analysis of contextual and situational factors in alcohol use and alcohol problems and the comparison of the position of alcohol with other drugs in the context of American life. In the sixth task area, the contractor develops frameworks for the analysis of the relation of alcohol consumption to various social and casualty problems related to drinking (highway accidents, other accidents, fires, child abuse, crime, suicide, homicide, or drowning), and for the analysis of the contiguous benefits related to drinking. The seventh task area is a study of alternative approaches to prevention of and intervention in alcohol-related problems. Included is a search of the literature; development of typologies of prevention approaches and of a wide range of alcohol-related physiological, psychological, and social problems; categorization of available strategies to minimize

these problems; and recommendations for improving the mechanisms of prevention, intervention, and program priorities in this field. The eighth task is the development of a detailed outline for a chapter on the prevention of alcohol abuse and alcoholism for inclusion in the Third Annual Alcohol and Health Report to Congress.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse
and Alcoholism

PROJECT TITLE: Social Epidemiology of Alcohol Problems

INVESTIGATORS: Cahalan, Don and Robin Room

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of California

SUMMARY: An Alcohol Research Center is established. The primary objective of the Center during its first three years is to participate as the United States research team in a World Health Organization multinational study of community responses to alcohol problems. Both survey and observational methods are used to describe the origins, correlates, and natural histories of alcohol problems in terms of the community's responses to these problems. Other projects include an analysis of alcohol related crimes and casualties, an investigation of alcohol production and control policies as they affect drinking, and the development of a national survey of American drinking behaviors and problems. In addition to these studies, core support is provided for activities which include expansion of Library facilities, maintenance of data files, and development of computerized data retrieval systems. Other studies of the social epidemiology of alcohol abuse are also conducted.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse
and Alcoholism

PROJECT TITLE: Socialization of Problem Behavior In Youth

INVESTIGATORS: Richard Jessor

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Colorado

SUMMARY: The research is aimed at understanding the course of development of problem behavior and of the factors conducive to it in youth from age 12 to 22. Problem behavior includes drug use, sex behavior, aggression, and social activism in school, but focuses especially on drinking and problem drinking. Personality factors (such as, the perception of limited opportunity, value on independence, and alienation), perceived environment (school status, peer support, and parental controls), and socialization processes (exposure to models) will be related to the occurrence and maintenance of problem behavior. The research design is longitudinal and began in 1969 with samples in every grade from 7th through freshman year in college; these samples are being followed over a period of four years. Longitudinal data will permit charting the "growth" of problem behavior from age (12 years) when it is relatively infrequent to an age (22 years) by which patterns of problem behavior may have become relatively stable. The data will also enable a description of personality and social-psychological change during adolescence. Finally, attempts will be made to predict the onset of problem behavior from patterns of personality and perceived environment factors which antedate its occurrence.

CONTINUED

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SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse
and Alcoholism

PROJECT TITLE: Washington University Alcoholism Research Center

INVESTIGATORS: Samuel B. Guze

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Washington University

SUMMARY: These research studies in alcoholism are concerned with the sociological, clinical, genetic, psychological, neurophysiological, neurochemical and neuropathological aspects of alcoholism. Results will add to the knowledge of possible etiology, pathogenesis, complications, and treatment of alcoholism.

Studies include: the relationship between aging, suicide and alcoholism, a comparison between blacks and whites; the relationship between alcoholism and criminality; the evaluation of psychiatric illness in full, half, and adopted siblings of chronic alcoholics; genetic studies in alcoholism; state-dependent effects of alcohol in chronic alcoholics; psychological and physiochemical correlates of alcoholic blackouts; the relationship between sleep EEG (electroencephalographs) and growth hormone secretion on alcoholics, (including a computerized analysis of sleep stage such as rapid-eye movement); the effects of alcohol and the biogenic amines on volitional alcohol intake in rats, as well as the effects of chronic alcohol intake on the brain (morphology and learning) during critical periods in development; brain biochemistry in human alcoholism and in animals drinking excessively.

Additional projects examine the effects of chronic alcohol administration on the enzymes involved in catecholamine metabolism in rats; an endocrinologic study, involving ketogenic steroids (androgens), in alcoholic men; and examination of sleep EEG changes in rats during alcohol dependence and withdrawal; a family study of alcoholism, testing genetic determinants of alcoholism and multifactorial model of disease transmission; an investigation of psychiatric disorders among criminals and their first degree relatives, half-siblings, and foster siblings focusing on alcoholism, drug dependence, and antisocial personality; and a followup study of criminal women relating recidivism to psychiatric diagnosis, personal and family history, marital and occupational status, and alcohol and drug use.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Adolescent Drug use in Three Family Contexts

INVESTIGATORS: Rosman, B. et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic

SUMMARY: The purpose of the proposed research is to test the relationship between drug abuse problems in adolescents and their family characteristics. Three hypotheses will be tested: (a) three specific patterns of drug use and abuse in adolescents emerge in three different family contexts; (b) self and parent concepts of the drug using youngsters are related to the different family patterns; (c) changes in family characteristics effected by family treatment organized around the specific type of family dysfunction will be associated with symptom improvement; and with changes in self and parent concepts.

45 adolescents with drug related problems and their families will be studied; 15 of these will be youngsters who overdose with suicidal ideation, 15 who present as delinquents, where drug use is one among a number of behavior problems and 15 who are habituated users of amphetamines, barbiturates, and paint and glue sniffers. Family characteristics and organization will be assessed using interactional measures; parent and self concepts will be measured by questionnaires. The three groups will be compared on the measures prior to receiving family therapy to test the hypotheses relating family characteristics to pattern of drug use. Pre and post family therapy assessments will be compared to evaluate the relationship between changes in family organization and changes in symptom behavior, home and school adjustment, self and parent concepts.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: An Analysis of The Relationship Between Drug Abuse, Crime, and The Economy

INVESTIGATORS: Dr. M.H. Brenner

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Johns Hopkins University

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study would be to explore the nature of the relationships between crime, drug abuse and economic trends over time. Objective: To determine whether the statistical model developed and the formulae associated with it are suitable for an analysis of the relationship between drug abuse, crime and the economy: and, if so, to describe the nature of those relationships. Services to be performed:

1. Independently, and not as an agent of the Government, the contractor shall furnish the necessary personnel, facilities, equipment, materials, and supplies to perform the work set forth below.
2. The contractor shall describe variables that he plans to use within the general categories of criminal activities related to drug abuse, and within the category of treatment for drug abuse. He shall enumerate the measures to be used in association with those variables.
3. The contractor shall assess the consistency between the variables selected with regard to drug-related crime and drug abuse over time.
4. The contractor shall derive from the measures identified those which will be used in assessing the extent of drug abuse over time.
5. The contractor shall describe the variables and measures that will be used that relate to the economy and general criminal activities.
6. The contractor shall describe the relationships between the economy, crime and drug abuse in selected communities and nationwide, dependent upon the availability of data.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Behavioral Analysis of The Addictive Personality

INVESTIGATORS: Dr. R.P. Liberman

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of California

SUMMARY: The objectives of the grant are to determine if heroin addicts differ from matched non-addict delinquents and non-addict, non-delinquents in terms of four "personality characteristics;" ability to delay gratification, susceptibility to peer pressure, level of social skills, and ability to express aggressive impulses. Four behavioral tasks have been developed to test the hypotheses. Task 1 asks the subjects to choose either a small, immediate reward or a larger, delayed reward; task 2 asks subjects to choose which of 4 lines matches a standard line after they have been given information about the choice of peers and non-peers. Task 3 asks subjects to role play three drug related and three non-drug related scenes which are later rated for social skills such as fluency, eye contact, and overall assertiveness. Task 4 asks subjects to terminate a noise using either a punching bag or a push button while earning money by pulling a lever. Periods of earning money alternate with periods of extinction.

Results from subjects who have participated in the first grant year indicate that the tasks are sensitive to the information required to achieve the objectives. Too few subjects have completed the tasks as of this writing to make statements about the differences between addicts and the two types of control subjects.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: The Career of The Woman Addict

INVESTIGATORS: Dr. J.K. Irwin, et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Scientific Analysis Corporation

SUMMARY: We propose to complete an ethnographic study of women addicts in San Francisco, California. One hundred women will be interviewed in depth individually, and there will be approximately 15 group interviews with five to six women who are acquainted with each other and have already been interviewed individually. Our objective is a conceptualization of the career in addiction: initiation, apprenticeship, the nature of continuing drug use (amount and cost of drug), support of habit, interpersonal relationships, family involvement, criminality, sense of self, abstinence, treatment and arrest. The impact of sex role orientation on the career will be an important consideration and guide the research.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute on Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Center for Socio-Cultural Research on Drug Use

INVESTIGATORS: Eric Josephson

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Columbia University

SUMMARY: A center is established to integrate the various drug research projects under way at Columbia University and particularly those which are currently being supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The aims of this interdisciplinary, integrated program are: cross-study data analyses dealing with both substantive and methodological issues, the generation of new research through feasibility and pilot projects, the conduct of two major research conferences, and the provision of opportunities for the training of researchers who want to specialize in the field. On-going projects include a nationwide study of drug use in junior and senior high schools, a study of the influence of parents and peer groups on the use or non-use of drugs, and a methodological pilot study of Harlem youth. Another multifaceted investigation encompasses program evaluation of methadone maintenance programs in Harlem and the Bedford Stuyvesant areas and analyzes the community reaction to the placement of treatment programs and the relationship between heroin use and crime.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: A Clinical Investigation On The Characteristics
of Drug Abusing Women

INVESTIGATORS: Not Known

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Burt Associates, Inc.

SUMMARY: Clinical investigations of the characteristics and treatment of the female drug abuser are conducted. These studies involve extensive analysis of information already available and of ongoing research. Demographic data, drug usage and history, program referral sources, criminal justice history, life styles, and etiologies of drug use for abusing women are compared to similar data for abusing men. Male and female clients from five different types of drug treatment facilities (methadone maintenance clinics, therapeutic communities, drug-free outpatient programs, crises centers, and short-term detoxification units) are contrasted in regard to their response to treatment.

Literature concerning the medical service needs of pregnant and non-pregnant addicts and infants born to addicted mothers is analyzed, as well as literature relating to effects of psychotherapeutic treatments on females, and metabolic changes experienced by women during treatment. A study of the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors of treatment staff members toward women drug abusers is performed. In addition, information on the parenting practices of female addicts is reported, and data from selected incidence and prevalence studies, coroners' reports, hospital emergency rooms, mental health and crises centers, and other sources are scrutinized to determine the percentage of women who come in contact with these systems. A mechanism for investigating entry rates of women into treatment programs relative to the scope of the female abuse problem is devised. Critical reviews are made of reports produced from these investigations.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: The Economic Behavior of Street Level Opiate Addicts

INVESTIGATORS: Bruce D. Johnson

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.

SUMMARY: The interplay of opiate use, criminal activities, and economic behavior, including income sources and drug expenditures, is studied in current and former drug addicts of both sexes, from black, white, and Hispanic ethnic groups in the East Harlem area of Manhattan.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Epidemicology of Achievement and Psychiatric Status

INVESTIGATORS: Samuel B. Guze

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Washington University

SUMMARY: A sociologist is continuing three previously initiated research projects. One project is a study of Veteran addicts who returned from Vietnam three years ago at the height of the heroin epidemic. The study is concerned with the readdiction rate, the long-term effects of drug use in normal young men, and psychiatric and social adjustment as expressed in drinking behavior, depressive symptoms, interpersonal problems, arrests, and job and school achievement. It is expected to reveal information about the impact serving in the military in Vietnam had on achievement and life adjustment. Another project is the development and validation of a brief psychiatric screening interview through the application of multivariate analytic techniques to symptom patterns in various patient and non-patient populations. The third project investigates the correspondence between school and police records of two generations of urban blacks..

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Familial Antecedents of Substance Abuse

INVESTIGATORS: D. Bammrind, et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of California

SUMMARY: Support is requested for a three year period to collect intensive data on a sample at early adolescence, most of whom were seen at two previous waves, at ages 3-4 and 8-9. The core objective of this longitudinal program of research is to assess the contribution of contrasting patterns of parental authority to the development of social responsibility, social agency, internal locus of control, and cognitive achievement in early childhood, and to relate these data to behavior in early and late adolescence, and to emergent symptoms of such adolescent dysfunction as substance abuse, delinquency, psychopathology and alienation. Specific aims are: 1) to assess the contemporary social context for Berkeley adolescents re: substance use; 2) to identify and categorize prototypic lifestyles, symptoms of dysfunction and physical correlates associated with substance abuse; and 3) to identify and categorize concurrent family variables predictive of adolescent outcome variables. Deviant behavior is viewed within the context of normal adolescent development and general psychological functioning. To predict substance abuse the following personal variables will be assessed: extent of basic need satisfaction, extent of internalized negative sanctions against substance experimentation, general competencies including mood, self-esteem, and physical fitness; specific competencies including cooperative behavior with adults and peers, moral maturity, role-taking, achievement-orientation, internal locus of control, creativity, social confidence, and purposiveness. Family variables to be assessed include parental responsiveness, power, control, and maturity demands and their patterned effects. Types of measures include standardized psychological tests, maturation and health indices, clinical and moral judgment interviews, structured and naturalistic observation. A distinction is made between positive and negative habituation with the suggestion that manifestations of the former (e/g., meditation, running, health diets) may prevent the latter.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Female Criminal Involvement and Narcotic Addiction

INVESTIGATORS: Jennifer James

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Washington

SUMMARY: The relationship between heroin addiction on women and criminal activity, especially prostitution, is studied. Volunteers participating in two major treatment programs as part of a sentencing alternative, probation, or parole requirement are subjects of the research. They include samples drawn from four female offender groups: addicts; addict prostitutes; prostitutes; and nonaddict, nonprostitute offenders who serve as controls. These women are interviewed outside prison or jail facilities. Psychological measurement of adaptive capacities to different social settings is made, and statistical and descriptive material is gathered on the offenders to provide comparisons and details on their specific experiences. Followup studies beyond the first year will concentrate on treatment outcome for the subjects, their means of support, and degree of criminal involvement. The data are expected to be helpful in making a realistic evaluation of legal codes and the development of effective treatment for the addict prostitute, a type of offender who is particularly hard to rehabilitate.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Female Criminal Behavior and Drug Involvement

INVESTIGATORS: Professor J. James

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Washington

SUMMARY: This renewal proposes to expand the examination of the four groups of female offenders who were studied in the original proposal. The addicts, addict-prostitutes, prostitutes and non-addict non-prostitute offenders will be monitored, utilizing existing data, as they become criminally involved as juveniles and as adults to determine the extent their use/non-use of drugs is correlated with their criminal involvement. The objective is to expand the original analysis both statistically and ethnographically to encompass the extensive and additional data currently on hand within a theoretical framework.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Multigenerational Study of Families of Opiate Addicts

INVESTIGATORS: Carol A. Distasio

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Maryland

SUMMARY: Preliminary evidence suggests that opiate addicts currently in treatment may represent the second or even third generation of users. For this reason, black opiate-addict mothers, and their own mothers and/or aunts are being interviewed to determine the existence and types of physical and emotional dysfunctions in both generations. Interview questions concern physical pathology, emotional pathology (including drug use, drug addiction, referral to mental health clinics, admission to mental hospitals), and family history (including marital, criminal, and death histories). Family cohesion and dynamics are also assessed. Four subject groups of second-generation mothers in a methadone maintenance program, addicted mothers in no treatment program, and two control groups. Withdrawal symptoms and other problems of the children born to the second-generation addicted mothers are noted in the hope of using this information in future research.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute on Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Natural History of Narcotic Addiction -- An Expansion

INVESTIGATORS: David N. Nurco

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Friends Medical Science Research Center, Inc.

SUMMARY: This project is an expansion of a previous grant (R01DA000417) entitled "Analysis of a Community-Wide Population of Narcotic Addicts." The goal under the previous grant was to learn more about the developmental patterns and natural history of narcotic abuse, especially as these may be changing over time, in order to permit the development of facilities to treat abusers more effectively. The goals of the current study are to investigate additional, more recent cases, to include larger and approximately equal size samples in each time period studied, and to investigate intensively specified subsamples of cases using additional social, psychological, and physical measurements. In addition the social and psychological health of natural children of addicts are studied in order to explore the possible impact of parents' addiction on their children. The researcher also seeks to ascertain if there is a common developmental pattern (drug career) which is typical of the addictive process or if there are a number of distinctive patterns associated with demography, pre-addiction history, incarceration or criminality. The current status of addicts who first became addicted up to 20 years ago is also researched. Data under the previous grant as well as the current grant is derived from a population of several thousand individuals identified on the Baltimore Police Narcotics Register.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Philadelphia Youth Drug Abuse Project

INVESTIGATORS: Director

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Philadelphia Psychiatric Center

SUMMARY: Several interrelated studies examine adolescent drug abuse problems and treatment programs.

A drug abuse planning and information gathering system aimed mainly at the Philadelphia black ghetto youth population is developed to assess the dimensions of multiple drug abuse and addiction in the city. Demographic, sociological, criminological, and cultural factors are studied. The relation between multiple drug abuse and depression, and the treatment of depression-related drug abuse with imipramine are also investigated.

Data collected for 2750 youngsters (ages 12-19) in 97 treatment programs throughout the country are analyzed, with emphasis on describing the characteristics of clients entering treatment, and on deriving new drug abuse indices.

A youth data system is developed utilizing nationwide and statewide data banks to develop statistical computer programs analyzing data relevant to youthful drug abuse.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Predicting Drug Use By Harlem Youth

INVESTIGATORS: Dr. A.F. Brunswick and J.M. Boyle

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Columbia University

SUMMARY: This study is examining patterns of drug use and changes in these patterns as the sample of black youths passes through the adolescent and young adult stages of their life span. Drug use (non-medical) will be analyzed in relation to: 1) physical and emotional health status; 2) physical growth and development; 3) psychosocial attributes; 4) socio-cultural background--all measured at two points in time.

Reinterviews (6-8 years later) have been completed with 89 percent of the original sample who were still alive and in the metropolitan New York Area. These 536 youths (259 Females, 277 Males--a ratio similar to the original sample) represent 80 percent of all the initial sample.

In the coming year, analyses will be conducted of: 1) Age, sex, and other sub-cultural variations in drug use behavior in this high risk, urban black youth population. 2) Precursors or predictors--physical, developmental, psychosocial and social structural--of drug use (analysis of baseline data relative to subsequent drug behavior). 3) Health correlates of drug use behavior (current physical, emotional and psychosocial status relative to drug use behavior). 4) Longitudinal analysis of health consequences of drug use: changes in health attributable to drug use behavior (timing, extent, and type).

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: The Relationship Between Drug Addiction and Crime

INVESTIGATORS: Raymond Franklin

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: City University of New York

SUMMARY: The extent to which the need for drugs causes the drug addict to engage in criminal activity and how much his drug habit is sustained by legal income are explored by this study. The researcher, using the 1970 Phoenix House Survey of 1,200 residents, formulates a mathematical model based on three areas of investigation: the determinants of an addict's criminal activity, the determinants of an addict's legal earnings, and the determinants of the size of the addict's drug habit. Multiple regression analysis is used to test the outcome of the variables. The investigator hypothesizes that many persons supported themselves through crime before becoming addicted.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Relationship Between Drug Use and Violent Crime in Adolescent Offenders

INVESTIGATORS: Dr. J.R. Tinklenberg

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Stanford University

SUMMARY: Independently and not as an agent of the Government, the Contractor will exert its best efforts to determine the nature of the relationship between drug use and violent crime. More specifically, the objectives of this contract will include:

1. Identifying the links, if any, between certain drugs and specific delinquent activities. With regard to their reported frequency of use, identify which specific drugs are over-represented in assaultive crime and which are under-represented.
2. Determining other, though not specifically delinquent behavioral, effects attributed to various drugs by incarcerated youth. Such effects would include early signs of physiological dependence, memory dysfunction, driving accidents and other medical or psychiatric problems.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Relationship of Unemployment/Employment and Drug Abuse

INVESTIGATORS: Alvin Cruze

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Research Triangle Institute

SUMMARY: The study is assessing the relationship of employment, unemployment, and drug abuse as these factors relate to the drug treatment process. A literature search is being conducted and summaries are being developed of published and ongoing studies on the vocational rehabilitation and employment of ex-drug abusers, ex-offenders, youth, minorities, and women. The project is analyzing these studies in order to make recommendations to the National Institute of Drug Abuse on future research.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Social Factors and Drug Use In An Urban Population

INVESTIGATORS: S. B. Sells, et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Texas Christian University

SUMMARY: A major objective of the proposed research is to develop methods whereby the prevalence of drug abuse can be (a) accurately and economically estimated for specific drugs, population groups, and residential areas, (b) placed within a context of other health and social problems, and (c) related to social dimensions which characterize residential neighborhoods. The setting of this research in a tri-ethnic, middle-sized city in the Southwest is expected to favor the additional aims of gaining new understandings of the epidemiology of drug abuse and of developing prevalence estimates which are maximally useful in the planning of intervention programs.

Based on a social area analysis at the census tract level, the city under study will be divided into demographically homogeneous areas. Within a calibration sample of these areas an intensive study will be made of the prevalence of drug use. In addition to the social area measures, the sources of data for this study will include a household survey, interviews of school non-attendees and dropouts, as well as a sample of attendees, community panel survey, a school survey and several kinds of prevalence indicators. The last two sets of data will be available for the extended sample of geographic areas. Prevalence estimation formulas developed and validated in the calibration sample will then be applied to the more limited data of the extended sample.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Socialization and Drug Use: A Panel Study of Families

INVESTIGATORS: Irving Lukoff

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Columbia University

SUMMARY: An analysis of factors contributing to drug abuse and other deviant adolescent behavior is conducted through a follow-up survey of 284 black, West Indian, white, and Puerto Rican families in the Bedford-Stuyvesant/Fort Greene community. The researcher's goal is to isolate the specific causes for the deviant reaction by designing a questionnaire for adolescents and mothers. The interviews concentrate on incidence of drug abuse, types of drugs used, and other antisocial behavior patterns, exposure to deviant behavior, and impulsivity. Subjects originally interviewd, now 15-19 years of age, are again interviewed with the numerators on drug use increased, to make possible a more elaborate multivariate analysis. In this phase of study the following relationships are explored: 1) family, peer and personality dimensions and emphasis on family socialization factors; 2) consequences of drug use on the personal attributes and relationship of the individual; 3) interplay between drug use and other patterns of deviance; 4) factors that jointly shape both delinquency and drug abuse; and 5) whether individual's tendency to use drugs leads them to seek out peers who are drug users. A book is prepared on this research which addresses itself to licit and illicit drug abuse.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: A Study of Careers of Opioid Users In San Antonio

INVESTIGATORS: James F. Maddux

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Texas Medical School

SUMMARY: This study's objective is to collect and analyze long-term addiction career data from a group of 248 male opioid addicts who were hospitalized in the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) Clinical Research Center in Fort Worth (1964-1967). Most of the subjects are young adults of Mexican-American origin who are San Antonio natives, high school dropouts, and had opioid experience before the age of 20. Nearly all have arrest records. Emphasis is on statistical description of the subjects' chronological life experiences, relation of background predictors to long-term outcome variables, and consequences of varied treatment and correctional interventions. Particular attention is paid to participation or nonparticipation in methadone maintenance programs. Life history data from siblings is acquired for comparison purposes. The study plan is designed for effective data comparisons with other long-term studies in the eastern United States. Particular attention is paid to participation or nonparticipation in methadone maintenance programs. Life history data from siblings is acquired for comparison purposes.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Unapprehended Criminality Among Heroin Users

INVESTIGATORS: J. A. Inciardi

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Delaware

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to test a methodology for measuring unapprehended criminality among heroin users. A total of 1,800 face to face interviews will be undertaken with active and inactive heroin users and non-drug offenders over a 2-year period in Miami and New York. The findings of the study will address the nature and extent of criminal behavior of heroin users as compared to that of non-drug offenders in given areas.

Active heroin users include those who are currently in the street community in high density drug use areas and are using heroin at the time of interview. A total of 650 of these subjects will be restricted to those who are recent admissions (during the past six months) to treatment programs, correctional facilities, or jails, and had been active in the areas under study. The smaller sample of 250 inactive cases will be drawn since they are likely to be a more homogeneous population. This sampling of active and inactive heroin users will permit a comparative analysis to determine if there are differences in the drug use and criminal behavior of officially known cases vs. "hidden" cases.

Active non-drug offenders include offenders who are not drug involved, yet are active in the same geographical areas as the heroin users drawn for study. A total of 550 of these subjects will be interviewed. The inactive non-drug offenders will be recently incarcerated offenders (during the last six months), who had been active in the areas under study, and will total 350 subjects.

This sampling of four populations will allow comparisons which will indicate any differences in criminal behavior of the given group.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Institute On Drug Abuse

PROJECT TITLE: Young Women's Drug Use and Transition To Adulthood

INVESTIGATORS: Dr. D.B. Kandel and B. Singer

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Columbia University

SUMMARY: The proposed research has three overall objectives: (1) to describe, in a national representative sample, the natural history and the patterns of nonmedical use of psychoactive drugs among young women; (2) to determine the psychosocial correlates of such use; and (3) to examine the mutual interactions between various forms of drug use and social role participation by women. Household interviews, averaging one and half hours in duration will be conducted with a probability sample of 5,450 women. Of these, approximately 1,080 will be black women oversampled in a ratio of 2 to 1. Detailed retrospective life histories of drug use and social role participation from age 14 will be obtained. The following roles will be investigated: education, work, marriage, childbearing, and delinquency. Use of ten classes of drugs will be measured: cigarettes, alcohol, marihuana, psychedelics, heroin, other opiates, cocaine, and nonmedical use of stimulants, sedatives and tranquilizers. Special attention will be paid to the use of alcohol and marihuana. Respondents' selected attitudes and psychological functioning will also be assessed. Developmental processes in drug behavior will be identified. The effects of drug use on social role participation as well as the effects of role participation on drug use will be examined. Aspects of role participation to be investigated include rates of participation, timing of entry into and exit from roles, stability of participation, and satisfaction with participation.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Science Foundation

PROJECT TITLE: Environmental Load and The Allocation of Attention

INVESTIGATORS: S. Cohen

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Oregon State Higher Education System

SUMMARY: A capacity model of attention is constructed in an attempt to interpret the effects of urban and environmental stress on perceptual and social behavior. Important assumptions of the model include: (a) an individual's attentional capacity is not fixed, but "shrinks" when there are prolonged demands on attention; (b) the presence of an environmental stressor, because it requires a substantial allocation of attention, is likely to create information overload is the focusing of available attention on the aspects of the environment most relevant to an ongoing activity at the cost of less relevant and irrelevant inputs. Major effects of environmental overload are attributed to the neglect of inputs not directly relevant to an ongoing activity (i.e., the focusing of attention on task relevant cues). Thus, under overload a person does not perceive many environmental inputs that are perceived under less demanding conditions. The research is designed to provide further evidence for the model's assumptions as well as exploring its implications. Specific experiments examine the effects of environmental overload induced by work stress and/or environmental stress on perceptual-motor task performance, social communication, responsiveness to others' distress cues, and marital conflict.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Science Foundation

PROJECT TITLE: Evaluating The Societal Impact of Television-
An investigation Using Interrupted Time
Series Methodology

INVESTIGATORS: T. Cook

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Northwestern University

SUMMARY: Using a quasi-experimental interrupted time series design, U.S. communities initially receiving TV service at different times and achieving varied rates of TV penetration over the period from 1945-1975, will be compared with respect to a variety of aggregate indicators of social conditions which are plausibly affected by television usage. The study employs a "freeze" on new TV licenses imposed by the FCC as a quasi-experimental treatment variable, and performs secondary analysis of readily available aggregated social indicator data. Findings from this analysis will be systematically related to existing knowledge about TV impacts by secondary analysis of cross section survey data. Areas studied include crime and law enforcement, employment and public welfare, education performance, voting, cultural and leisure activity, health and material consumption patterns.

In addition, the feasibility of incorporating TV impacts into ongoing social indicator data collection, and the use of innovative longitudinal survey designs and analysis methods will be evaluated in terms of cost and utility.

This 18 month project is one of 8 projects support under Program Solicitation 76-6, "Policy Related Research on the Social Effects of Broadcast Television."

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Science Foundation

PROJECT TITLE: Family Socialization and Developmental Competence

INVESTIGATORS: D. Baumrind

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of California

SUMMARY: This project is the continuation of a longitudinal study of 150 children studied first as preschoolers, again at age nine, and now, a third time, in early adolescence. The project involves an examination of the extent to which family functioning affects individual psychosocial competence and dysfunction in adolescence. One of the major goals of the research is to examine the relationship between patterns of parental authority and the development of social responsibility, social agency, internal locus of control, and cognitive achievement in early childhood, and relate that data to prototypic life-styles in adolescence. Additional goals of the research include the development of path analytic models of parent-child relationships, microanalysis of family interactional processes, and an examination of sex differences in children's play and school activities. The current proposal focuses on the children as adolescents, and examines sex-role stereotyping, self-esteem, role-taking ability, and adolescent dysfunctions such as drug abuse, delinquency, and alienation.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Science Foundation

PROJECT TITLE: Geographical Studies of Selected Urban Problems

INVESTIGATORS: J. Nystrom

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Association of American Geographers

SUMMARY: Research funded under GSOC-7205266 (GS-32387) has resulted, in part, in several major products on American urban regions. This grant will assist in the publication costs of "A Comparative Atlas of America's Great Cities: Twenty Metropolitan Regions." The atlas will provide extensive data concerning social, economic, political, and physical aspects of the regions. These aspects include environment, housing, transportation, land use, education, public health and health care services, crime and public safety, socio-economic and racial segregation, employment and poverty, urban renewal and redevelopment, and intergovernmental relationships. There will be 1200 maps.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: The National Science Foundation

PROJECT TITLE: An Investigation Into Some Relationships Between Moral Reasoning, Social Role-Taking Perspective and Delinquent Behavior - Doctoral Dissertation

INVESTIGATORS: J. Munk and J. Harding

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Cornell University

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is to examine whether mature moral reasoning is positively correlated with mature moral behavior. The subjects, 14-16 old juvenile delinquents and non-delinquents, are given a paper and pencil test in moral reasoning (Kohlber, 1967) and social role taking perspective (Selman, 1974) which is validated against behavioral measures. It is hypothesized that juvenile delinquents use moral reasoning at lower stages of development than their non-delinquent peers, and that their immature moral reasoning plays a causal role in the production of their delinquent behavior. This study will further the usefulness and meaningfulness of Kohlberg's theory on stages of moral behavior and will increase our understanding of juvenile delinquency.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: National Institute of Education

PROJECT TITLE: The Contribution of Alternative School Programs To The Safety of American Schools

INVESTIGATORS: Martin Gold

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: University of Michigan - Institute For Social Research

SUMMARY: A set of field experiments is carried out on the effects of alternative school programs for heavily disruptive and delinquent adolescents who otherwise are likely to be expelled or suspended from their schools. The experiments consist of before/after, randomized treatment-control group designs in several collaborating school systems that are now operating such programs. The research has both theoretical and applied objectives. Theory is presented on the origins of disruptive behavior in school and in the community, and the ameliorative function of alternative school programs that have certain characteristics is hypothesized. The study would test hypotheses about the role of students' scholastic proficiency and teacher-student relationships in patterns of disruptive behavior. The practical objective is to evaluate the effectiveness of the alternative school programs in such a way-by identifying their strengths and weaknesses-that the results may be generalizable to other programs with similar objectives. Interviews and questionnaires measure student perceptions of their role competence, self-esteem, and attitudes toward teachers, school, and the alternative programs. Independent classroom observation measures are also taken of these variables.

Instruments used: Tennessee self-concept scale; teacher-pupil relationship inventory.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: National Institute of Education

PROJECT TITLE: Safe School Study

INVESTIGATORS: D. Bayless et al.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: Research Triangle Institute

SUMMARY: The NIE study has two broad objectives: (a) to describe as accurately and thoroughly as possible the nature and extent of crime in American schools; and (b) to ascertain what can be done by policy means to reduce such crime, consistent with the broader ends of American education. The development of the survey instruments, drawing of the sample, analysis of the data, and preparation of the report for Congress will be done by the NIE research team.

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