Annotated Bibliography

From work done for the Canadian Population Health Initiative’s report, 
*Improving the Health of Canadians: Mental Health, Delinquency and Criminal Activity* 
(released April 2008)

- The purpose: To determine familial factors that are associated with positive emotional as well as behavioural outcomes in adolescents, such as “a low level of depression, little parent–teen conflict, and minimal (or no) participation in risky behaviors.”
- Location and date: Nebraska, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 330 high school juniors and seniors with high academic achievement and extracurricular involvement.
- Keywords: Adolescents, family functioning, parent–child relationships, youth development.

- The purpose: To investigate the role of adolescent attachment in developing social skills and how different types of attachment affect delinquent behaviours during mid-adolescence.
- Location and date: Data gathered through the public school system serving rural, suburban and moderately urban populations of the United States over a two-year period; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 117 youths (16 years old when first set of data was collected).
- Keywords: Attachment, social skills, delinquent behavior, adolescents, autonomy.

- Type of article: Literature review.
- Keywords: Early-onset violence, prevention, family.

- The purpose: “To examine the effect of single parent on delinquency—living in a single-parent family or living in areas with high levels of family disruption.”
- Location and date: Both unavailable.
- Sample size and target population: 4,671 grade 8 students from 35 schools.
- Keywords: Status offenses, property offenses, person offenses, family.
- The purpose: To better understand how offenders’ perceptions and beliefs play a role in describing a criminal event using criminal event perspective, which emphasizes the “social context in which offender[s] live and interact with victims.”
- Location and date: United States; National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health data up to 1999.
- Sample size and target population: 17,890 students from 132 schools.
- Keywords: Criminal events, criminal events perspective, interactions, delinquency, social context.

- Type of article: Research paper.
- The purpose: To examine the effect of violent video game use on aggressive behaviour.
- Keywords: Videogames, television, violence, aggressive behavior, physiological arousal.

- The purpose: “To investigate the spatial aspect of criminal activity in Vancouver, employing social disorganization theory, routine activity theory and multiple measures of crime."
- Location and date: Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; 1996.
- Sample size and target population: 24-hour ambient population estimate (average estimate of a population in a spatial unit to capture the population at risk) was acquired from the LandScan Global Population Database to calculate crime rates.
- Keywords: Criminal activity, ambient population, crime, crime rates, spatial dimension.

- Type of article: Systematic review.
- Keywords: Drug use, criminal behavior, criminal justice intervention, drug abuse, intervention.
- The purpose: To distinctively analyze “life-course perspective” patterns of police contacts among youths in the early developmental stage of their criminal careers in attempts to understand their behavioural dynamics.
- Location and date: Data acquired from police database from Western Canada; no date given (before 1997).
- Sample size and target population: 386 youths (191 serious habitual offenders and 195 non-serious habitual offenders).
- Keywords: Recidivism, antisocial behaviour, criminal careers, offending, delinquency, criminal development.

- The purpose: To examine the effect of mental disorders and violence in the general population; study recognizes that using a specific target group (for example, convicted offenders as well as hospitalized patients with violent tendencies) underestimates the prevalence of mental illness in the general population and aims to determine the association between mental disorders and violence without possible sampling bias.
- Sample size and target population: 961 young adults (94% of a total-city birth cohort).
- Keywords: Mental disorders, violence, birth cohort, schizophrenia, alcohol dependent, conduct disorder.

- The purpose: To develop a survey instrument that could assess the adolescent population and identify risk and protective factors in delinquent youth behaviour.
- Location and date: Oregon, United States; spring 1994.
- Sample size and target population: 11,162 adolescents (age 11 to 18).
- Keywords: Substance abuse, delinquency, adolescence, Communities That Care survey, risk and protective factors, prevention, measurement.

- The purpose: To investigate concurrent and longitudinal gender patterns of juvenile offending and to identify social development model constructs.
- Location and date: Seattle, Washington, United States; 1988 to 1990.
- Sample size and target population: 566 students (12 and 13 years old in 1988; 52% boys and 48% girls).
- Keywords: Correlates, delinquency, social developmental, gender, etiology.
- The purpose: To examine the relationship between alcohol and violence in adolescent populations, focusing on similarities and differences between two genders.
- Location and date: United States; 1994.
- Sample size and target population: 2,643 high school seniors (46% male and 54% female).
- Keywords: Alcohol use, polydrug use, religious beliefs, violence, gender.

- The purpose: To determine gender- and ethnicity-based differences in family developmental perspectives, such as bonding and parental monitoring, and how they may be correlated to adolescent deviance.
- Location and date: Large metropolitan cities in the United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 7,411 students in grades 7 to 9 (ethnic groups: 2,549 Mexican-Americans, 1,837 African-Americans and 3,025 Euro-Americans).
- Keywords: Parenting behavior, adolescent deviance, social control theory.

- The purpose: “To examine the role that self-control plays in the generation of crime and drug use as well as its link to negative social consequences.”
- Location and date: United States; May 2000 to August 2001.
- Sample size and target population: 400 homeless street youth.
- Keywords: Self-control, strain, social learning, differential association.

- The purpose: To explore the association between poverty and mental health in three different groups of children in Canada: immigrant children, Canadian-born children of immigrant parents and non-immigrant children.
- Sample size and target population: 13,349 children age 4 to 11.
- Keywords: Familiar poverty, mental health, immigrant children, etiologic links.

- Type of article: Literature review.
- Keywords: Prevention, violence, intervention, abuse, victimization.
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- The purpose: To examine the potential positive and negative effect of “official intervention”; study looks at if “official intervention” correlates with increased crime rates, specifically due to negative impact on subsequent education and employment opportunities following intervention.
- Location and date: Rochester, New York, United States; first set of data was collected during 1987–1988 school year.
- Sample size and target population: 529 males (data were available from the time subjects were 13.5 years old to when they were 22 years old).
- Keywords: Labeling, life chances, early adult crime, official intervention.

- The purpose: “To examine the short-term impact of formal criminal labeling on involvement in deviant social networks and increases likelihood of subsequent delinquency.”
- Sample size and target population: 870 grade 7 and 8 students.
- Keywords: Labeling theory, deviant peers, delinquency.

- The purpose: To explore the relationships and links between peer/social networks of drug users and criminal activity.
- Location and date: London, United Kingdom; no date given.
- Keywords: Social networks, criminal networks, opiate misusers, criminal activity.

- The purpose: To compare predictors of repeated violent delinquency and risk variables between low and high socio-economic status neighborhoods.
- Sample size and target population: 420 boys (average age of 13 in 1987).
- Keywords: Violence, delinquency, neighborhood, adolescence, socioeconomic status.

- The purpose: To identify predictors of violent behaviour in youth and to compare gender differences as well as similarities.
- Location and date: Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States; 1998 and 2000.
• Sample size and target population: 2,335 students (grade 7 in 1998).
• Keywords: Violence, adolescents, risk factors.

• The purpose: To determine the changes in big five personality factors in family members as they adopt and adjust to new physiological and psychological changes of adolescents. Then the association between personality factor adjustments and perceived support from the adolescent’s perspective is explored.
• Location and date: 23 municipalities across the Netherlands; 1997 to 2000.
• Sample size and target population: 288 middle-class two-parent families (with at least two children).
• Keywords: Personality factors, perceived support, family relationships, antisocial behaviors.

• The purpose: “To observe the effects of stability versus change in adolescents’ affiliation with delinquent or non delinquent friends over a two year period.”
• Location and date: Northwestern Quebec, Canada; no date given.
• Sample size and target population: 152 adolescents.
• Keywords: Friendship, stability, delinquency.

• The purpose: “To examine the relationship between cumulative biological and social risk factors in predicting aggressive and delinquent behavior patterns in adolescents.”
• Location and date: Australia; 1981 to 1984 (first set of data collection); subsequent data collected when the children were six months and 5, 12 and 15 years old.
• Sample size and target population: 370 (15-year-old adolescents) and their mothers: high-risk subsample of the large birth cohort.
• Keywords: Mother attitude towards infant, school risks, biological risks, aggressive behavior.

• The purpose: To investigate the development of physical aggression in childhood and to determine links to violent and nonviolent offending outcomes during adolescence.
• Location and date: Canada (Montreal, Quebec provincial sample), New Zealand (Christchurch Health and Development Study, Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and
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- Sample size and target population: Six sites in three countries (adolescents in all six sites).
- Keywords: Delinquency, physical aggression, childhood, drug abuse, eating disordered, early pregnancy.

- The purpose: “To test relation between empathy and serious juvenile offending by assessing similarities and differences in emotional and behavioral manifestation of empathy across adolescent male and female offenders as well as high school students.”
- Location and date: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (public high school students) and California (juvenile offenders); no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 425 high school students, 232 juvenile offenders.
- Keywords: Empathy, offending, sex difference, protective factor.

- The purpose: “To examine the main and interactive effects of parent and school connectedness on changes in violent behavior over time and as buffers of violence exposure on violent behavior.”
- Sample size and target population: 6,397 students from 125 schools.
- Keywords: Parent, school connectedness, violent behavior, youth.

- The purpose: “To test the theory of urban violence that highlights the tension between two dimensions of social organizations—social networks and collective efficacy—in the regulation of neighborhood crime.”
- Sample size and target population: 343 neighbourhoods.
- Keywords: Social network, neighborhood, social organization, collective efficacy, social capital, crime.

- The purpose: To determine if factors influencing violent behaviours, such as family, community and individual factors, vary across race and gender in adolescents.
Sample size and target population: 9,731 adolescents in grades 7 to 12.
Keywords: Interpersonal violence, race/ethnicity, African Americans, socioeconomic factors, family.

The purpose: To examine childhood environment, including residential and family stability and their relationship to perceived self-health later in life.
Location and date: United States; 1995.
Sample size and target population: 2,968 individuals age 25 to 74.
Keywords: Residential mobility, residential stability, childhood family stability, social capital.

The purpose: To investigate core propositions of Gottfredson and Hirschi’s (1990) general theory of crime by examining self-control as the mediator of parenting.
Location and date: Georgia and Iowa, United States; 1998 to 2000.
Sample size and target population: 754 families.
Keywords: Self-control, authoritative parenting, delinquency, stability, change, peers.

The purpose: To examine how individual protective factors for adolescent delinquency vary by environments, specifically according to neighbourhood quality.
Location and date: United States; National Youth Survey Data from 1977 and 1978.
Sample size and target population: 1,612 adolescents with a mean age of 13.9.
Keywords: Adolescent violence, juvenile delinquency, public health approach to violence prevention, neighborhood disorder, protective factor.

The purpose: “To examine the risk and protective factors of youth offenders and their relation to recidivism.”
Sample size and target population: 76 male and female juvenile probationers within a large metropolitan area.
Keywords: Protective factors, risk factors, stressors, personal characteristics, familial conditions, recidivism.

- The purpose: To test and compare impulsivity measures among early-onset, late-onset and non-offending (control group) adolescents.
- Location and date: Brisbane, Australia; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 129 adolescents (86 institutionalized and 43 regular school students).
- Keywords: Impulsivity, juvenile delinquency, early-onset offenders, late-onset offenders.


- The purpose: To study if an incident of childhood sexual or physical abuse is associated with becoming a victimizer as an adult.
- Location and date: Providence, Rhode Island, United States; 1997–1998.
- Sample size and target population: 439 adults with a history of intravenous drug use.
- Keywords: Substance abuse, sexual abuse, physical abuse, victimizers, aggression.


- The purpose: To compare similarities and differences of mental health symptoms and behaviour problems between incarcerated young males with affiliation with a gang and without any affiliation with a gang.
- Location and date: Oregon, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 73 males (24 gang members, 49 non–gang members).
- Keywords: Mental health symptoms, behavior problems, incarceration, youth, gang members, non-gang members.


- The purpose: To replicate a previous study that tested the delinquency syndrome construct by examining the amount of overlap between alcohol consumption, use of other drugs, and crime using log-linear analysis.
- Location and date: Midwestern states, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 3,335 grade 7, 8 and 9 students.
- Keywords: Alcohol consumption, drug use, delinquency, race, individual level.


- The purpose: To explore the relationship between egotism and delinquency and its implications. Possible associations among egotism, social control, self-esteem and narcissism are also explored.

- The purpose: “To examine attributes of parenting that are associated with juvenile delinquency and the related differential life experiences of youth with and without a parental incarceration history.”
- Location and date: Missouri, United States; 2001.
- Sample size and target population: 800 males and 312 females (256 males and 96 females with a parental incarceration history).
- Keywords: Juvenile delinquency, parental incarceration, parenting.


- The purpose: “To compare the delinquency of ‘loners’ and ‘nonloners,’ to explore group differences within large social context of peers, family and school, and to assess the efficacy of loner status as a distinct dimension of peer relationships.”
- Location and date: United States; 1979.
- Sample size and target population: 1,237 nationally representative adolescents.
- Keywords: Adolescence, friendship, delinquency.


- The purpose: “To explore longitudinal dimensions and outcomes of parent monitoring and deviant peer influence from early to late adolescence, using direct observations.”
- Sample size and target population: 206 grade 4 boys.
- Keywords: Antisocial behavior, deviant peer influence, family management, problem behavior.


- The purpose: “To address the effect of an urban neighborhood’s response to a significant increase in crime, drugs, and other incivilities in the late 1980s and early 1990s.”
- Location and date: Ohio, United States; 1992 (before the neighbourhood stabilization plan) and 1993 (after implementation).
- Keywords: Sociodemographic factor, crime rate, safety, fear, crime prevention, street closures, community, physical environment.
- The purpose: To investigate the relationship between deviant behaviour and dropping out of school. Also to explore the possibilities that (1) both dropping out of school and law-violating behaviour as adults share common antecedents and (2) the relationship between the two is affected by individual factors and/or the time passed since dropping out.
- Sample size and target population: Nationally representative sample of 16,489 grade 8 students in 1988.
- Keywords: Dropouts, drug use, deviant behavior, crime, deviance, delinquency, social control theory, Strain theory, longitudinal study.

- The purpose: “To examine the relationship between the frequency that high school students reported watching wrestling on television and engaging in date fighting, weapon carrying, and other fighting behaviors.”
- Location and date: North Carolina, United States; 1999.
- Sample size and target population: 2,228 randomly selected students from public high schools.
- Keywords: Adolescence, violence, youth, fighting, media impact, television.

- The purpose: To evaluate if parenting practice, peer pressure and neighbourhood problems are mediated by poverty and its relation to subsequent destructive behaviour of adolescents.
- Sample size and target population: 963 10-to-12-year-old children from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth.
- Keywords: Poverty, antisocial behavior, neighborhood, peer pressure, parenting.

- The purpose: “To examine the influence of family management skills and deviant peer association on youth antisocial behavior within the context of a randomized clinical trial contrasting multidimensional treatment foster care and services-as-usual group care.”
- Location and date: Lane County, Oregon, United States; 1991 to 1995.
- Sample size and target population: 30 youth in multidimensional treatment foster care and 23 in group care.
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- Keywords: Family management, deviant peer association, antisocial behavior, youth.

- The purpose: “To examine the prevalence of various violent behaviors among high school age adolescents, the co-occurrence of teenage violence with other public health problems, and gender differences in violence.”
- Location and date: California and Oregon, United States; 1990.
- Sample size and target population: 4,586 high school seniors and dropouts.
- Keywords: Substance use, academics, drop out, poor mental health, violence.

- The purpose: To identify individual and environmental characteristics that can be used as early predictors of adolescent violent behaviour.
- Location and date: California and Oregon, United States; 1985 and 1990.
- Sample size and target population: 6,527 grade 7 students in 1985 and 4,390 grade 12 students in 1990.
- Keywords: Violence, age, sex, adolescence, youth risk, behavior, victimization.

- The purpose: “To investigate the fundamental factors (age, period, and cohort) in the variation of violence over time by assessing cohort differences within a longitudinal 14-year multiple-cohort study.”
- Location and date: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States; 1987 to 2000.
- Sample size and target population: 1,009 boys (503 from the youngest cohort and 509 from the oldest).
- Keywords: Violence, prospective study, social change, cohort effect, period effect.

- The purpose: To explore the increased likelihood of committing a crime(s) with respect to the familial history of offending and implications; study takes a look at if familial factors could be used to predict the boys’ degree of delinquency.
- Sample size and target population: 1,395 boys age 8, 11 or 14 with reported arrests by all relatives.
- Keywords: Family, inter-relationship, offending, juveniles, criminal relatives, criminal parents.
- Type of article: Literature review.
- Keywords: Childhood aggression, youth violence, peer delinquency, socioeconomic status, longitudinal studies.

- The purpose: To examine the effect of academic performance on delinquency from both social-bond and self-control perspectives.
- Sample size and target population: Nationally representative sample of 10,439 students (grade 8 in 1988).
- Keywords: Delinquency, academic performance, self-control, social bonds.

- The purpose: To identify social, family, parental and individual factors that lead to associations with delinquent or substance-using peers during adolescent years.
- Keywords: Family factors, peer relationships, social factors, conduct problems, longitudinal study.

- The purpose: To determine the association between symptoms as well as patterns of alcohol dependence and crime rates.
- Sample size and target population: 953 to 1,025 participants born in 1977.
- Keywords: Alcohol abuse, juvenile offending, demographic, family living standards, conduct problems, offending diversity, deviant peers, adverse life events, family and individual level.

- The purpose: “To asses the influence of deviant peer affiliations on crime and substance use in young adulthood.”
- Sample size and target population: 1,036 participants born in 1977.
- Keywords: Deviant peer affiliation, property/violent crime, alcohol abuse/dependence, cannabis abuse, nicotine, unemployment.

- The purpose: “To examine the associations between indices of socio-economic deprivation in childhood and later involvement in crime.”
- Sample size and target population: 1,265 participants born in 1977.
- Keywords: Socio-economic factors, crime, longitudinal study.


- The purpose: To test the hypothesis that childhood exposure to inter-parental violence may lead to violent crime, including inter-partner violence later on in life.
- Location and date: New Zealand; 1977 to 2002.
- Sample size and target population: 1,025 (at age 18), 1,011 (at age 21) and 1,003 (at age 25) participants from the same cohort (born in 1977).
- Keywords: Domestic violence, interparental violence, intergenerational transmission of violence, perpetration, victimization, longitudinal study.


- The purpose: “To extend research into the adult sequelae of children conduct problems by investigating the association between conduct problems in middle childhood and psychosocial outcomes in adulthood.”
- Location and date: New Zealand; 1977 to 2002.
- Sample size and target population: 973 participants born in 1977.
- Keywords: Conduct disorder, conduct problems, psychosocial adjustment, longitudinal study.


- The purpose: “To explore the extent to which IQ measure in middle childhood (8–9 years) can be used as a prognostic tool of future outcomes (when due allowance was made for confounding personal and social factors).”
- Location and date: New Zealand; 1977 to 2002.
- Sample size and target population: 975 to 1,052 participants born in 1977.
- Keywords: Intelligence, psychosocial adjustment, crime, substance use disorder, mental health, sexual behaviour, educational achievement, longitudinal study.


- The purpose: To replicate the previous research pathway models of family instability to adolescent maladjustment as an outcome. Also to identify possible processes
that mediate the association between family instability and adolescent maladjustment.

- Location and date: Suburb of a medium-sized city, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 220 young adolescents and their primary caregivers.
- Keywords: Family instability, family security, adolescents, parenting difficulties.

- Type of article: Literature review.
- Keywords: Substance abuse, violence.

- The purpose: To assess the frequency of family dinner as a developmental asset or protective factor and its relationship with high-risk behaviours.
- Sample size and target population: 99,462 students in grades 6 to 12 in 213 cities and 25 states.
- Keywords: Family meals, risk behavior, protective factors, adolescent health, development assets, family rituals.

- The purpose: To explore early onset of delinquency in “developmental criminology” perspective. Life course significance along with developmental pattern of persistent offending are examined through various levels of influence, including family environment and individual characteristics.
- Sample size and target population: 2,263 young male offenders.
- Keywords: Crime, substance abuse, family environment, cognitive ability, juvenile delinquency, longitudinal study.

- The purpose: To test social control and strain theories by exploring the relationship between group (dominant) values to delinquency, substance use and sexual behaviour and also to explore gender differences.
- Location and date: United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 544 high school students from two rural Southern high schools.
- Keywords: Delinquency, core values, problem behavior, sense of belonging, security.

- The purpose: To examine the relationship among the age at substance use onset, criminal activity onset and potential influential factors such as individual characteristics, life circumstances and other behavioural and psychological characteristics.
- Location and date: Baltimore, Maryland, United States; July 2000 to December 2001.
- Sample size and target population: 161 adolescents age 14 to 18 from outpatient substance abuse treatment clinics.
- Keywords: Onset of substance use, onset of criminal activity, outpatient substance abuse treatment, adolescence substance use, deviant behaviors.


- The purpose: “To examine the relationship among sociodemographic factors, alcohol availability (measure in terms of outlet density), and domestic violence; specifically, whether alcohol outlet density adds significantly to a sociodemographic model to explain variation in rates of domestic violence.”
- Location and date: New Jersey, United States; 1990 (census) and 1994 (alcohol outlet data).
- Sample size and target population: 223 municipalities with populations greater than 10,000 in 1990.
- Keywords: Alcohol availability, alcohol outlet density, domestic violence, sociodemographic factor, social disadvantage.


- The purpose: To test the effect of alcohol availability, as one of forms of physical disorder within a community, on violent crime rates. The study determines if these impacts are spatially limited (influence on limited and immediate area) or spatially diffuse (influence on greater surrounding area).
- Location and date: Camden, New Jersey, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 98 block groups in the city.
- Keywords: Violet crime, alcohol density, social structure, urban community, ecological study, social disorder.


- The purpose: To integrate both population characteristics and place characteristics of crime potential theory and to apply these concepts to empirically understand geographic distribution of violent crimes across the state.
- Location and date: California, United States; 2000.
- Sample size and target population: 1,637 zip code areas.
- Keywords: Alcohol availability, crime, geographic information systems, geostatistical analysis, violence.

- **The purpose:** To explore the aspects and components of both work–family conflicts and work–family facilitation to determine which work–family fit model best predicts mental health status of working adults.
- **Location and date:** United States; 1995.
- **Sample size and target population:** 1,986 non-institutionalized, part-time and full-time employed respondents (age 24 to 62).
- **Keywords:** Anxiety, depression, family resilience, mental health, problem drinking, work–family fit.


- **The purpose:** “To determine the degree to which (1) community violence exposure contributes to violent behavior, (2) violent behavior contributes to community violence exposure, (3) both are consequences of common antecedents, and (4) both are manifestations of the same higher order construct.”
- **Location and date:** Los Angeles Detention Camp, California, United States; no date given.
- **Sample size and target population:** 277 adolescent offenders.
- **Keywords:** Community violence exposure, violent behavior, juvenile offenders, social-ecological factors, structural equation models.


- **The purpose:** To measure the levels of perceived personal threat to street crimes in a community and to investigate how it may be linked to engaging in preventive behaviors against potential violent victimization using Health Belief Model concepts.
- **Location and date:** Midwest United States; no date given.
- **Sample size and target population:** 209 undergraduate male and female college students.
- **Keywords:** Behavior, violent victimization, street crimes, susceptibility.


- **The purpose:** “To test if (1) security about parenting is influenced by dimensions of children’s emotional security when considered in the context of marital conflict and (2) both forms of emotional security about parents’ behavior in the family are related to children’s internalizing and externalizing responses, with processes pertaining to children’s emotional security about marital conflict both directly and indirectly related to children’s adjustment.”
- **Location and Date:** Wales, United Kingdom; no date given.
- **Sample size and target population:** 181 families and their 11-to-12-year-old children.
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- Keywords: Marital conflict, emotional security, family relationships, child adjustment.

- The purpose: To explore whether alcohol and illicit drug use are independently associated with violent behaviour among students in the United States and in Ontario, Canada. Also to compare differences and similarities among youths in two countries in a drug–violence relationship.
- Location and date: United States and Ontario, Canada; 1995.
- Sample size and target population: 2,649 high school seniors from the United States and 867 grade 11 students from Ontario.
- Keywords: Drug use, violence, adolescents, drugs.

- The purpose: To explore and test the possible impact and interference of the labour market on crime and cannabis use, specifically during the transition period to young adulthood, based on some previous research findings indicating that illegal drug use and adolescent delinquency problems may not share a common etiology.
- Sample size and target population: 1,906 high school seniors (in 1985).
- Keywords: Crime, illegal drugs, social control, risk factors, cannabis use, criminality, delinquent peers, transition.

- The purpose: To examine the impact of recent residential mobility on adolescent violence. The study concentrates on individual-level influences such as parent–child relationship, psychological distress, experiences of victimization and peer networks.
- Location and date: United States; 1994 to 1996.
- Sample size and target population: 8,038 adolescents.
- Keywords: Psychological distress, violent victimization, peer networks, behavioral composition, adolescent residential mobility.

- The purpose: To study the mechanism between residential mobility and problematic behaviours such as substance abuse and risky sexual behaviours in adolescents through examination of the academic and deviant behaviours of peer friendship networks.
- Sample size and target population: Approximately 12,000 adolescents.
- Keywords: Prosocial behavior, peer groups, friendship networks, adolescent.
- The purpose: To assess the extent to which parents influence adolescents’ self-esteem and depression through their discipline and bonding styles in two different ethnicity groups: Anglo-Australian and Asian-Australian youths. The study also explores gender differences in each group.
- Location and date: Australia; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 202 high school students (92 Anglo and 110 Asian).
- Keywords: Parent–child bonding, parental disciplines, self-esteem, depression, family climate.

- The purpose: To explain the links and associations among socio-economic status, parenting practices, cultural definitions of violence and violent delinquency.
- Sample size and target population: 918 adolescents between 11 and 17 years old (in 1977).
- Keywords: Stratification, parenting, definition of violence, socioeconomic status, aggressive.

- The purpose: “To replicate earlier research findings on risk factors for youth violence and to explore the effects on violent behavior of constructs shown to increase risk for other problem behaviors, within a developmental frame.”
- Sample size and target population: 808 grade 5 students in 1985.
- Keywords: Violence, youth, adolescence, risk factors, development.

- The purpose: To explore and distinguish developmental mechanisms leading to violent acts in childhood and in adolescence. Study further takes a look at how patterns and pathways of youths at age 18 from these two groups differ.
- Sample size and target population: 635 grade 5 students in 1985.
- Keywords: Social developmental mechanisms, youth development, behavior, relationships.
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- The purpose: To assess the extent to which physical violence and relational aggression share underlying risk factors in grade seven and grade nine youth divided into four categories: non-offenders, physically violent, relationally aggressive and both violent and relationally aggressive.
- Location and date: United States and Australia; 2002.
- Sample size and target population: 961 grade 7 students and 981 grade 9 students.
- Keywords: Violence, adolescence, risk factors, relational aggression.

- The purpose: To determine the effects of exposure to marital violence and/or physical abuse in childhood on violent and nonviolent delinquency in boys and girls.
- Sample size and target population: 299 youth and 102 abused women.
- Keywords: Delinquency, marital violence, child abuse, conflict, gender differences.

- Type of article: Literature review.
- Keywords: Correlations, mental illness, violence, community risk, casual mechanisms.

- The purpose: “To investigate disruptive and antisocial behaviors in girls in the first phase of the Pittsburgh Girls Study—nature and prevalence of early onset disruptive and antisocial behaviors as well as the impact of neighborhood quality on disruptive behavior rates.”
- Sample size and target population: 2,451 girls age 5 to 8.
- Keywords: Demographic information, mental health, antisocial behavior, neighborhood quality, disruptive behavior, disorders.

- The purpose: To test the common-sense assumption that school exclusion leads to increased crime in adolescence. The study assesses family background, educational experiences and offending history to evaluate the overall relationship between school exclusion and crime.
- Location and date: England; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 45 males and 11 females facing temporary or permanent exclusion from school.
- Keywords: School exclusion, juvenile crime, parental supervision.
- The purpose: To understand the causes of female delinquency, focusing on the strength of the predictors through a meta-analysis. The study also aims to compare its result with typical male delinquency predictors.
- Location and date: United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 5,981 females (generated through electronic databases such as the National Criminal Justice Reference Service).
- Keywords: Girls, delinquency, meta-analysis, predictors.

- The purpose: To assess the “degree to which family background variables, parental beliefs, and behavior and child intelligence predict child aggression and adult criminality” while recognizing that many identified risk factors co-occur and are situational.
- Sample size and target population: 332 males who had been arrested by age 30 (grade 3 in 1959).
- Keywords: Childhood aggression, parents, adult criminal behavior, family background, parental beliefs.

- The purpose: To examine the role of family stability (“predictability and consistency of daily family activities”) on depressive symptoms of parents with children receiving mental health services and its subsequent effect on children on how they comprehend their current condition.
- Location and date: United States; no date given (eight-week period).
- Sample size and target population: 70 urban families with children who are receiving psychological services.
- Keywords: Family stability, mental health services, psychological services.

- The purpose: To determine factors that influence the strength of the school social bond and how its components (school commitment, attachment to school, school involvement and belief in school rules) affect students’ delinquent behaviour, such as involvement in school crime, school misconduct and school non-attendance.
- Sample size and target population: 754 grade 7 and grade 8 students.
- Keywords: Social bond, schooling, school delinquency, family involvement, school crime.
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- The purpose: To examine the association between personality disorders and elevated risk of violent acts during adolescence and early adulthood and to identify specific personality disorders imposing higher risks of violent behaviours using longitudinal data.
- Sample size and target population: A community-based sample of 717 youths and their mothers.
- Keywords: Adolescent personality disorder, violent behaviour, parental psychopathology, socioeconomic status, psychiatric disorders, criminal behaviour, adolescence, longitudinal study.

- The purpose: To investigate the influence of problematic parenting as well as anti-social parental behaviour and their role in aggressive behaviour during their children’s adulthood.
- Location and date: New York, United States; 1975 to 2000.
- Sample size and target population: 976 families.
- Keywords: problematic parenting, aggressive behavior, offspring assessed, childhood behavior problems.

- The purpose: To establish a multi-level growth curve model that can integrate research on “deviant/delinquent/criminal careers at different stages of the life cycle” and thus provide a way to analyze individual differences in the growth of deviance.
- Sample size and target population: 601 families and 765 children.
- Keywords: Integrated theory, deviance, adolescence, longitudinal data, hierarchical (multilevel) models.

- The purpose: To sketch out a framework for understanding the role of the social environment in producing healthy communities, using crime (or the lack of it) as an indicator of collective well-being.
- Location and date: United States; 1986 to 1990.
- Sample size and target population: 7,679 individuals for measuring social capital. Databases such as the 1990 census were also used.
- Keywords: Income inequality, social capital, social disorganization, relative deprivation, collective wellbeing, mortality.
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- Type of article: Literature review.
- Keywords: Drug use, international data, methodological issues, impact on crime, evaluation of drug policies.

- The purpose: To assess if parents’ personality traits can act as a moderator to well-established demographic risk factors, such as low education, low income and young age of parents that are said to unfavorably affect parenting abilities and parent–child relationships.
- Location and date: United States; no date given (three-year span).
- Sample size and target population: 102 two-parent families.
- Keywords: Personality, parenting, adversity.

- The purpose: To examine violent behaviour during transition from adolescence to adulthood and to identify distinctive patterns of violence desistence, violent persistence as well as childhood risk and protective factors.
- Sample size and target population: 412 males and 396 females (10 years old in 1985).
- Keywords: Aggression, violence, developmental patterns, social development risk, protective factors.

- The purpose: To incorporate the social development model (Catalano and Hawkins, 1996) to understand the unique parental effects on their children’s anti-social behaviour.
- Location and date: Rural Midwestern state; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 325 families (average number of children was 3.1).
- Keywords: Family management, perceived opportunities, involvement, bonding, prosocial skills, behavior, mothers, fathers.

- The purpose: To examine the role of four different living arrangements (“living with biological married parent, stepparent, single parent, and cohabiting parent”) on
development of youth and the extent to which neighbourhood environment mediates the influence of family structure in youth development.

- Sample size and target population: Youths age 14 to 19 (not a nationally representative sample of this age group: participants were born to mothers who were between 14 and 21 in 1979).
- Keywords: Family structure, adolescence, community context.


- The purpose: “To examine the relationship among clinical, criminal, and socio-demographic characteristics and the severity of the criminal charge of mentally ill female detainees admitted to the women’s psychiatric unit at a large urban jail.”
- Sample size and target population: 96 mentally ill female detainees.
- Keywords: Mental illness, violent behavior, criminal behavior, psychiatric disorders.


- The purpose: “To develop an integrated model to predict frequency of serious violent offending, while controlling for simultaneous drug use and other known theoretical constructs that are consistently related to violence.”
- Sample size and target population: 1,725 youth (11 to 17 years old).
- Keywords: Drug use, substance use, violence, aggression, theory.


- Type of article: Commentary.
- Keywords: Rural communities, youth, violence, public health.


- The purpose: “To examine (1) the importance of childhood abuse as a risk factor for conduct disorder, (2) the importance of each form of abuse and conduct disorder as risk factors for alcohol dependence, and (3) the relative importance of each form of abuse, conduct disorder and alcohol dependence as risk factors for being a perpetrator and/or victim of domestic violence in the Navajo population.”
- Location and date: New Mexico and Arizona, United States; May 1993 to September 1995.
- Sample size and target population: Control group (157 men, 148 women), alcohol dependent control cases (374 men, 60 women) and non-alcohol dependent cases (157 men, 143 women).
- Keywords: North American Indians, alcohol dependence, abuse, conduct disorder.
- The purpose: To assess and identify factors that promote behavioural continuity or change in a population with violent family history. The study also explores risk of partner violence for those who come from abusive families.
- Sample size and target population: 903 individuals (24 to 30 years old in 1988).
- Keywords: Violence in families, transition in adulthood, victimization by parents, interparental aggression, income.

- The purpose: To examine the extent of violence exposure and its effects on mental health as well as mental health problems of adolescents in small towns.
- Location and date: Northern Alberta, Canada; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 347 students from grades 7 to 12.
- Keywords: Violence, youth, rural, mental health, violence exposure.

- The purpose: To explore the relationship between community violence exposure and aggressive behaviour in adolescents. The study also aims to identify those who are at greater risk for witnessing community violence.
- Sample size and target population: 582 students (grade 1 in 1993).
- Keywords: Community violence exposure, deviant, peer affiliation, aggression, adolescence.

- The purpose: To examine the relationship between parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent and neglectful) and childhood/adolescent developmental outcomes (psychosocial development, school achievement, internalized distress and problem behaviour).
- Location and date: Wisconsin and California, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: Approximately 10,000 students from grades 9 to 12 (approximately 4,100 families).
- Keywords: Psychosocial development, academic competence, internalized, distress, problematic behavior, substance abuse, delinquency.
- The purpose: To explore the individual, family and socio-demographic risk factors and the nature of the criminal activity in female juvenile offenders, including severity and frequency of crimes.
- Location and date: Ventura School (part of the California Youth Authority), California, United States; 1996.
- Sample size and target population: 162 randomly selected adolescent females.
- Keywords: Age, individual risk factors, family risk factors, socio-demographic factors.

- The purpose: To examine adolescents’ adjustment to and long-term effects of physical maltreatment as a child. The study focuses on psychological, behavioural and academic problems after controlling for ecological risk factors and independent child characteristics, such as difficult temperament.
- Location and date: Tennessee and Indiana, United States; 1987 to 1999.
- Sample size and target population: 585 children (for most children, first data collection occurred summer before kindergarten matriculation).
- Keywords: Physical maltreatment, adolescent assessment, absence, suspension, aggression, depression.

- The purpose: To analyze post-release offending patterns with a focus on the frequency of arrest during the first three years following release. The study attempts to determine how criminal behaviour patterns and frequency ratios are related to offenders’ characteristics for intervention and prevention purposes.
- Sample size and target population: 3,586 cases (1,928 from the 1981–1982 cohort and 1,658 from the 1986–1987 cohort).
- Keywords: Youthful offenders, negative binomial, criminal careers.

- The purpose: “To identify and distinguish two categories of manifestations of deviance, problem behavior and delinquency. And to show that they often follow synchronous developmental sequences.”
- Sample size and target population: 506 adjudicated boys.
• Keywords: Delinquency, problem behavior, trajectory, synchrony, longitudinal, adjudicated boys, social and personal variables.

• The purpose: To understand the distinctive characteristics of female delinquents: on family dysfunction, experience of trauma and sexual abuse, mental health and substance abuse problems, high-risk sexual behaviors, school problems and affiliation with deviant peers.
• Location and date: United States; 2001–2002.
• Sample size and target population: 493 girls in a juvenile detention facility.
• Keywords: Female delinquency, intervention, mental health, trauma, substance abuse.

• The purpose: To assess the Infant Health Development Program, specifically its role in developing maternal coping skills for the mothers of premature and low birth weight infants. The study explores the subsequent effect of maternal copings skills on the prevalence of depression and children’s behavioural problems.
• Location and date: United States; no date given.
• Sample size and target population: 330 infant–mother pairs.
• Keywords: Coping skills, life events, depression, intervention, child outcome.

• The purpose: “To determine the relations among characteristics such as psychological status, substance use, IQ, temperament, and behavior problem at 3 years old and 10 years old and delinquent behavior at 10 years of age.”
• Location and date: United States; no date given.
• Sample size and target population: 460 mother–child pairs.
• Keywords: Delinquent behavior, early adolescence, substance use, temperament, psychological status.

• Type of article: Literature review.
• Keywords: Care-giving responsibilities, family role, mental illness, individualistic culture, collectivist culture.

• The purpose: To explore potential precipitating conditions and predictive childhood and family factors leading to “early-onset delinquency and arrest” in girls.
• Location and date: Oregon, United States; no date given.
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- Sample size and target population: 62 girls in the Oregon Youth Authority.
- Keywords: Delinquency, adolescent, girls, early-onset, juvenile justice.

- The purpose: To look at “economically and socially disadvantaged children” and the association between their childhood background and the absence of prosocial behaviour such as volunteering and connectedness to community rather than “negative health behaviors” such as dropping out of school.
- Location and date: United States; 1979 to 1996.
- Sample size and target population: 1,106 adolescents age 14 to 18 (nationally representative sample of at-risk young people).
- Keywords: Volunteerism, childhood disadvantages, social responsibility, community.

- The purpose: To examine gender differences in arrestees in relation to drug use and drug treatment. The study compares criminal behaviour, drug use, drug-abuse consequences, perception towards drug treatment and socio-demographic backgrounds of male and female arrestees in seven county jails.
- Location and date: Ohio, United States; date for data collection unavailable.
- Sample size and target population: 503 males and 296 females arrested from June 1, 1999, to September 30, 2001.
- Keywords: Drug use, drug abuse, sociodemographic backgrounds, criminal behavior, recidivism.

- The purpose: To illustrate the overall picture of the first 10 years of the Pittsburgh Youth Study. In doing so, the study determines the best predictors of self-reported violence and court-referred violence and how they differ with age.
- Location and date: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 503 (grade 1), 508 (grade 4) and 506 (grade 7) students.
- Keywords: Pittsburgh Youth Study, delinquent offending, individual factors, social environment, early risk factors, protective factors, life course into adulthood, future research.

- The purpose: To examine the predictability of anti-social personality disorder based on psychopathology, such as conduct disorder in childhood, from a clinic-referred sample of young males.
- Location and date: United States; 1987 to 1999.
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- Sample size and target population: 166 boys recruited in 1987 (7 to 12 years old).
- Keywords: Antecedents, antisocial personality disorder, conduct disorder, psychopathology, adult criminality, oppositional defiant disorder.

- The purpose: “To determine whether early violence is a necessary precursor to homicide in adolescence by examining prevalence of homicide offenders, the circumstances under which homicide was committed, and the characteristics of the offenders and victims.”
- Sample size and target population: 1,488 boys (33 of whom were tried and convicted for one or more homicides before age 17).
- Keywords: Violence, prediction, precursors, development.

- Type of article: Literature review.
- Keywords: Juvenile aggression, juvenile antisocial behavior, delinquency, misconception, controversies, violence.

- Type of article: Summary report of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s Study Group on Very Young Offenders.
- Keywords: Child delinquents, protective factors, interventions, juvenile justice system, risk factors.

- The purpose: To explore the types of relationships adolescents have with their family members and examine stressors and coping strategies in dealing with increased number of family conflicts during the adolescent period. In turn, the study takes a look at how family environment, stressors and coping strategies affect adolescents’ perceived psychological well-being.
- Location and date: Midwestern United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 42 adolescents (age 11 to 18) and their parents.
- Keywords: Stressors, coping, family context, family system, conflicts, connectedness.

• The purpose: To examine juvenile delinquency as a function of self-control and social bonds. The study examines if social bonds mediate the relationship between self-control and offending.
• Location and date: Southeastern United States; 1991 to 1995.
• Sample size and target population: 359 adolescent offenders (age 12 to 18).
• Keywords: Self-control, social bonds, juvenile offending.

• The purpose: To explore the role of family cohesion and conflicts in children’s behaviour problems specifically and the influence of family factors on predicting children’s behaviour problems in high- and low-risk groups.
• Sample size and target population: 717 children (6 to 11 years).
• Keywords: Family cohesion, family conflict, behavior problems, low birth weight, family environment scale (FES).

• The purpose: “To observe the positive emotion socialization practice of parental emotion coaching (EC) and the negative socialization practice of emotion dismissing (ED) during a family interaction task and examine their effects on children’s emotion regulation and behavior problems in middle childhood.”
• Location and date: Midwestern United States; no date given.
• Sample size and target population: 87 socio-demographically diverse families.
• Keywords: Emotion coaching, positive emotions, negative emotions, family interaction.

• Type of article: Literature review.
• Keywords: Violence in communities, violence exposure, intervention.

• Type of article: Research report.
• Keywords: Risk factors, deviance, delinquency, anti-social behavior, adolescence.

• Type of article: Literature review.
• Keywords: Father–child relations, violent behavior, violent crime, illegitimacy, father absence, unemployment.

- The purpose: To examine youths with emotional and behavioural disorders and understand their association with delinquency as well as their involvement with child welfare agencies and the juvenile justice system.
- Location and date: Maryland, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 93 youth with emotional and behavioural disorders who were served by one jurisdiction’s child welfare, juvenile justice and special education agencies.
- Keywords: Child maltreatment, delinquency, parent and sibling incarceration, behavior problems, juvenile justice.


- The purpose: To examine self-reported anti-social behaviours (1) to determine if anti-social behaviours are multidimensional and (2) to compare factor structure for males and females separately using exploratory factor analysis.
- Location and date: Metropolitan area, Maryland, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 72 male and 91 female in grades 6 to 8.
- Keywords: Antisocial behavior, gender differences, drug use, alcohol, stealing.


- Type of article: Literature review.
- Keywords: Children, exposure to violence, developmental psychopathology, family environment, risk and resilience.


- The purpose: To examine if the occurrence or co-occurrence of depression, social phobia and violence at 21 years old could be predicted based on childhood behavioural and emotional problems.
- Sample size and target population: 765 children (grade 5 during first data collection).
- Keywords: Depression, anxiety, violence, childhood, adulthood.


- The purpose: To evaluate and integrate three alternative theories on continuity of delinquent behaviour throughout adolescence: Gottfredson and Hirschi’s General Theory, Hirschi’s Social Control Theory and Sampson and Laub’s Age-Graded Theory of Informal Social Control.
- Location and date: New York, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 443 males, 397 females (age 13 to 19).
• Keywords: Path, child, adolescence, family, school performance, self-control.


• The purpose: To determine possible explanations for the co-occurrence of substance use and delinquency and if their relationships are plausible and consistent via longitudinal study. The study also attempts to examine gender differences in the reciprocal relationships between substance use and delinquency.
• Location and date: New York, United States; no date given.
• Sample size and target population: 1,218 high school students.
• Keywords: Substance use, delinquent behavior, family level, individual level.


• The purpose: To observe and determine patterns of changes in offending crime types in youth over time, specifically during the transition to adulthood.
• Location and date: United States; 1973 to 1983.
• Sample size and target population: 1,383 nationally representative adolescents (11 to 17 years old in 1973).
• Keywords: Desistance, criminal offending, latent class models.


• The purpose: “To estimate the 6-month prevalence of multiple substance use disorders (SUDs) among juvenile detainees by demographic subgroups (sex, race/ethnicity, age).”
• Location and date: Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center, United States; 1995 to 1998.
• Sample size and target population: 1,143 male and 631 female juvenile detainees.
• Keywords: Juvenile detainees, substance use disorders.
- The purpose: To critique two major issues in understanding criminality: colinearity and mechanism. As an example, the author demonstrates that “paternal criminality is a risk factor depending on socialization factors during childhood.”
- Sample size and target population: 253 father and son pairs.
- Keywords: Criminals, fathers, sons, mechanism, punishments.

- The purpose: “To operationalize the construct of resilience across a number of domains of functioning and time periods and to determine the extent to which abused and neglected children grown up demonstrate resilience.”
- Sample size and target population: 676 abused and neglected and 520 control subjects.
- Keywords: Resilience, employment, homelessness, education, social activity, psychiatric disorder, substance abuse, criminal behavior.

- The purpose: To study the influence of resource deprivation in geographically and socially similar communities by examining both aggregated and disaggregated homicide counts.
- Sample size and target population: Homicide counts from various sources (such as the Project on Human Development in Chicago’s Neighborhoods).
- Keywords: Resource deprivation, urban violence, spatial proximity effects, social proximity effects.

- The purpose: To identify childhood and adolescent precursors to offending as well as correlates of criminal behaviours during the adolescent transition years and adulthood in women.
- Location and date: United Kingdom; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 86 high-risk women (raised in institutional care) and 97 comparison women. Participants were born between 1952 and 1956.
- Keywords: Childhood precursors, adolescent precursors, offending, crime, female.

- The purpose: To examine the interrelationship among emotional and cognitive reasoning and processes as well as environmental variables. The study attempts to
evaluate both combined and individual contributions of each variable to prosocial behaviour in adolescents.

- Location and date: Valencia, Spain; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 1,433 Spanish adolescents (age 9 to 13).
- Keywords: Prosocial behavior, prosocial reasoning, rearing style.


- The purpose: To compare attitudinal differences in adolescent male sex offenders, other juvenile delinquents and non-delinquent youths using an integrated delinquency theory framework based on conventional attitudes, normlessness and social isolation.
- Location and date: Denver, Colorado, United States; 1995.
- Sample size and target population: 78 sex offenders, 156 juvenile delinquents and 80 non-delinquent youth.
- Keywords: Adolescent, sex offender, juvenile delinquency, social control, normlessness, isolation, attitudes.


- The purpose: To examine the relationship between individual-level violent victimization and community-level violence exposure. The study aims to assess the effects of violence exposure on subsequent perpetration by adolescent females on both exposure levels.
- Sample size and target population: Population-based sample of 637 girls (age 9 to 15 at baseline).
- Keywords: Communities, homes, girls, violent victimization, adolescence, race/ethnicity.


- The purpose: To gain a better understanding of the dynamics of girls’ violence in order to determine gender-appropriate violence prevention strategies based on empirical study.
- Sample size and target population: 61 girls (age 11 to 17) who demonstrated one or more violent behaviours set by researchers.
- Keywords: Adolescents, residence characteristics, urban health, girl’s violence.


- The purpose: To explore parental imprisonment as a risk mechanism and as a risk marker. The study also compares later-life outcomes of children who experienced
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Parental imprisonment with children who were separated from their parents for other reasons.

- Location and date: United Kingdom; 1961 to 1981.
- Sample size and target population: 405 inner London males; data from Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development.
- Keywords: Parent, prison, intergenerational, crime, antisocial behaviour.


- The purpose: To provide extensive predictors of recidivism among juvenile delinquents by examining relationships between recidivism and demographic, behavioural, familial, school-related and crime-related variables.
- Location and date: California, United States; 1995.
- Sample size and target population: 138 male juveniles who reached age 18 and remained in juvenile jurisdiction until age 18.
- Keywords: Recidivism, juvenile, juvenile delinquency, mental health, probation, first conviction, alcohol abuse.


- The purpose: To evaluate the effects of a “situational crime prevention initiative” (improved street lighting) using a self-reported delinquency questionnaire in a local authority housing state.
- Location and date: Dudley, West Midlands, United Kingdom; 1992 (before improved street lighting) and 1993 (after).
- Sample size and target population: 372 households (experimental area) and 371 households (control area).
- Keywords: Situational crime prevention, crime, fear of crime, self-reported delinquency, vandalism, dishonesty, substance use.


- The purpose: To examine the relationship between substance use and delinquent behaviour via a longitudinal study, specifically in a sample of homeless adolescents who are considered to be at risk.
- Sample size and target population: 121 to 194 homeless youth (five interviews conducted).
- Keywords: Adolescents, delinquency, co-morbidity, longitudinal.

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- The purpose: To study and compare boys at three different developmental stages to determine if exhibiting interpersonal callousness, hyperactivity/impulsivity, inattention and conduct problems are associated with persistent delinquency.
- Location and date: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 503 grade 1, 508 grade 4 and 506 grade 7 students.
- Keywords: Hyperactivity, impulsivity, inattention, delinquency persistence.

- The purpose: To analyze and compare general theories, such as self-control theory, and developmental theories, such as one proposed by Moffitt and Patterson. The study highlights the common projections suggested by both theories in explaining pathways to delinquency.
- Sample size and target population: 471 to 479 adolescents (11 or 12 in 1985).
- Keywords: General, developmental theory, delinquent peers.

- The purpose: To explain variation in all types of criminal offending behaviour or whether it will be necessary to adopt different theories to explain variation in different kinds of criminal behaviour.
- Location and date: South London—Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 369 males (24 years of age in 1985).
- Keywords: Criminal offending, criminal behavior, analogous acts, self-control.

- The purpose: To estimate the proportion of adolescents who displayed anti-social behaviour in childhood and move through a time-oriented trajectory increasing in severity and risk of offending in adulthood.
- Location and date: Pacific Northwest metropolitan area, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: Total of 206 grade 4 boys and their families (two cohorts).
- Keywords: Early-onset trajectory, juvenile trajectory, chronic offenders.

- The purpose: To investigate the role of self-care (considering temporal, structural, physical and psychological dimensions) in developing behavioural as well as attitudinal deviance.
- Location and date: Colorado, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 88 males and 76 females in grades 4, 5 and 6.
- Keywords: Self-care, sibling care, deviant behaviors.
- The purpose: To study the relationship between biosocial interaction and criminal offending by investigating the effect of pre/perinatal disturbances, such as complication during delivery and inadequate/weak familial environment.
- Sample size and target population: 867 subjects who were born and raised until young adulthood in Philadelphia (born between 1959 and 1962).
- Keywords: Prenatal, perinatal, disturbances, disadvantaged familial environment, biosocial, criminal.

- The purpose: “To explore if the effect of relative pubertal timing on delinquency is direct, contingent on negative life events, or indirect using nationally representative data on both genders.”
- Location and date: United States; 1966 to 1968.
- Sample size and target population: 1,866 respondents (15 years of age in 1966).
- Keywords: Physical maturity, delinquency, autonomy, behavioral autonomy, adolescence, transition.

- The purpose: To investigate quality of home and family environments provided to young children during maternal incarceration and how and to what extent they are related to children’s intellectual outcomes.
- Location and date: Midwestern prison in the United States; 1999 to 2002.
- Sample size and target population: 60 children age two to seven.
- Keywords: Maternal incarceration, children, family, intellectual, poverty, risk.

- The purpose: “To provide the conceptual foundation for a domain structure for family quality of life based on the perspectives of family members of children and youth with and without disabilities, service providers, and administrators.”
- Location and date: Kansas City, Kansas, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Granville County, North Carolina, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 187 individuals (including children with a disability, individuals with a disability, families of children without disabilities, service providers and administrators).
- Keywords: Family quality, family quality of life, disabilities, family interaction.
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- The purpose: To explore the perception of friendship quality and perception of friendship and anti-social behaviour and their role in the development of delinquent behaviour in male adolescents.
- Sample size and target population: 206 boys age 9 and 10 (102 and 104 boys in 1983 and 1985, respectively).
- Keywords: Antisocial behavior, relationship quality, delinquent behavior, low self-esteem.

- The purpose: To identify key contextual, child and parental factors to better understand the relationship between child maltreatment and criminal behaviours as outcome results in adolescents. Adolescent delinquency is addressed from the social, environment, behavioural and psychological levels.
- Location and date: United States; 1996.
- Sample size and target population: 355 detained and committed juveniles.
- Keywords: Violence, adolescent offenders, criminal behaviors, maltreatment, illness, substance abuse.

- The purpose: To study juvenile offenders’ patterns characterized by age at the initiation of substance use, frequency and quantity of substance use during adolescence and possible connections to the types of crimes committed.
- Location and date: South Carolina, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 93 male and 96 female adolescents who were incarcerated in secure facilities.
- Keywords: Early substance use, delinquency, drugs and alcohol, adolescent substance abuse.

- The purpose: “To examine whether a valid recidivism index for use with incarcerated young offenders can be constructed using a combination of data from a routinely used psychosocial screening assessment and offending histories.”
- Location and date: South Australia; 1994 to 1996 and 1998.
- Sample size and target population: 149 youth (27.5% Aborigines and 94.6% males).
- Keywords: Youth offenders, incarcerated youth, alcohol and inhalant use, ADHD signs.
- The purpose: To present the population model designed to estimate the number of children experiencing parental incarceration and how these children’s health is being affected by imprisonment of parents.
- Location and date: New South Wales, Australia; 2001.
- Sample size and target population: 829 prisoners across 29 correctional facilities.
- Keywords: Parental incarceration, offending, substance use disorders, mental illness, recidivism, health adversities, parent’s imprisonment.

- The purpose: To examine the unique contribution of substance use and other delinquent or problem behaviours to youthful violence in a sample of both middle and high school students.
- Location and date: New York, United States; 1998.
- Sample size and target population: 7,167 secondary school students (from grades 7 to 12) from a randomly selected sample of 136 public and private schools.
- Keywords: Violence, substance use, delinquency.

- Type of article: Literature review.
- The purpose: Assessing children and adolescents for potential violent behaviour requires an organized approach that draws on clinical knowledge.
- Keywords: Children, adolescents, violence, gender difference.

- The purpose: To evaluate the differences between “subjective well being (SWB)” of adolescents and their parents and to explore its connectedness to perceived family dynamics, family relations and socio-demographic variables of both adolescents and their parents.
- Location and date: United States; 2000.
- Sample size and target population: 239 adolescents and their parents.
- Keywords: Subjective well-being, family dynamics, adolescences.

- Type of article: Literature review.
- Keywords: Youth violence, prevention, risk factors, family interventions.

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- The purpose: To explore the relationship among alcohol, crime and disorder—specifically the effects of binge drinking on crime and disorder in young adults.
- Sample size and target population: 1,336 young adults (18 to 24 years old).
- Keywords: Offending, substance use, demographic information, binge drinking.

- The purpose: To examine adolescent beliefs and behaviours about interpersonal violence using a comprehensive theoretical model in order to develop more effective prevention programs.
- Location and date: Midwestern United States; December 1997.
- Sample size and target population: 318 students from nine randomly selected classes.
- Keywords: Violence avoidance, behavior, nonviolent beliefs, positive recognition for violence avoidance, exposure to fights.

- The purpose: To determine the most common risk and protective factors for “delinquent, diverted and high-risk adolescent girls” and to determine how these factors differ by program type.
- Sample size and target population: 159 delinquent, diverted and high-risk adolescent girls.
- Keywords: Girls, intervention, juvenile justice, mental health, prevention.

- Type of article: Literature review.
- Keywords: Crime, development, trajectories, life course, typologies, prediction, desistance.

- The purpose: “To examine trajectories of offending over the life course of delinquent boys followed from ages 7 to 70—test existence of a distinct offender group whose rates of crime remain stable with increasing age. Also to determine whether individual differences, childhood characteristics, and family background can predict long-term trajectories of offending.”
- Location and date: Massachusetts, United States; 1940 to 2000.
- Sample size and target population: Started with approximately 500 troubled adolescents.
- Keywords: Age and crime, trajectories, desistance, typologies, prediction.
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- The purpose: To use the integrative model to systematically explore the relationship between psychosocial variables, such as perceived adolescent alienation, and delinquent behaviours.
- Location and date: United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 131 adolescents.
- Keywords: Parental style, punitiveness, marital conflict, peer interaction, school attachment, delinquent behavior, academic self-efficacy, social skills.

- The purpose: To explore the relationship between hyperactivity in childhood and later criminality by observing juvenile and adult arrest and incarceration rates. Childhood conduct problems and anti-social behaviour in adolescence were used as predictors of adult criminality.
- Location and date: Los Angeles, California, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 89 hyperactive subjects and 87 normal control subjects.
- Keywords: Hyperactivity, adult status, criminality, conduct problems.

- The purpose: “To examine the three theoretical approaches designed to predict risk for delinquency during adolescence: an individual difference perspective, a social interactional model, and a social contextual approach.”
- Location and date: Rural Iowa, United States; no date given (data collection took place over a four-year period).
- Sample size and target population: 361 families.
- Keywords: Individual difference, social interaction, delinquent behavior, antisocial behavior.

- The purpose: To explore the model of family communication patterns with a focus on young adults’ responses to demand: “withdraw communication patterns of parents, feeling caught, and mental well-being.”
- Location and date: Midwestern United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 567 young adult children (435 from first marriages and 132 from post-divorce families).
- Keywords: Family communication, parental divorce, mental well-being.
- The purpose: To examine the differences among three types of non-biological fathers (adoptive fathers, adoptive stepfathers and non-adoptive stepfathers) with varying extent of legal commitments and responsibilities in terms of nurturance and involvement in child and adolescent development.
- Location and date: United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 168 university students (with 27 adoptive fathers, 22 adoptive stepfathers and 119 non-adoptive stepfathers).
- Keywords: Nontraditional fathers, adoptive, stepfather, nurturance, father involvement.

- Type of article: Literature review.
- Keywords: Emotion regulation, context, family, parenting.

- The purpose: To illustrate the importance of contextual measurement such as race and neighbourhood disadvantage and demonstrate that focusing on individual characteristics only, even when explaining individual-level outcomes, can be problematic.
- Location and date: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 270 discharged psychiatric patients.
- Keywords: Race, neighborhood, violence, mental disorder, potential for violence.

- The purpose: To explore the relationship between oppositional/defiant behaviour during childhood and a trajectory of increasing involvement with deviant peers and delinquency during adolescence. The study tests two growth models: Antisocial Trait Model and Social Influence Model.
- Location and date: Iowa, United States; 1989 to 1993.
- Sample size and target population: 306 families.
- Keywords: Behavior, childhood defiance, delinquency, deviant peer, adolescent friendship.

- The purpose: “To examine the extent to which children’s television viewing practices are associated with symptoms of psychological trauma and aggressive behaviors.”
Annotated Bibliography: Mental Health, Delinquency and Criminal Activity

- Location and date: Ohio and rural area, United States; 1995–1996.
- Sample size and target population: 11 schools (grades 3 to 8).
- Keywords: Children, television viewing, violent behaviors, psychological trauma.

- The purpose: To examine the interrelationships among recent and past exposure to violence, parental monitoring and television viewing practices and their relationship to children’s violent behaviour.
- Location and date: Ohio, United States; 1995–1996.
- Sample size and target population: 2,245 students (grades 3 to 8).
- Keywords: Violent behavior, exposure to violence, community violence, aggression, parental monitoring.

- The purpose: To study the associations among types of delinquency and particular types of drugs such as cocaine and amphetamine. In addition, the links among types of delinquency and use of alcohol was explored.
- Location and date: Ontario, Canada; 1995.
- Sample size and target population: 3,870 grade 7, 9, 11 and 13 students (using the Ontario Student Drug Use Survey).
- Keywords: Delinquency, drugs, students, violence

- The purpose: To explain the role of family characteristics on adolescent deviant behaviours in terms of social control theory—through family structure and parental attachment. Gender, race and ethnicity were controlled.
- Sample size and target population: 1,195 students between 11 and 14 years old.
- Keywords: Family structure, family attachment, delinquent behavior, substance abuse.

- The purpose: To test the predictive validity of personality traits of distress and restraint for future recidivism. The study also compares the result with predictive validity for criminological factors, such as severity of crime and the age of first offense.
- Location and date: California, United States; 1989 to 1991 and 1993.
- Sample size and target population: 481 male juvenile offenders and 148 follow-up subjects.
- Keywords: Personality, distress, restraint, delinquents, recidivism.

- The purpose: To examine the complexities of substance use, mental health and criminal justice involvement in males and females as well as treatment outcomes and persistency following treatment in each gender.
- Location and date: Seven different locations in the United States; 1997 to 2001.
- Sample size and target population: 941 males and 266 females enrolled in drug treatment programs.
- Keywords: Adolescents, criminality, drug treatment, gender differences, mental health, substance abuse.


- The purpose: To test the relationship between delinquency and problem use over a one-year interval and the role of delinquent behaviour in problem use in a high-risk population.
- Location and date: San Diego, California, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 140 adolescents from inpatient alcohol and drug treatment programs.
- Keywords: Individual level, mental illness, delinquency, substance use, individual level.


- The purpose: To investigate the mechanism behind mothers’ emotional expression to their children, including the influences from “subjective stress, mental health status, and dissatisfaction with family interaction.”
- Location and date: Three sites in North Carolina, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 81 mothers and their six-month-old children.
- Keywords: Maternal mental status, depression, expressed emotion, maternal satisfaction.

- The purpose: To investigate the relationship between timing of child maltreatment, such as physical abuse and neglect, and the onset of disruptive and delinquent behaviour. The study focuses on determining to what extent maltreatment can be linked to such behaviours.
- Location and date: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States; dates unavailable.
- Sample size and target population: 506 adolescent males with a matched group.
- Keywords: Pathway model, maltreatment, disruptive and delinquent behavior.


- The purpose: “To determine the age in which persistent serious offending emerges, proportion of persistent serious delinquent boys who qualified for a diagnosis of a disruptive behavior disorder and proportion of boys who receive professional help for their delinquent behaviors.”
- Location and date: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 506 adolescent males.
- Keywords: Juvenile delinquency, disruptive odd behavior.


- The purpose: To compare mental health trajectories of children who experienced parental divorce to children whose parents stay married. Mental health status of all participants (including children whose parents stay married) prior to and after separation was assessed and compared using a “process-oriented approach.”
- Location and date: Canada; 1994 to 1998.
- Sample size and target population: 2,819 children (age 4 to 7 in 1994).
- Keywords: Child outcomes, growth curve models, mental health, parental divorce.


- The purpose: To assess the predictive validity of problem-behaviour theory and its variables, such as demographic background, personality and perceived environments, as high-risk adolescents move into emerging adulthood.
- Sample size and target population: 646 subjects (mean age of 22.7 years in 2000).
- Keywords: Violence, problem behavior theory, youth, emerging adulthood.


- The purpose: “To develop a screening method that combines childhood characteristics, parental characteristics, and contextual factors to effectively predict adolescents at high-risk for engaging in violent behaviors in young adulthood.”
Annotated Bibliography: Mental Health, Delinquency and Criminal Activity

- Location and date: United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: Biological sons of 38 men with a lifetime history of substance use disorder and 61 men with no adult psychiatric disorder.
- Keywords: Adolescent violence, family, substance use, psychiatric history, social adjustment, childhood psychiatric history, screening method.

- The purpose: “To compare only court-referred adolescents in the mental health system with those in the criminal justice system. Also, aims to compare clinically-referred patients with court-referred patients in the juvenile mental health system.”
- Sample size and target population: 126 clinically referred adolescents and 241 court-referred adolescents.
- Keywords: Race, mental illness, juvenile justice, mental health system.

- The purpose: To explicitly evaluate the role of the timing of onset of different types of disruptive behaviours and their pathways in predicting later arrest rates using the Developmental Pathways Model.
- Location and date: Chicago, Illinois, United States; date of data collection unavailable (data collection took place over a four-year period).
- Sample size and target population: 306 boys from disadvantaged inner-city neighbourhoods.
- Keywords: Delinquency, developmental pathway, minority, urban, adolescence.

- Type of article: Literature review.
- Keywords: Social problem solving skills, situations of sexual possibility, family communication frequency/intensity, exposure to sexual possibility situations and problem solving approaches.

- The purpose: To determine if prevalence rates for problem behaviours are consistent in different subgroups in a community and if the change over a three-year period is consistent when compared to a general community sample of early adolescents.
- Location and date: Florida, United States; no date given (data collection took place over a three-year period).
- Sample size and target population: 5,045 grade 6 and 7 students at the beginning of the study.
• Keywords: Adolescence, substance use, delinquency, longitudinal, problem behavior.


• The purpose: To test multi-domain predictors (psychological well-being, family dynamics, peer influence and academic orientation) for the shape and rate of change in both general deviance and for the specific components of deviance, such as drug use, social conformity and criminal activities, from adolescence to adulthood.

• Location and date: Los Angeles, California, United States; no date given.

• Sample size and target population: 350 adolescents over a 16-year span (during the 16th year, average age of participants was 34.89 years).

• Keywords: General deviance, transition, adolescence, adulthood, illicit drug use, criminal activity, social conformity.


• The purpose: To explore relationships between life satisfaction and self-reported violent and aggressive behaviours in adolescents and examine their implications.

• Location and date: South Carolina, United States; 1997.

• Sample size and target population: 5,032 adolescents.

• Keywords: Life-satisfaction, violent behavior, aggressive behaviors, behavioral health, quality of life, adolescents.


• Type of article: Literature review.

• The purpose: To explore risk factors and behaviours associated with aggressive and violent behaviours.

• Keywords: Aggressive and violent behaviors, adolescents, individual, family, school/academic, peer-related, community and neighborhoods, situational.


• The purpose: To examine the effects of maternal work along with maternal resources (age, cognitive skills, education and family income), childcare arrangement and marital status on child outcomes and their relationships to youth crime.

• Location and date: United States; 1986 to 1994.

• Sample size and target population: 702 adolescents age 15 to 19 in 1994.

• Keywords: Maternal employment, delinquency, work, family.

Annotated Bibliography: Mental Health, Delinquency and Criminal Activity

- The purpose: To examine the importance of the family (closeness, monitoring and conflict) and school (grades, homework time, educational aspirations and commitment) domains on African-American and Caucasian youths.
- Location and date: A high school in the Southeastern United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 809 students (607 Caucasians, 182 African-Americans).
- Keywords: Adolescent deviance, race, ethnicity, family, school.

- The purpose: To explore the influences of best friends’ deviancy by analyzing participants’ characteristics, friends’ characteristics and the combined influence of parental monitoring and attachment to parents on delinquency in boys.
- Location and date: Montréal, Quebec, Canada; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 567 boys from low socio-economic status areas of Montréal.
- Keywords: Delinquency, friends, adolescents, moderators, parents.

- The purpose: “(1) To asses the possible mutual influence between gambling, substance use, and delinquency over a two year period during mid adolescence, (2) to test whether variables that are usually predictive of delinquency and substance use also predict gambling, and (3) to test whether the links between the three problem behaviors could be, at least partially, accounted for by common antecedent factors such as impulsivity, parental supervision, and deviant friends.”
- Location and date: Montréal, Quebec, Canada; 1983 to mid-to-late-1990s.
- Sample size and target population: 717 boys (13 and 14 years old in 1983).
- Keywords: Gambling, delinquency, substance use, impulsivity, friend’s deviancy, parental supervision, socio-demographic influences.

- The purpose: To indirectly measure socio-economic status using familial affluence scale (FAS) of children and adolescents and investigate its influence on health-related quality of life
- Location and date: Europe (Austria, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom); May to July 2002.
- Sample size and target population: 754 children and their parents from seven European countries.
- Keywords: Socioeconomic status, health determinants, quality of life.

Annotated Bibliography: Mental Health, Delinquency and Criminal Activity

- The purpose: “To examine the time-varying relations of perceived peer and family support on daily mood across a 1-year period among an 8th-grade cohort and a 10th-grade cohort, specifically whether peers and families were differentially associated with mood at different points in adolescence.”
- Location and date: Chicago suburban–metropolitan area, Illinois, United States; no date given.
- Sample size and target population: 296 8th grade students and 266 10th grade students.
- Keywords: Adolescents, daily affect, family support, peer support, real-time measure.


- The purpose: “To examine two potential pathways between childhood victimization and violent criminal behavior: early aggressive behavior and problematic drinking.”
- Sample size and target population: 1,196 cases (controlled and abused and neglected combined).
- Keywords: Child abuse and neglect, childhood victimization, problematic alcohol use, early aggressive behavior, violence.


- The purpose: To empirically identify different offending trajectories suggested in earlier research in a sample of young men and to determine specific childhood factors and adolescent covariates with identified offending trajectories.
- Sample size and target population: 204 grade 4 students at the beginning of the study.
- Keywords: Offending, trajectories, life span.


- The purpose: To explore the relationships between individual characteristics and offending in different community contexts, the relative effect of community and individual factors on offending as well as community context and criminal careers.
- Location and date: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States; 1990.
- Sample size and target population: 508 boys (mean age of 10.2) and 506 boys (mean age of 13.4).
- Keywords: Individual, community, offending, neighborhood, residential stability, delinquency.
- The purpose: To integrate the effects of land use, control and disorder on community rates of violence and burglary. Also investigates if community crime is differentially affected by distinct nonresidential physical spaces in a neighbourhood, such as business-oriented public spaces versus resident-centred spaces.
- Sample size and target population: 5,302 Seattle, Washington residents.
- Keywords: Community crime, residential (in)stability, physical disorder, land use.

- The purpose: To develop an index for engaging in violent behaviours in young adulthood using multi-dimensional factors based on gender, personality, community and environment.
- Location and date: Seattle, Washington, United States; 1996.
- Sample size and target population: 765 people (383 males and 382 females) with an average age of 21.
- Keywords: Violence, normative system, behavior, household, community, environmental factors.

- The purpose: To explore the effects of current and past partnership status on mental health and to compare gender differences. The study treats cohabitation as a separate category to make comparisons with those who are married.
- Location and date: United Kingdom; 1991 to 2000.
- Sample size and target population: 2,127 men and 2,303 women younger than 65.
- Keywords: Marital status, cohabitation, mental health, partnership transition.

- The purpose: “To test to what extent, if any, the correlations of crime with social bonds and of crime with prior delinquency attenuate when controlling for levels of childhood self-control.”
- Sample size and target population: 850 to 1,008 subjects over the years (born in 1972–1973).
- Keywords: Self control theory, prior delinquency, and social selection.
- The purpose: To gain a better understanding of deterrence theory by examining the relationship between criminal propensity, perceived risks and costs of punishment, and criminal behaviour.
- Keywords: Deterrence theory, criminal propensity.

- The purpose: To explore the concept of “parental efficacy” and the role of parental supports and controls on delinquent behaviour in youths.
- Sample size and target population: 1,526 youths age 10 and older.
- Keywords: Mother substance abuse, delinquency, family level, supervision, expectations, support, crime, peer pressure.