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Living Above the Pain: Keys to Raising a Resilient Jabez

" Jabez was more honorable than his brothers,
...his mother named him Jabez saying, " ... I bore him with pain."

I Chronicles 4:9 NASB95

Theater Shooting in Aurora, Colorado

"Train up a child in the way he should go
and when he is old he will not depart
from it" - [Proverbs]

Background

A Tale of Two Roads

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less travelled by,
And that has made all the difference.
Robert Frost

Social Correlates of Deviance

- unskilled/semiskilled fathers
- overcrowding
- family discord
- a broken home
- depressed/neurotic mother
- institutional care of child
- paternal criminal behavior.

Structure of Development

Life Stress and Social Competence (see the cumulative reviews by Garmezy, 1976, 1983; Kessler et al., 1985).

1. the characteristics of the individual and their early life experiences which have led to poor social outcomes later in life.

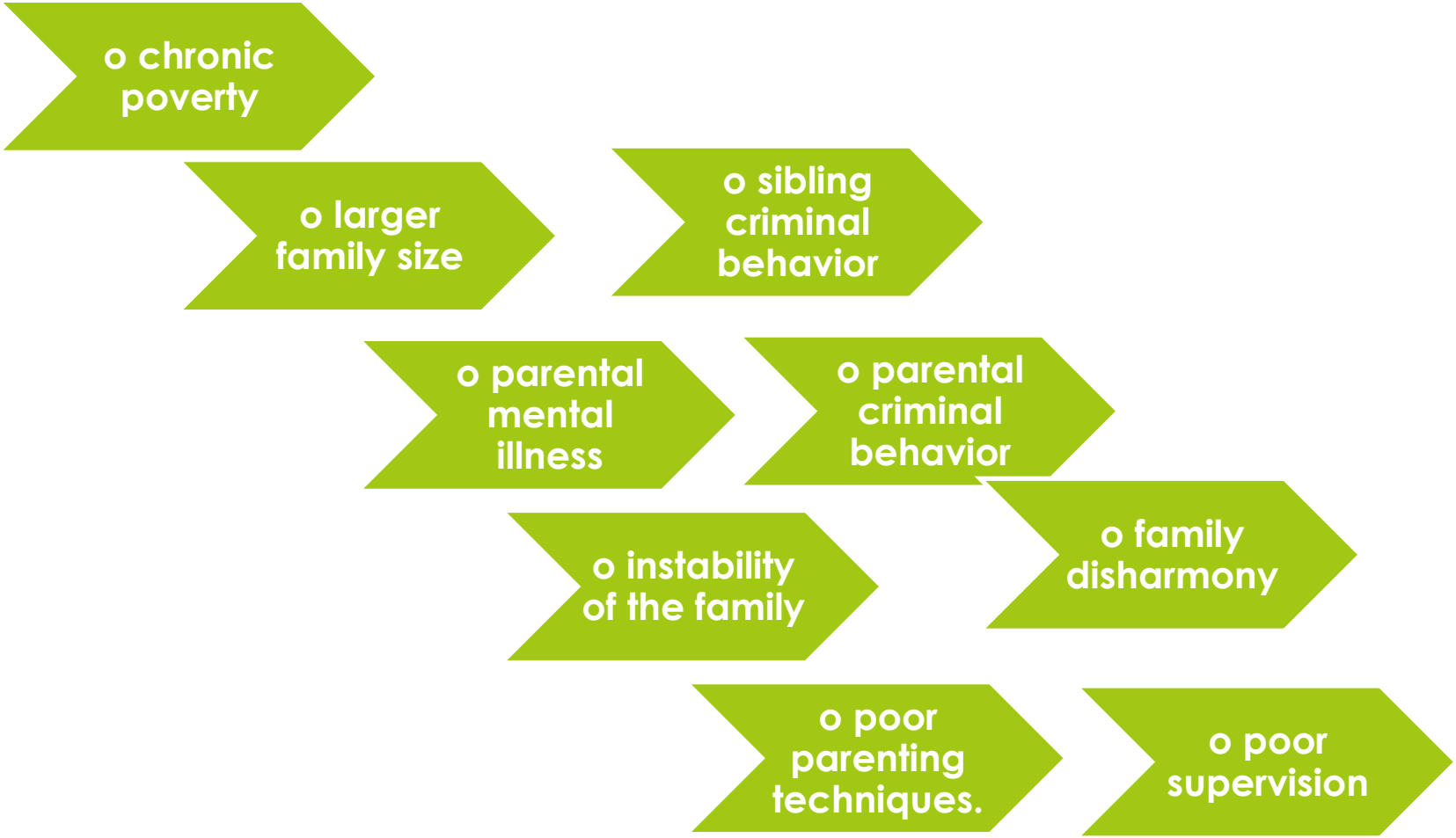
2. The psychosocial resources that the individual uses to buffer the strains encountered in such adverse sociocultural environments.

SUMMARY:

1. that the early life experience completely "overloads" the child's adaptive potential (Werner & Smith, 1982); or

2. that the continuing environmental pressures present throughout development prevent normal socialization which would have occurred in more favorable settings (Sameroff & Chandler, 1975).

Life Stresses and Deviance



Research Questions

1. Is the experience of living in a non-intact family (e.g. father absent home) associated with later criminal behavior in the offspring?

2. Within these nonintact families, are there other possible variables associated with differential rates of crime:
   - timing and continuity of contact with the natural father;
   - criminogenic characteristics of parents who tend to produce a non-intact home, like those with criminal backgrounds or critical and rejecting attitudes
   - specific maternal characteristics, like acceptance of her situation and child, amount of education, and abilities to manage her affairs
   - "catalytic" factors in the macro-social environment (e.g., SES) of the nonintact home
   - academic and psychosocial competencies of child (e.g., reading, math, aggression, etc.) which help to buffer the stresses of a nonintact home situation.

Method and Materials

Definitions

1. **Crime** refers to official records of crime taken from the National registers of the Danish Police. Crime will be analyzed by simple count of the number of dates of actions committed.
2. **Delinquency** refers to all criminal activity, with the exception of traffic violations, committed by individuals between fifteen and eighteen years of age.
3. **Young adult criminal behavior** refers to all criminal behavior, excluding traffic violations, committed while eighteen years of age or older.

Definitions

4. **Recidivism** means one or more subsequent criminal actions.

5. **Paternal absence** will be defined by the number of years the child resided with the natural father: 0 – never resident; 1-10 sometimes resident; or 11 + always residing in the home with the natural father.

6. **Resilience** will mean a characteristic of individuals who develop and maintain competence, in spite of stresses and strains predictive of poor competence.

The Danish Perinatal Sample

1. The subjects in this study were part of a longitudinal birth cohort research project known as the Danish Perinatal Study. Mednick, Baker, and Sutton-Smith (1979) and Baker and Mednick (1984).

2. Danish Perinatal Study began in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1959 with the intent to study the temporary and permanent effects of selected variables related to child development, including maternal, socio-demographic, family structure, medical, and other aspects of health.

9125

3. The original Danish cohort consisted of 9,125 infants from a population of 8,949 consecutive deliveries of at least 20 weeks gestation made at the State University Hospital in Copenhagen, Denmark between September 1959 and December 1961.

The Danish Perinatal Sample

3. (continued) A variety of medical staff (obstetricians, midwives, and midwife trainees)gathered data concerning the mother and child during delivery and neonatal periods. At this stage, infants whose general condition permitted received an extensive medical examination for physical, motor and neurological status; they then received whatever prescribed interventions were necessary for any problems discovered. Upon release from the hospital, mothers were given a self administered questionnaire to fill out over the first year of the child's development. At their child's first birthday, parents were requested to bring the child in for a developmental exam. Home visits were arranged in cases where this was not possible. Also collected during the first year was information regarding the child's general health: diseases, admission to hospitals and other institutions, and immunization records.

The Danish Perinatal Sample

9125

857

3. The Danish Perinatal Follow-up Study is a longitudinal follow-up of the original study conducted for a random sample of approximately ten percent of the total sample. It is these follow-up subjects n=857) that comprise the sample used in this analysis. The follow-up subsample of the original study appears largely representative of the universe of subjects.

The Danish Perinatal Sample

4. Attrition bias did occur in cases of child or mother death; other than mother custody; subject immigration; and maternal refusal to participate further. Comparison of the final sample with those refusing a follow-up interview indicated the two groups were similar with respect to: maternal age at birth of index; birth order; size of the family; o stability of the marriage.

5. The refusal group, however, did differ with respect to the final sample in the following ways: most mothers began childbearing earlier; most mothers were unwed at the time of birth; most mothers had a comparatively lower SES at the time of the birth; most mothers wanted the pregnancy less.

6. If anything, the group differences would tend to suppress, rather than heighten any significant findings, especially since most of the 292 mothers who refused have "higher risk" children. Additionally, the refusals removal brings the sample closer to being representative of the entire Danish cohort, although it still has a slightly lower mean SES than the original population and a disproportionate number of mothers who were in their teens or unwed at time of the birth (Baker & Mednick, 1984).

3. The Danish Perinatal Sample

7. The total perinatal follow-up consists of three separate but related phases:

Phase I - an entire cohort analysis for the first year of the child's life which examines child, maternal and familial variables for their effects on neonatal and first-year outcomes. These outcomes included extensive examinations of general physical health, neurologic and motor development

Phase II - a 10% random prospective sample of the entire cohort followed through 1979 (17-20 years after birth) Maternal interviews by social workers; teacher questionnaires; and school psychologist, school provided long-term outcomes for each subject in mid- to late adolescent.

Phase III - an additional analysis of the Phase II subpopulation, focused on the mother's health and psychosocial outcomes. Data for Phase II and Phase III were collected concomitantly.

3. The Danish Perinatal Sample

7. Two major methodological strengths derive from this sample.

- First, data items were defined, organized, and collected under systematic and carefully controlled conditions.
- Second, this sample provides a large, prospective sample of mothers and children who have experienced widely diverse social and familial characteristics, and who were carefully followed over a long period

Three Salient Features of this Study

1. **Medical Risk** - the study population contains a larger than normal number of problem pregnancy and delivery complications, since the hospital which collected the data is a specialty center for such problems. One result of this bias is an usually large number of teenage mothers in the population;

2. **Medical Car**e - another unusual feature of the population was the early medical screening and intervention in pregnancy that the mothers referred to this center received, irrespective of SES; usually medical treatment is quite dependent on SES, age of mother, degree of wantedness,etc.

3. **Social Background** - the subpopulation also contains a higher incidence of low SES and unwed mothers than the Danish population at large.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF MOTHERS IN THE DANISH FOLLOW-UP STUDY ON SEVERAL IMPORTANT DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Age	Number	Percent
11-15	5	0.6
16-17	77	9
18-19	159	18.6
20-24	332	38.8
25-29	167	19.5
30-34	74	8.6
35-39	39	4.6
40-	3	0.4
Total	857	100

Status	Number	Percent
Single	235	27.5
Married	471	55.2
Separated	10	1.2
Divorced	6	0.7
Widowed	26	3
Married	100	11.7
Unknown	2	0.7
Total	857	100

Status	Number	Percent
Unskilled	154	18.9
Semi-skilled	88	10.8
Skilled	263	32.3
Lower_Office	107	13.2
Higher_Office	79	9.7
Lower_Academic	53	6.5
Higher_Academic	69	8.5
Total	813	100

Data Sources

1. Maternal Interviews - Social worders conducted interviews each subject's mother as part of the follow-up phase of analysis. Information from these interviews was used to construct maternal stress, family environment, SES- related and child outcome variables
2. Teacher Questionnaires - The primary teacher completed questionnaires for each subject agreeing to participate in the follow-up phase. These data were used to develop child academic, physical and social competency variables
3. Criminal Records - The National Police Registry of Denmark provided data related to each subject's criminal behavior pattern.

Results

Sample Comparisons

VARIABLE	TEACHER RATING GROUP (N=226) MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	ATTRITION SAMPLE (N=231) MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
SES at present	2.655	1.997	2.6797	1.796
Mother's education	2.398	1.971	2.4026	1.926
Mother's contentment	12.124	2.644	12.732	2.172
Mother's health	18.783	2.106	18.798	1.996
Mother's disorderliness	12.120	1.702	12.333	1.347
Mother's age at birth of the index child	25.659	6.311	25.485	6.600
Marital status at birth of the index child	1.756	0.564	1.759	0.515
Desireability of the index child's birth	1.573	0.496	1.503	0.501
Mother's crime	0.148	0.475	0.112	0.401
Father's crime	0.654	0.874	0.513	0.820
Crowding	0.912	0.350	0.897	0.280
Family size	2.389	0.705	2.241	0.762
Number of constellations	2.292	0.163	2.399	1.900
Years in residence with the natural father	11.204	6.840	11.623	6.916
School problem index	6.127	1.805	5.819	1.869
Academic performance	13.018	2.802	13.291	2.550

* Note that both groups are virtually identical to each other

Data Analytic Strategy

Stage 1 – Variable definitions and Scale Analysis

Stage 2 – Inferential Discriminant Analyses

Stage 3 – Inferential Interaction Analyses using Log linear Modeling

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INTERCORRELATIONS OF ALL PREDICTORS (N = 429)

VARIABLES	SES	FD	YF	FC	ME	MS	MO	MC	GA	SI	SR	SA	PM	NC
1. SES	--	-22	17	-17	59	22	32	-01	21	-12	06	-16	14	-14
2. FAMILY DISSENSION		--	-18	07	-13	-46	-14	14	-02	04	-08	-01	-04	28
3. YEARS WITH FATHER			--	-29	10	21	20	-07	-01	-01	12	-01	08	-60
4. FATHER CRIME				--	-18	-09	-16	16	-04	-03	-06	06	-09	14
5. MATERNAL EDUCATION					--	15	23	-03	15	-03	06	-04	13	-11
6. MOTHER SATISFACTION						--	31	-05	05	-03	03	-02	02	-31
7. MOTHER ORDERLINESS							--	-10	08	01	05	-06	14	-23
8. MATERNAL CRIME								--	04	13	-13	13	-11	17
9. GENERAL ACADEMICS									--	-51	54	-46	41	-11
10. SOCIAL INFERIORITY										--	-61	73	-25	09
11. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY											--	-51	26	-16
12. SOCIAL AGGRESSION												--	-07	09
13. EARLY PHYSICAL MATURATION													--	-10
14. NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS														--

NOTE: all correlations above 09 are significant at the alpha=.05 level

F.D. = FAMILY DISSENSION
Y.F. = YEARS WITH FATHER
F.C. = FATHER CRIME
M.E. = MATERNAL EDUCATION
M.S. = MOTHER SATISFACTION
M.O. = MOTHER ORDERLINESS
M.C. = MATERNAL CRIME
G.A. = GENERAL ACADEMICS
S.I. = SOCIAL INFERIORITY
S.R. = SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
S.A. = SOCIAL AGGRESSION
P.M. = EARLY PHYSICAL MATURATION
N.C. = NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS

Analytic Variables

ANTECEDENT VARIABLES - Stability of Family Structure

- o Number of years resident with father
- o Number of family constellations experienced

MODIFIER AND MEDIATING VARIABLES

- o Sociocultural Stress (SES as measured by occupation)
- o Maternal Attributes Affecting Parent-Child Relationship
  - a. Mother's educational level
  - b. Mother's satisfaction with situation (Maternal contentment)
  - c. Mother's orderliness
- o Parental Role Models
  - a. Father's criminal record
  - b. Mother's criminal record
- o The Child's Cognitive Competencies
  - a. Reading ability
  - b. Mathematical ability
  - c. General academic ability
- o The Child's Psychosocial Competencies
  - a. Social responsibility
  - b. Early Physical Maturation
  - e. Aggression
  - f. Impulsivity
  - g. Withdrawal

Crime (0,1,2+)

Data Analytic Strategy

Stage 1 – Variable definitions and Scale Analysis

Health and Wellbeing Measures

Maternal Interviews

Teacher Questionaires

Major Factorial Analysis Loadings

- Scale 1 - General Academic Ability (alpha=0.90) consists of reasoning skills, reading skills, oral language skills, computation ability
- Scale 2 - Social Inferiority (alpha=0.89) items are emotionality, withdrawal, fearful-ness, and inferiority
- Scale 3 - Social Responsibility (alpha=0.88) items are work organization skills, participatory skills, good adult relationships, and social responsibility
- Scale 4 - Socialized Aggression (alpha=0.79) consists of aggression, clumsiness, and speech problems
- Scale 5 - Early Physical Maturation (alpha=0.56) items are athletic prowess and self-serving assertiveness.

Data Analytic Strategy

Stage 1 – Variable definitions and Scale Analysis

Stage 2 – Inferential Discriminant Analyses

Stepwise Discriminant Analysis

STEPWISE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS

ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT CRIME (CODED NONE, ONE, 2+ OFFENSES)

DEGREES OF FREEDOM FIRST STEP: 2, 405

STEP	PREDICTOR VARIABLE	F-RATIO TO ENTER	DF	WILK'S LAMBDA	F-MATRIX			DF
					NONE ONE	NONE 2+	ONCE 2+	
1	SOCLRESP	17.6	2,405	0.920	12.0	29.5	1.18	1,405
2	FACRIME	10.4	2,404	0.875	9.14	24.8	1.32	2,404
3	SESNOW	6.68	2,403	0.847	7.68	20.9	1.11	3,403
4	PMATURITY	3.98	2,402	0.830	7.52	15.6	2.44	4,402
5	NCONST	3.78 *	2,401	0.815	7.40	13.1	2.10	5,401
6	MACRIME	2.57	2,400					
7	MOMED	2.25	2,399					
8	MOMSATSF	1.87	2,398					
9	YRWFATH	1.26	2,397					
10	ACADEMICS	1.11	2,396					

* - entry significant at the p < 0.05 level

NOTE:

SOCLRESP = SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
FACRIME = FATHER CRIME
SESNOW = FAMILY SES
PMATURITY = EARLY PHYSICAL MATURITY
NCONST = NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS
MACRIME = MOTHER CRIME
MOMED = MOTHER'S EDUCATION
MOMSATSF = MOTHER'S SATISFACTION
YRWFATH = YEARS WITH FATHER
ACADEMICS = GENERAL ACADEMIC ABILITY

MEANS OF PREDICTOR VARIABLES BY POPULATION MEMBERSHIP

VARIABLE	NONE	ONE	RECID	ALL GPS
SES	3.03	2.33	2.01	2.72
MATERNAL CRIME	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.04
FATHER'S CRIME	0.33	0.52	0.62	0.42
YEARS WITH FATHER	12.36	9.87	10.91	11.70
MOTHER'S EDUCATION	2.74	2.50	1.69	2.49
MOTHER'S SATISFACTION	12.59	12.45	11.61	12.37
MOTHER'S ORDERLINESS	12.41	12.10	11.79	12.23
FAMILY DISSENSION	11.93	12.50	13.54	12.34
ACADEMIC ABILITY	125.24	118.84	117.92	122.79
SOCIAL INFERIORITY	100.22	102.36	106.82	101.89
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	129.29	121.34	118.39	125.88
SOCIAL AGGRESSION	93.35	97.73	100.06	95.38
EARLY PHYSICAL MATURATION	54.43	55.89	51.77	54.10
NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS	1.98	2.85	2.75	2.27
COUNTS (N)	(264)	(60)	(84)	(408)

GENERAL FACTOR SCALES DECOMPOSED INTO COMPONENT TEACHER RATING SCALES

STEPWISE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS: ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT CRIME (CODED NONE, ONE, 2+ OFFENSES)

DEGREES OF FREEDOM FIRST STEP: 2, 405

STEP	PREDICTOR VARIABLE	F-RATIO TO ENTER	DF	WILK'S LAMBDA	F-MATRIX			DF
					NONE ONE	NONE 2+	ONCE 2+	
1	WORKORG	17.25	2,405	0.922	13.7	27.5	0.56	1,405
2	FACRIME	10.56	2,404	0.876	9.96	23.9	1.03	2,404
3	SESNOW	6.21	2,403	0.850	8.09	20.0	0.91	3,403
4	ATHLETICS	4.18	2,402	0.832	8.07	14.9	2.19	4,402
5	NCONST	4.26 *	2,401	0.815	7.97	12.7	1.90	5,401
6	ADULTRLTN	2.81	2,400					
7	MACRIME	2.36	2,399					
8	MOMED	2.18	2,398					
9	MOMSATSF	2.01	2,397					
10	ASSERTVE	1.24	2,396					
11	YRSWFATH	1.17	2,395					

NOTE:

WORKORG = WORK ORGANIZATION

ATHLETICS = ATHLETIC PROWESS

ADULTRLTN = ADULT RELATIONSHIPS

ASSERTVE = SELF-ASSERTIVENESS

Data Analytic Strategy

Stage 1 – Variable definitions and Scale Analysis

Stage 2 – Inferential Discriminant Analyses

Stage 3 – Inferential Interaction Analyses using Log linear Modeling

SES x Family Instability x Crime

LOG-LINEAR ANALYSIS: SES (S) X NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS (N) X CRIME (C)

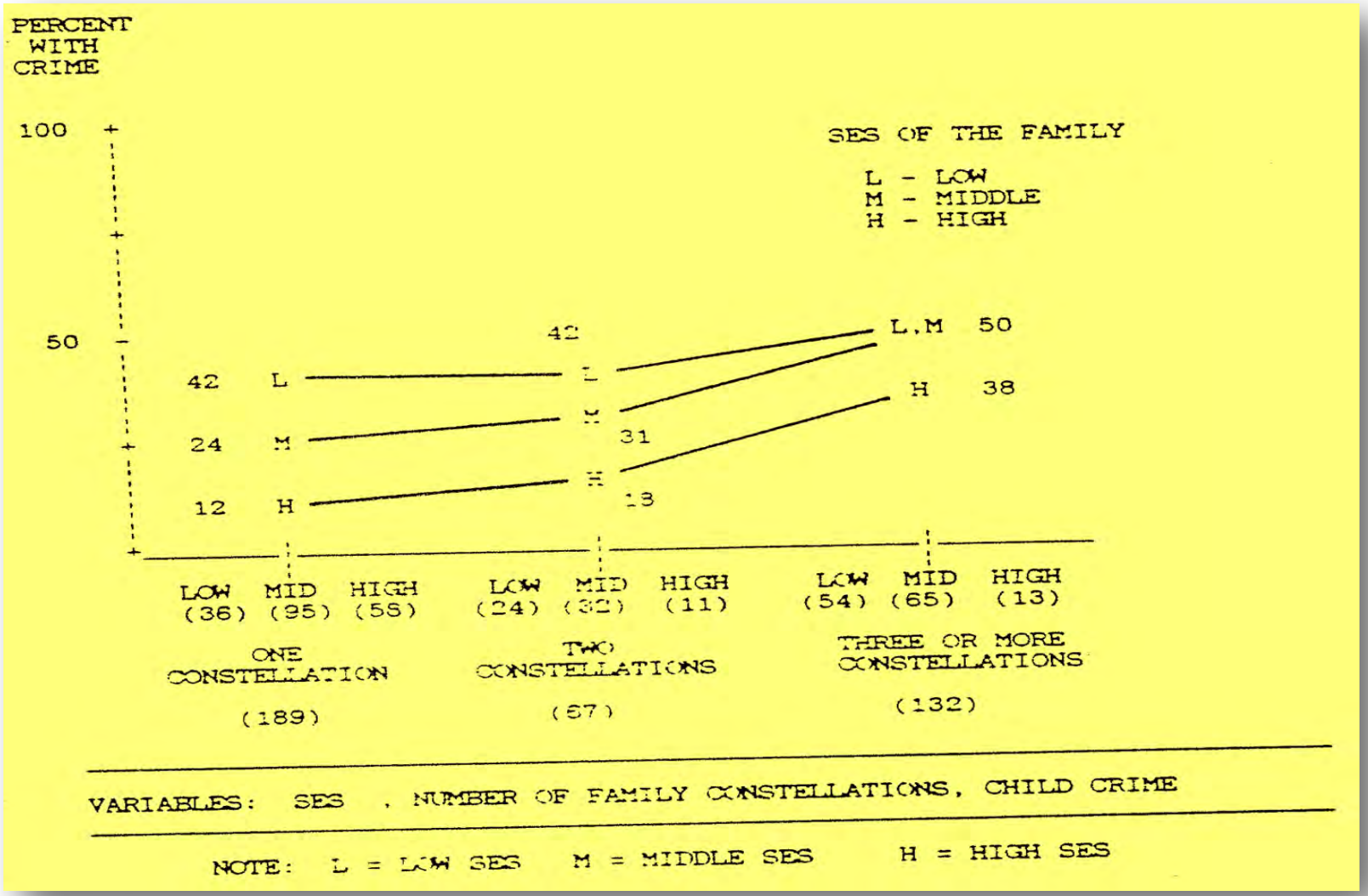
MODEL TESTED	MARGINALS	G-SQRD RESIDUAL	DF	P	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
COMBINED	CS, CN, SN	2.83	4	.58	31.54	4	<.01
SES	CS, SN	16.05	6	.01	18.32	2	<.01
NUMBER OF CONSTLLTNS	CN, SN	13.32	6	.04	21.05	2	<.01
BASELINE	C, SN	34.37	8	<.01			

MODELS TESTED WITH CONTROLS

MODEL TESTED	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
SES CONTROLLED FOR NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS	10.49	2	<.01
NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS CONTROLLED FOR SES	13.22	2	<.01

NOTE: CONSTLLTNS = FAMILY CONSTELLATIONS

SES x Family Instability x Crime



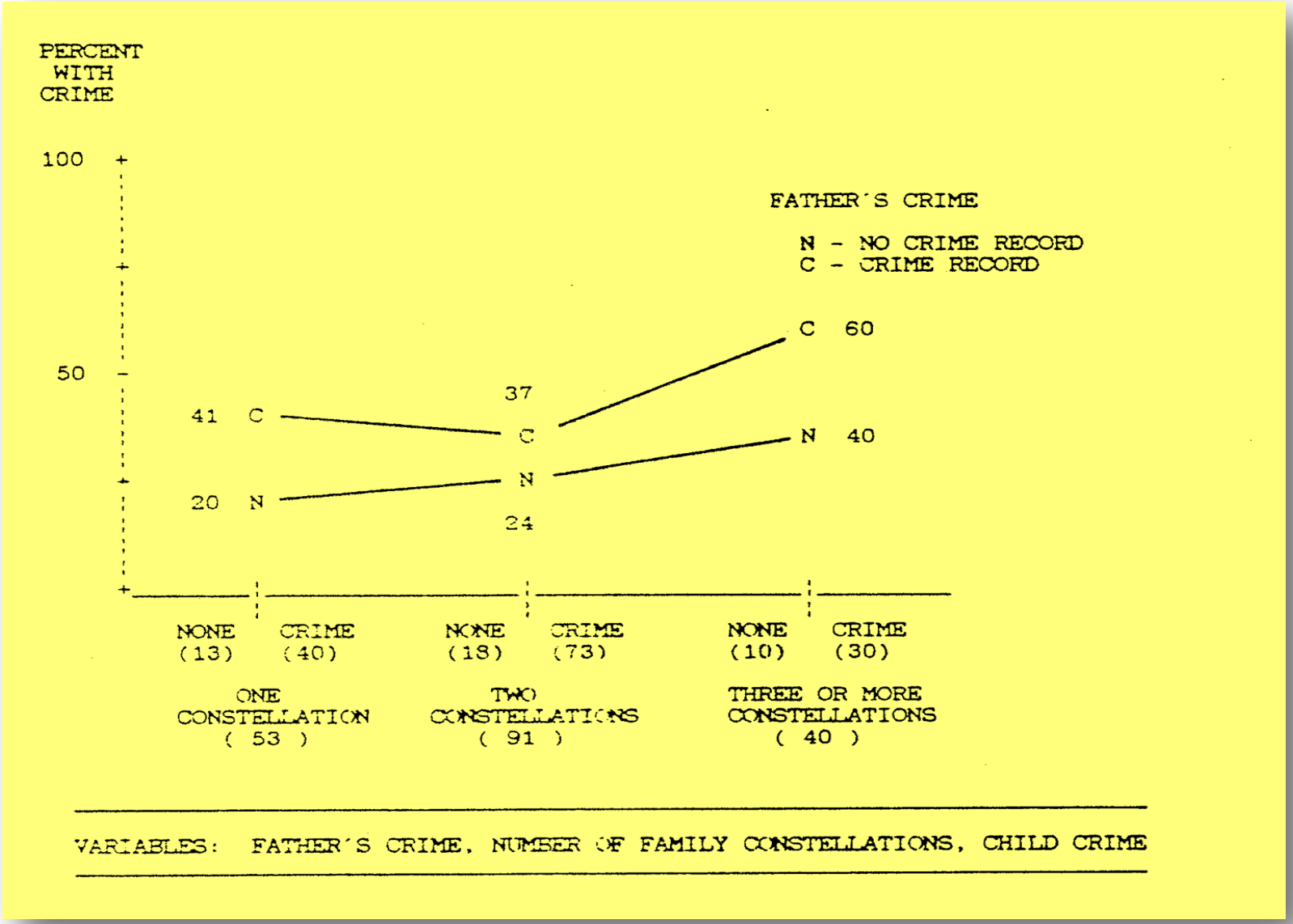
Parental Crime x Family Instability x Crime

LOG-LINEAR ANALYSIS: FATHER'S CRIME (F) X NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS (N) X CRIME (C)

MODEL TESTED	MARGINALS	G-SQRD RESIDUAL	DF	P	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
COMBINED	CF.CN.FN	0.61	2	.74	39.29	3	<.01
FREQID	CF.FN	17.35	4	<.01	22.55	1	<.01
NUMBER OF CONSTLLTNS	CN.FN	16.24	3	<.01	23.66	2	<.01
BASELINE	C.FN	39.90	5	<.01			

MODELS TESTED WITH CONTROLS

MODEL TESTED	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
FATHER'S CRIME CONTROLLED FOR NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS	15.63	1	<.01
STABILITY CONTROLLED FOR FATHER'S CRIME	15.74	2	<.01


PERCENT WITH CRIME
100
50
FATHER'S CRIME
N - NO CRIME RECORD
C - CRIME RECORD
C 60
N 40
41 C
37
C
N
20 N
24
NONE (13)
CRIME (40)
NONE (18)
CRIME (73)
NONE (10)
CRIME (30)
ONE CONSTELLATION (53)
TWO CONSTELLATIONS (91)
THREE OR MORE CONSTELLATIONS (40)
VARIABLES: FATHER'S CRIME, NUMBER OF FAMILY CONSTELLATIONS, CHILD CRIME

Maternal Educations x Family Instability x Crime

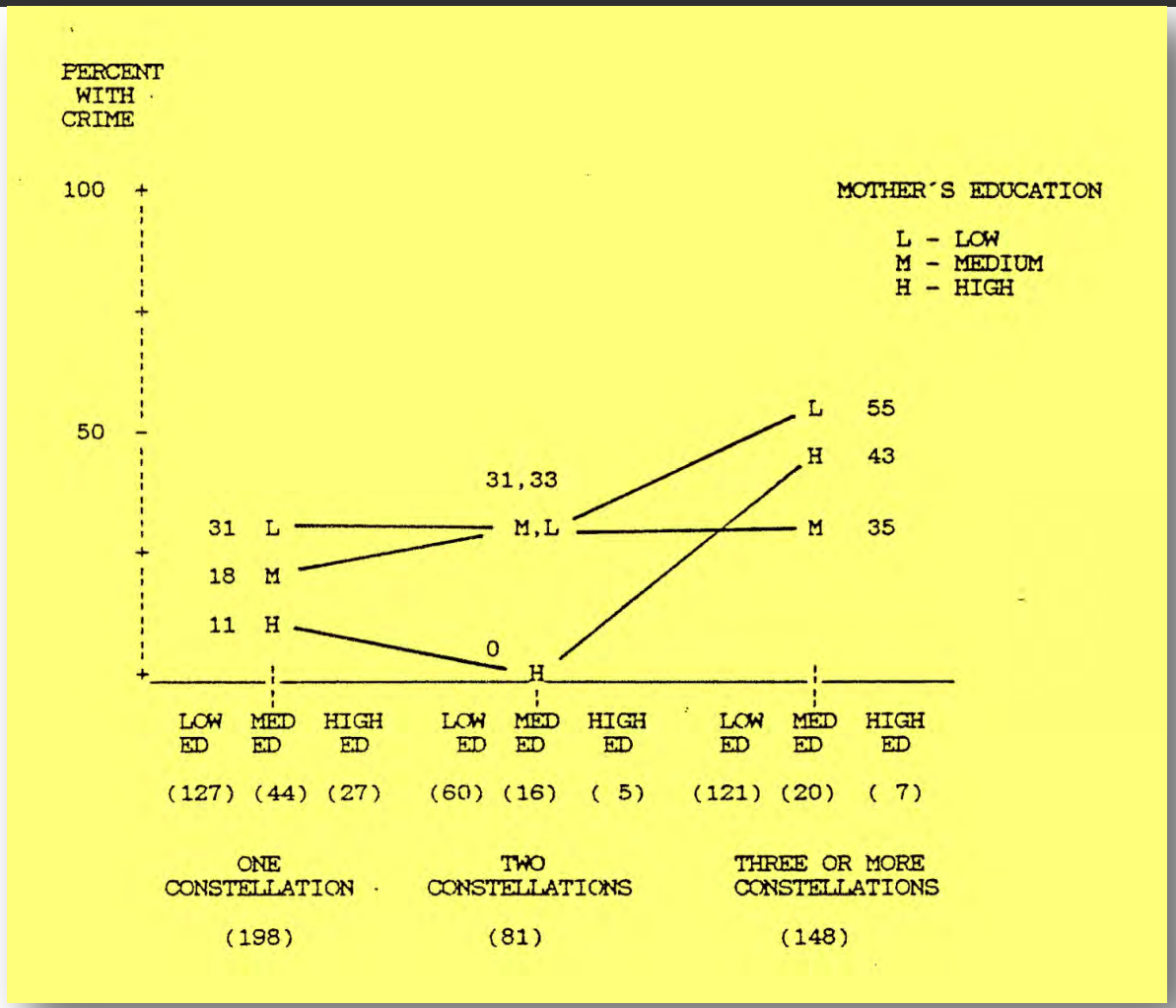
LOG-LINEAR ANALYSIS: MOTHER'S EDUCATION (M) X NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS (N) X ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT CRIME (C)

MODEL TESTED	MARGINALS	G-SQRD RESIDUAL	DF	P	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
COMBINED	CM,CN,MN	3.25	4	.52	37.49	4	<.01
MOTHER'S EDUCATION	CM,MN	24.93	6	<.01	15.81	2	<.01
NUMBER OF CONSTLLTNS	CN,MN	13.55	6	.04	27.19	2	<.01
BASELINE	C,MN	40.74	8	<.01			

MODELS TESTED WITH CONTROLS

MODEL TESTED	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
MOTHER'S EDUCATION CONTROLLED FOR NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS	10.30	2	<.01
NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS CONTROLLED FOR MOTHER'S EDUCATION	21.68	2	<.01

Maternal Education x Family Instability x Crime



Maternal Orderliness

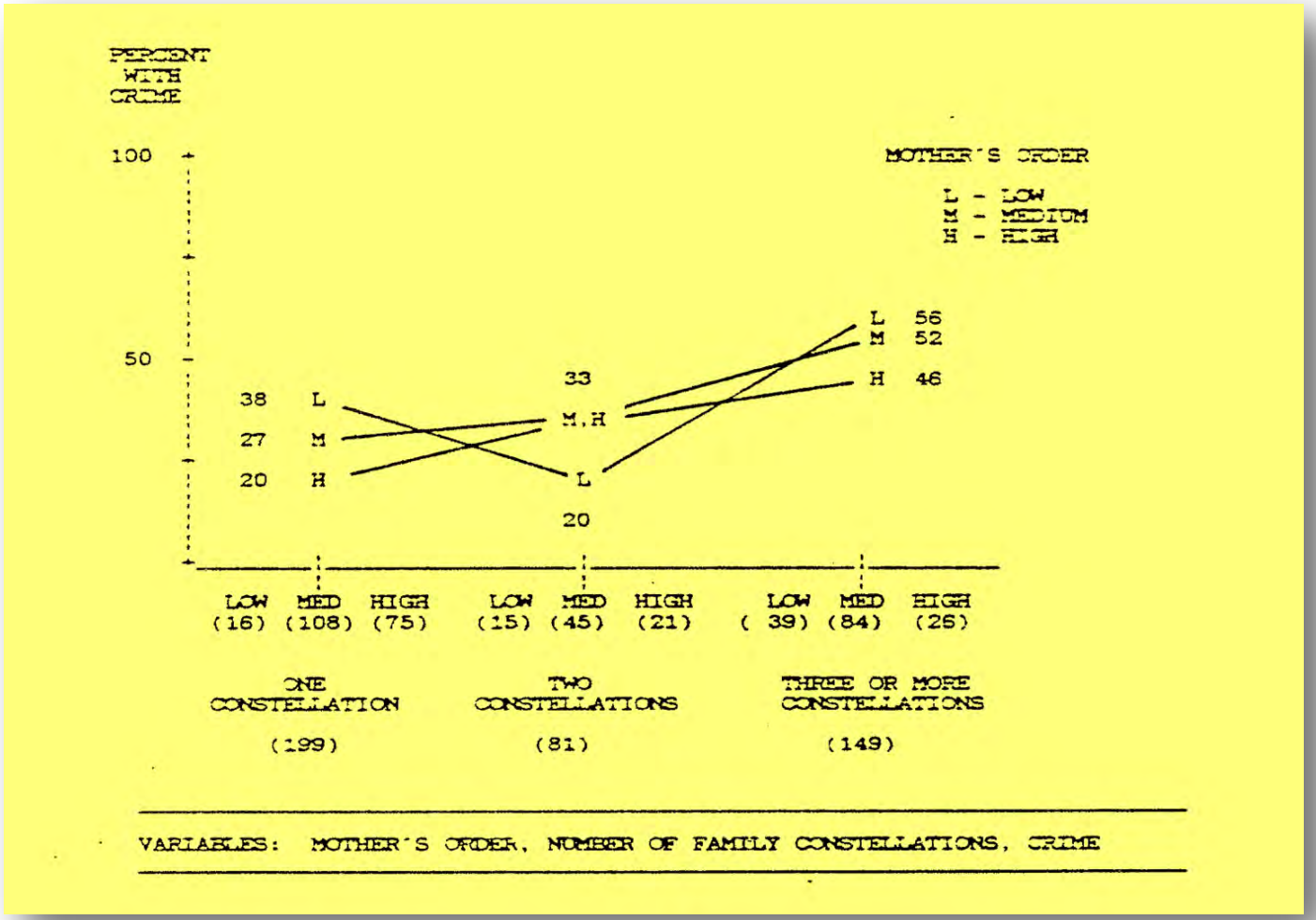
LOG-LINEAR ANALYSIS: MOTHER'S ORDER (O) X NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS (N) X ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT CRIME (C)

MODEL TESTED	MARGINALS	G-SQRD RESIDUAL	DF	P	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
COMBINED	CO,CN,ON	2.73	4	.60	29.73	4	<.01
MOTHER'S ORDER	CO,ON	26.68	6	<.01	5.78	2	.06
NUMBER OF CONSTLLTNS	CN,ON	4.21	6	.65	28.25	2	<.01
BASELINE	C,ON	32.46	8	<.01			

MODELS TESTED WITH CONTROLS

MODEL TESTED	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
MOTHER'S ORDER CONTROLLED FOR NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS	1.48	2	.48
NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS CONTROLLED FOR MOTHER'S ORDER	23.95	2	<.01

Maternal Order x Family Instability x Crime



Maternal Satisfaction

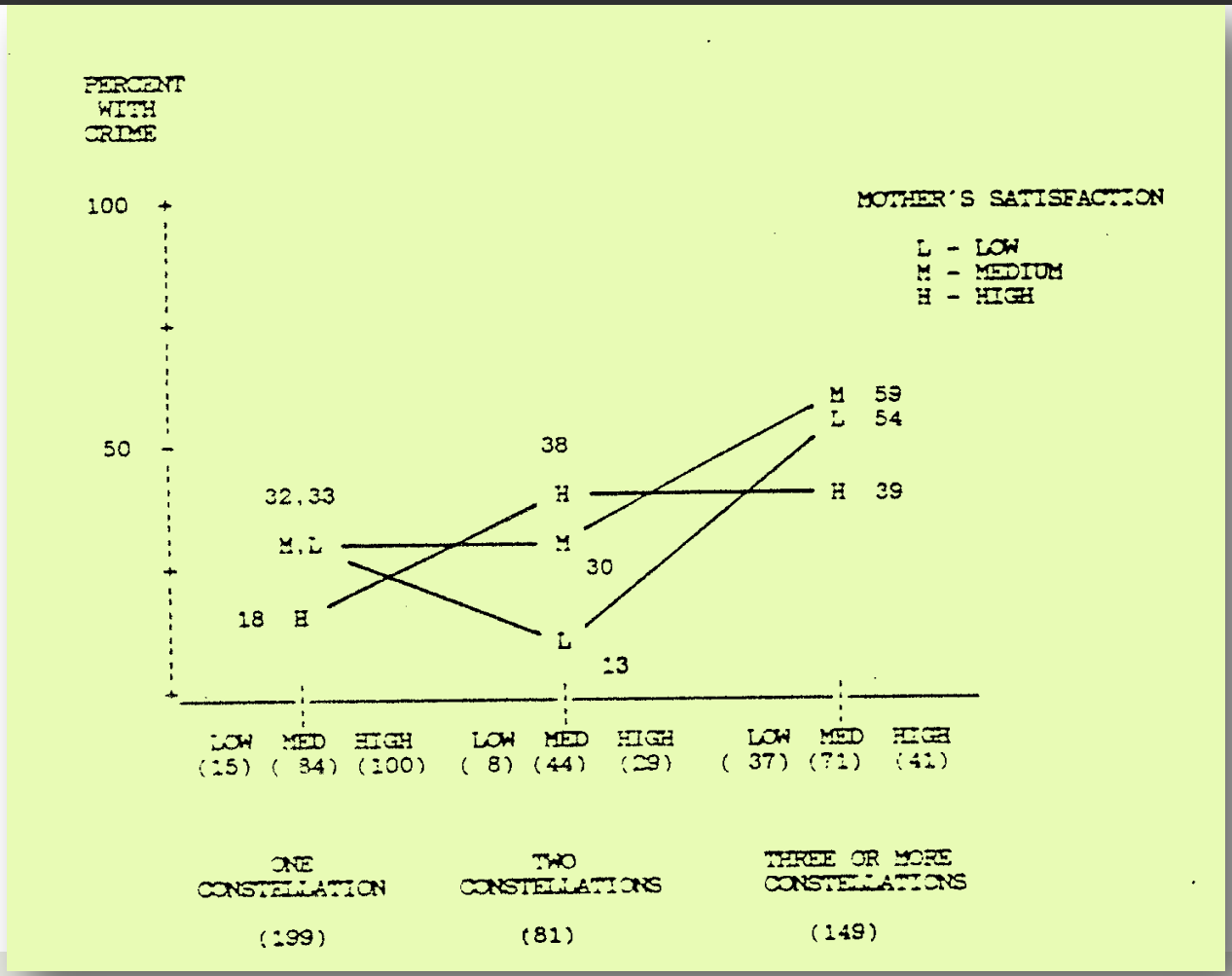
LOG-LINEAR ANALYSIS: MOTHER'S SATISFACTION (S) X NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS (N) X ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT CRIME (C)

MODEL TESTED	MARGINALS	G-SQRD RESIDUAL	DF	P	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
COMBINED	CS,CN,SN	6.22	4	.18	34.00	4	<.01
MOTHER'S SATISFACTN	CS,SN	29.55	6	<.01	10.67	2	<.01
NUMBER OF CONSTLLTNS	CN,SN	11.97	6	.06	17.58	2	<.01
BASELINE	C,SN	40.22	8	<.01			

MODELS TESTED WITH CONTROLS

MODEL TESTED	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
MOTHER'S SATISFACTION CONTROLLED FOR NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS	5.75	2	.06
NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS CONTROLLED FOR MOTHER'S SATISFACTION	23.33	2	<.01

Maternal Satisfaction x Family Instability x Crime



Social Responsibility x Family Instability x Crime

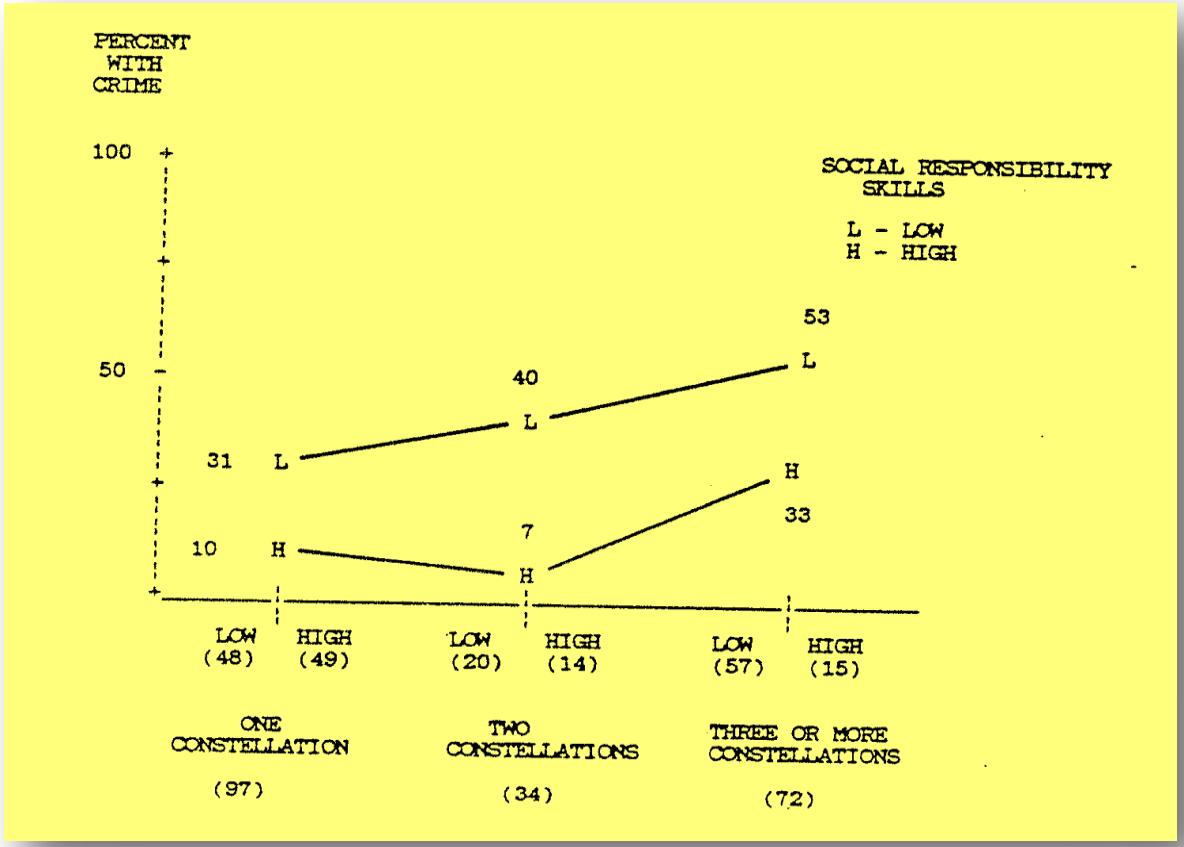
LOG-LINEAR ANALYSIS: SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (S) X NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS (N) X ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT CRIME (C)

MODEL TESTED	MARGINALS	G-SQRD RESIDUAL	DF	P	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
COMBINED	CS.CN.SN	1.35	2	.51	27.69	3	<.01
SOCIAL RESPONSBLITY	CS.SN	9.85	4	.04	19.19	2	<.01
NUMBER OF CONSTLLTNS	CN.SN	13.77	3	<.01	15.27	2	<.01
BASELINE	C.SN	29.04	5	<.01			

MODELS TESTED WITH CONTROLS

MODEL TESTED	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CONTROLLED FOR NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS	12.43	1	<.01
NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS CONTROLLED FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	5.50	2	.01

Social Responsibility x Family Instability x Crime



Adult Relationships x Family Instability x Crime

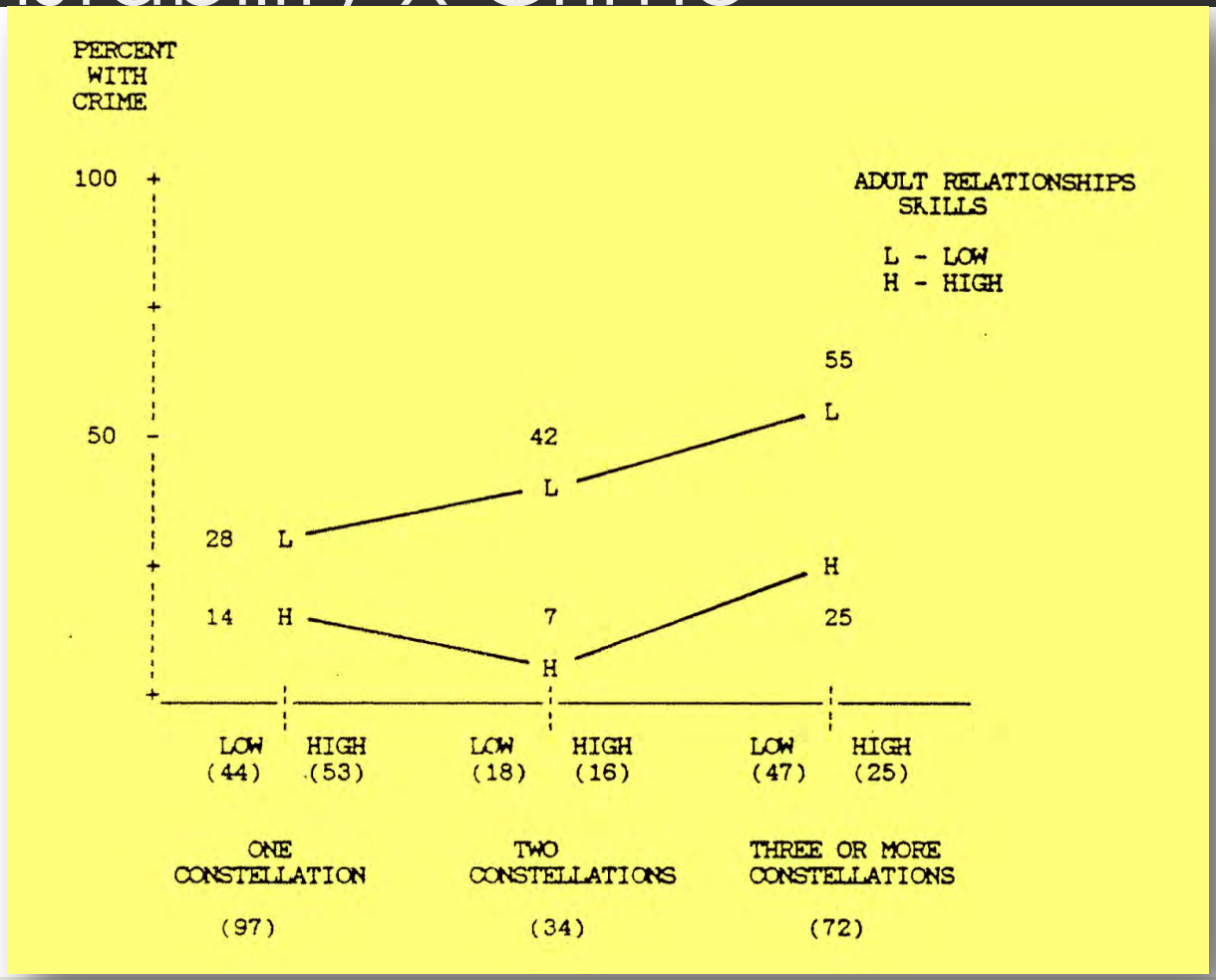
LOG-LINEAR ANALYSIS: ADULT RELATIONSHIPS (A) X NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS (N) X ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT CRIME (C)

MODEL TESTED	MARGINALS	G-SQRD RESIDUAL	DF	P	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
COMBINED	CA.CN.AN	1.52	2	.47	27.75	3	<.01
ADULT RELATNSHPS	CA.AN	9.85	4	.04	19.42	1	<.01
NUMBER OF CONSTLLTNS	CN.AN	14.01	3	<.01	15.26	2	<.01
BASELINE	C.AN	29.27	5	<.01			

MODELS TESTED WITH CONTROLS

MODEL TESTED	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
ADULT RELATIONSHIPS CONTROLLED FOR NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS	12.49	1	<.01
NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS CONTROLLED FOR ADULT RELATIONSHIPS	8.34	2	.02

Adult Relationships x Family Instability x Crime



Early Physical Maturity x Family instability x Crime

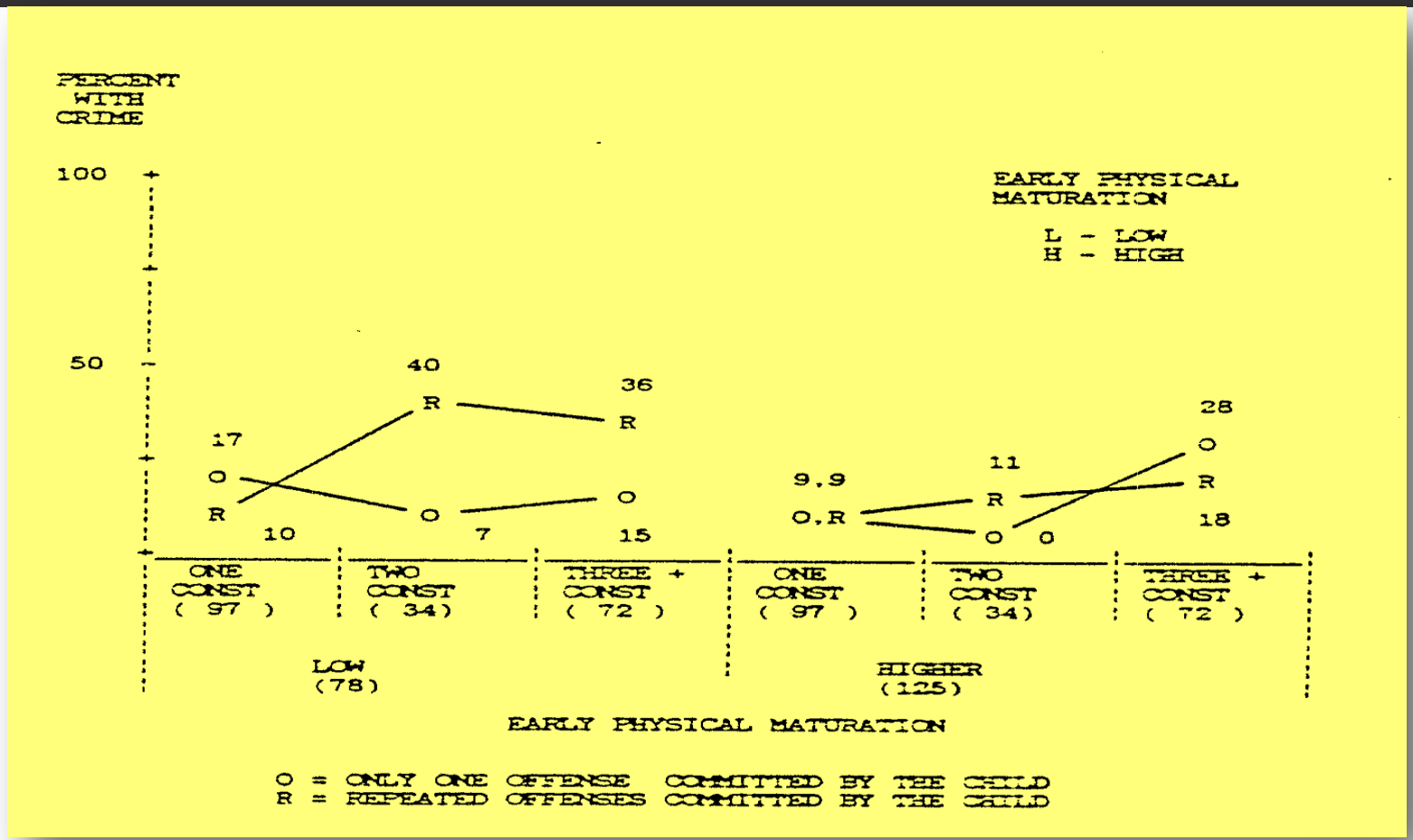
LOG-LINEAR ANALYSIS: EARLY PHYSICAL MATURATION (E) X NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS (N) X ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT CRIME (C)

MODEL TESTED	MARGINALS	G-SQRD RESIDUAL	DF	P	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
COMBINED	CE,CN,EN	5.97	4	.16	26.33	6	<.01
PHYSICAL MATURATION	CE,EN	24.77	8	<.01	7.53	2	.02
NUMBER OF CONSTLLTNS	CN,EN	11.38	6	.08	20.92	4	<.01
BASELINE	C,EN	32.30	10	<.01			

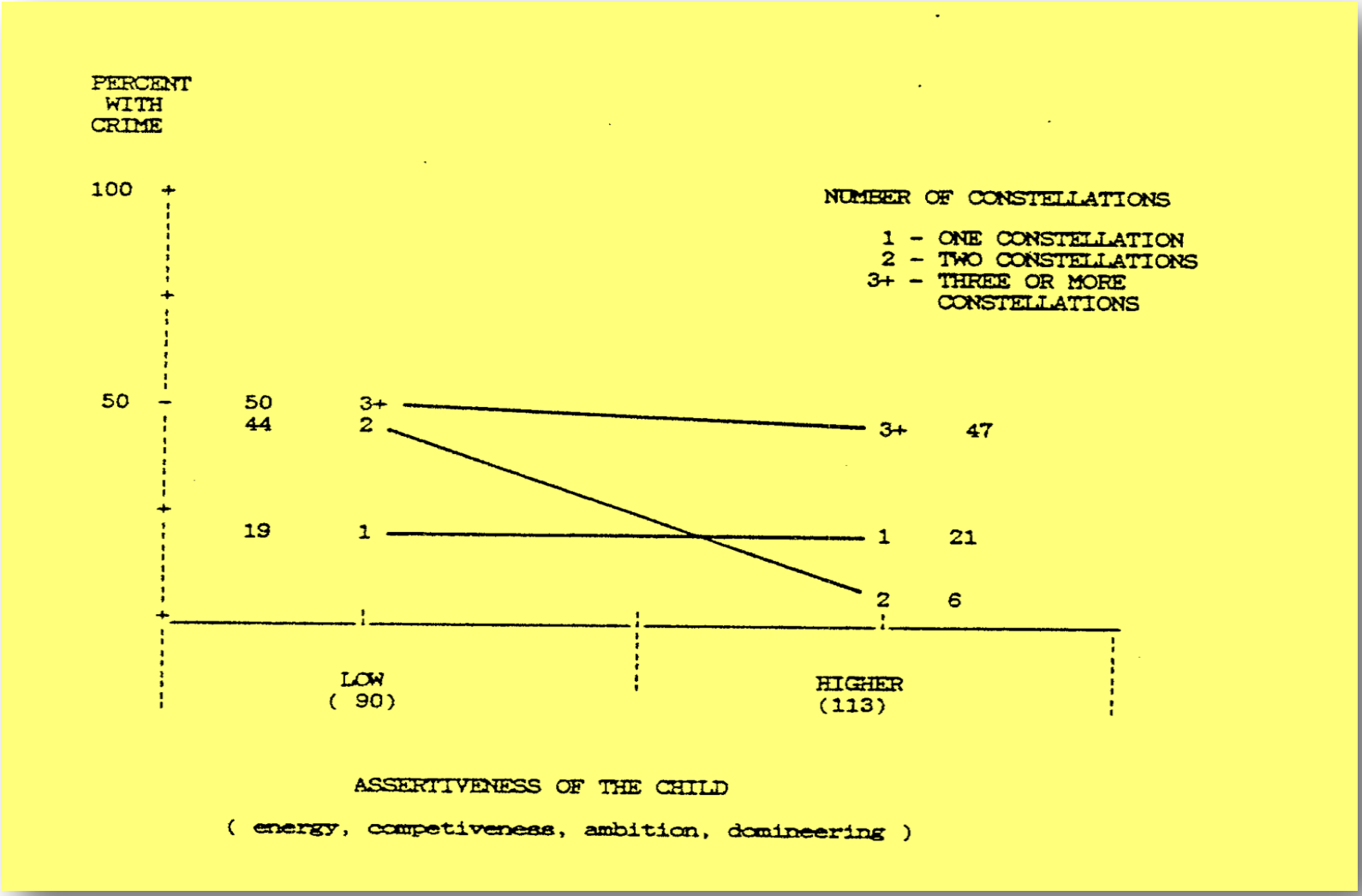
MODELS TESTED WITH CONTROLS

MODEL TESTED	G-SQRD COMPONENT	DF	P
PHYSICAL MATURATION CONTROLLED FOR NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS	5.41	2	.07
NUMBER OF CONSTELLATIONS CONTROLLED FOR PHYSICAL MATURATION	18.80	2	<.01

Early Physical Maturity x Family instability x Crime



Child Confidence x Family Instability x Crime



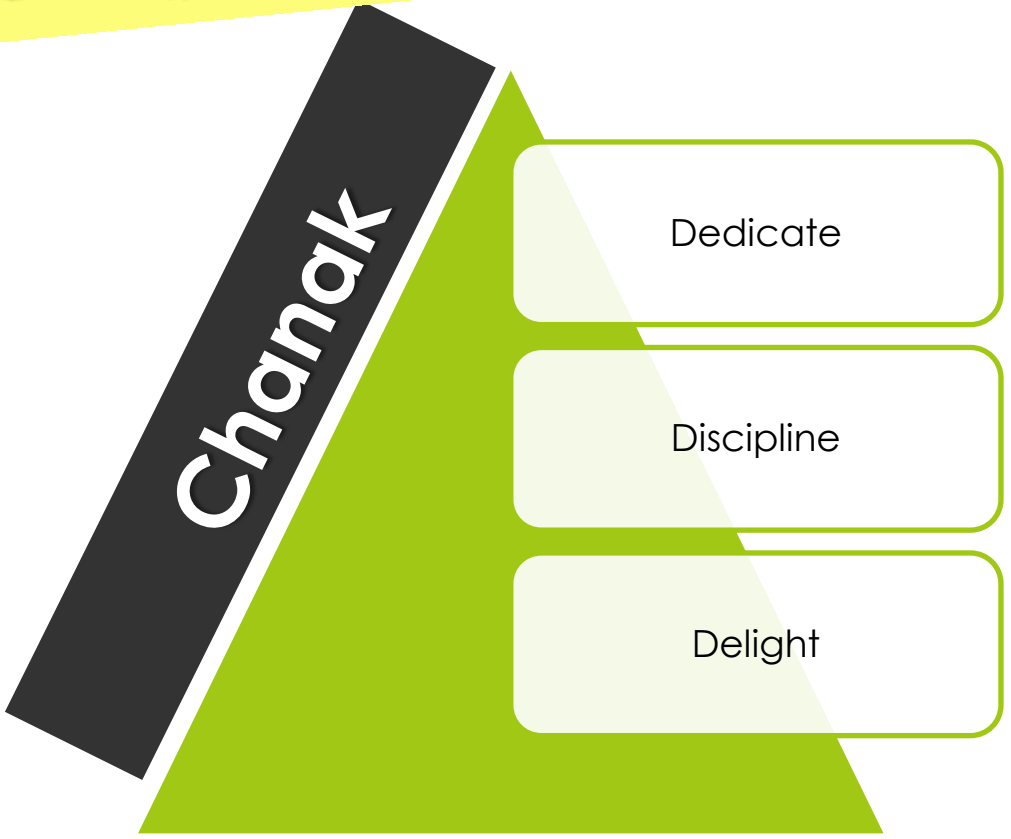
"Courage may be learnt, for even a babe doth learn to speak and hear things it cannot comprehend; and whatso'er a child hath learnt, this it is he is wont to treasure up till he is old. So train up your children in a virtuous way." [Euripides:Suppliants (838-917)]

Conclusions

Timing of Family Instability

- At any age family instability was detrimental
- Latency and early adolescence (12 years and under) was most devastating
- Negative contributors included:
  - Father's crime
  - Mother's contentment, education and orderliness
- Positive counteractions included:
  - Early physical maturity
  - Self monitoring skills (work and discipline skills)

"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it" - [Proverbs]



Proverbs 22:6

Linn E Carothers, Ph.D. California Baptist University

JABEZ

" Jabez was more honorable than his brothers,
...his mother named him Jabez saying, " ... I bore him with pain."

I Chronicles 4:9 NASB95

And Jabez called on the God of Israel saying,

"Oh, that You would bless me indeed, and enlarge my territory, that Your hand would be with me, and that You would keep me from evil, that I may not cause pain." So God granted him what he requested.

I Chronicles 4:10 NKJV

Thank You