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**Firearm Involvement of Parents and Their Adolescent Children:
A Prospective Intergenerational Study of High-Risk Youth**

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NIJ 2017-IJ-CX-0019 Final Report

I. Summary of the Project

1. What Are the Major Goals of the Project?

Goal 1: Examine patterns of firearm involvement in urban, high-risk adolescents (children of juvenile offenders, G2, ages 10-17 years).

Goal 2: Examine their parents' (G1) involvement with firearms.

Goal 3: Examine how parents' firearm involvement influences that of their children and identify risk and protective factors that moderate and mediate the relationship between the parent and child's involvement with firearms.

2. Research Questions

- a. What are the prevalence and patterns of firearm involvement among urban, high-risk adolescents (children of juvenile offenders, G2, ages 10-17 years)? What are the sex and racial/ethnic differences in firearm involvement?
- b. What are the prevalence and patterns of firearm involvement among parents, both in their adolescence and adulthood, and during their child's lifetime? What are the sex and racial/ethnic differences in firearm involvement?
- c. What is the association between parents' firearm involvement and their children's firearm involvement?

3. Research Design, Methods, Sample Retention, and Analytical and Data Analysis Techniques

- a. **Design.** We interviewed 262 parent/child pairs consisting of (1) G1: adults ages 30 to 40 years (n=262) arrested and detained as juveniles between 1995 and 1998, enrolled in the *Northwestern Juvenile Project*, and who live with children ages 10 to 17 years, and (2) G2: their children who will have turned ages 10 to 17 years (n=262) during the data collection period.
- b. **Methods.** Clinical research interviewers conducted face-to-face or telephone/Zoom interviews with participants (G1 and G2) depending on COVID-19 pandemic precautions and if the participants lived within a 2-hour drive from the office. We selected measures from large-scale social and epidemiological surveys or well-established, broadly validated measures, which are culturally sensitive and that minimize burden to participants, equivalent to those measures we used to assess similar constructs in the G1 sample during their adolescence.
- c. **Sample Retention.** We sent periodic mailings and personalized birthday cards to participants and their children to maintain their interest and to flag participants who have moved.
- d. **Analytical and Data Analysis Techniques**
 - **Goals 1 & 2: Patterns of firearm involvement in high-risk adolescents and their parents.** We summarize prevalence of firearm involvement among children (Goal 1) and parents (Goal

2) overall and for key demographic groups (e.g., Hispanic and female). For parents, we summarized prevalence of both current characteristics of firearm involvement such as prevalence of keeping a firearm in the home, and past characteristics of firearm involvement such as ever having carried a gun. We used logistic regression to examine sex, racial/ethnic, and age differences in firearm involvement among both parents and children.

- **Goal 3: Examine the influence of parents’ firearm involvement on that of their children.** We examined whether parents’ history and current patterns of firearm *victimization* and *perpetration* were associated with their children’s involvement with firearms. For example, we compared the prevalence of carrying a firearm between children whose parent had ever perpetrated firearm violence compared with children whose parent had not. Comparing these groups addresses the question: Are the children of parents who ever perpetrated gun violence more likely to carry a gun? We used logistic regression to quantify the influence of parents’ firearm involvement on that of their children. The dependent variable was the offspring’s firearm involvement; the independent variable is the parent’s current or former firearm involvement.

4. Expected Applicability of the Research

We designed the proposed study to respond to the NIJ’s call for research to “characterize the scope of, and motivations for, gun acquisition, ownership, and use; and how are they distributed across subpopulations.” The investigation also provides data responding to the National Research Council’s and Institute of Medicine’s priority to identify factors associated with youth having access to, possessing, and carrying guns¹; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s priority to identify and evaluate strategies to decrease inappropriate access to and use of weapons by minors, and to prevent lethal violence²; and Healthy People 2020’s objective to reduce firearm-related deaths and injury, and reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property.³

The study provides needed information to guide evidence-based criminal justice policy and practice in several ways:

- Improve our understanding of risk factors that influence the probability of the perpetration and victimization of firearm violence.** Many studies of violence in youth have focused on family influences, such as parenting style and childhood maltreatment.⁴ This is the first study of firearm involvement to examine a critical predictive variable: the parent’s own experiences with firearms, especially their history of victimization and perpetration.
- We focus on the highest-risk youth, seldom studied in prior investigations.** Even in high-crime neighborhoods, a relatively small proportion of youth are responsible for most violent acts.⁴ General population samples—such as those drawn from schools—systematically exclude these high-risk youth, who may be truant or detained. In contrast, we focus on a particularly high-risk population: children whose parents were juvenile offenders (many of whom remain criminally active in adulthood). Focusing on this population is advantageous: unlike general population studies, we can examine key variables—the parent’s history of victimization and perpetration of firearm violence—because these risk factors are relatively common.
- Reduce racial/ethnic disparities in firearm-related victimization and perpetration.** This study provides needed data on racial/ethnic minorities—especially differences between African Americans and Hispanics—that will guide the development of effective preventive interventions. Current preventive interventions for violence appear to be less effective for racial/ethnic minorities.⁵ To improve interventions, we need epidemiologic studies that identify modifiable

protective factors for different demographic groups. Data are particularly needed for Hispanics. Like African Americans, Hispanics suffer disproportionately from firearm violence.⁶

Dissemination of findings—beyond the publication of scientific articles—is critically needed to guide national public policy. To disseminate findings in this report, we will rely on strategies used successfully in the past: **(1)** We will collaborate with organizations, such as the American Bar Association, the National Institute of Corrections, and the National Juvenile Detention Association, to ensure that our data are disseminated to their members and to high-level officials who guide policy decisions. **(2)** We will revise published journal articles to convey the most important findings to practitioners. In the past, we published these papers as bulletins (in the series *Beyond Detention*) that were disseminated by the Office of Justice Programs to a wide audience. **(3)** We will write summaries of findings and provide them to Listservs at NIJ and other Office of Justice Programs agencies, as well as to organizations, such as the Police Foundation. We will also obtain open access for selected published articles, which can then be disseminated to Listservs of the Office of Justice Programs.

II. Participants and Other Collaborating Organizations

A. What individuals have worked on the project?

Name: Linda Teplin, PhD
 Project Role: PI/PD
 Nearest person month worked: 1 calendar month (annualized)
 Contribution to Project: No change.
 Collaborated with individual in foreign country: No
 Country(ies) of foreign collaborator: N/A
 Traveled to foreign country: No
 If traveled to foreign country(ies), duration of stay: N/A

Name: Karen Abram, PhD
 Project Role: Co-Investigator
 Nearest person month worked: 1 calendar months (annualized)
 Contribution to Project: No change.
 Collaborated with individual in foreign country: No
 Country(ies) of foreign collaborator: N/A
 Traveled to foreign country: No
 If traveled to foreign country(ies), duration of stay: N/A

Name: Leah Welty, PhD
 Project Role: Co-Investigator
 Nearest person month worked: 1 calendar months (annualized)
 Contribution to Project: No change.
 Collaborated with individual in foreign country: No
 Country(ies) of foreign collaborator: N/A
 Traveled to foreign country: No
 If traveled to foreign country(ies), duration of stay: N/A

Name: David Aaby
 Project Role: Statistical Analyst
 Nearest person month worked: 1 calendar months (annualized)
 Contribution to Project: No change.
 Collaborated with individual in foreign country: No

Country(ies) of foreign collaborator: N/A
 Traveled to foreign country: No
 If traveled to foreign country(ies), duration of stay: N/A

Name: Kristin Porzak
 Project Role: Research Data Analyst
 Nearest person month worked: 1 calendar months (annualized)
 Contribution to Project: No change.
 Collaborated with individual in foreign country: No
 Country(ies) of foreign collaborator: N/A
 Traveled to foreign country: No
 If traveled to foreign country(ies), duration of stay: N/A

Name: Nicholas Meyerson
 Project Role: Research Analyst
 Nearest person month worked: 1 calendar months (annualized)
 Contribution to Project: No change.
 Collaborated with individual in foreign country: No
 Country(ies) of foreign collaborator: N/A
 Traveled to foreign country: No
 If traveled to foreign country(ies), duration of stay: N/A

B. What other organizations have been involved as partners?

The Illinois Department of Corrections and the Cook County Department of Corrections have provided information on dates of incarcerations and transfers inside and across facilities for participants.

To examine how community characteristics affect firearm involvement, we will supplement addresses with geocoded data using ArcGIS Desktop 10.5¹⁰ and the Census Geocoder,¹¹ and link to socioenvironmental data using geocodes provided by each respective data source. Because Cook County, Illinois, is characterized by high levels of racial/ethnic segregation and socioeconomic inequality,^{12,13} it is important to use geographic units of measurement that are: (1) proximal to each participant's residence and (2) politically meaningful, that is, defined using input from the local community. Whenever possible, socioenvironmental data will be aggregated at the neighborhood level (i.e., census tract). The child's current school will be linked to the *Daily Herald's* databases for School Report Cards and Poverty–Achievement Indices.¹⁴

III. Changes in Approach from Original Design and Reason for Change, If Applicable

- 1. Response to COVID-19 Pandemic.** Beginning the week of March 16, 2020, in response to the shelter-at-home order in Illinois, we suspended face-to-face field interviews and field tracking. Instead, we interviewed participants by telephone. Telephone interviews are not ideal: they must be shortened to maintain attention, and Likert scales are difficult to administer. Therefore, we interviewed only those participants who, because they live more than 2 hours away, were already slated to be interviewed by telephone. Out of respect for our participants (most of whom are poor and are racial/ethnic minorities), we also suspended interviews for the 2 weeks after George Floyd's death. Many participants were in turmoil, and many neighborhoods were vandalized and looted.

Once it was clear that face-to-face interviews and tracking would be further delayed because of the COVID-19 pandemic, we pivoted to interviewing all participants by telephone or video chat (Zoom). We accordingly shortened both the parent and child interviews to maintain participant attention. We

finished streamlining the interviews in October 2020 and began administering them to participants in November 2020. Because Likert scales are difficult to administer without visual aids, we mailed response scales for Likert questions to participants ahead of time and had them available to view online for those able to participate via video chat. We began conducting some interviews face-to-face in spring 2022, contingent on participant preference.

2. **Age of G2.** We were able to expand the age range of G2s (from ages 12-15 years to ages 10-17 years), because additional agencies co-funded our study.
3. **Sample size.** We were able to increase the sample size from n=180 pairs to n=262 pairs, due to expanding the eligible age range of G2 children.

IV. Outcomes

1. Activities/Accomplishments (please also see project timeline at the end of this document)

- a. **Completed data collection.** We completed 262 G1/G2 interview pairs (we proposed n=180 pairs).
- b. **Prepare address data for geocoding.** We have geocoded address information using ArcGIS for G1/G2 pairs interviewed to date.
- c. **Collect record data on incarceration.** We collected updated information on the dates and locations of incarcerations for our G1 sample during young adulthood from the Cook County Department of Corrections and the Illinois Department of Corrections.
- d. **Prepare data for analysis.** We aligned and prepared complex variables on children's and parents' firearm involvement and structured data for analyses from REDCap interview and other proprietary software (KCAT-MH, KSDADS, and NetSCID).
- e. **Conduct data analysis.** We conducted data analyses to (1) summarize prevalence of firearm involvement among children and parents; and (2) examine the association between parents' and children's firearm involvement as well as how risk and protective factors may affect any associations.

2. Results and Findings

- a. Many parents had been involved with firearms – more than 4 in 10 had ever owned a gun or perpetrated firearm violence (46.9% and 47.9%, respectively). Fewer were *currently* involved with firearms – 10.7% had carried a gun in the past year, and 16.1% currently owned a gun. Nearly all parents (82.3%) had talked to their children about guns, and many parents reported easy access to guns (71.3%). Less than one fifth had ever been victimized by guns (18.3%), and none had been victimized in the past year.
- b. Fathers were more likely to have *ever* been involved with firearms compared with mothers; however, there were few sex differences in current firearm involvement. Fathers were more likely to have owned a gun (72.9% vs 37.5%; OR, 4.47 [95% CI, 2.45-8.17]) or perpetrated firearm violence (77.1% vs 37.2%; OR, 5.70 [95% CI, 3.04-10.71]). There were no sex differences in current firearm involvement, except for carrying a gun in the past year (fathers, 17.4% vs mothers, 8.3%; OR, 2.32 [95% CI, 1.03-5.18]). More than one third of fathers had ever been victimized by firearms (38.6%) compared with 10.9% of mothers (OR, 5.11; 95% CI, 2.64-9.90).

- c. Most children reported that they had seen a gun (62.4%) and had been taught about gun safety (78.8%). Only 14.1% of children reported a gun in the home, but of those, 91.7% reported unsafe storage practices. More than 1 in 10 children reported that they had been victimized by guns (11.8%), and 1 in 5 reported easy access to guns (21.6%).
- d. There were few sex differences in firearm involvement among G2s. Approximately 30% of boys had held a gun or reported easy access to one compared with about 15% of girls (held a gun: 30.9% vs 15.3%; OR, 2.47 [95% CI, 1.32-4.60]; easy access: 28.1% vs 13.2%; OR, 2.56 [95% CI, 1.31-5.02]).
- e. More Hispanic boys had held a firearm (43.1%) than Black boys (20.5%) (OR, 2.94 [95% CI, 1.35-6.42]). There were no other racial/ethnic differences in firearm involvement among G2 boys. There were too few G2 girls involved with firearms to estimate racial/ethnic differences.
- f. Compared with younger children, older children were more likely to have been involved with firearms and to have been victimized by firearms. For example, among children 10 to 13 years old, 12.0% had ever held a firearm, 2.4% had ever carried a firearm, and 2.4% had ever been victimized. Among children 14 and older, 29.9% had held a firearm, 5.6% had ever carried a firearm, and 16.3% had been victimized. For every additional year of age, odds of firearm involvement increased by more than 30% (seen a gun: OR, 1.31 [95% CI, 1.17-1.46]; held a gun: OR, 1.36 [95% CI, 1.18-1.57]; easy access: OR, 1.42 [95% CI, 1.20-1.68]), and odds of victimization increased by more than 60% (OR, 1.61 [95% CI, 1.25-2.06]).
- g. Parents' firearm perpetration was not significantly associated with their children's firearm involvement. Although not statistically significant, our results suggest that children whose parents had perpetrated firearm violence might be more likely to be victimized by firearms (14.4% vs 8.8%; OR, 2.20 [95% CI, 0.97-4.99]).
- h. There were no statistically significant associations between parent's being victimized by firearms and their children's firearm involvement. Among children whose parents had been victimized by firearms, fewer than 1 in 10 reported having a firearm in the home (8.7%), ever carrying a firearm (4.2%), or having been victimized by a firearm (8.3%). Among children whose parents had been victimized, rates were slightly higher but not statistically different: 15.2%, 4.7%, and 12.6%, respectively (OR, 0.54 [95% CI, 0.18-1.60]; OR, 0.87 [95% CI, 0.18-4.11]; OR, 0.59 [95% CI, 0.19-1.84]).
- i. Because associations between parents' firearm perpetration and victimization and their children's firearm involvement were not statistically significant, we could not assess whether risk and protective factors moderate or mediate these relationships. We anticipate that with continued recruitment and improved post-pandemic participation we may be able to investigate moderation and mediation in future analyses.

3. Limitations

| Table 1. Strengths and Limitations | |
|---|---|
| Limitation | Strength |
| 1. Generalizability is limited to a particularly high-risk population. | Findings are generalizable to economically disadvantaged racial/ethnic minorities, a group who suffers disproportionately from firearm violence (victimization and perpetration). |
| 2. The sample includes more African Americans and Hispanics than non-Hispanic whites. | The study addresses the deficits of prior studies, many of which had too few Hispanics and African Americans to compare them. Moreover, the G1 sample mirrors that of urban correctional facilities, which have relatively few non-Hispanic whites. We focus on racial/ethnic minorities <i>because</i> they are disproportionately represented in the correctional system and suffer the greatest consequences from firearm involvement. |
| 3. Prospective data are available only on the parent who participated in the <i>NJP</i> (G1); we will interview only this parent. | We had comprehensive, prospective data already collected from the G1 sample (parents) on firearm victimization, perpetration, and other firearm involvement; parenting practices; family cohesion and conflict; and perceptions of their children's behavior. We assessed current firearm involvement among other adults in the household using the parents' and children's reports. |
| 4. The sample includes only those children who live with their parents (or are incarcerated). | Many intergenerational studies require the child to be living with the parent. ¹⁵⁻²⁰ Moreover, to accomplish our goals, we must ascertain the parents' current patterns of firearm involvement, parenting practices, and socioeconomic status. We collected parents' and children's reports of firearm involvement by other household members. |
| 5. We exclude children of <i>NJP</i> (G1) participants who died as a result of firearm violence. | Firearm injuries were about 4 times more common than firearm deaths in the <i>NJP</i> (G1) sample. This allowed us the rare opportunity to examine the consequences of firearm victimization among surviving parents and their children. |
| 6. The COVID-19 pandemic prohibited face-to-face interviews and participant locating activities, hampering recruitment. | Data collection was hampered by the COVID-19 pandemic in two ways. First, our inability to meet with participants in person made it more difficult to develop rapport and generate enthusiasm for participation. Second, participants were contending with unusual levels of chaos due to the pandemic. Children needed to be schooled at home; participants were often unable to work from home and either had to quit jobs or struggle for childcare. Scheduling interviews was often a burden that participants postponed. With patience and time, many participants eventually schedule with us; therefore, we anticipate increased participation this coming year. |

Abbreviation: *NJP*, *Northwestern Juvenile Project*.

V. Artifacts

1. List of Products (e.g., publications, conference papers, technologies, website, databases, including locations of these products on the internet or in other archives or databases)

Teplin, L.A., Meyerson, N.S. (2022, January 19). *Studying successful community reentry for youth in the juvenile justice system*. Everytown for Gun Safety. <https://everytownresearch.org/dr-linda-teplin-and-nicholas-meyerson-studying-successful-community-reentry-for-youth-in-the-juvenile-justice-system/>

Teplin, L.A., Meyerson, N.S., Jakubowski, J.A., Aaby, D.A., Zheng, N., Abram, K.M., Welty, L.J. (2021). *Association of firearm access, use, and victimization during adolescence with firearm perpetration during adulthood in a 16-year longitudinal study of youth involved in the juvenile justice system*. *JAMA Network Open*, 4(2), e2034208. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.34208>

Teplin, L.A., Potthoff, L.M., Aaby, D.A., Welty, L.J., Dulcan, M.K., Abram, K.M. (2021). *Prevalence, comorbidity, and continuity of psychiatric disorders in delinquent youth after detention: A 15-year longitudinal study*. *JAMA Pediatrics*, e205807. <https://doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2020.5807> (This paper used data from 1999-JE-FX-1001, 2005-JL-FX-0288, and 2008-JF-FX-0068 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Zheng, N., Meyerson, N.S., Welty, L.J., Aaby, D.A., Abram, K.M., Teplin, L.A. (2021, November). *Victims as Well as Perpetrators: Firearm Injury and Death 25 Years after Juvenile Detention*. In, *Delinquency and Life-Course Outcomes: Three Landmark Longitudinal Studies*. Thematic panel session conducted at the American Society of Criminology Conference, Chicago, IL.

Teplin, L.A., Erickson-Thomas, S.E., Arzu, J.L., Welty, L.J., Abram, K.A. (2021, November). *Long-Term Outcomes of Youth in Detention: A 16-Year Longitudinal Study*. In, *Delinquency and Life-Course Outcomes: Three Landmark Longitudinal Studies*. Thematic panel session conducted at the American Society of Criminology Conference, Chicago, IL.

Teplin, L.A., Erickson-Thomas, S.E. (2021, April). *Life in the System: Personal Reflections on Incarceration and Re-entry*. Thematic panel session presented online at the One Book One Northwestern Program, Chicago, IL.

Teplin, L.A. *Consequences of Incarceration in Detained Youth: A 15-Year Longitudinal Study*. In Teplin, L.A. (chair), *Consequences of Incarceration for Health Inequities and Racial Injustice*. Symposium for the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). January, 2021 (video released); February, 2021 (virtual meeting).

Teplin, L.A., Zheng, N., Meyerson, N.S., Welty, L.J., Aaby, D.A., Abram, K.A. (2020, October). *Firearm Perpetration and Victimization in High-Risk Youth: Implications for Public Health Policy*. In Teplin, L.A. (chair), *Reducing Victimization, Perpetration, and Consequences of Firearm Violence: An Interdisciplinary Public Health Approach*. Symposium conducted at the American Public Health Association (APHA) Annual Meeting and Exposition, San Francisco, CA.

Meyerson, N.S., Abram, K.M., Jakubowski, J.A., Welty, L.J., Aaby, D.A., Zheng, N., Azores-Gococo, N.M., Teplin, L.A. (2019, November). *Long-term Outcomes of Delinquent Youth after Detention: Implications for Juvenile Justice Reform*. In Teplin, L.A. (chair), *Longitudinal Studies of Chicago Youth: Using Empirical Evidence to Guide Violence Prevention*. Symposium conducted at the American Society of Criminology (ASC) Annual Conference, San Francisco, CA.

Teplin, L.A., Zheng, N., Meyerson, N.S., Jakubowski, J.A., Welty, L.J., Aaby, D.A., Abram, K.M. (2019, November). *Firearm Involvement in Delinquent Youth and Collateral Consequences in Young Adulthood*. In Teplin, L.A. (chair), *Longitudinal Studies of Chicago Youth: Using Empirical Evidence to Guide Violence Prevention*. Symposium conducted at the American Society of Criminology (ASC) Annual Conference, San Francisco, CA.

Zheng, N., Meyerson, N.S., Aaby, D.A., Welty, L.J., Abram, K.M., Teplin, L.A. (2019, August). *Addressing the Crisis of Firearm Violence: New Empirical Evidence and Psychological Perspectives*. Presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association (APA), Chicago, IL.

Teplin, L.A., Zheng, N., Meyerson, N., Welty, L.J., Aaby, D.A., Abram, K.M. (2019, May). *Firearm Injury and Death: New Findings from the Northwestern Juvenile Project*. Paper presented at the 31st Association for Psychological Science (APS) Annual Convention, Washington, DC.

Zheng, N., Meyerson, N.S., Jakubowski, J.A., Abram, K.M., Aaby, D.A., Welty, L.J., Teplin, L.A. (2019, March). *The Northwestern Juvenile Project: Long-term Consequences of Firearm Involvement During Adolescence*. Paper presented at the 2019 American Psychology – Law Society (AP-LS) Annual Conference, Portland, OR.

Meyerson, N.S., Jakubowski, J.A., Abram, K.A., Welty, L.J., Aaby, D.A., Teplin, L.A. (2018, March). *Growing up with Gun Violence: Community Risk Factors for the Perpetration of Firearm Violence in Adulthood*. Presented at the American Psychology Law Society (AP-LS) Annual Conference, Memphis, TN.

Jakubowski, J.A., Abram, K.A., Welty, L.J., Aaby, D.A., Meyerson, N.S., Teplin, L.A. (2017, November). *Firearm Involvement in Delinquent Youth and Collateral Consequences in Young Adulthood: The Northwestern Firearm Project*. Presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meetings, Philadelphia, PA.

2. Data Sets Generated (broad descriptions will suffice)

The data sets supporting analyses in the progress report include: (1) self-reported firearm involvement by G2 children; (2) self-reported firearm involvement by G1 parents both during their lifetime (collected in the *Northwestern Juvenile Project*) and since their G2 child was born; and (3) demographic characteristics.

3. Dissemination Activities

Teplin, L.A., Meyerson, N.S. (2022, January 19). *Studying successful community reentry for youth in the juvenile justice system*. Everytown for Gun Safety. <https://everytownresearch.org/dr-linda-teplin-and-nicholas-meyerson-studying-successful-community-reentry-for-youth-in-the-juvenile-justice-system/>

Teplin, L.A., Erickson-Thomas, S.E., Arzu, J.L., Welty, L.J., Abram, K.A. (2021, November). *Long-Term Outcomes of Youth in Detention: A 16-Year Longitudinal Study*. In, *Delinquency and Life-Course Outcomes: Three Landmark Longitudinal Studies*. Thematic panel session conducted at the American Society of Criminology Conference, Chicago, IL.

Teplin, L.A., Erickson-Thomas, S.E. (2021, April). *Life in the System: Personal Reflections on Incarceration and Re-entry*. Thematic panel session presented online at the One Book One Northwestern Program, Chicago, IL.

Teplin, L.A. *Consequences of Incarceration in Detained Youth: A 15-Year Longitudinal Study*. In Teplin, L.A. (chair), *Consequences of Incarceration for Health Inequities and Racial Injustice*. Symposium for the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). January, 2021 (video released); February, 2021 (virtual meeting).

Teplin, L.A. *Beyond Detention: Long-Term Outcomes of Youth in the Juvenile Justice System*. (2020, November). Webinar conducted at the One Book One Northwestern Program, Chicago, IL.

Teplin, L.A. *Northwestern Juvenile Project and Next Generation*. (2019, May). Invited presentation at the National Academy of Science's Committee on Law and Justice (CLAJ) Spring Meeting, Washington, DC.

Teplin, L.A. *Beyond Detention: Long-term Outcomes of Justice-Involved Youth*. (2019, October). Invited webinar lecture as part of the Incarceration and Health series for Brown University School of Public Health, Providence, RI.

Teplin, L.A. *Beyond Detention: Long-term Outcomes of Justice-Involved Youth*. (2019, August). Invited presentation at *Indigent Defense: Three Days in a Nutshell 2019*. Law Office of the Cook County Public Defender, Oakbrook, IL.

| PROJECT TIMELINE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Firearm Involvement of Parents and Their Adolescent Children: A Prospective Intergenerational Study of High-Risk Youth Project Timeline: Detailed Plan and Implementation Schedule | | | | | |
| Begin | Project Goal | Related Objective (Performance Measures or Outputs) | Activity (Expectations or Outcomes) | Expected Completion Date | Person(s) Responsible |
| Month 10 | Goal 1. Examine firearm involvement in youth (G2) | Refine, program, and bench test interview protocol | Interview ready for roll-out | Completed | Karen Abram |
| Month 19 | | Train interviewers and establish reliability | Interviewers prepared for roll-out | Completed | Karen Abram |
| Month 24 | | Conduct interviews | Complete interviews with 180 parents and 180 of their children | Completed | Karen Abram |
| Month 38 | | Collect geocoded information | Data collected from the <i>American Community Survey</i> , the <i>Decennial Census</i> 2000 and 2010, the <i>City of Chicago Data Portal</i> , and the <i>Uniform Crime Reporting</i> | Completed | Leah Welty |
| Month 38 | | Combine geocoded data with street address data on participants | Geocoded database with current street addresses prepared | Completed | Leah Welty |
| Month 38 | | Collect updated data on time in corrections facility from state and county agencies | Updated data from the Cook County Department of Corrections and Illinois Department of Corrections on dates of incarceration collected | Completed | Leah Welty |
| Month 40 | | Prepare data on time in correctional facilities | Self-reported and record data on days confined combined and incorporated into data from previous data requests | Month 51 | Leah Welty |
| Month 40 | | Prepare complex variables; structure data for analyses | Data on children's firearm involvement prepared for analyses | Month 50 | Karen Abram and Leah Welty |
| <i>continued on next page</i> | | | | | |

| Project Timeline: Detailed Plan and Implementation Schedule (continued) | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Begin | Project Goal | Related Objective (Performance Measures or Outputs) | Activity (Expectations or Outcomes) | Expected Completion Date | Person(s) Responsible |
| Month 40 | Goal 2. Examine parents' (G1) involvement with firearms | Prepare key variables on parents' firearm involvement | Data on current firearm involvement from new interviews combined with previously collected data on firearm involvement as parents aged | Completed | Leah Welty |
| Month 39 | | Prepare complex variables; structure data for analyses | Data on parents' firearm involvement prepared for analyses | Month 52 | Karen Abram and Leah Welty |
| Month 40 | Goal 3. Examine the influence of parents' firearm involvement on that of their children | Conduct data analyses to examine the association between parents' and children's firearm involvement | Analyses on the association between parents' and children's firearm involvement completed; tables and figures prepared | Month 54 | Linda Teplin |
| Month 40 | | Submit manuscript on the association between parents' and children's firearm involvement | Prepare manuscript for professional journal on the association between firearm involvement among parents and their children | Awaiting additional data collection* | Linda Teplin |
| Month 39 | | Conduct data analyses to examine how risk and protective factors affect the association between parents' and children's firearm involvement | Analyses on how risk and protective factors affect the association between parents' and children's firearm involvement completed; tables and figures prepared | Awaiting additional data collection* | Linda Teplin |
| Month 39 | | Submit manuscript on how risk and protective factors affect the association between parents' and children's firearm involvement | Prepare manuscript for professional journal on how risk and protective factors affect the association between parents' and children's firearm involvement | Awaiting additional data collection* | Linda Teplin |

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