1. INTRODUCTION

The 1956 clientele investigation is a longitudinal, projective study of 287 men in Stockholm who are now about 40 years old. A large number of different data collection methods have been used in the study. For example, information has been obtained concerning the criminal behavior, drug abuse, and other anti-social behavior from police records, other registers, and by interviewing the men themselves. This was carried out on three occasions; when the subjects of the study were 11 to 15, about 18, and between 33 and 42 years old. This report compares information about anti-social behavior compiled by using these methods.

The 1956 clientele study was inaugurated against the background of a conspicuous increase in juvenile crime. The Crown authorized the head of the Ministry of Justice to appoint experts to make "a study of juvenile crime in order to discover its causes."

The expert group, some members of which changed in the course of time, published altogether five reports from the project: "Methods of the study. Debut of crime and recidivism" (SOU 1971:49), Gösta Carlsson: "Family, school and society in the light of official data" (SOU 1972:76), Birgitta Olofsson: "Home, upbringing, school and comrade environment in the light of interviews and follow-up data" (SOU 1973:25), Sven Ahnssjö: "Physical-psychological development and status in the light of parental interview and follow-up data" (SOU 1973:49) and Kristina Humble and Gitte Settergren Carlsson: "Personality and relations in the light of projective methods" (SOU 1974:31). These five reports constitute one of the most extensive studies of juvenile crime that has been made in Sweden.

In the report "Predicting Social Maladjustment" (Sarnecki, 1985) some of the results from Stage One of the follow-up study, which was started in 1983, are presented. This comprises a follow-up of records...
about the individuals in the original study. Work is at present in progress on Stage Two of the follow-up, which comprises interviews with individuals from the original study. This study is carried out together with Kristina Humble.

2. THE SUBJECT GROUP

The subject group for the clientele study consisted of the individuals included in a pilot study and in a main study. The pilot study comprised 42 boys with a criminal record and 42 controls matched to them. The main study comprised 150 boys with a criminal record and a control group of 53. The total number of subjects was thus 287, of whom roughly two-thirds have criminal records. When these boys were examined on the first occasion they were 11 - 15 years of age.

2.1. The criminal group for the pilot study was selected on the basis of reports from the Records Department of the Stockholm Criminal Investigation Department. The reports covered the period January 1959 - March 1960 and related to the first crimes against property committed by schoolboys aged 11 - 15 years. The group was selected randomly from boys whose crimes were not considered petty and who could definitely be considered guilty of them.

2.2. The control group for the pilot study was selected from the population records. For each boy in the criminal group, a boy was sought who resembled him with respect to age (11-13 and 14-15 years old), social group (group 3 corresponds to workers, manual laborers, etc., and groups 2 and 1 correspond to salaried employees, businessmen, etc.), type of urban area (areas with above or below average delinquency), and family type (broken and whole families, respectively). All of the matching variables were dichotomies. Among the boys complying with these requirements a random selection of 42 was included in the study.

2.3. The criminal group for the main study was selected on the same principles as for the pilot study from reports coming into the Stockholm Criminal Investigation Department in the period May 1960 - June 1963.

2.4. The control group for the main study was constructed on the same principles as for the pilot study, with the exception that one control was selected for every third criminal boy (SOU 1971:49, pp. 62-71). (The results of the matching for both the pilot study and the main study are presented in the appendix.)

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