Causes of Crime

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Goals for Today

- Causes of crime
- What works to prevent crime

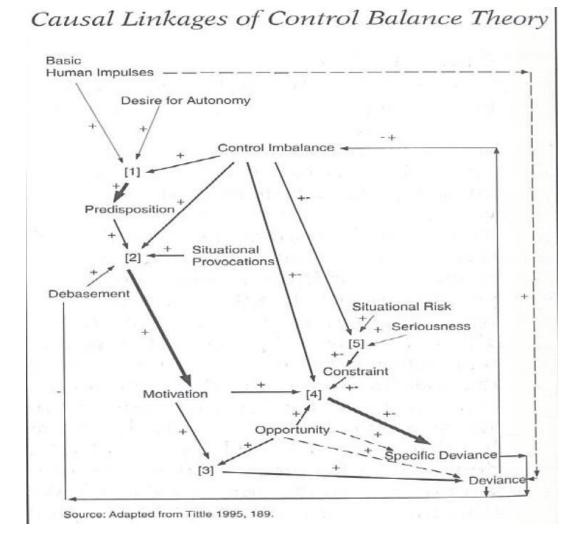
What causes crime?

Complex and cumulative

Theories of Criminal Behavior

- Neighborhood based (cohesion and trust)
- Strain (financial or trauma)
- Learning (associations)
- Control (attachments, internal controls)

- Sanctioning (Deterrence, Rational Choice)
- Labeling (system based)



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Risk Factor Domains

• Area Characteristics

- Poverty
- Neighborhood disorganization

• Family Background/structure

- Low parent education
- Teenage mother
- Family transitions

• Parent Stressors

- Parent depressive symptoms
- Parental stress
- Parent drug or alcohol use

• Exposure to Family Violence

- Parental partner conflict
- Maltreatment victimization

• Parent-Child Relationship

- Low attachment to parent
- Low attachment to child
- Inconsistent discipline

- Education
 - Low commitment to school
 - Low college expectations
 - School drop out

• Peer Relationships

- Delinquent peers
- Unsupervised time with friends

• Early Intimate Relationships

- Precocious parenthood
- Precocious cohabitation

Adolescent Stressors

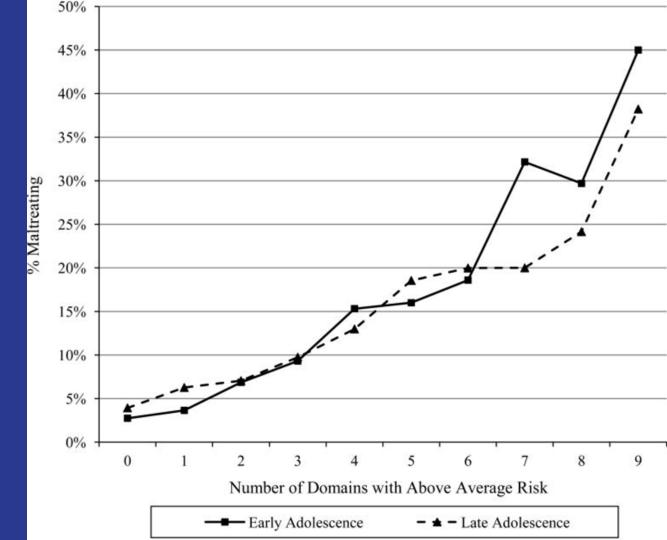
- Negative life events
- Depressive symptoms
- Low self-esteem

• Antisocial Behavior

- General delinquency
- Problem alcohol or drug use
- Hostility
- Aggression

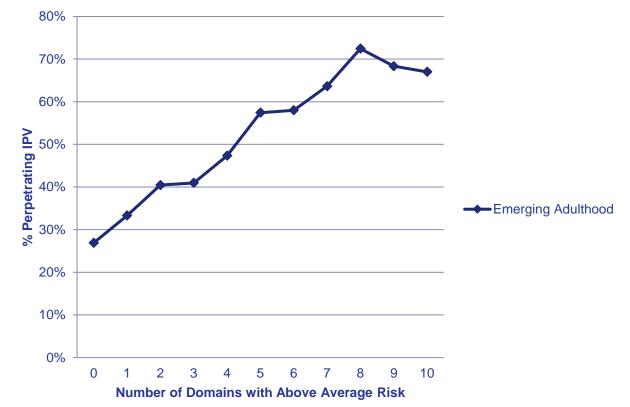
Child Maltreatment

Cumulative Risk



Intimate Partner Violence

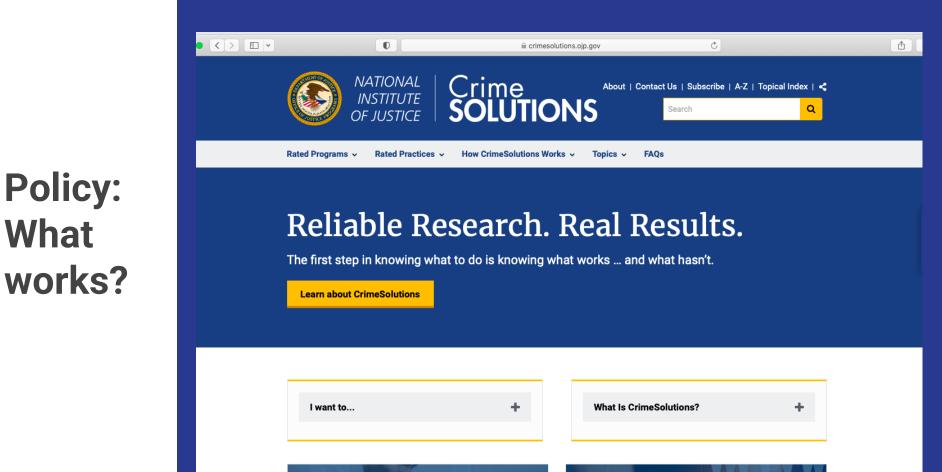
Cumulative Risk for IPV Perpetration



Risk Factor Domains

- Area characteristics
- Family Background/structure
- Parent Stressors
- Exposure to Family Violence
- Parent-child relationship

- Education
- Peer relationships
- Early Intimate Relationships
- Adolescent stressors
- Antisocial behavior





Policy: What works?

PROVIDING A REGISTRY OF Experimentally Proven Programs



Sample Programs

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Title 🔺	Evidence Rating (by + Outcomes)	Summary \$	
Practice Profile: Dropout Prevention Programs	 Education - Dropout Education - Academic achievement/school performance Education - Graduation Education - Attendance/truancy 	School- or community-based programs targeting frequently absent students or students at risk of dropping out of school. These programs are aimed at increasing school engagement, school attachment, and the academic performance of students, with the main objective of increasing graduation rates. The practice is rated Effective for reducing rates of school dropouts, and rated Promising for improving test scores/grades, graduation rates, and attendance. Date Posted: 7/20/2015	
Practice Profile: Early Developmental Prevention Programs for At-Risk Youths	 Crime & Delinquency Multiple crime/offense types Crime & Delinquency Crimea Uniquency Criminal justice involvement 	This practice consists of early developmental programs that focus on enhancing child, parent-child, or family well-being to prevent social deviance and criminal justice involvement among at-risk children under age 5. The practice is rated Effective for reducing deviance and criminal justice involvement in youths who participated in early developmental prevention programs, compared with youths in the control group who did not participate.	
Practice Profile: Early Family/Parent Training Programs	Juvenile Problem & At-Risk Behaviors - Multiple juvenile problem/at-risk behaviors	This practice includes programs that seek to provide families and parents with training and skills to help promote their children's physical, mental, and social skills. The practice is rated Effective for reducing child problem behaviors for children whose families participated in early family/parent training programs, compared with control group children whose families did not participate in programming.	
Practice Profile: Early Self-Control Improvement Programs for Children	 Juvenile Problem & At-Risk Behaviors - Self-Control Crime & Delinguency 	This practice consists of programs designed to increase self- control and reduce child behavior problems (e.g., conduct problems, antisocial behavior, and delinquency) with children up to age 10. Program types include social skills development, cognitive coping strategies, training/role playing, and relaxation training. This practice is rated Effective for improving self-	

Sample **Program: Early** Family/ Parent Training

Evidence Ratings for Outcomes

Juvenile Problem & At-Risk Behaviors - Multiple juvenile problem/at-risk behaviors 4

Date: This profile was posted on June 1, 2020

Practice Summary This practice includes programs that seek to provide families and parents with training and skills to help promote their children's physical, mental, and social skills. The practice is rated Effective for reducing child problem behaviors for children whose families participated in early family/parent training programs, compared with control group children whose families did not participate in programming. Practice Description

Meta-Analysis Outcomes	+
Meta-Analysis Methodology	+
Cost	+
Evidence-Base (Meta-Analyses Reviewed)	+
Additional References	+
Related Programs	+

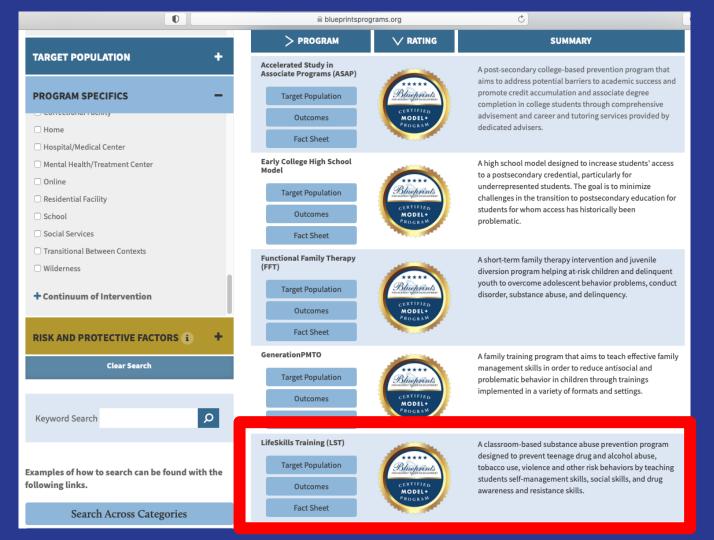
Practice Snapshot					
Age: 0 - 11					
Gender: Male, Female					
Targeted Population: Families					
Setting (Delivery):					
Home, Other					
Community Setting					
Practice Type: Conflict					
Resolution/Interpersonal					
Skills, Family Therapy,					
Group Therapy, Parent					
Training					
Unit of Analysis:					
Persons					
Researcher:					
Alex Piquero					

Ashbel Smith Professor of Criminoloav

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+

Sample Programs



Sample Program: LifeSkills Training



A classroom-based substance abuse prevention program designed to prevent teenage drug and alcohol abuse, tobacco use, violence and other risk behaviors by teaching students self-management skills, social skills, and drug awareness and resistance skills.

Target Population

Age: Early Adolescence (12-14) - Middle School Race/Ethnicity: All Gender: Both Continuum of Intervention: Universal Prevention

Outcomes

Alcohol, Delinquency and Criminal Behavior, Marijuana/Cannabis, Sexual Risk Behaviors, STIs, Tobacco, Violence

Sample Program: LifeSkills Training

	🗎 blueprintsprograms.org	Ċ	
RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS			
Risk Factors			
I ndividual: Early initiation of drug use, F	Favorable attitudes towards drug use*, Stress, Substance us	se	
Peer: Interaction with antisocial peers, R	Peer rewards for antisocial behavior, Peer substance use		
Neighborhood/Community: Laws and	norms favorable to drug use/crime		
Protective Factors			
Individual: Clear standards for behavior	r*, Coping Skills*, Perceived risk of drug use*, Problem solvi	ing skills*, Refusal skills*, Skills for social interaction*	
* Risk/Protective Factor was significantly	wimpacted by the program		
See also: LifeSkills Training (LST) Logic 1			
RACE/ETHNICITY/GENDER DETAILS			
TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTAN	CE		
BENEFITS AND COSTS			
	419		
Program Costs (per individual): \$105			
Program Costs (per individual): \$105 Net Present Value (Benefits minus Cos	sts, per individual): \$1,314		
Program Benefits (per individual): \$1, Program Costs (per individual): \$105 Net Present Value (Benefits minus Cos Measured Risk (odds of a positive Net Source: Washington State Institute for	sts, per individual): \$1,314 Present Value): 63%		
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Program Costs (per individual): \$105 Net Present Value (Benefits minus Cos Measured Risk (odds of a positive Net Source: Washington State Institute for All benefit-cost ratios are the most recen Washington State. These ratios are base the State of Washington. Caution is reco	s ts, per individual): \$1,314 Present Value): 63% r Public Policy nt estimates published by The Washington State Institute fo rd on a) meta-analysis estimates of effect size and b) moneti	ized benefits and calculated costs for programs as delivered in atio to any other state or local area. They are provided as an	

Criminology

Law making, law breaking, and society's response

Conclusion

- Causes of crime are complex and cumulative
- Evidence Based Practices

Thank you

https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/ https://www.blueprintsprograms.org/

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