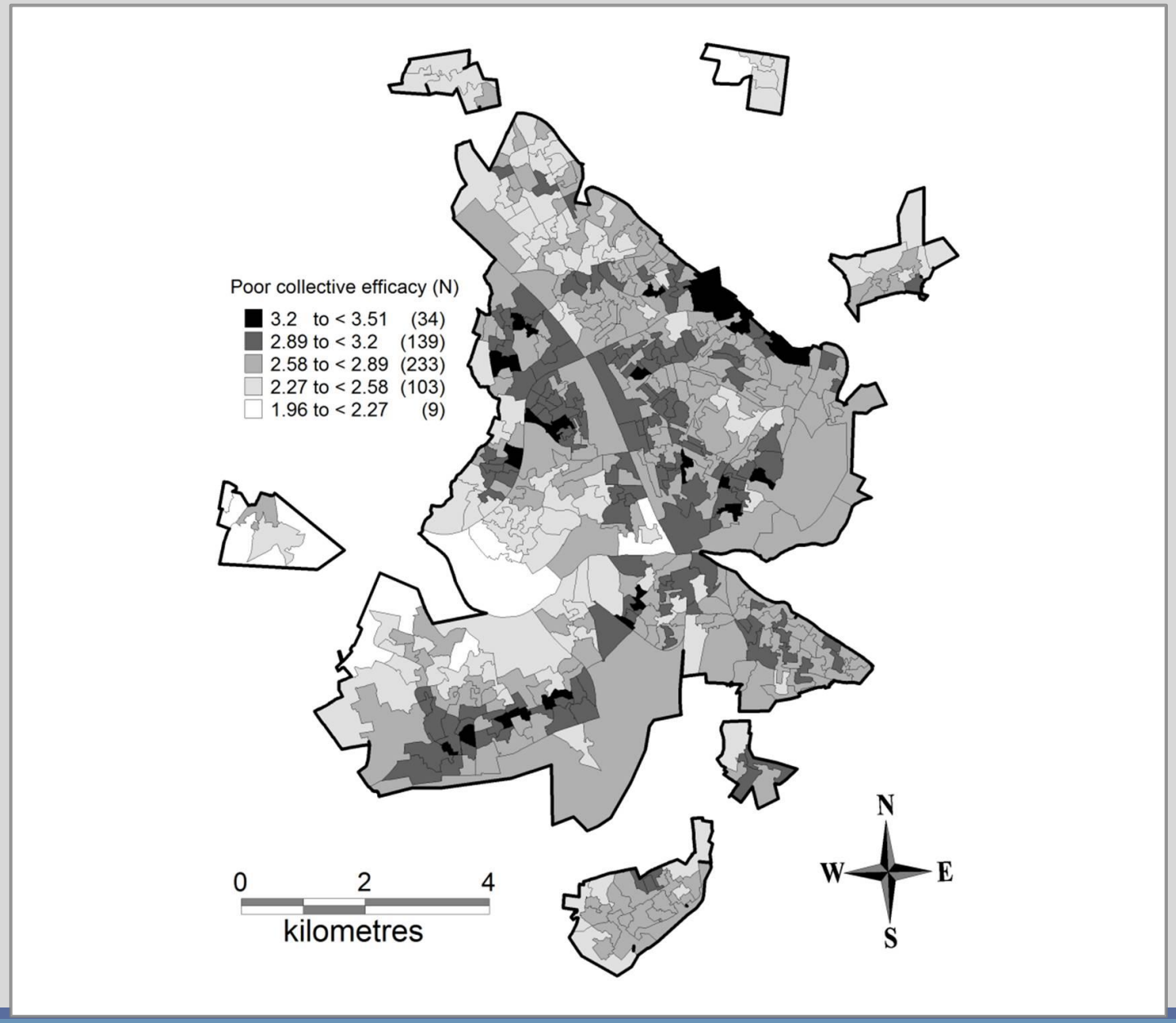
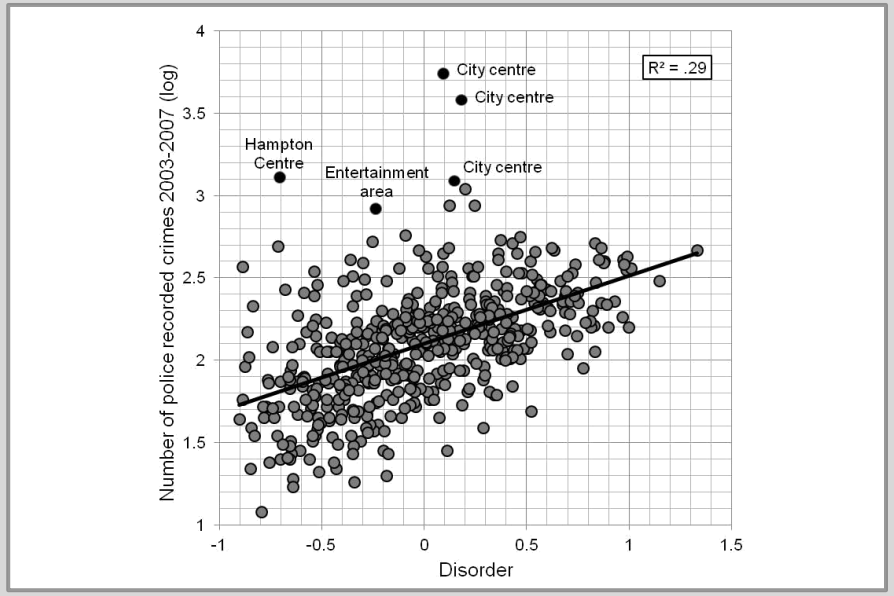
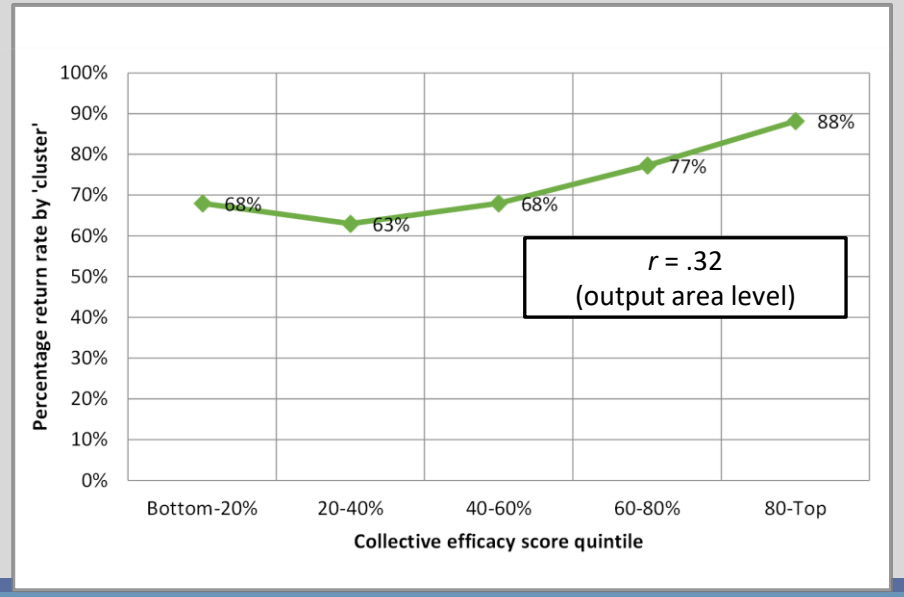
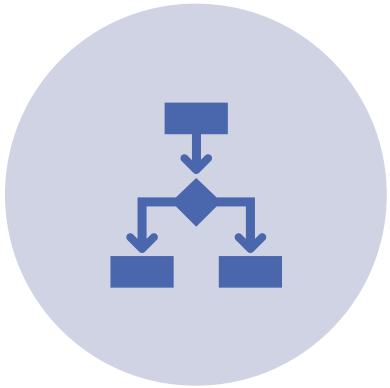
Discussion

DISORDER, SOCIAL CONTROL, AND OPPORTUNITY: ADVANCING RESEARCH ON COMMUNITIES AND CRIME


Poor collective efficacy (N)
3.2 to < 3.51 (34)
2.89 to < 3.2 (139)
2.58 to < 2.89 (233)
2.27 to < 2.58 (103)
1.96 to < 2.27 (9)
0
2
4
kilometres
N
W
E
S


R² = .29
City centre
City centre
Hampton Centre
Entertainment area
City centre
Number of police recorded crimes 2003-2007 (log)
Disorder
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
-1
-0.5
0
0.5
1
1.5


Percentage return rate by 'cluster'
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
68%
63%
68%
77%
88%
Bottom-20%
20-40%
40-60%
60-80%
80-Top
Collective efficacy score quintile
r = .32
(output area level)



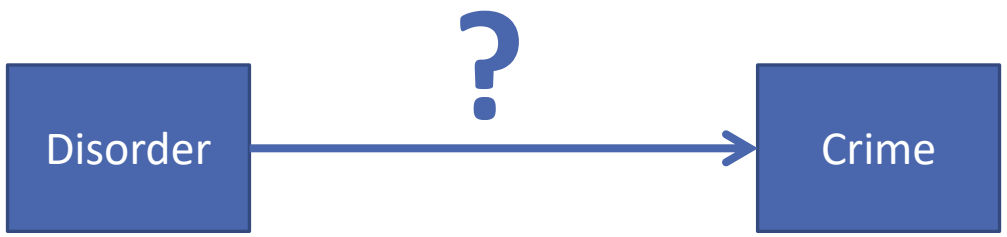
MECHANISMS

PEOPLE

SELECTION

Mechanisms – Why crime happens

The process initiated by a cause through which it produces an effect

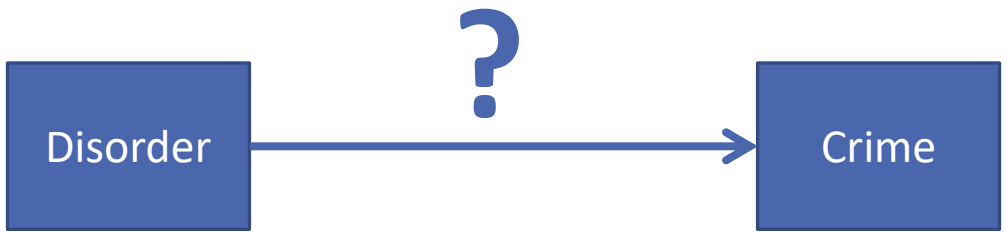


Indicates low social control?

Indicates a weak moral context?

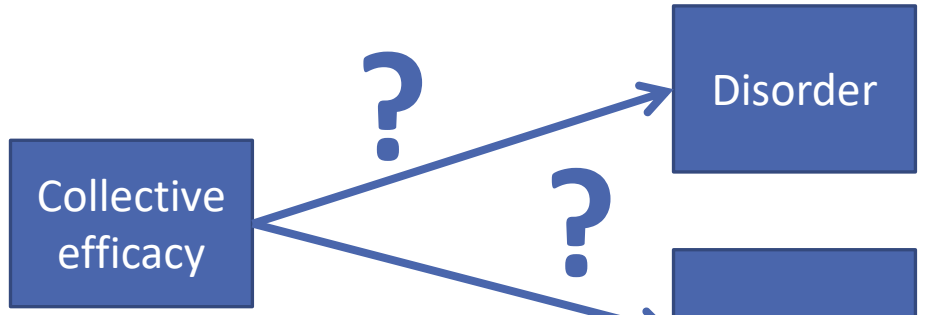
Mechanisms – Why crime happens

The process initiated by a cause through which it produces an effect



Indicates low social control?

Indicates a weak moral context?



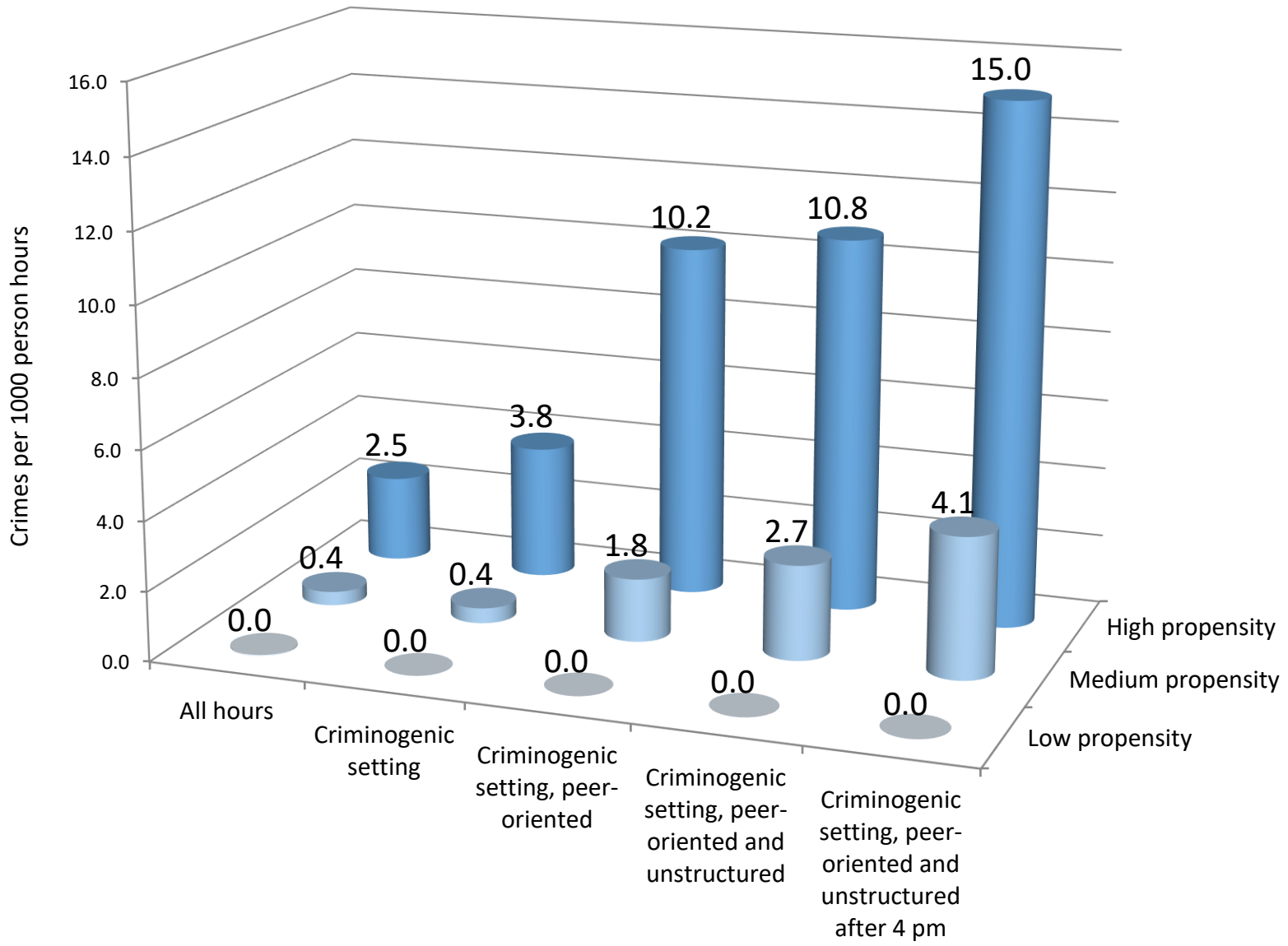
Indicates a lack of rules and resources

Indicates a weak moral context?

Place matters and people in places matter

Criminogenic settings = unstructured, unsupervised activities with peers in areas with poor collective efficacy or city centres

Propensity = weak law-relevant morality + poor ability to exercise self-control



(Wikström et al. 2012)

Selection

Mean differences in hours spent in criminogenic settings between offenders and non-offenders at each age

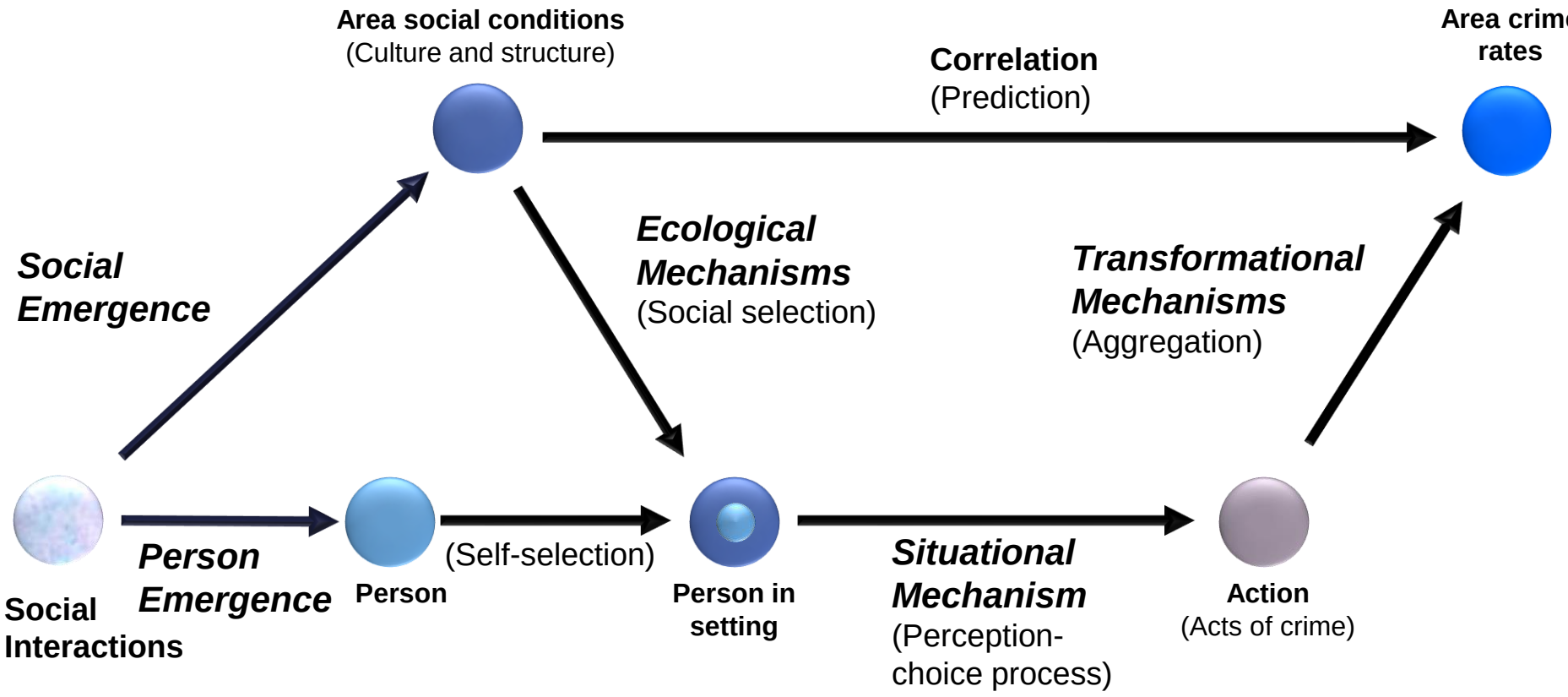
	Mean criminogenic exposure			Mann-Whitney U	
Age	Non-offenders	Offenders	Odds Ratio	*p*	*r*
13	0.33	1.47	4.41	.000	.24
14	0.47	1.98	4.20	.000	.28
15	0.70	2.92	4.17	.000	.30
16	1.33	3.33	2.51	.000	.29
17	1.48	3.28	2.22	.000	.21
19	1.85	3.34	1.81	.000	.16
21	1.68	2.61	1.55	.009	.10
24	1.47	2.09	1.42	.375	.03

Between and within individuals

Changes in exposure are linked to crime trajectories

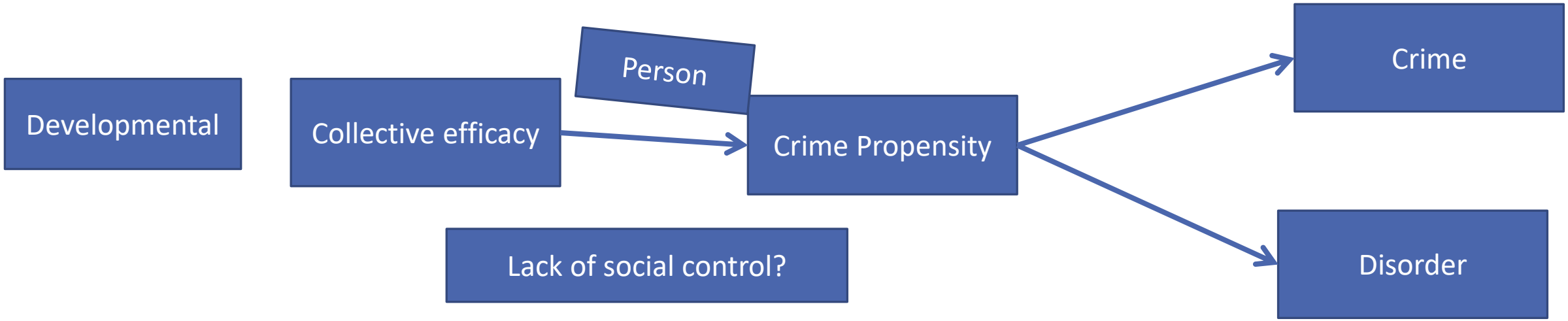
Long-term exposure is associated with changes in crime propensities

As exposure changes, crime changes


Area social conditions
(Culture and structure)
Correlation
(Prediction)
Area crime rates
Social Emergence
Ecological Mechanisms
(Social selection)
Transformational Mechanisms
(Aggregation)
Person Emergence
(Self-selection)
Social Interactions
Person
Person in setting
Situational Mechanism
(Perception-choice process)
Action
(Acts of crime)

The end

Mechanisms – Why crime happens?

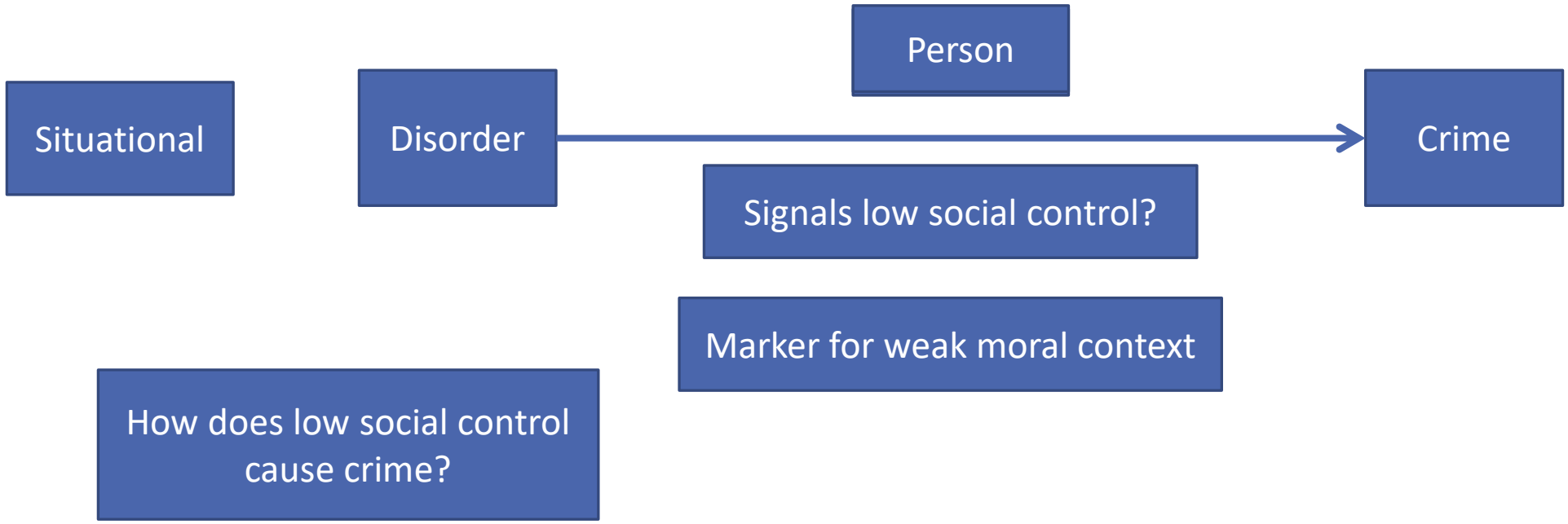


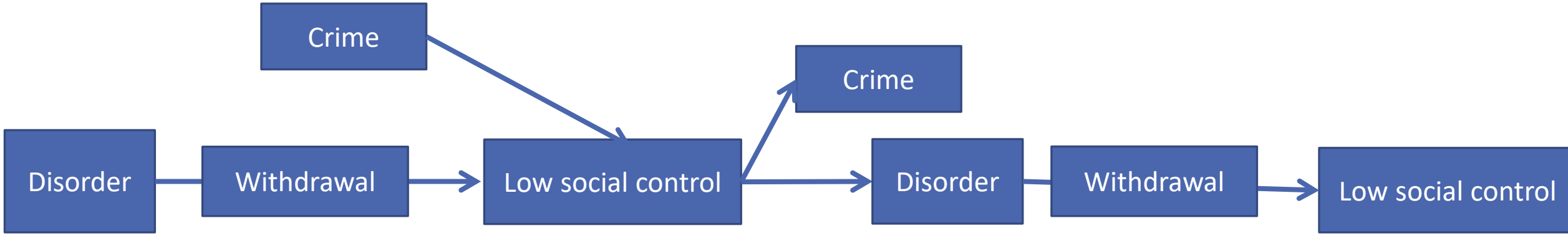
Marker for weak moral context

Weak moral context
- Norms violated or not enforced
- Need a theory of (moral) action – Why do people break norms? Just because they can?

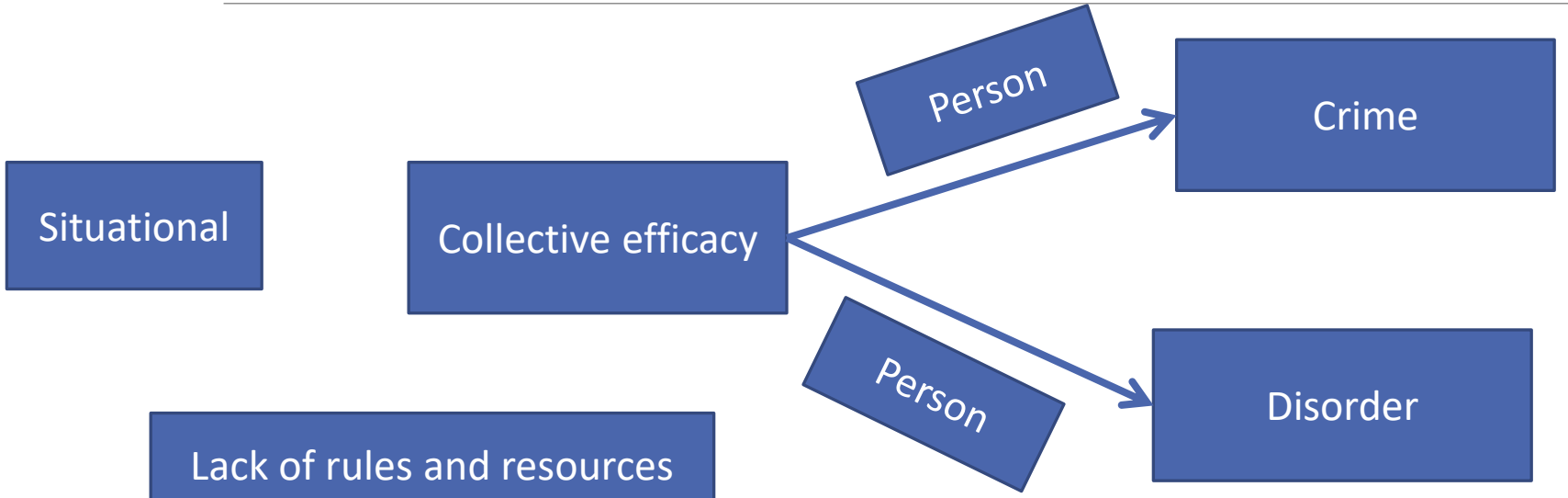
Mechanisms – Why crime happens

The process initiated by a cause through which it produces an effect




Crime
Crime
Disorder
Withdrawal
Low social control
Disorder
Withdrawal
Low social control

Mechanisms – Why crime happens?



Lack of rules and resources

Marker for weak moral context

How does low social control cause crime?

People – What makes criminogenic features of settings relevant

PADS+ - Population sample

Propensity

- Law-relevant personal morality (how wrong it is to…)
- Ability to exercise self-control (e.g., I rarely think about the future; I take risks just for the fun of it)

Exposure

- Time spent in criminogenic settings (areas with poor collective efficacy or city centres, in unstructured activities unsupervised with peers)
- Crime prone peers (level of peers' crime involvement)

Selection

Not just residents, but users

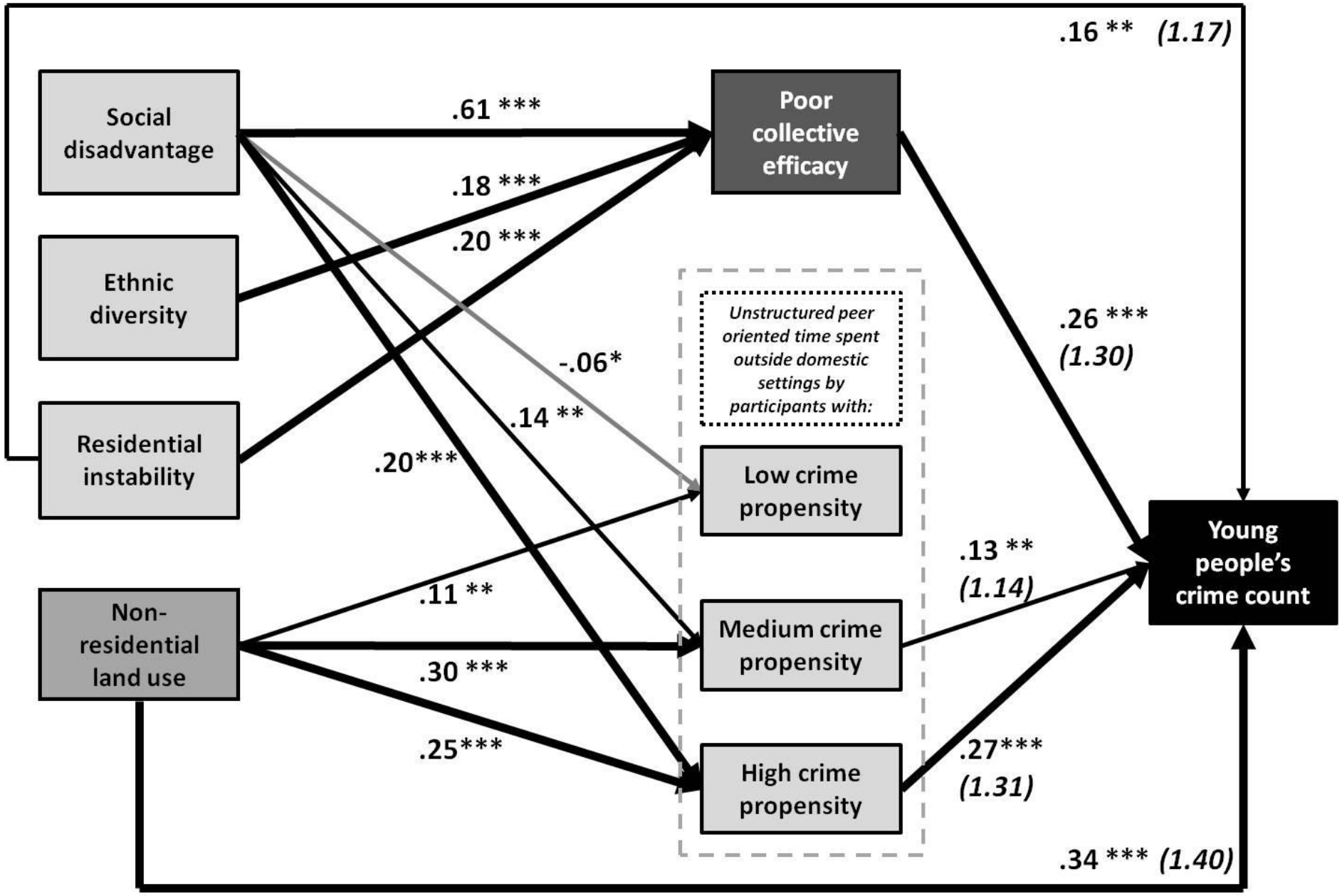
Do people take CE with them? Informal social control? Norms?

How much do the people present create the moral context?

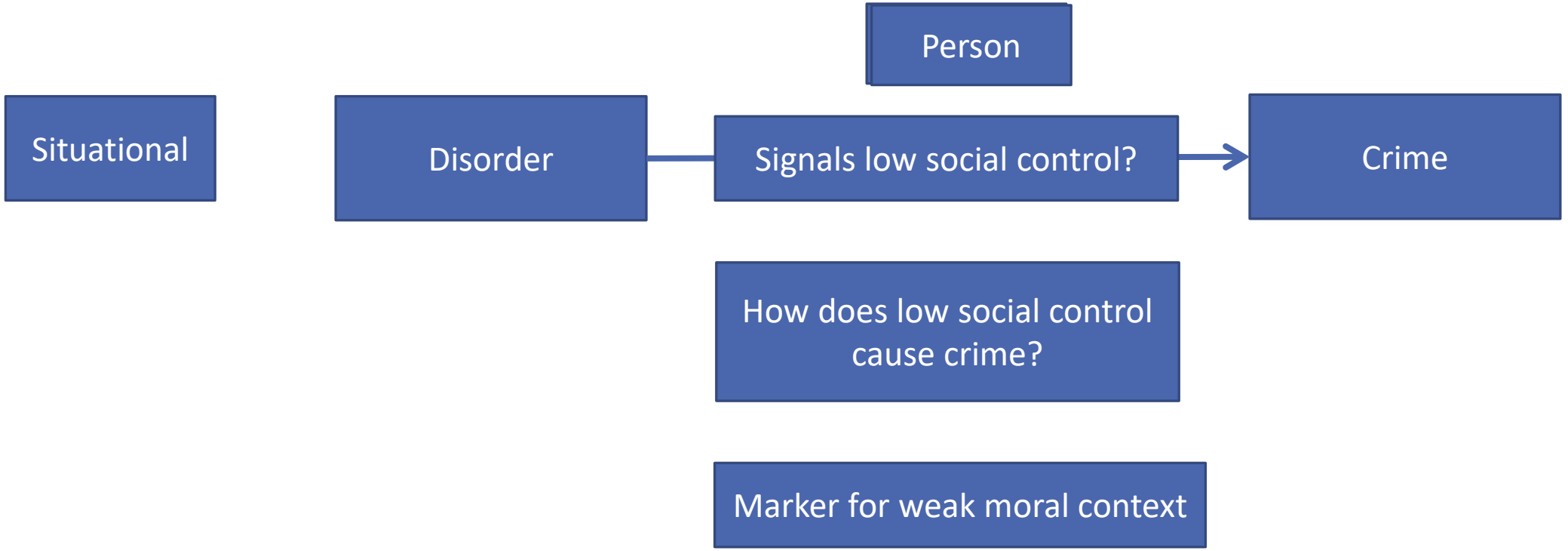
Prevention

Does changing crim settings change crime?

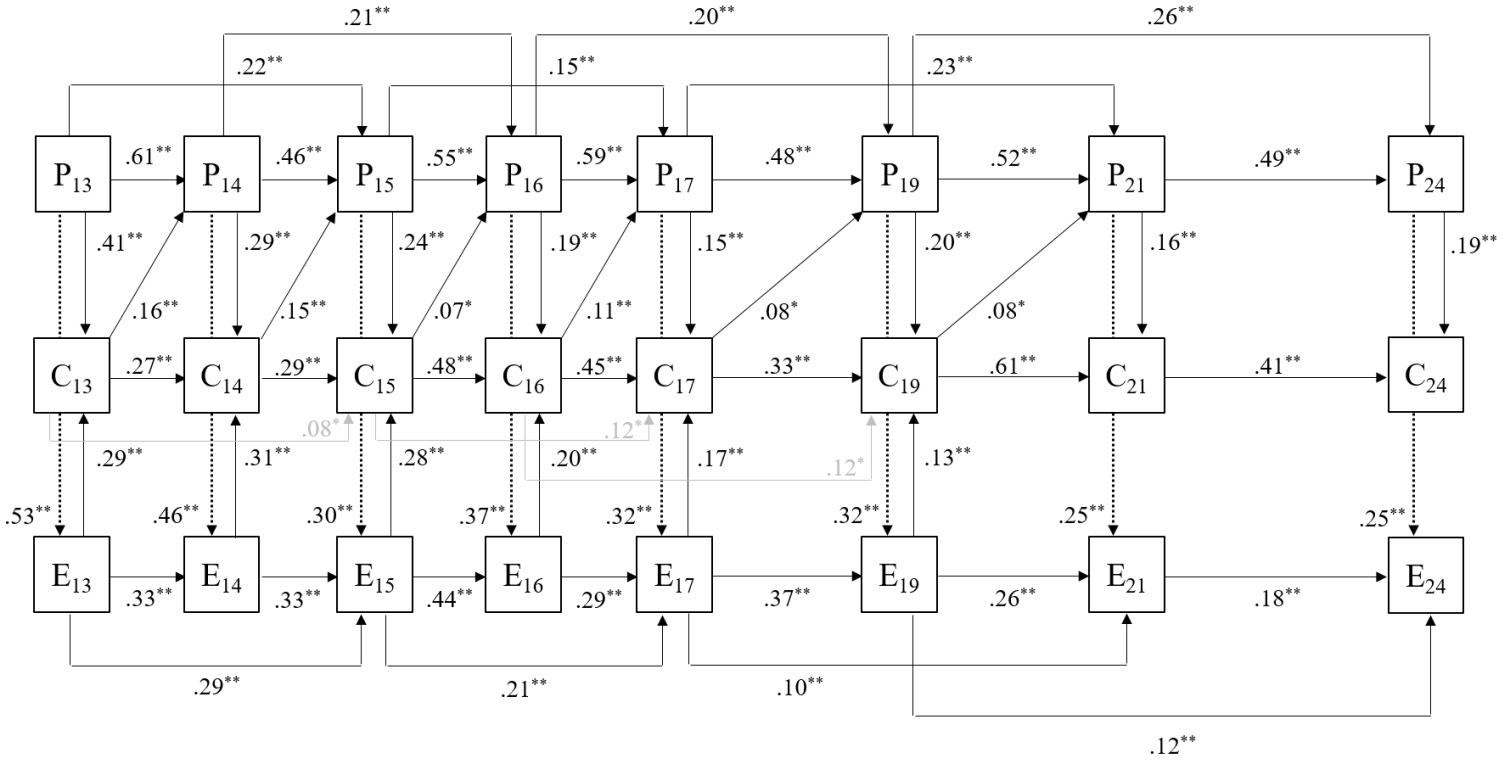
Changing exposure to settings changed


.16 ** (1.17)
Social disadvantage
Ethnic diversity
Residential instability
Non-residential land use
Poor collective efficacy
Unstructured peer oriented time spent outside domestic settings by participants with:
Low crime propensity
Medium crime propensity
High crime propensity
Young people's crime count
.61 ***
.18 ***
.20 ***
-.06*
.14 **
.20***
.11 **
.30 ***
.25***
.26 *** (1.30)
.13 ** (1.14)
.27*** (1.31)
.34 *** (1.40)

Mechanisms – Why crime happens?



Autoregressive model of the relationship between crime propensity, criminogenic exposure and crime over time



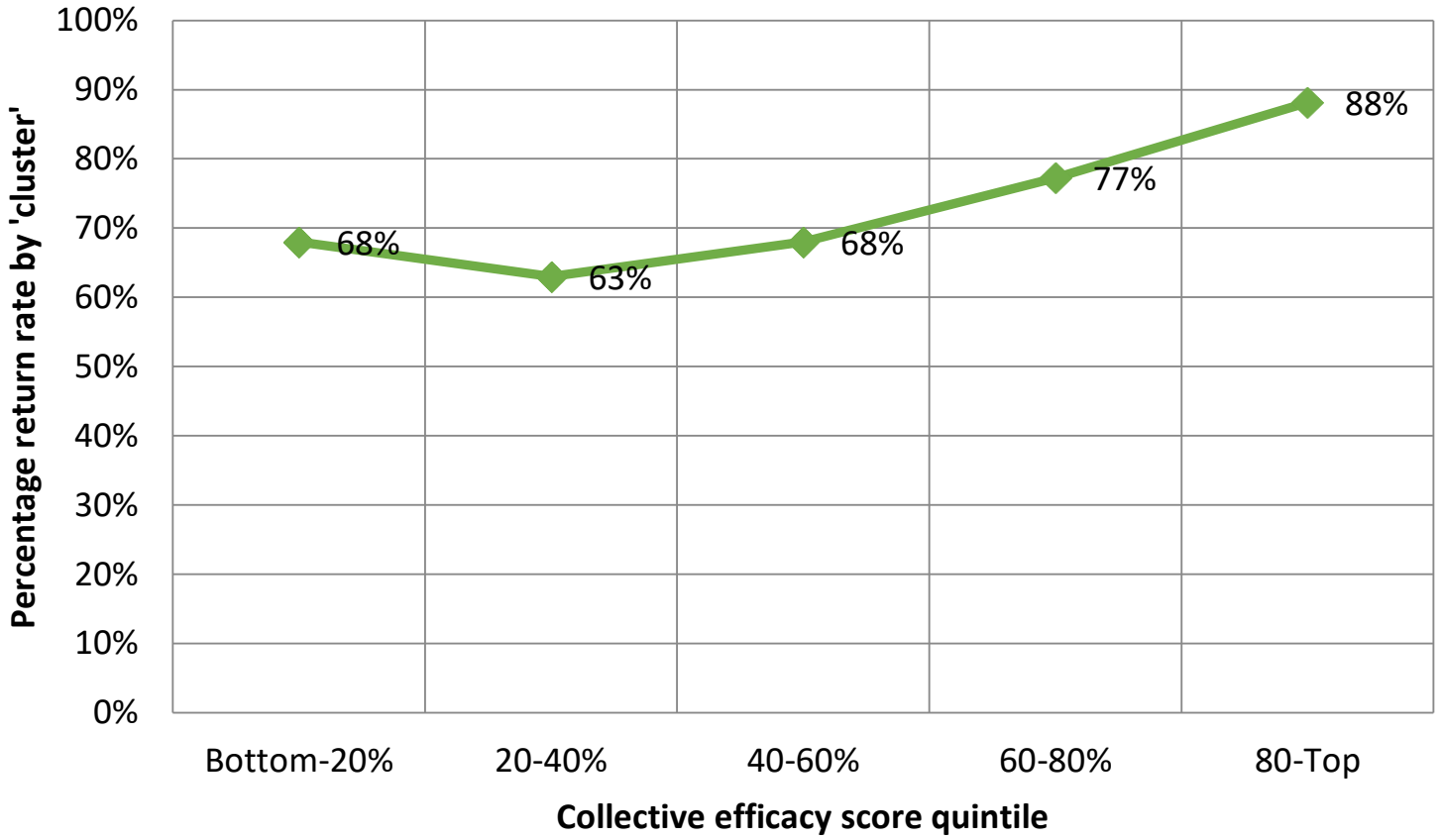


Figure 5.1 Percentage letter return per collective efficacy quintile.

Cole, 2014 MPhil Thesis

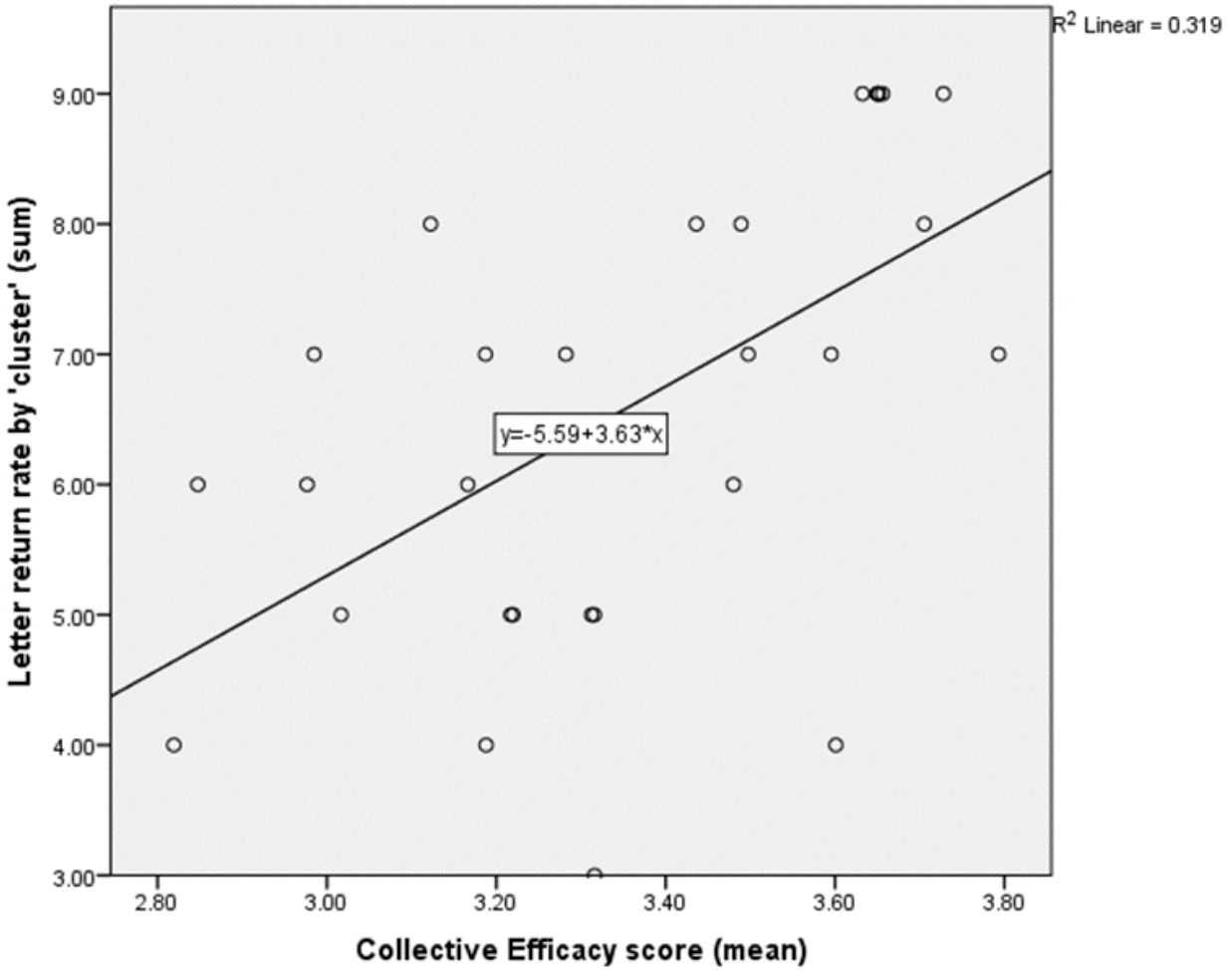
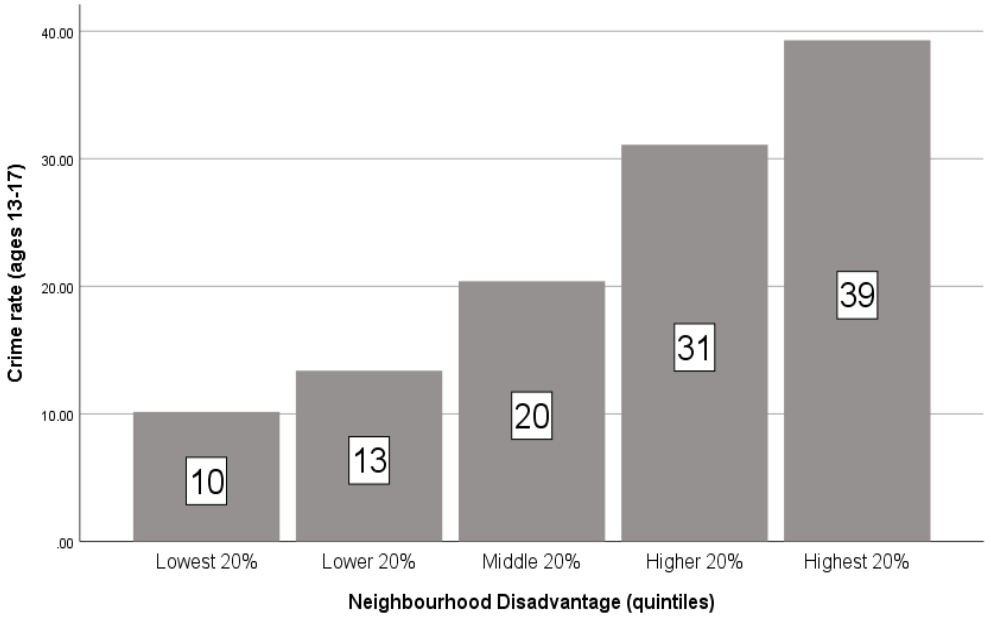
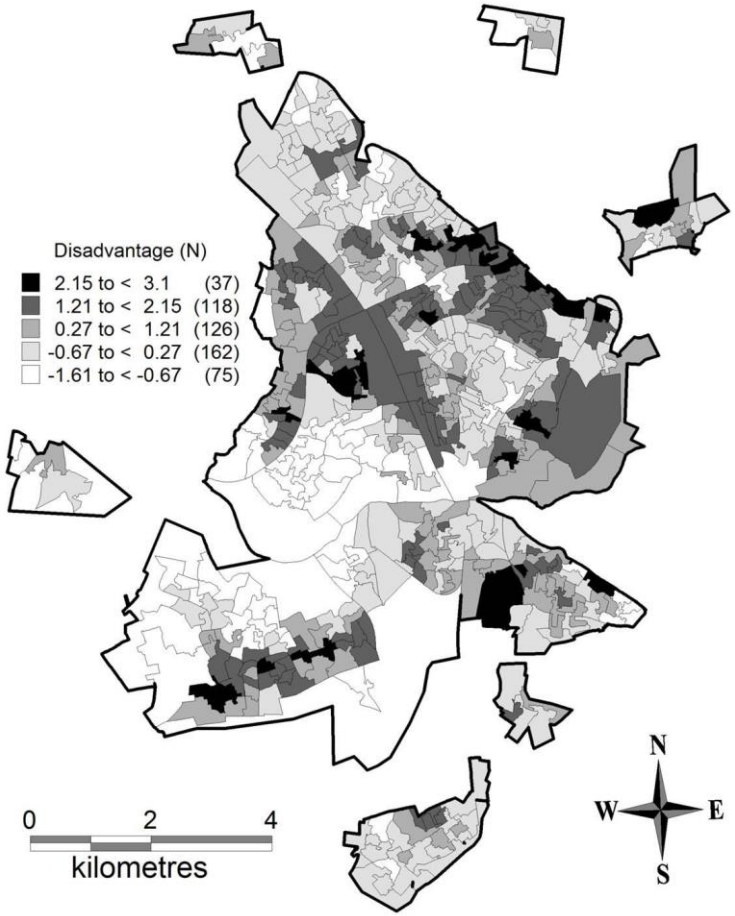


Figure 5.2 Relationship between 'cluster' collective efficacy score and 'cluster' letter return rate.

Independent analysis of informal social control and social cohesion indicated similar strength of relation .57 and .57 (they were strongly correlated .94)

Neighbourhood Disadvantage and crime rates



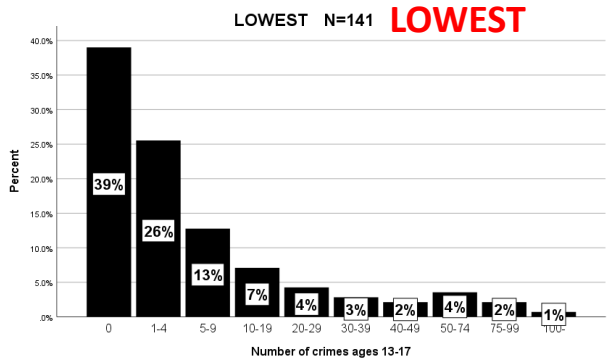


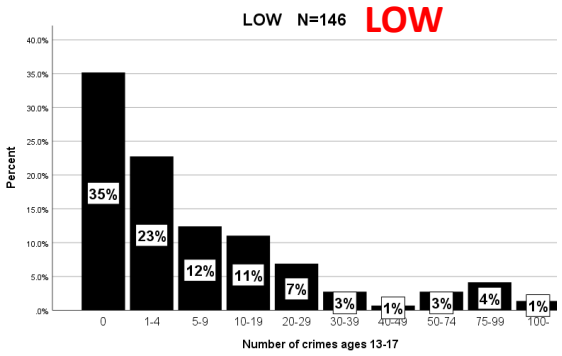
Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study

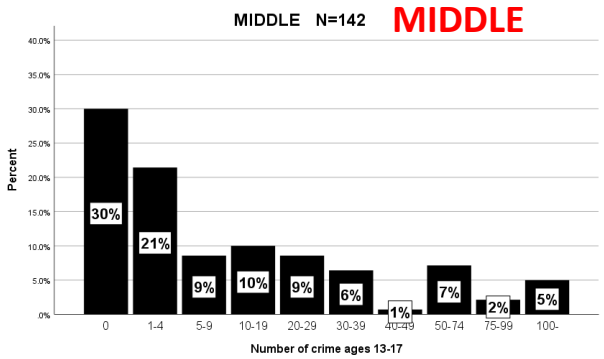
Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study

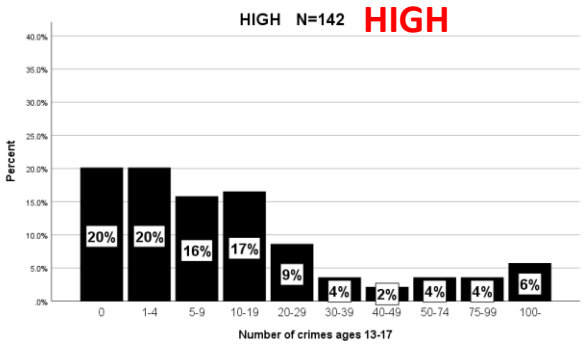
WHY SOME AND NOT OTHERS?

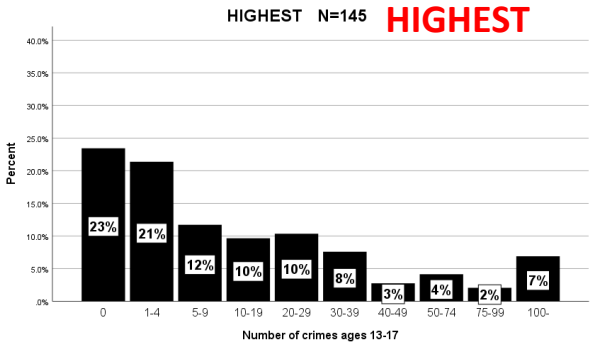
Crime distribution (total crime ages 13-17) by childhood (age 12) neighbourhood disadvantage quintiles











In each disadvantage group there are young people who commit no crime and young people who commit a lot of crime.

Non-offenders are somewhat more common in the least disadvantaged groups and high frequency offenders are somewhat more common in the most disadvantaged groups.