

## Intervention Strategies

- Correlation is not always causation
- Predictors will not always lead to criminal behaviour
- We have limited cause and effect data
- Randomised control trials unethical

## Longitudinal Research

- Criminal careers approach
  - Onset factors
  - Persistence factors
  - Escalation
    - Minor offences escalating to major
  - Desistance
    - Why people stop offending and drop out of the justice system
- Leading authorities are Farrington and Moffit
- Tries to link human development sequences to the development of criminal behaviour
- Tries to find predictors for criminality

## Aggregate Data shows

- Peak offending at age 18
- There are less 30 year old offenders than 18 year old offenders though the 30 year olds are committing more crimes
- There are few serious offenders that enter the criminal justice system in later ages
- Offending tends to be with peers in 18 year olds but not 30 year olds
- Life course persistent offenders start earlier and last longer
  - Not specialists, more generalists
- High levels of continuity and aggression including intergenerational violence
- Chronicity- 10% commit 60% of crime but 6% account for 70%

## Aggression

- Bullying and childhood aggression at greater risk
- Nature/nurture mix
- Being subject to violence increases the risk / modelling and demonstrating acceptability to domestic violence (even brain begins to develop differently)
  - As well as acquiring social values that perpetuates the behaviour
- *If females have greater rates of interpersonal victimisation then why do they not go on to offend at the same rates?*

## Anti Social Peers

- Family and friends influence behaviour
- Peer rejection leads to association with similar peers leading to amplification of the anti social behaviour
- Birds of a feather flock together

## Socio economic Status

- Poverty and crime are closely correlated

## Intelligence

- Low intelligence is predictive
- May be due to school failure, lack of attainment and isolation
- May be related to poor abstract reasoning = necessary for impulse control, consequential thinking, planning and possibly empathy