Crime Prevention Strategies: Can children be better served by directing public policy to the real causes of crime?

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Crime Prevention Strategies:
Can Children be Better Served by Directing Public Policy to the Real Causes of Crime?

Pauline Keegan and Dr. Aiden Carthy
Background

• Research Overview
• Garda Youth Diversion Projects
• Methodology
• Preliminary Findings
• Conclusion and Recommendations
Research Overview

• Wider scope: exploring the experience of children involved with the Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDP)

• Understand the nature and effectiveness of the projects from the children’s perspective

• Examination of the direction of public policy
Research Questions

Do the children believe the programmes work?
If so, why?
Would public policy be better focused elsewhere?
Garda Youth Diversion Programmes
(Irish Youth Justice Service)

- Community-based intervention programmes
- Target children who have been involved in crime and diverting them from becoming further involved
- Target children who are at risk of offending
- Irish Social Policy balances holding children accountable with keeping them out of the Criminal Justice System
Garda Youth Diversion Programmes

• Available to children between 13 and 17 years of age

• Each child is allotted two hours per week (organisation dependent)
Methodology

• Mixed methods research design

• Qualitative (Interviews with children in focus group meetings)

• Quantitative (Questionnaires completed by Youth Leaders)

• 58 children participated (45 boys, 13 girls)

• 10 different projects (5 in Dublin, 5 in country locations)

• Ages range from 13 to 21 years old

• 10 youth workers received questionnaires (9 were returned)
Preliminary Findings

- The children consider the programmes are working for them.
- Some children report that the projects do not disengage them fully from crime, but do note a reduction in their criminal behaviour.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behaviour</th>
<th>Continued (%)</th>
<th>Discontinued (%)</th>
<th>Did Not Say (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drinking</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n= 58
Why do the children find the programmes effective?

• Children were confident that the Youth leaders truly care for and support them (92%)

• Children held the youth leaders in high regard (85%)

• Children are delighted with the projects, and are more than happy to attend (83%)

• Children attend to meet their friends (17%)

• Keeps them off the street, otherwise they are bored (85%)
Youth Leaders

“You can tell her anything, you can trust her”

“Its Allen, it’s just everyone likes Allen.”

“Cause we trust them”

“…they’re all real nice, like ye can tell them how ye feel, like”
Youth Leaders

“...they stay till 8 o’clock, so that’s 3 hours off their own time”

“or if ye told her, like, ah, I’m struggling with this in school but I’m embarrassed to say it to the teacher, she’d say it to them”

“They will ask if everything is all right at home and if it’s not can we come down and talk about it”
What do the GYDPs do?
(Irish Youth Justice Service)

- Provide suitable activities to facilitate personal development and behavioural change
- Encourage civic responsibility
- Support Garda relations
- Change attitudes around offending, drugs and alcohol
Preliminary Findings
Quantitative Results

Common concerns raised by the Youth Workers

- Between 60% and 100% of the children have behavioural problems and difficulties in school
- All from disadvantaged areas with high levels of crime and drugs
- Poor view of Garda
- Vulnerable to peer pressure
- Low self esteem
- Family problems
Risk Factors for Crime

Carroll, Houghton, Durkin and Hattie (2009)
Risk Factors for Crime

Risk factors intervention programmes do not address

Personal

Family

Social
Preliminary Findings
Issues Identified

• Programmes do not address all the risk factors

• Most crime prevention strategies tend to focus on individual behaviour, rather than the social forces that create that behaviour (Lewis, Grant and Rosenbaum 1988)

• The link between young offenders and poverty has been well established (The Irish Penal Reform Trust)
Children raised in poverty suffer from:

- Behavioural and Emotional problems including disobedience
- Low academic achievement
- Impulsiveness and aggression
- Family problems
- Less positive peer relationships

Children interviewed displayed similar outcomes.

Research has found that children raised in poverty suffer a wide range of negative outcomes (Moore, Redd, Burkhauser, Mbwana and Collins 2009).

Current Research
Recommendations

• Create jobs and employment within disadvantaged areas

• Change anti-discrimination laws to include socio-economic status (Combat Poverty Agency 2006)

• Prevent the onset of criminal behaviour by early intervention in pre-school and primary school. Improve social conditions and institutions (Farrington and Welsh 2007)

• Might be more effective and less expensive
Thank You for Your Time

Any Questions?
Bibliography

- Irish Youth Justice Service
- The Irish Penal Reform Trust (2012)