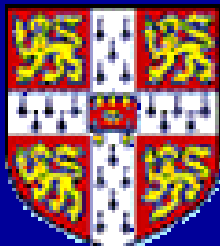
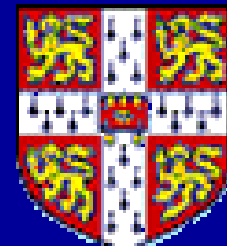


What happens when cohesion fails?



Per-Olof H Wikström, FBA
Professor
University of Cambridge



Study area: Peterborough

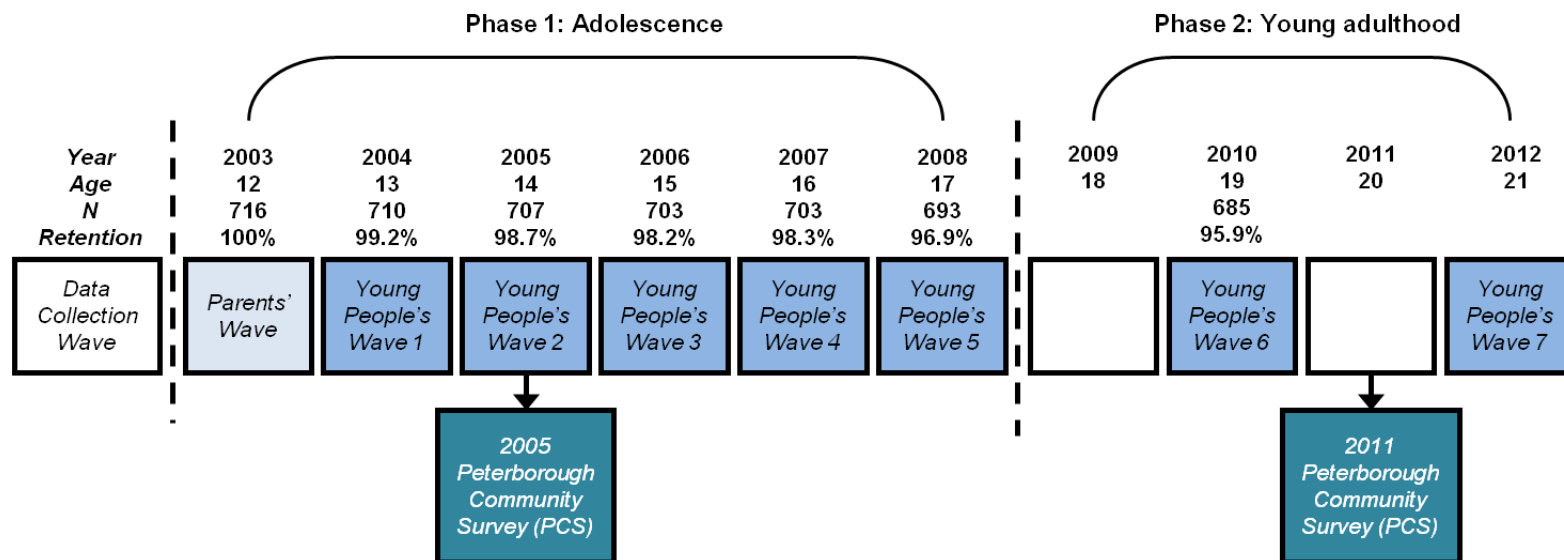
160.000
inhabitants

518 output
areas



The Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+)

Data collection schedule and sample

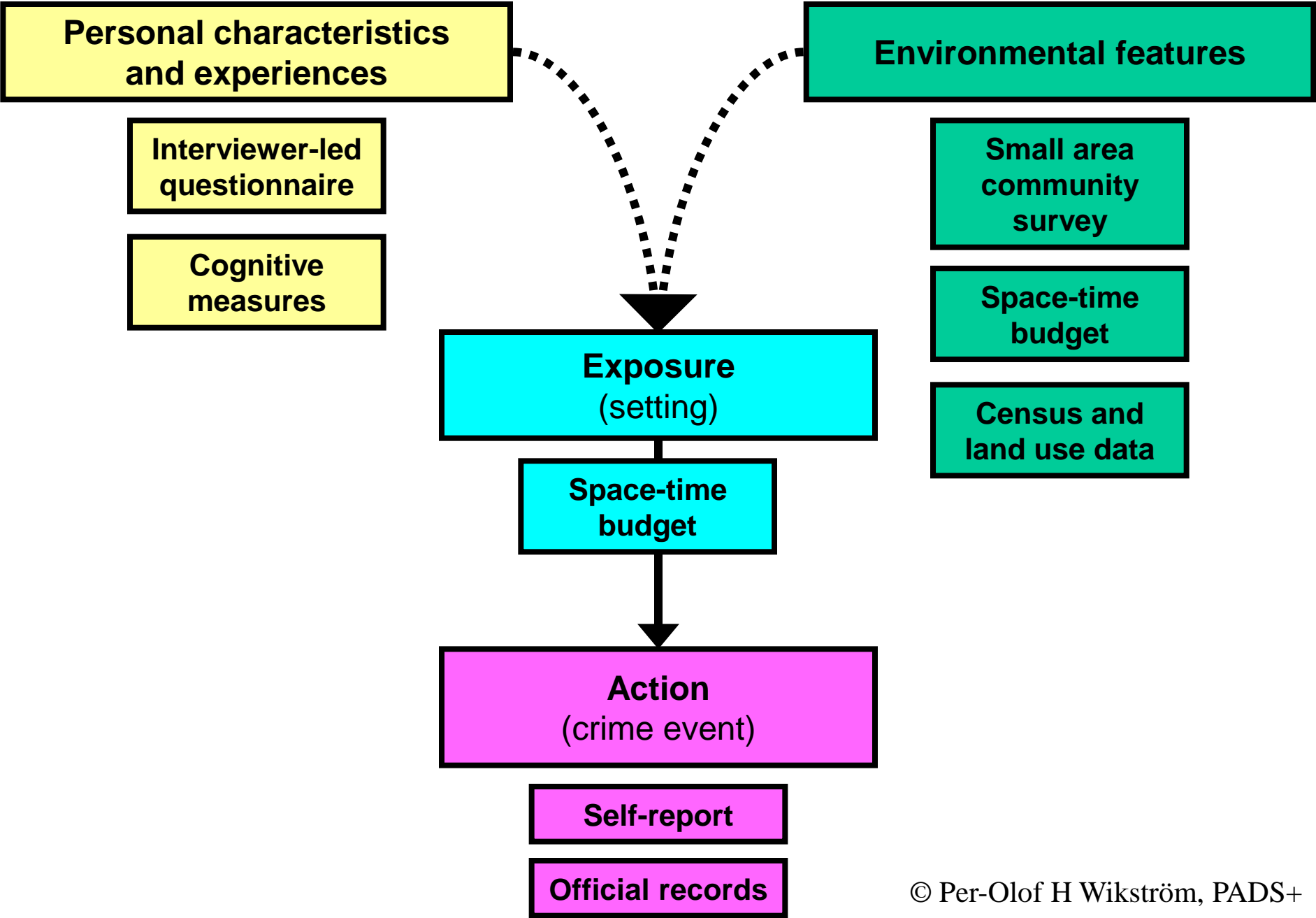


Cohort study

Population	Children aged 11-12 living in postcodes PE1-PE7, entering year 7 in Peterborough schools and alternative education in 2002	2270
Eligible sampling frame	Randomly selected	991
Sample	Young people and parents providing active consent	716

Community survey (2005 PCS)

Population	Residents in the study are aged 18+ (2001 Census)	114,423
	Households (2001 Census)	64,390
Sampling frame	One resident per household randomly selected from publicly available electoral register	35,853
Eligible sample	Random selection for each spatial unit (518 output areas)	12,450
Respondents	Completed surveys	6,615



Key Argument:

Weak social cohesion leads to poor informal social control which, in turn, influence the levels of social disorders and crime

What is Social Cohesion?

Social Cohesion

The Social and Moral

Integration of a Population

Strength of Social bonds

(mutual relevance and trust,

lack of hostility)

Homogeneity of Rules of Conduct

Why is Social Cohesion Important?

**Weak social cohesion
leads to poor informal
social control**

Collective Efficacy

(Social Cohesion &
Informal Social Control)

*Willingness to intervene
for the common good*

Collective Efficacy

(Index of social cohesion and informal social control)

Social Cohesion

- People around here are willing to help their neighbours
- This is a close-knit community
- People in this neighbourhood can be trusted
- People in this neighbourhood generally get along with each other
- People in this neighbourhood share the same values

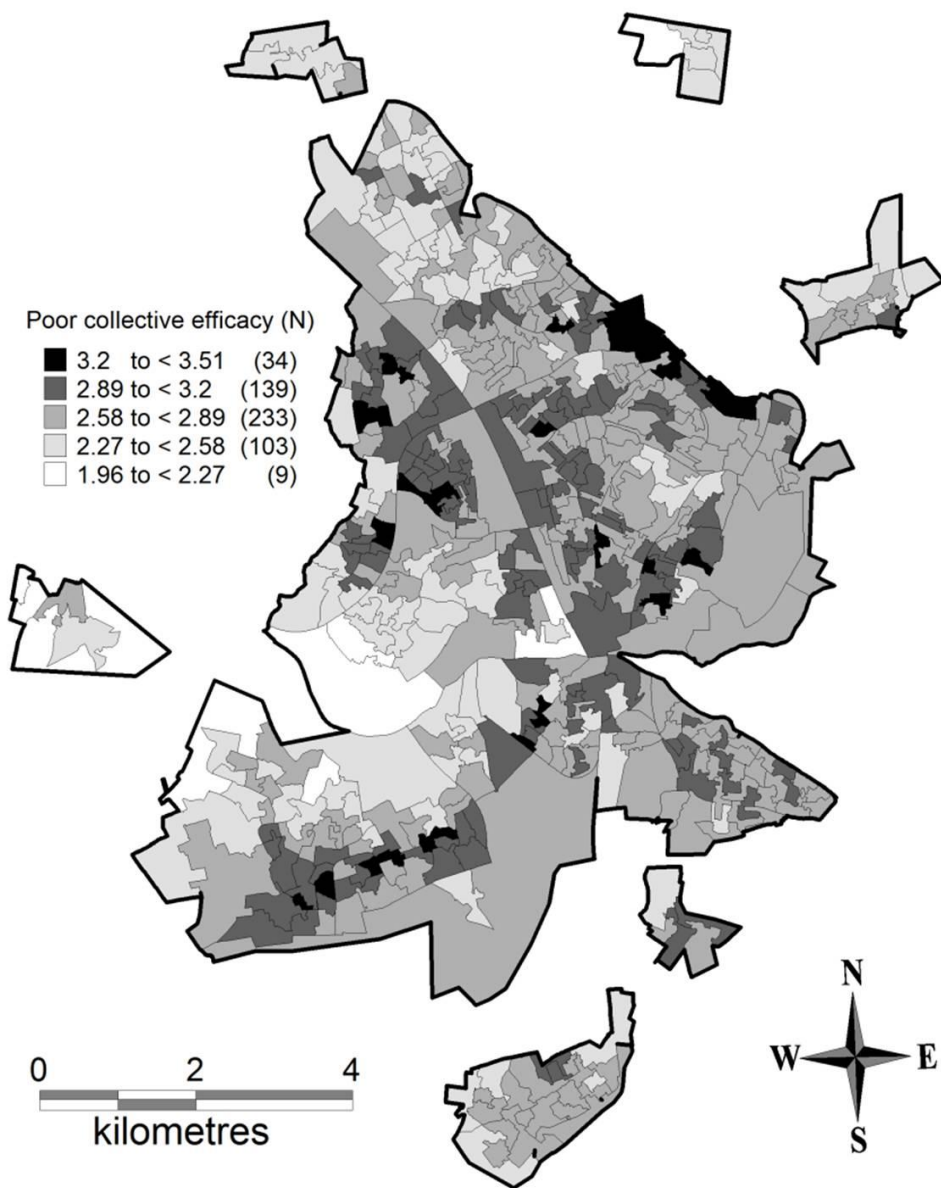
Strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree

Informal Social Control

- If a group of neighbourhood children were skipping school and hanging out on a street corner, how likely is it that your neighbours would do something about it?
- If some children were spray painting graffiti on a local building, how likely is it that your neighbours would do something about it?
- If there was a fight in front of your house and someone was being beaten up or threatened, how likely is it that your neighbours would break it up?
- If a child was showing disrespect to an adult, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would tell off or scold that child?

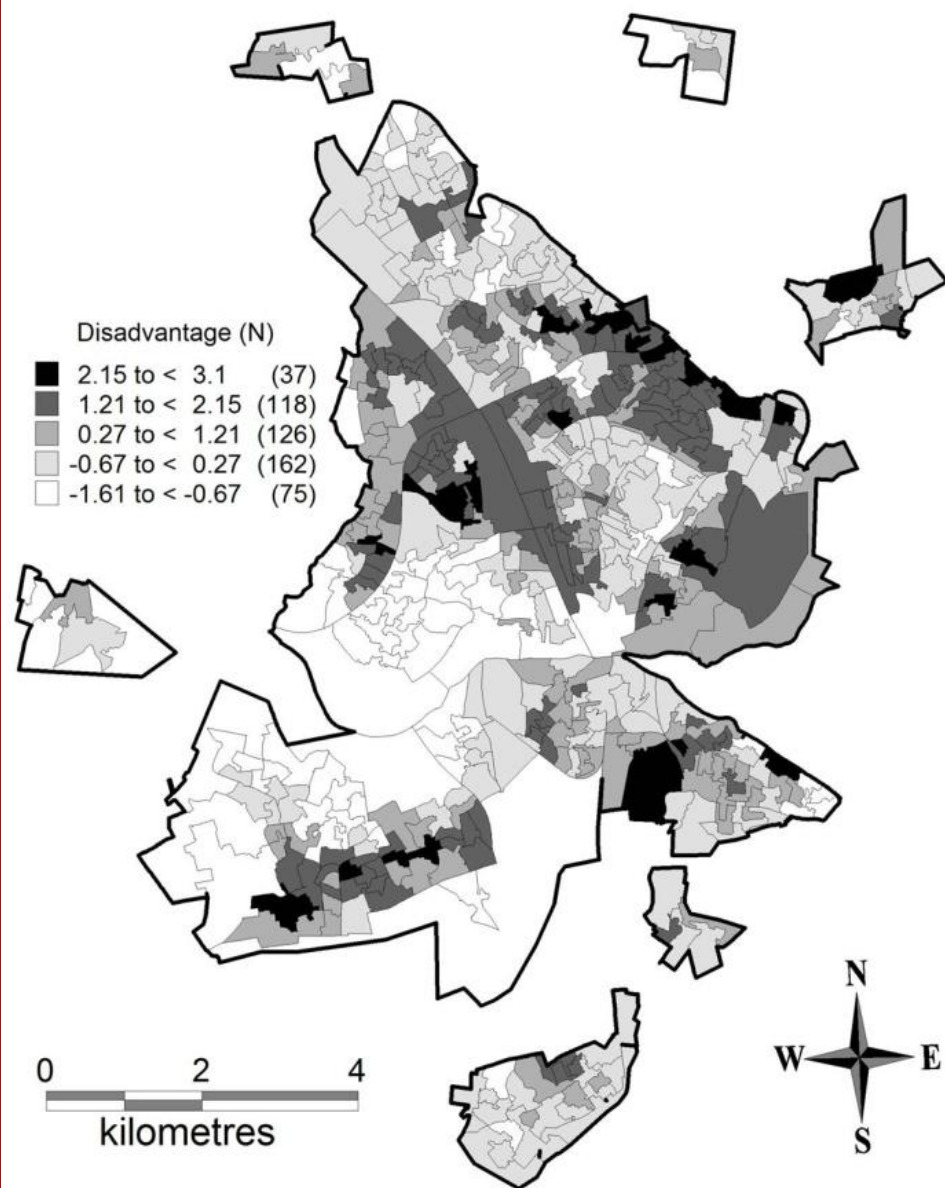
Very likely, Likely, Neither Likely nor Unlikely, Unlikely, Very Unlikely

Why Does Collective Efficacy Vary?



Poor Collective Efficacy

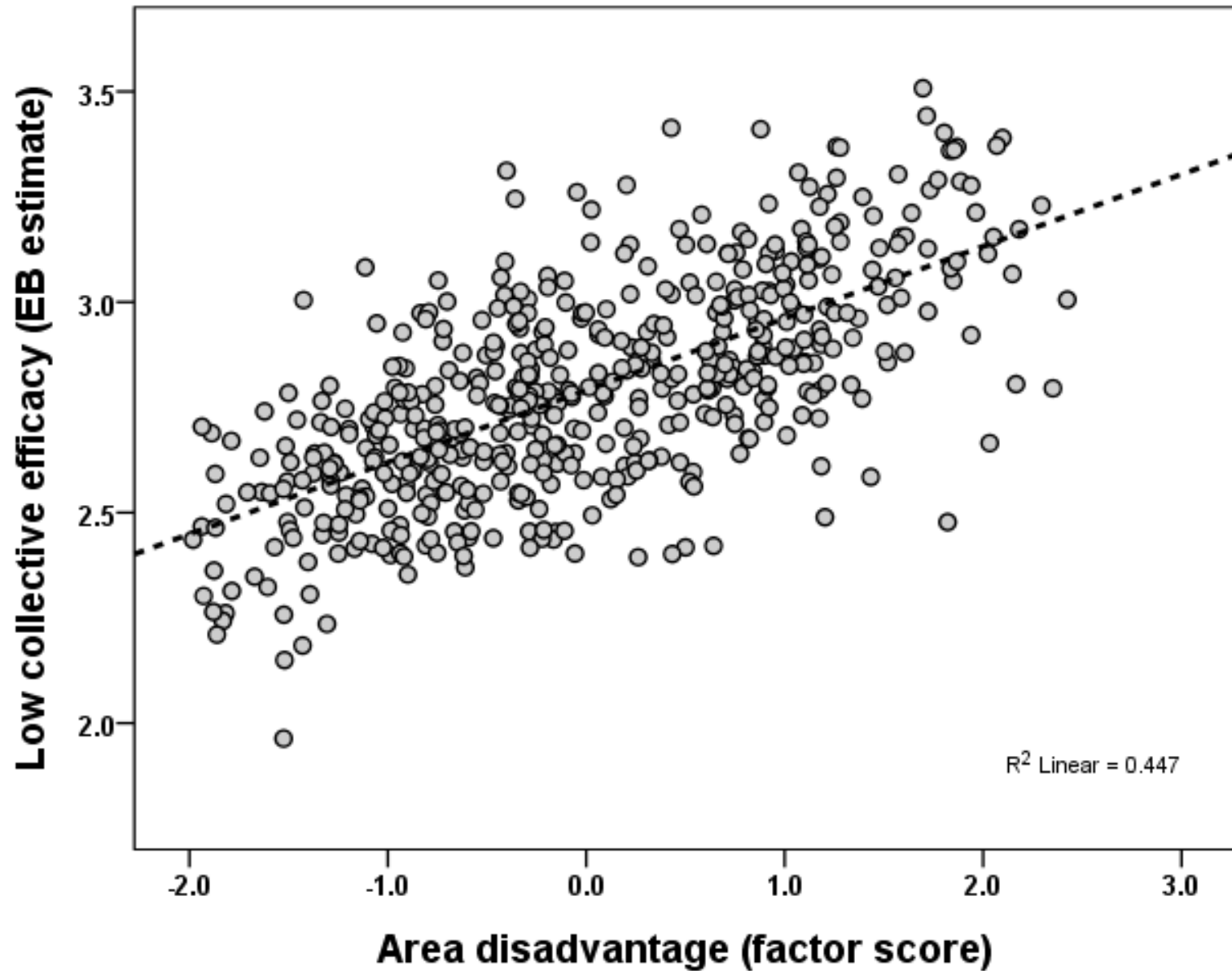
© Wikström P-O H., Oberwittler D., Treiber K. & Hardie B. (2012).
Breaking Rules. The Social and Situational Dynamics of Young People's Urban Crime. Oxford. Oxford University Press.

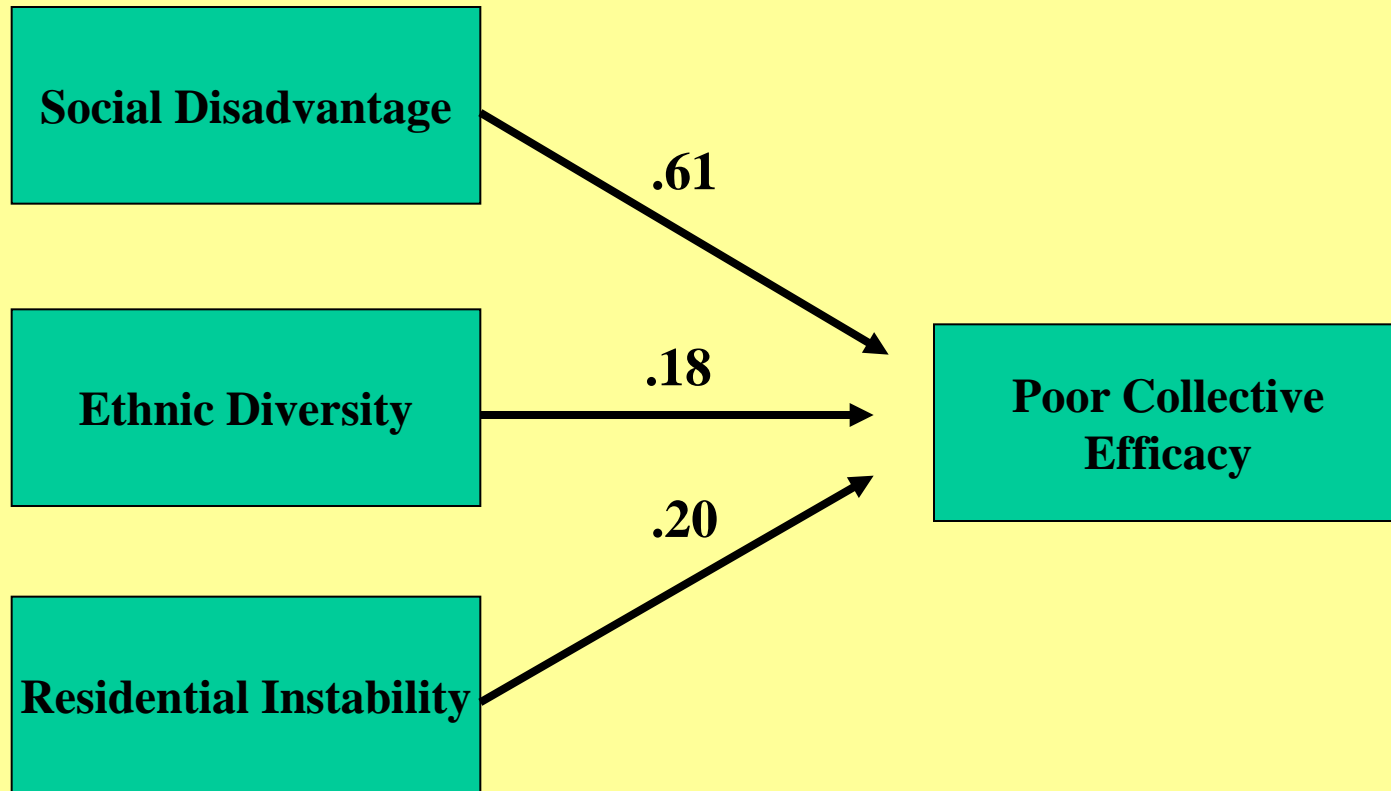


Residential Population Disadvantage

© Wikström P-O H., Oberwittler D., Treiber K. & Hardie B. (2012).
Breaking Rules. The Social and Situational Dynamics of Young People's Urban Crime. Oxford. Oxford University Press.

Area disadvantage and collective efficacy





Analysis based on Peterborough's 518 output areas.

**The Relationship
Between Poor
Collective Efficacy
and
Social Disorder and Crime**

Social Disorder indicators

(Is x a big problem, when did you last observe x)

Key examples

Litter in streets and parks

Poorly maintained open space

Unsupervised children in streets and parks

Young people who show disrespect to adults

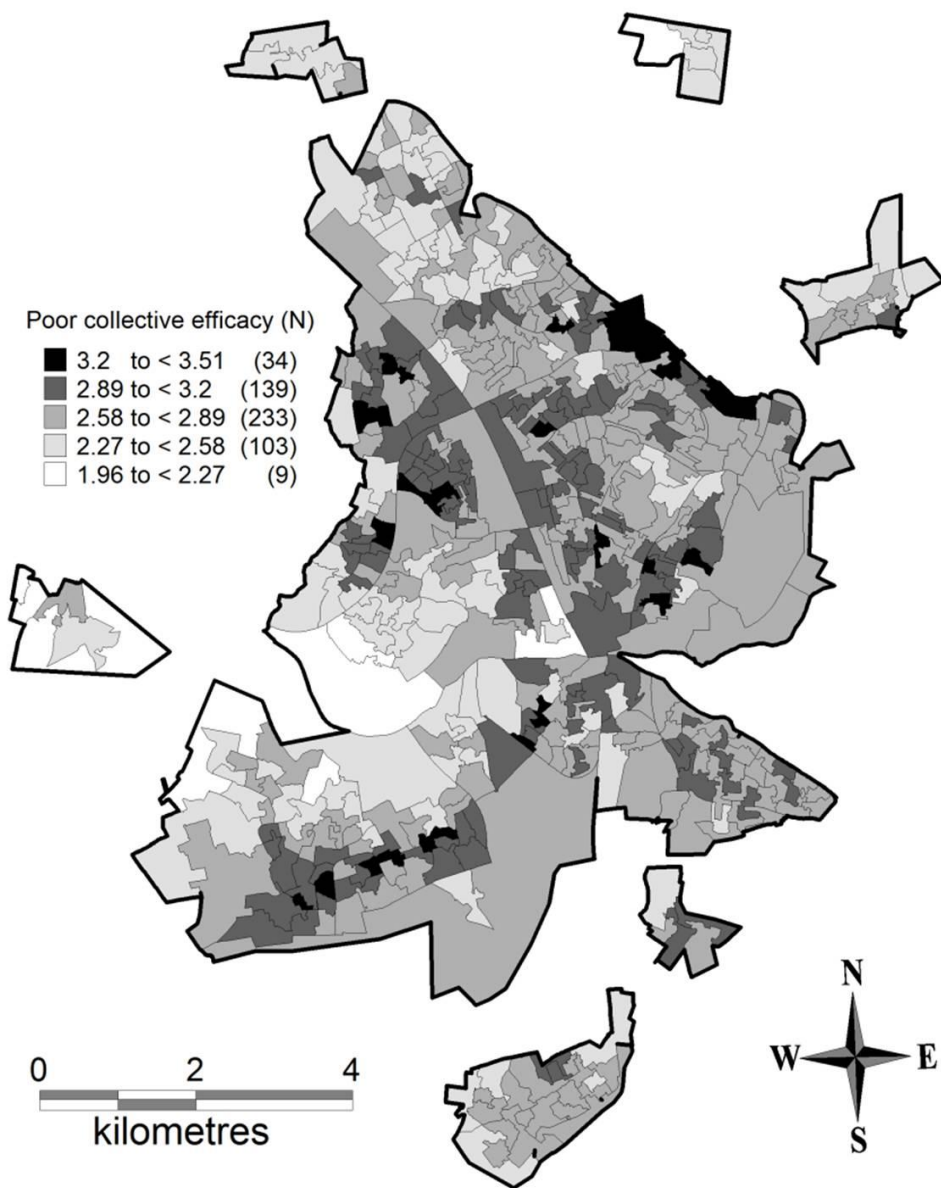
People who disturb their neighbours

People who are drunk and misbehave in public space

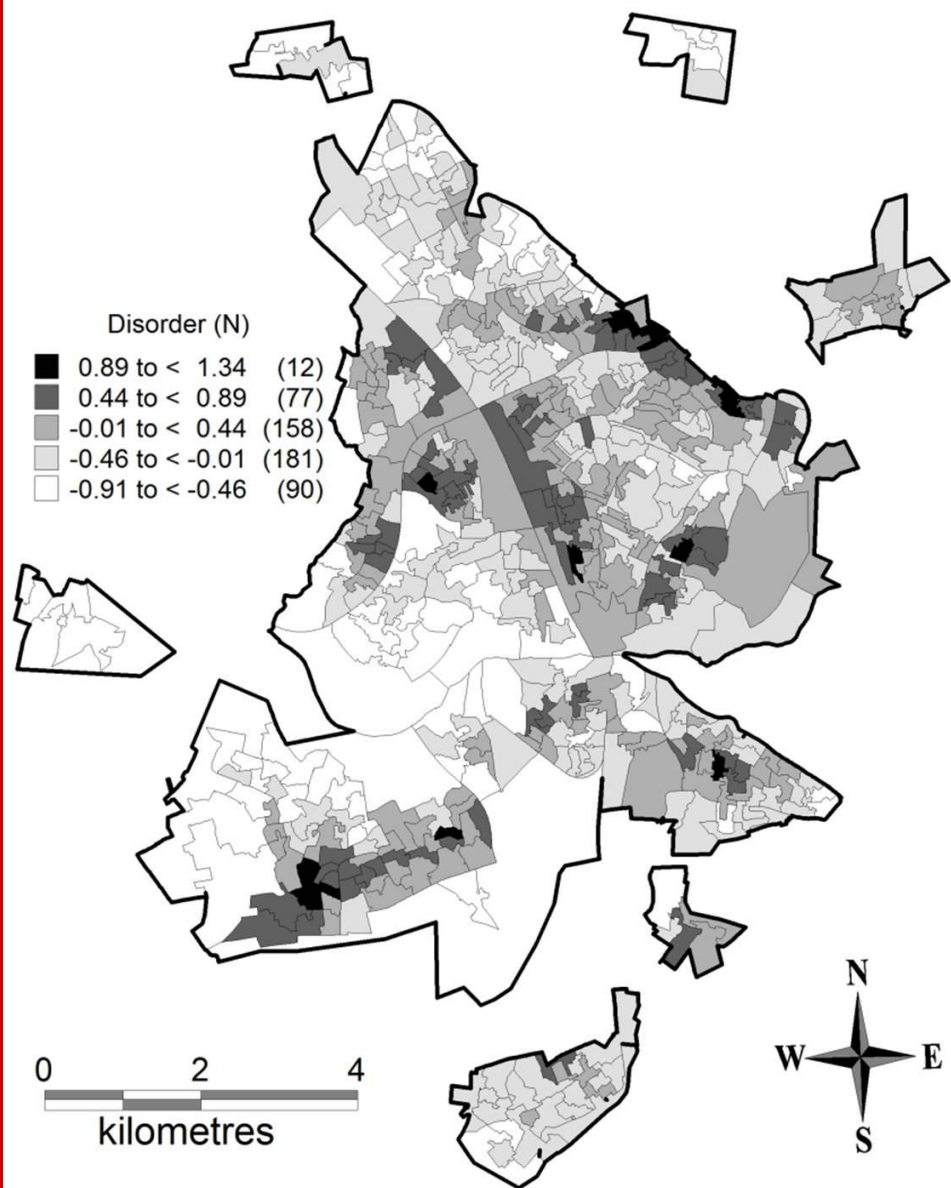
People being harrassed and attacked in public space

People destroying or damaging property

People driving dangerously

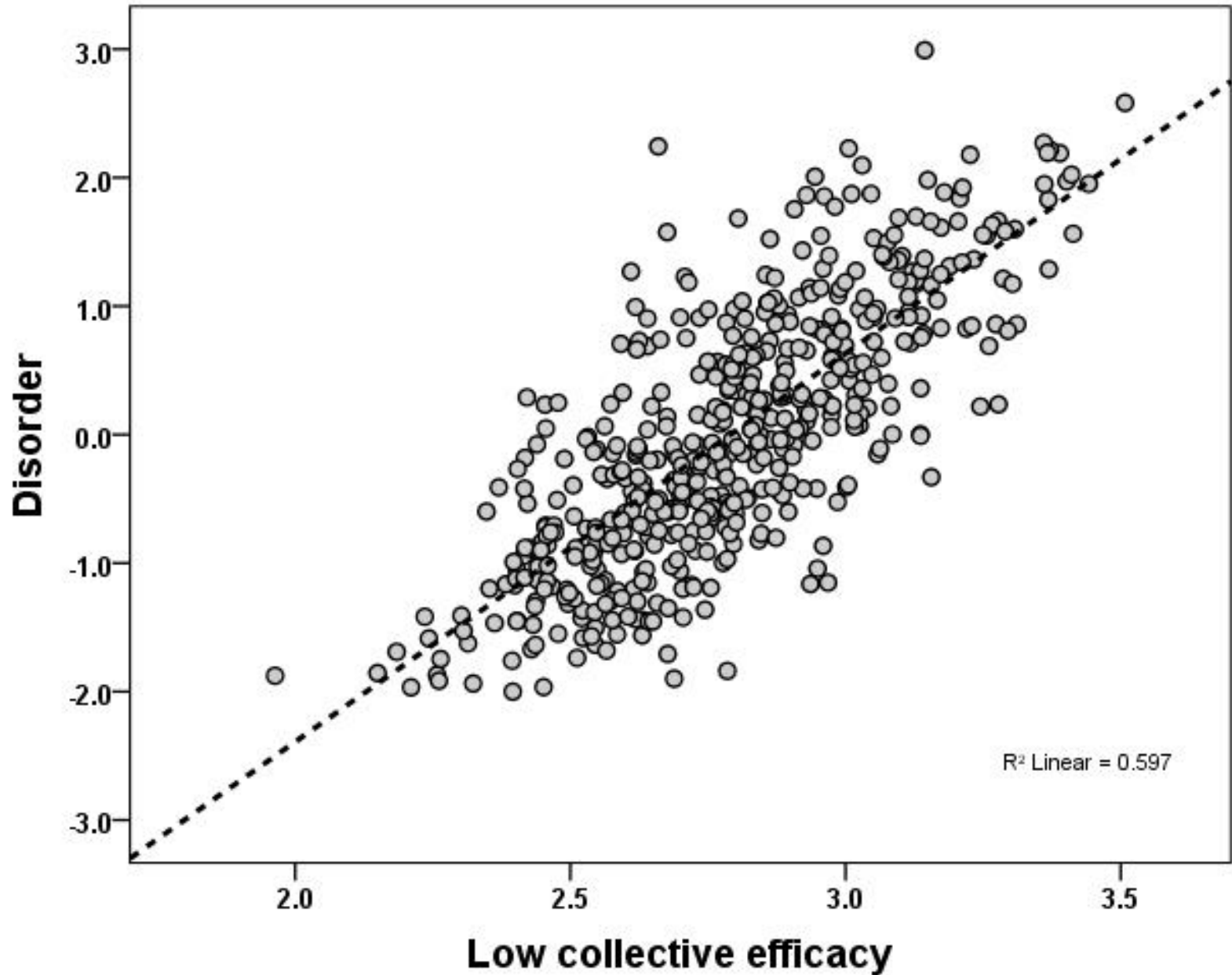


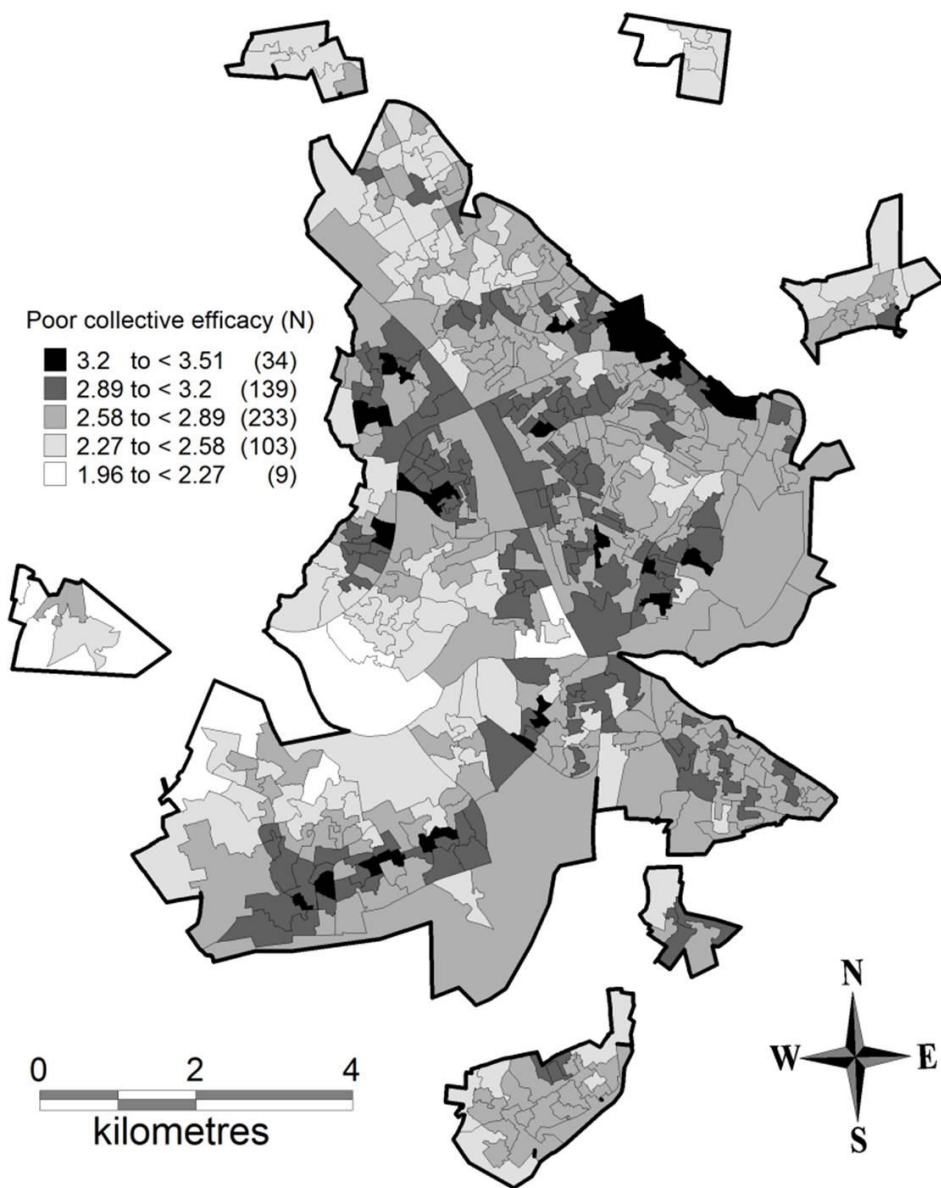
Poor Collective Efficacy



Social Disorder

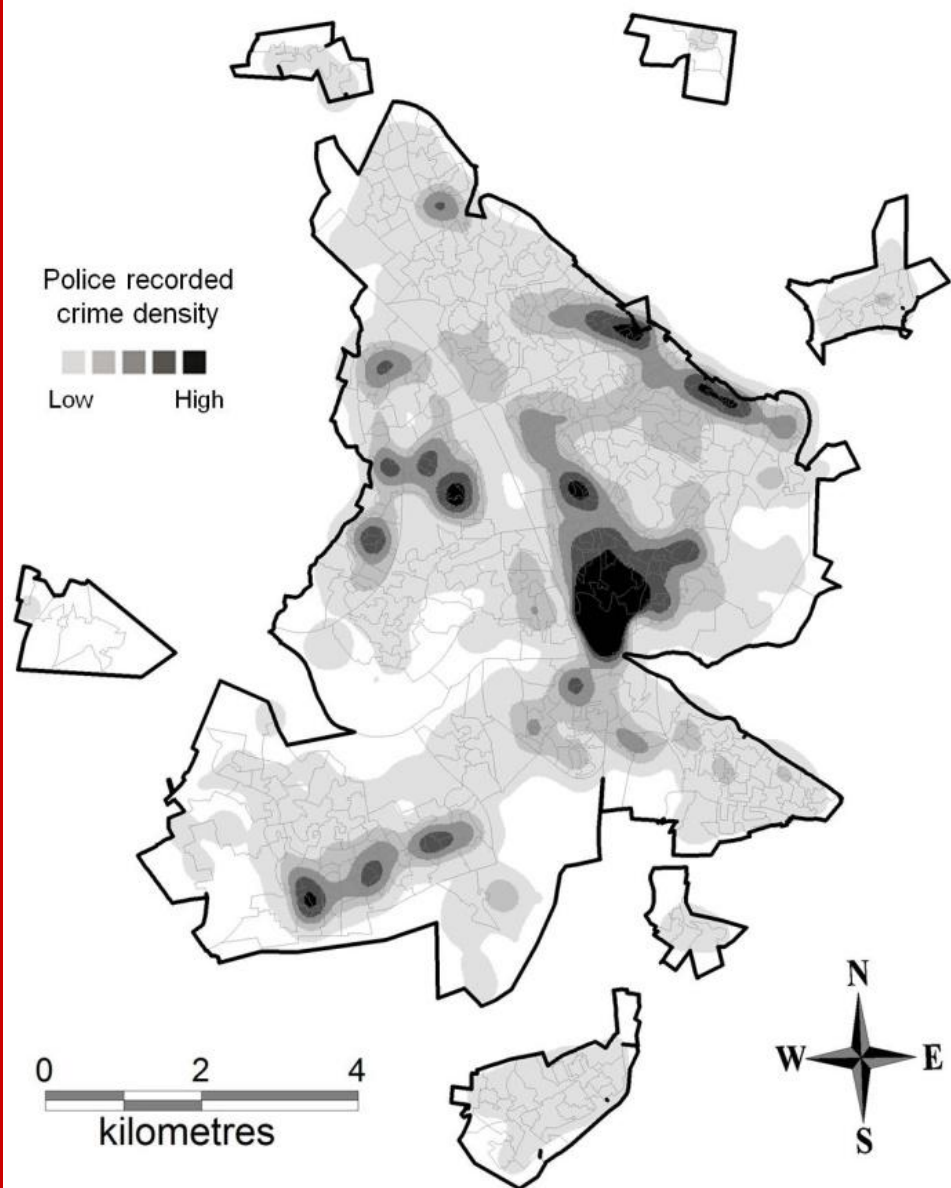
Disorder by Collective Efficacy





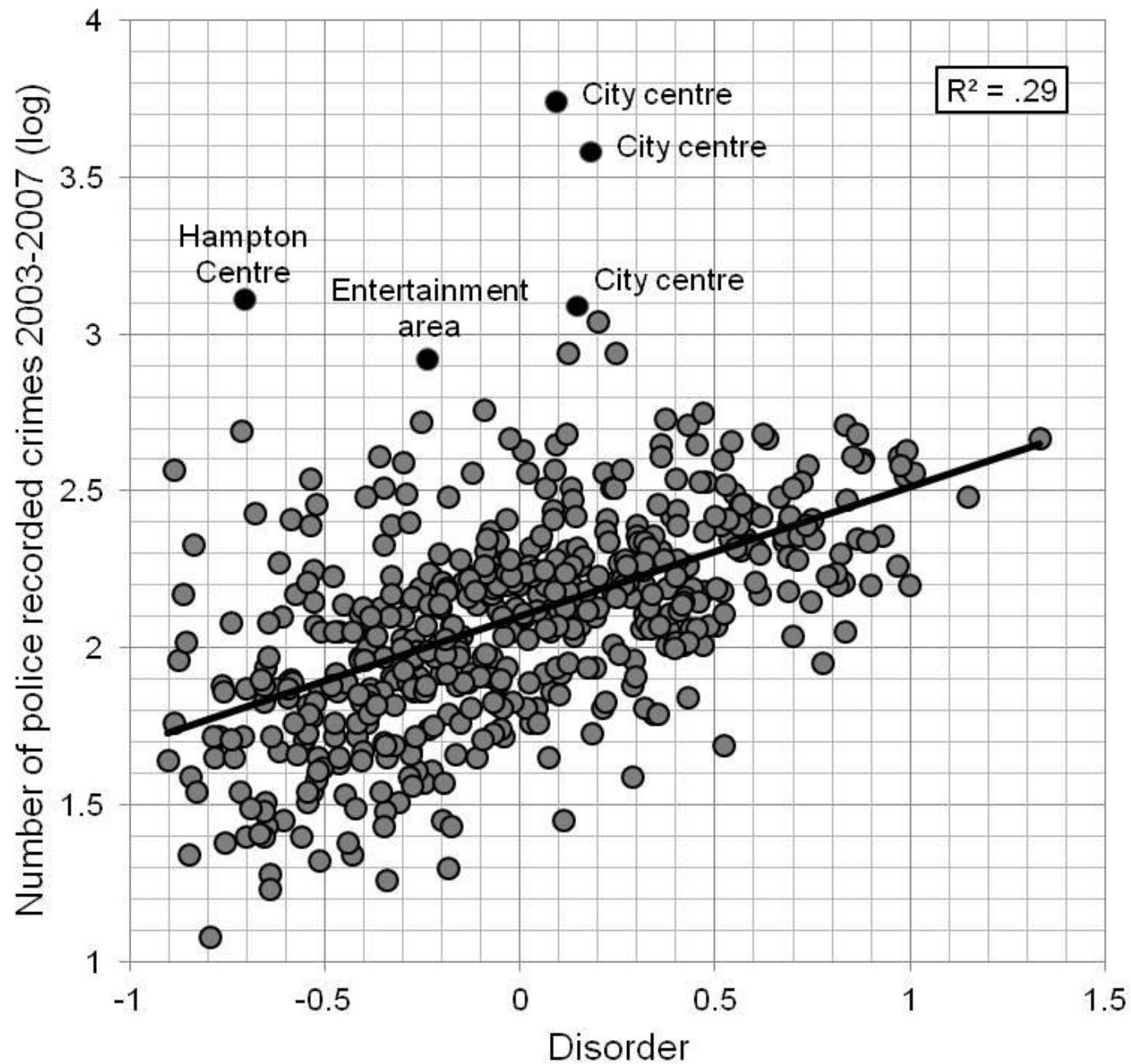
Poor Collective Efficacy

© Wikström P-O H., Oberwittler D., Treiber K. & Hardie B. (2012).
Breaking Rules. The Social and Situational Dynamics of Young People's Urban Crime. Oxford. Oxford University Press.

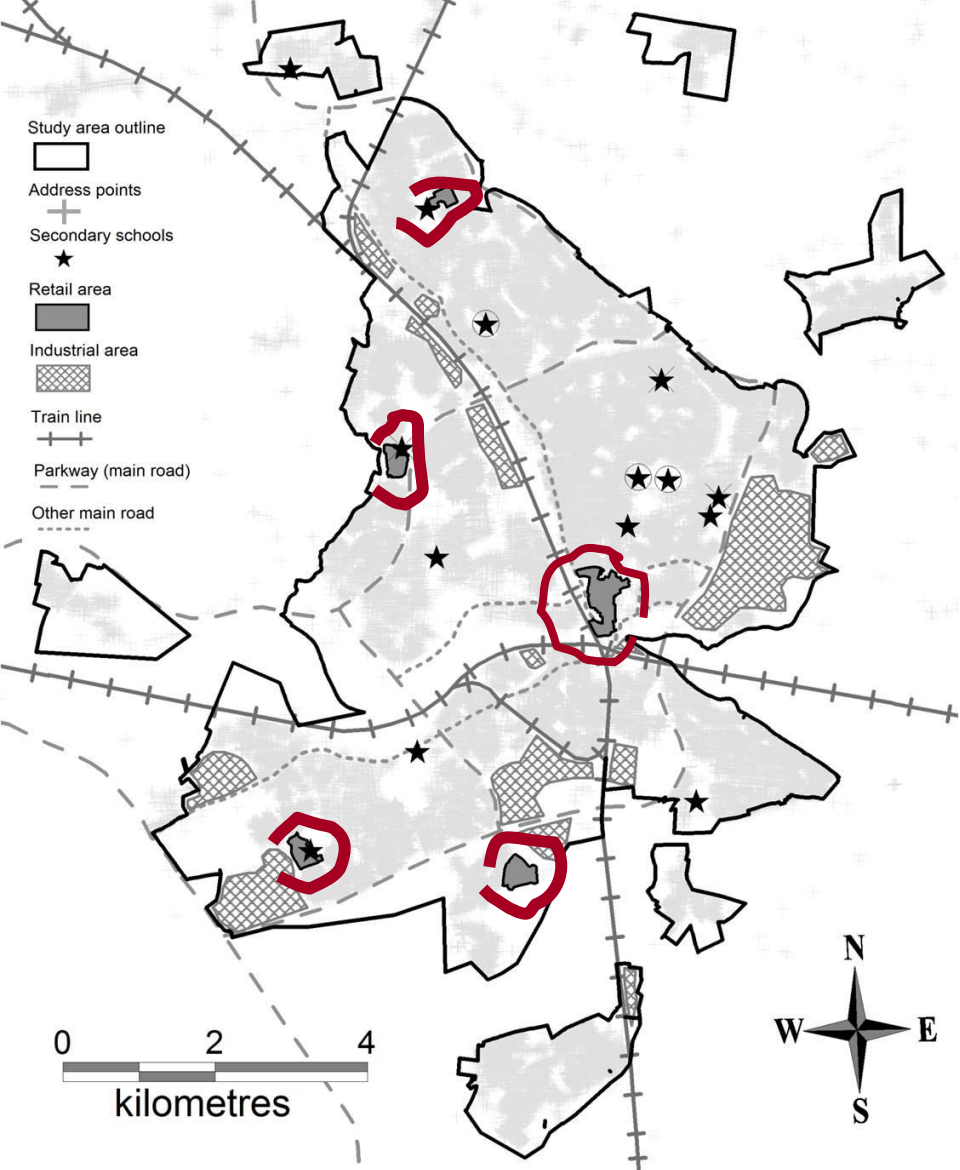


Police-Recorded Crimes (Kernal density map)

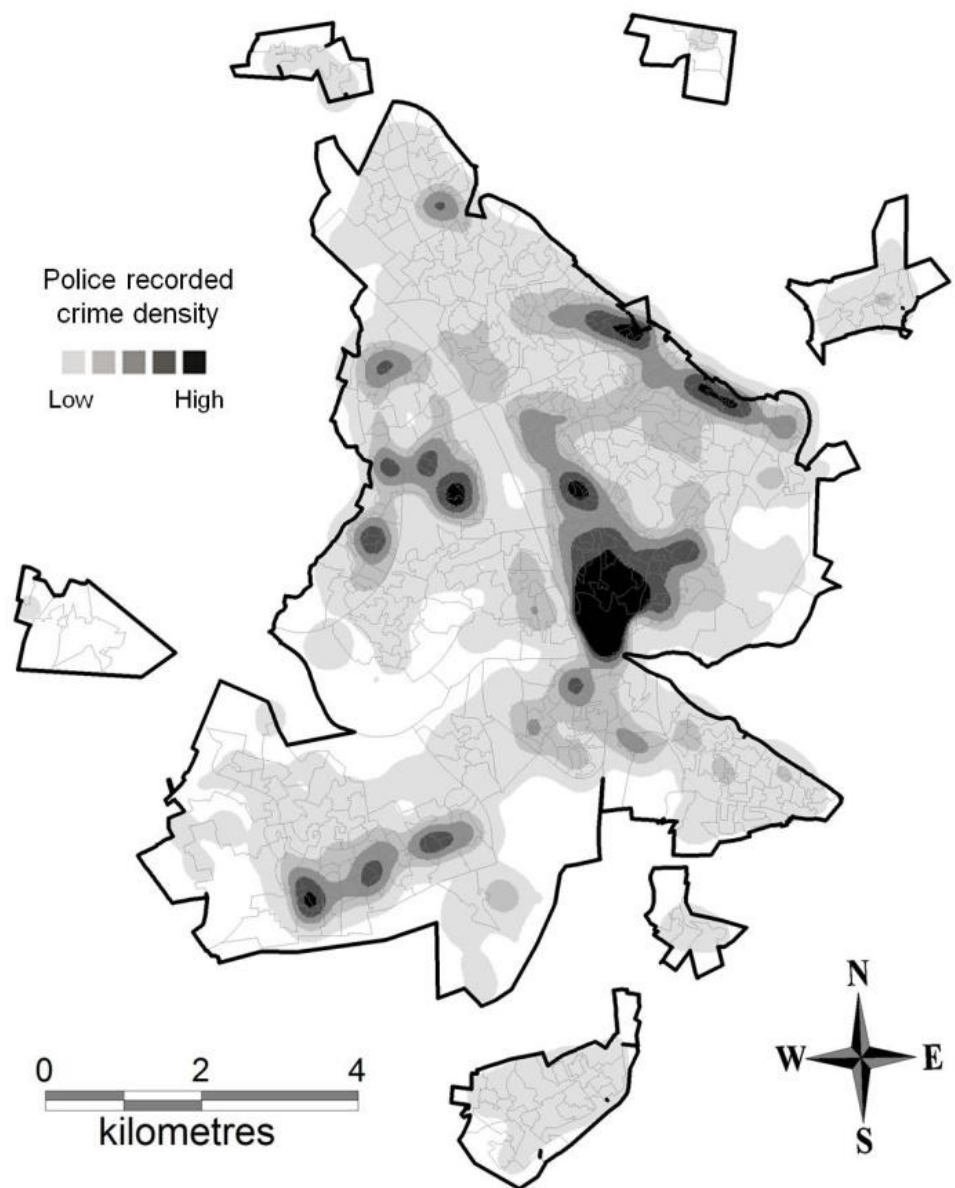
© Wikström P-O H., Oberwittler D., Treiber K. & Hardie B. (2012).
Breaking Rules. The Social and Situational Dynamics of Young People's Urban Crime. Oxford. Oxford University Press.



**City and Local Centres
Also have Poor Collective
Efficacy but for Somewhat
Different Reasons**



City and Locale Centres
(marker of weak moral context)

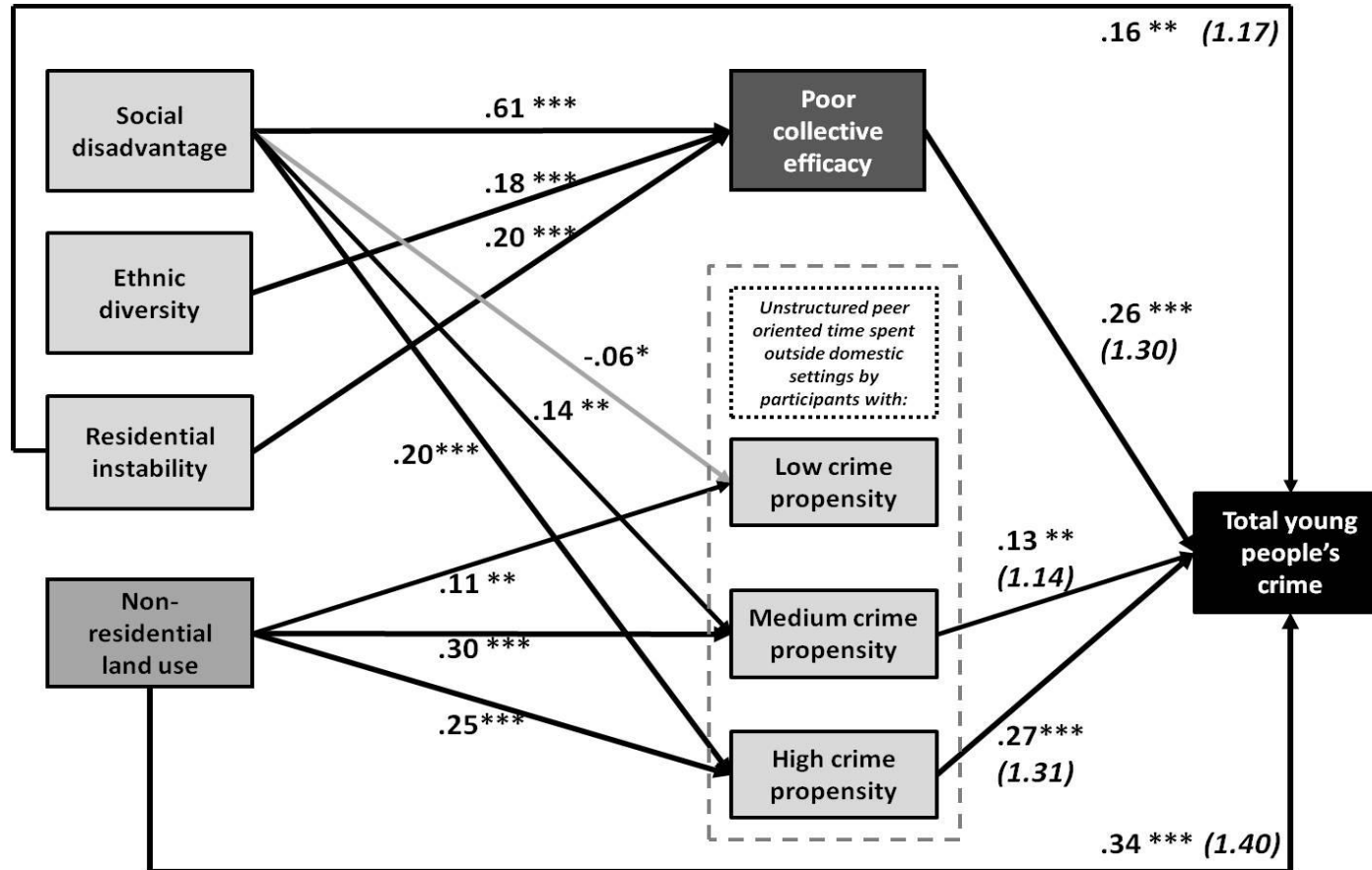


Police-Recorded Crimes
(Kernal density map)

Poor Collective Efficacy of Environments Only Affect the Criminality of Crime Prone People

**(Crime proneness measures as an index of
weak law-relevant morality and a poor Ability
to exercise self-control)**

MPlus Path Model (Odds ratios within brackets)



Concentrations of young people's crime (hot spots) occurs in areas with poor collective efficacy and in city and local centres when crime prone young people spend time there.

Crimes per 1000 hours spent in key environments by crime propensity



Setting	All	High Propensity	Medium Propensity	Low Propensity
City centre	1.6	6.0	0.8	0.0
Local centres	1.0	3.0	0.5	0.0
Areas with poor collective efficacy	1.0	3.7	0.3	0.0
Areas with moderate collective efficacy	0.6	1.9	0.4	0.1
Areas with strong collective efficacy	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.0

Concentrations of Crime and Social Disorder Occurs in Residential Areas with Poor Collective Efficacy and in City and Local Centres.

However, such Environmental Characteristics only Affect the Crime and Disorder by Crime Prone People

The Findings suggests:

The extent of environments in an area characterised by poor collective efficacy and the magnitude of crime prone people in the population will determine an areas level of crime and disorder.

Changes in the extent of environments characterised by poor collective efficacy and in the magnitude of crime prone people in the population will determine changes in an areas level of crime and disorder

Forthcoming from Oxford University Press

Breaking Rules: The Social and Situational Dynamics of Young People's Urban Crime

20%
DISCOUNT*

Per-Olof H. Wikström, FBA, Professor of Ecological and Developmental Criminology at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, and Professorial Fellow of Girton College, **Dietrich Oberwittler**, Senior Researcher / Research Group Leader, Max Planck Institute, **Kyle Treiber**, Research Associate (PADS+), and **Beth Hardie**, Research Manager (PADS+)

One of the most comprehensive studies of young people, their crimes and its causes ever conducted. Introducing new theory and methodologies to explore and explain where, when and why, young people engage in acts of crime.

Advance Praise for *Breaking Rules*

"*Breaking Rules* is among the most significant works in criminology in decades. It sets the standard for sophisticated and innovative measurement, for careful and well-executed research design, and for clarity and precision of presentation. It both presents and explicates an innovative theory of crime, one that is broad in scope and appropriately ambitious. The data and their analyses are of vital importance to cumulative knowledge in criminology. With this book, Situational Action Theory takes its place as among the most important perspectives in modern criminology and the study provides data of unprecedented scope and quality. *Breaking Rules* represents the best tradition of the science of criminology and as such it commands the attention of the field."

Professor Michael R. Gottfredson, University of California

"*Breaking Rules* is a truly impressive book that combines all of the features of first-rate scholarship in the social sciences. The theorizing, in the form of Situational Action Theory (SAT), is creative. The methodological procedures are carefully crafted and skillfully executed to serve the theoretical objectives of the research. Moreover, the extensive and rich analyses of the data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+) yield compelling insights about who commits crimes, when, where, and – most importantly – why."

Professor Steven F. Messner, University at Albany

"Criminology has produced a staggering amount of data and findings. Correlates of crime are everywhere but theoretical interpretation of their meaning is fraught with disagreement. Wikström and colleagues cut through the fog with a compelling new theory and multi-faceted longitudinal study of adolescents that lays bare the fundamental importance of situational dynamics and their interaction with both person-level characteristics and the larger social environment of the city. The theoretical emphasis on situation and individual action in context is original and the empirical analysis is carefully constructed to assess major hypotheses. *Breaking Rules* is a breakthrough that deserves a wide readership."

Professor Robert J. Sampson, Harvard University

SAVE
£12.00

496 PAGES | 978-0-19-959284-5 | HARDBACK | MAY 2012 | £60.00 ~~£48.00~~

For more information please visit: www.oup.com/uk/law

Ordering Details

ORDER YOURS TODAY

ONLINE www.oup.com/uk/law

BY TELEPHONE +44 (0)1536 452640

POSTAGE & PACKAGING Website Orders: FREE for orders £20 or over. Telephone Orders: £3.00 per order. Please allow 7 days from receipt of your order for delivery in the UK.

*when you order directly from OUP. Please quote **ALAUTH6** when ordering. Discount valid until 30/06/2012

The specifications in this leaflet/catalogue, including without limitation price, format, extent, number of illustrations, and month of publication, were as accurate as possible at the time it went to press.