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Presentation title: The association between self-control measures in childhood and later criminality

This study aimed to investigate whether Hirschi and Gottfredson's (1990) concept self-control could be elaborated from explaining crimes to explaining types of crimes such as violent and non-violent crimes. The study was based on longitudinal data of boys only and a matching control group, N = 251 all in which were followed up three times. Self-control was divided to five factors, School, Home, Hyperactivity, Antisocial and Maturity. These factors were then used as independent variables to predict group categorization for the dependent variable "type of crime" through a multinomial logistic regression analysis. The analysis showed that the model based on a five-factor was significantly better than no model and were 48% better than chance alone to determine whether an individual would commit violent, non-violent crimes or not commit crimes at all. The results indicated that factor School and factor Antisocial were associated with a higher likelihood of committing violent crime compared to no crime. Looking at non-violent crimes compared to no crimes, factor School was the only significant factor. The result concluded that Hirschi and Gottfredson's theory of self-control does have some ability to classify type of crime, which the theory initially claimed not possible. However, future research should replicate this study with a larger sample to determine how self-control during childhood relates to the likelihood of committing different types of crime later in life. Keywords: Self-control, violent crime, non-violent crime, a general theory of crime.