Propositions accompanying the dissertation

The Relationship between Youth Crime and Education

By Iryna Rud

1. There is empirical evidence on a negative causal effect of schooling on criminal involvement of young people. (Chapter 2)

2. Family-specific characteristics account for the major part of the unconditional correlation between early criminal behavior and future educational outcomes. In contrast, the role of school-specific characteristics is very small. (Chapter 3)

3. The criminal intervention program Halt has a positive spillover effect on educational attainment.

4. Program effectiveness of restorative justice interventions, like Halt, should not be evaluated with respect to one single outcome. (Chapter 4)

5. Criminal involvement of parents is a risk factor for the educational attainment of their children. (Chapter 5)

6. The long term benefits of crime reduction can further increase because of intergenerational effects of criminal involvement on both crime and educational outcomes. (Chapter 5)

7. The evidence on the relationship between crime and education calls for integrated policies that can simultaneously address criminal behavior and low educational outcomes of young people.

8. Skill formation functions like a spider’s web: denser and stronger strings catch better prey. Moreover, lack of constant maintenance can lead to rapid deterioration.

9. To go wrong in one's own way is better than to go right in someone else's. (Fyodor Dostoyevsky in ‘Crime and Punishment’).

10. Education never ends, Watson. It is a series of lessons with the greatest for the last. (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in ‘Sherlock Holmes’)