



**EFFECT OF POLICE CONTACT ON SHORT-TERM
MINDSETS: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF ZURICH
PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS**

Jessica R. Deitzer, Ph.D.

Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security, and Law



CRIMETIME/ Short-Term Mindsets and Crime

Jean-Louis van Gelder



SELF-CONTROL VS SHORT-TERM MINDSETS



Many characteristics

Time-stable after age 8-10

Linked to parenting

Individual deficit

**Distinct but interrelated
concepts that signal
preference for the present**

Malleable over time

By more than just parenting

Reasonable adaption



**ADOLESCENT CONTACT
WITH POLICE**



**Early adolescent
arrest linked with
the largest increases
in delinquency**

**(Bersani et al., 2021; Del Torres
et al., 2019)**





**Police contact linked
with between- and
within- person
differences in future-
orientation or self-
control**

**(Hipwell et al., 2018; Testa et
al., 2021, 2022; van Gelder et
al., 2018)**







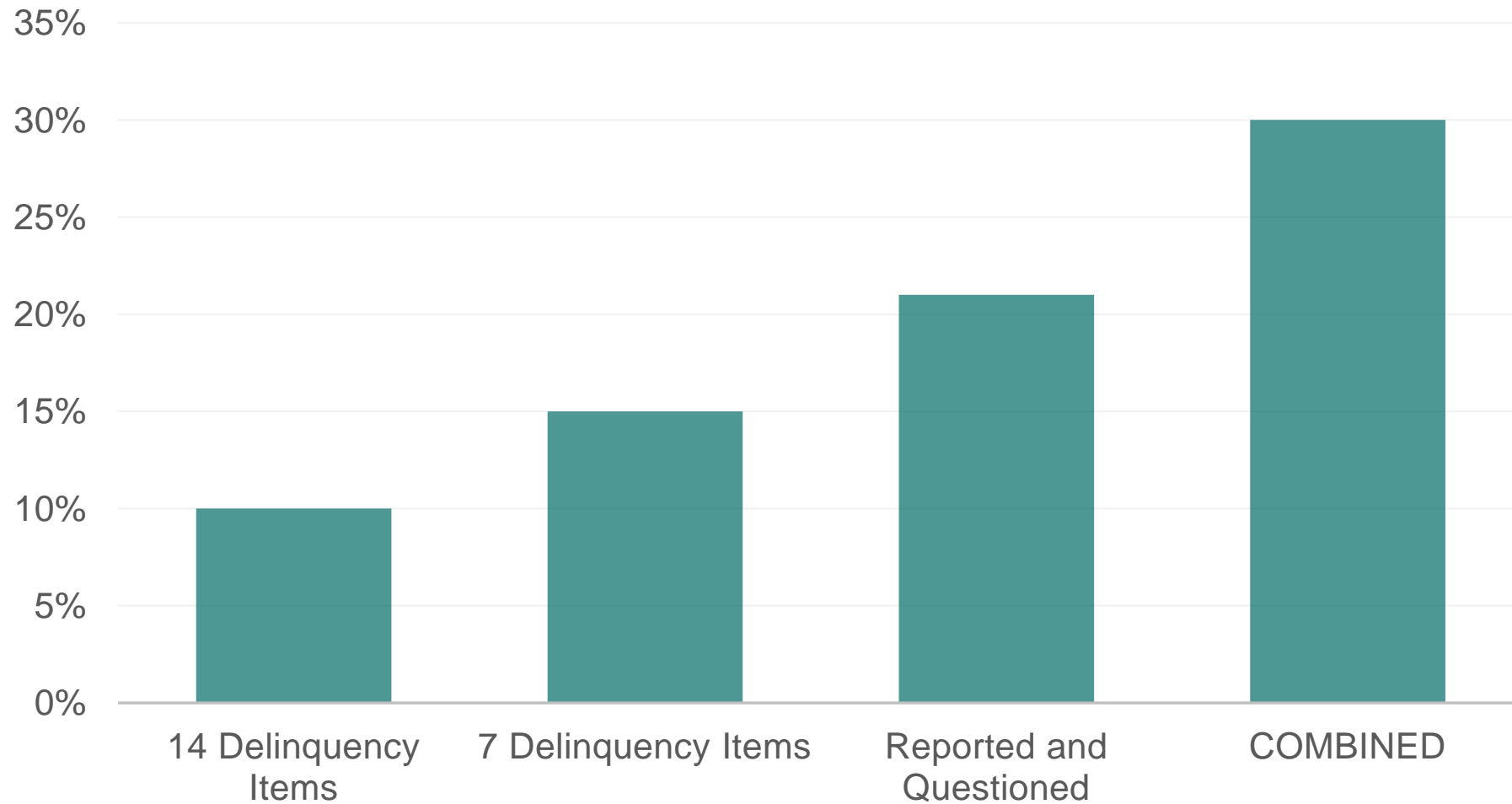
Is police contact associated with a reduction in short-term mindsets amongst Zurich public school students?

Is this effect more pronounced for early-adolescent arrestees, rather than late-adolescent or early-adulthood?

Does the effect increase as it is repeated over time?

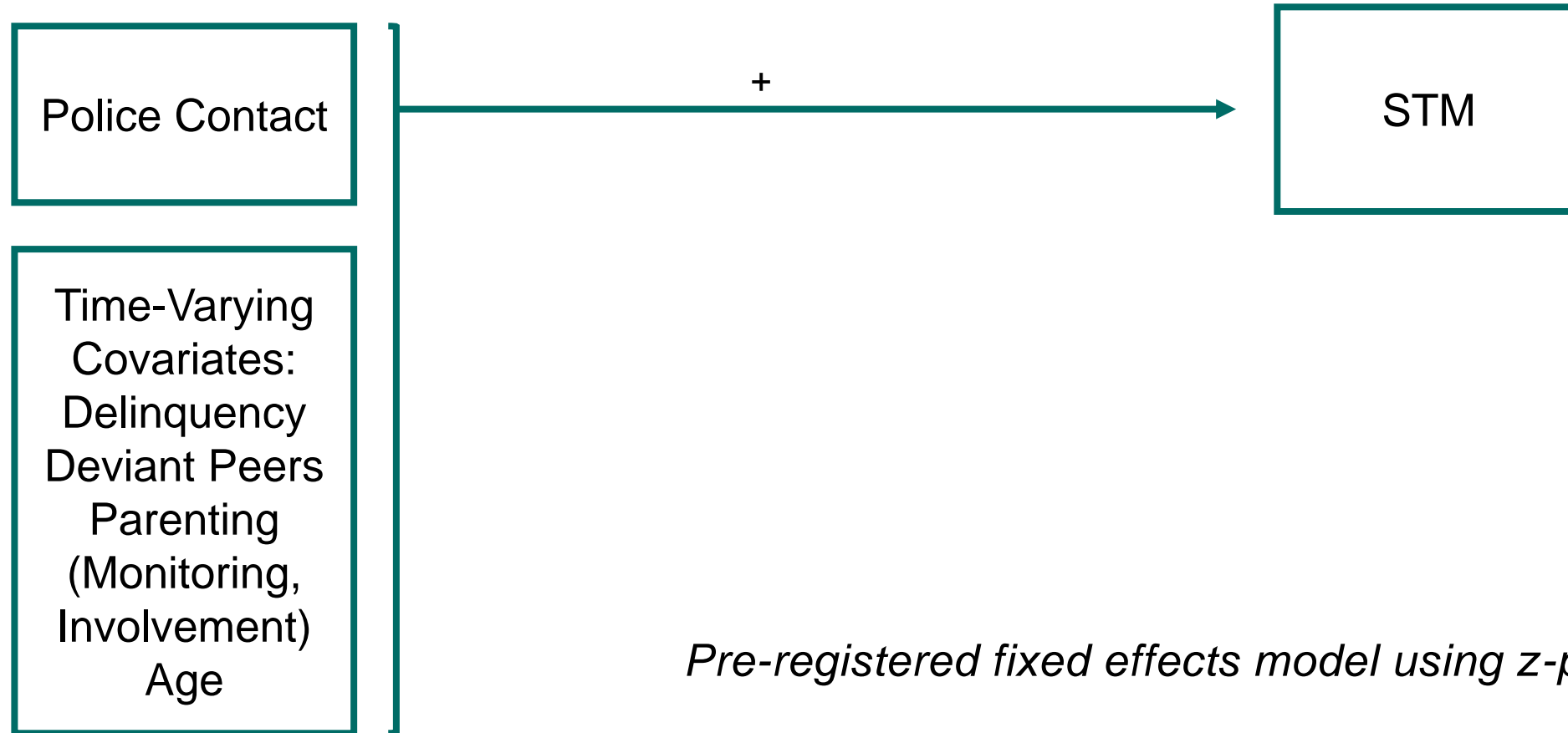


Prevalence of Police Contact across Waves 5 to 8





METHODS



Pre-registered fixed effects model using z-proso data



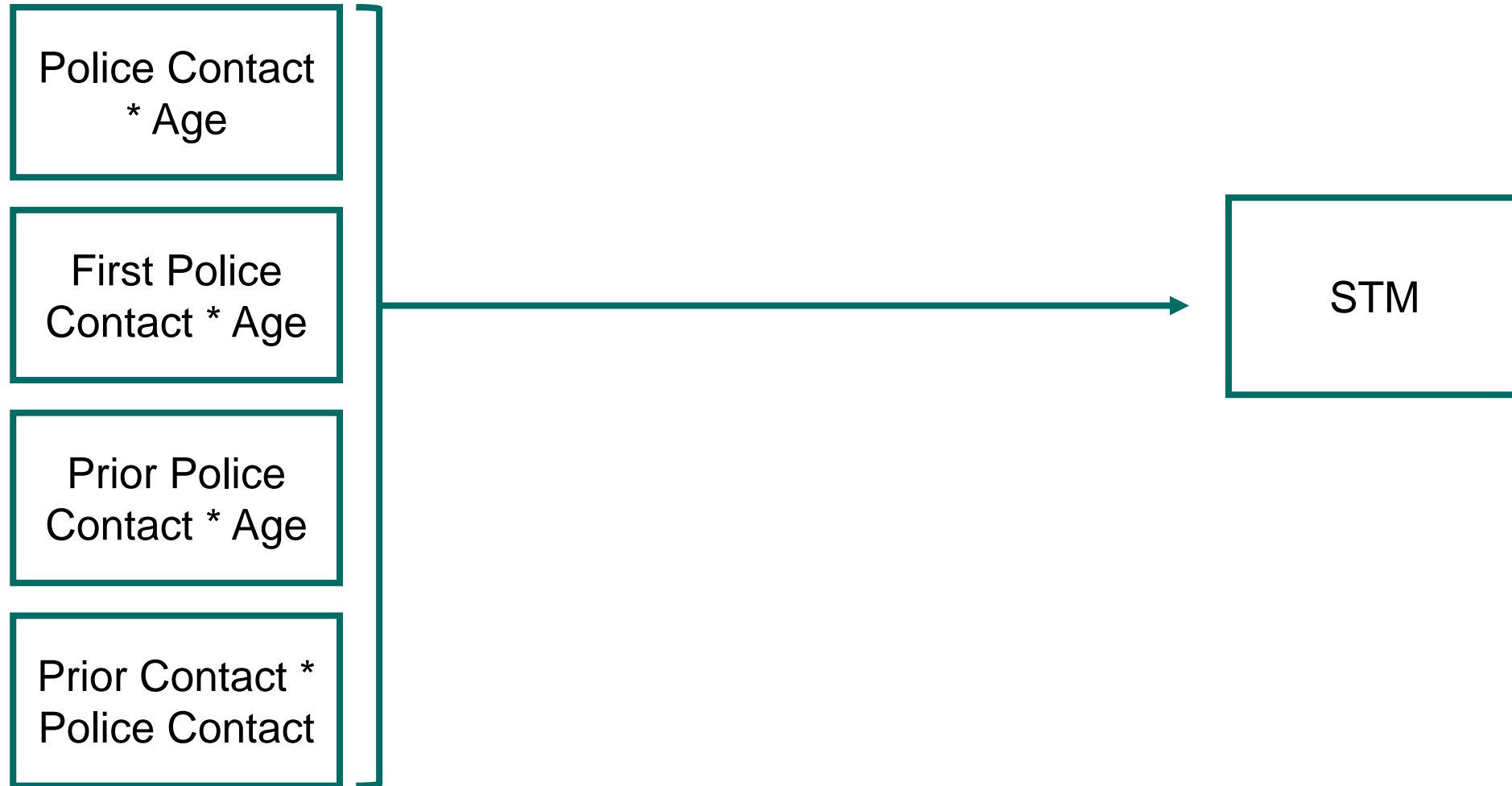


FINDINGS

Estimate of Effect of Police Contact on Short-Term Mindsets in Fixed Effects Regression Models				
		Impulsivity	Sensation-Seeking	Future School Orientation
Police Contact	No controls	.02 (.03)	.10** (.03)	-.15*** (.04)
	With controls	.02 (.04)	.03 (.04)	-.07 (.04)

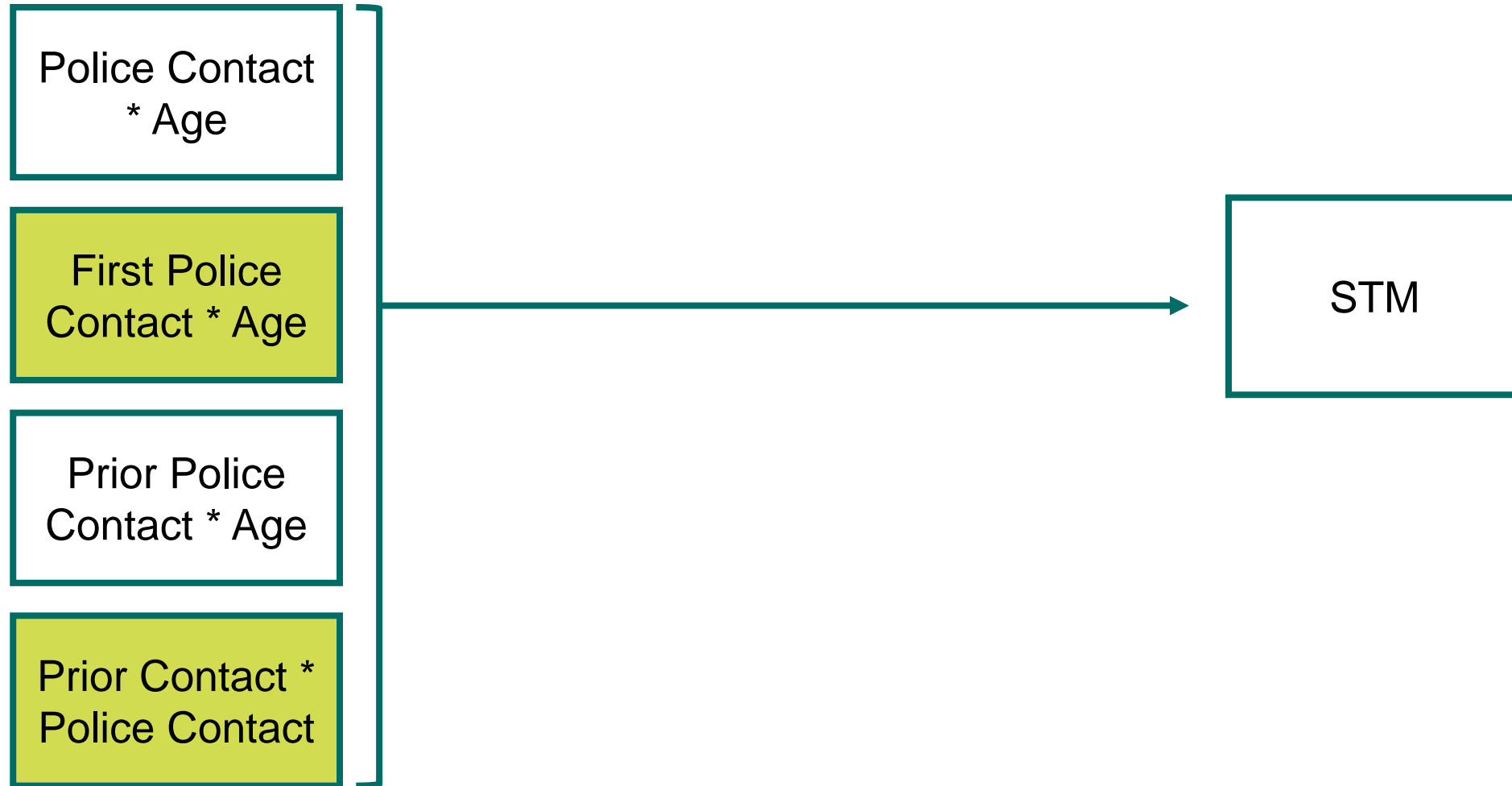


FIXED EFFECTS MODEL





FIXED EFFECTS MODEL



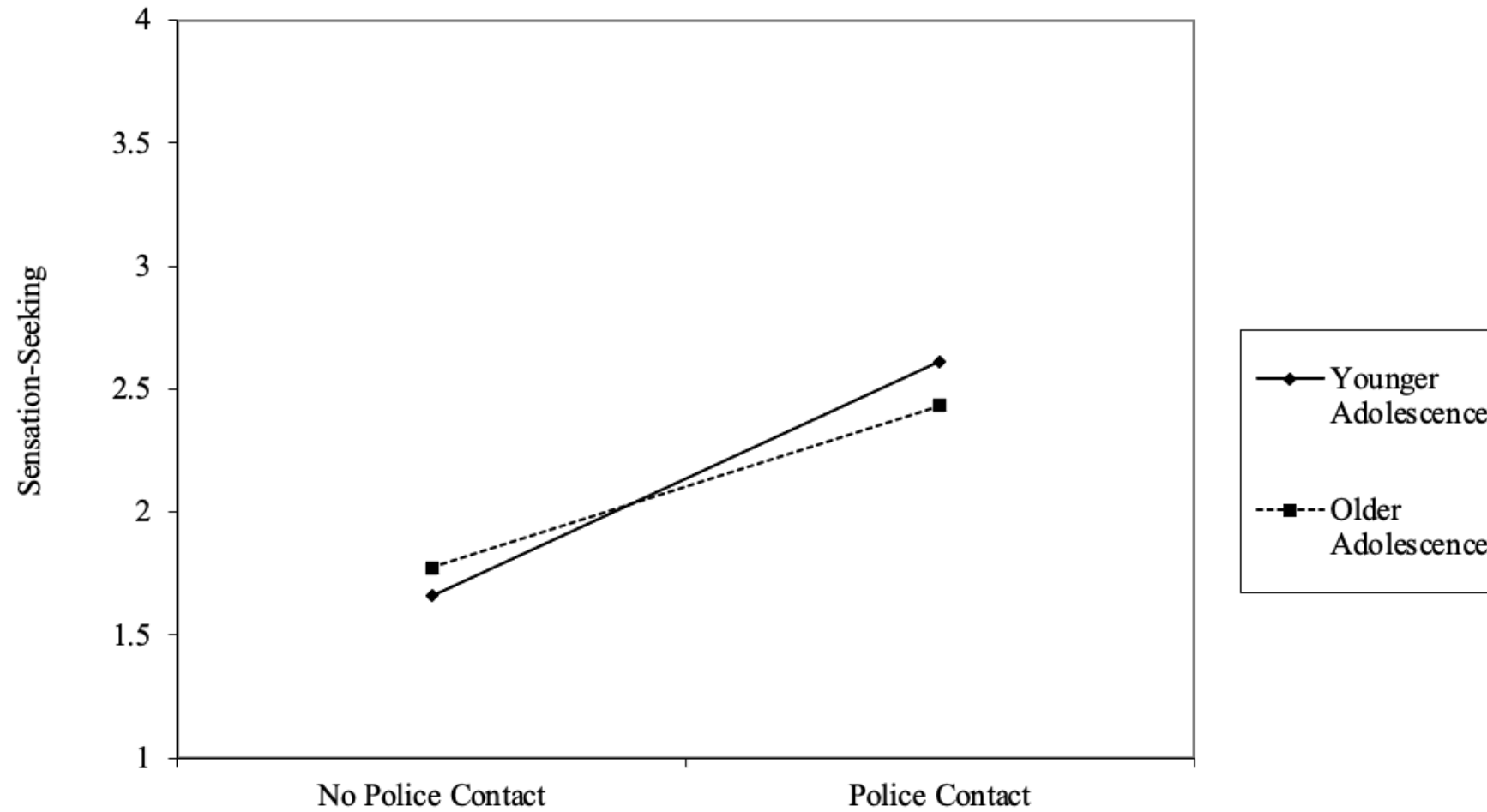


FINDINGS

Estimate of Effect of First Police Contact * Age on Short-Term Mindsets in Fixed Effects Regression Models			
	Impulsivity	Sensation-Seeking	Future School Orientation
First Police Contact	.15 (.45)	1.20* (.48)	-.89* (.42)
Age	.00 (.01)	-.01 (.01)	-.01* (.01)
First Police Contact * Age	-.01 (.03)	-.07* (.03)	.05* (.03)

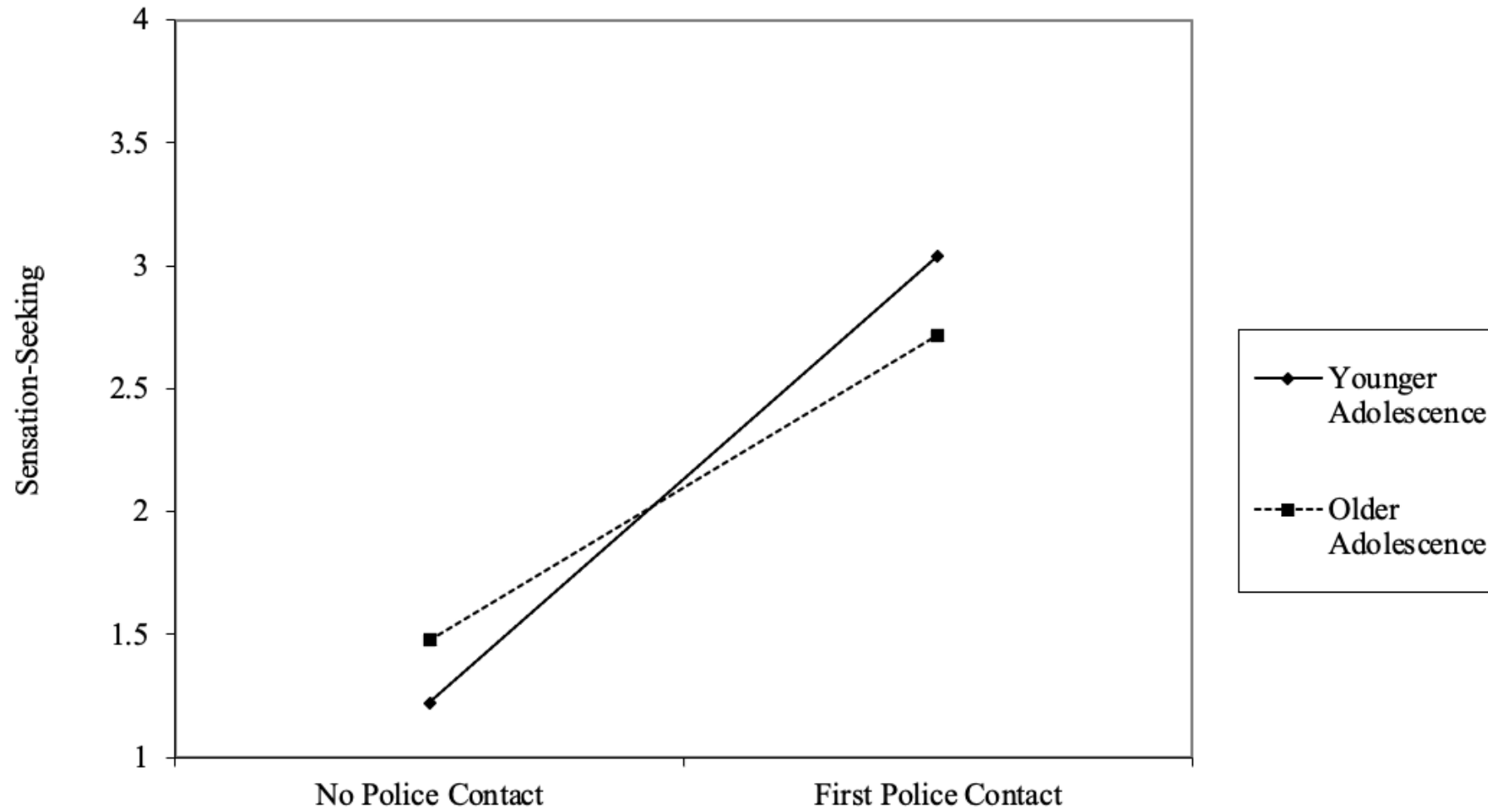


FINDINGS



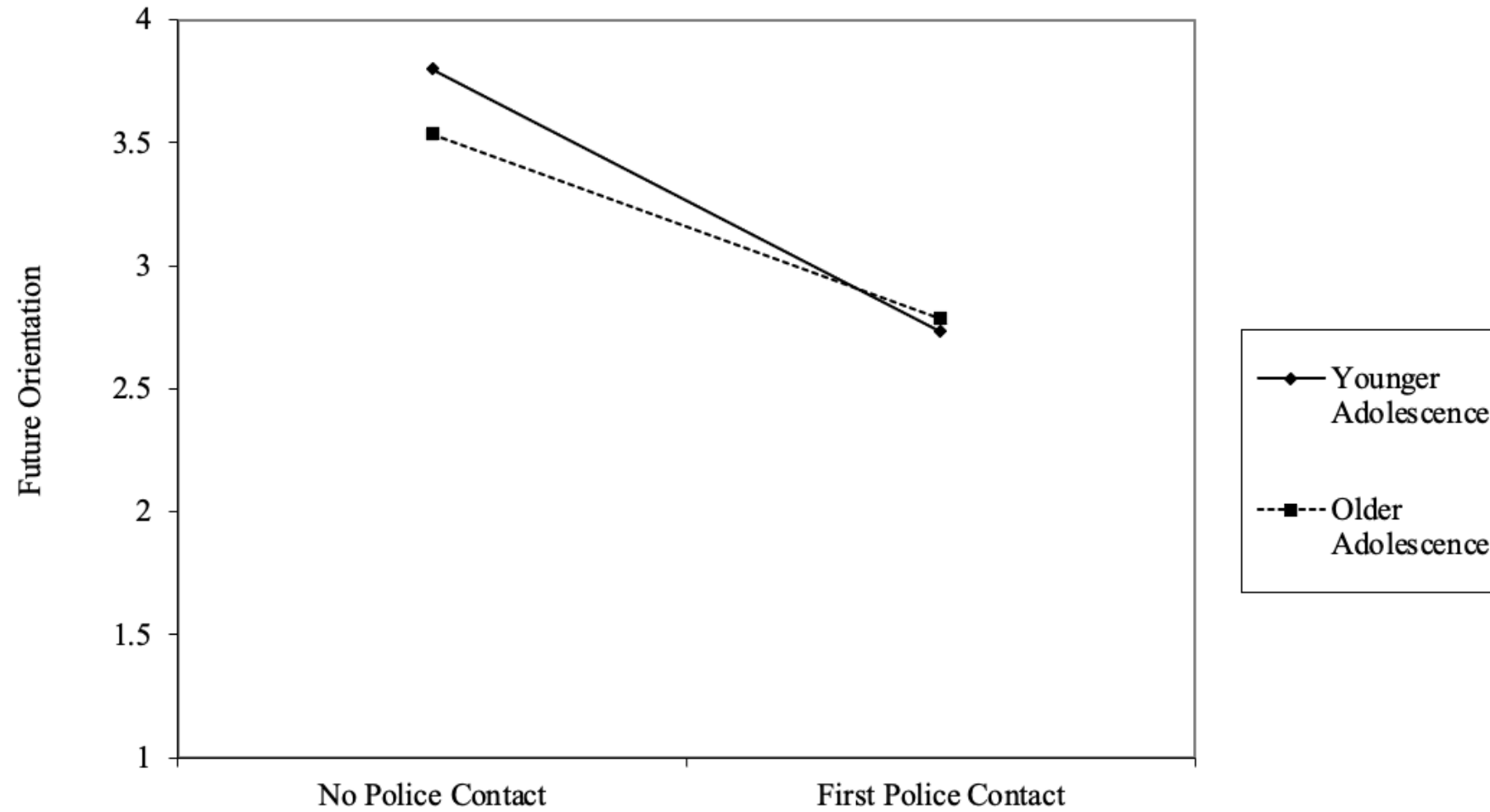


FINDINGS





FINDINGS



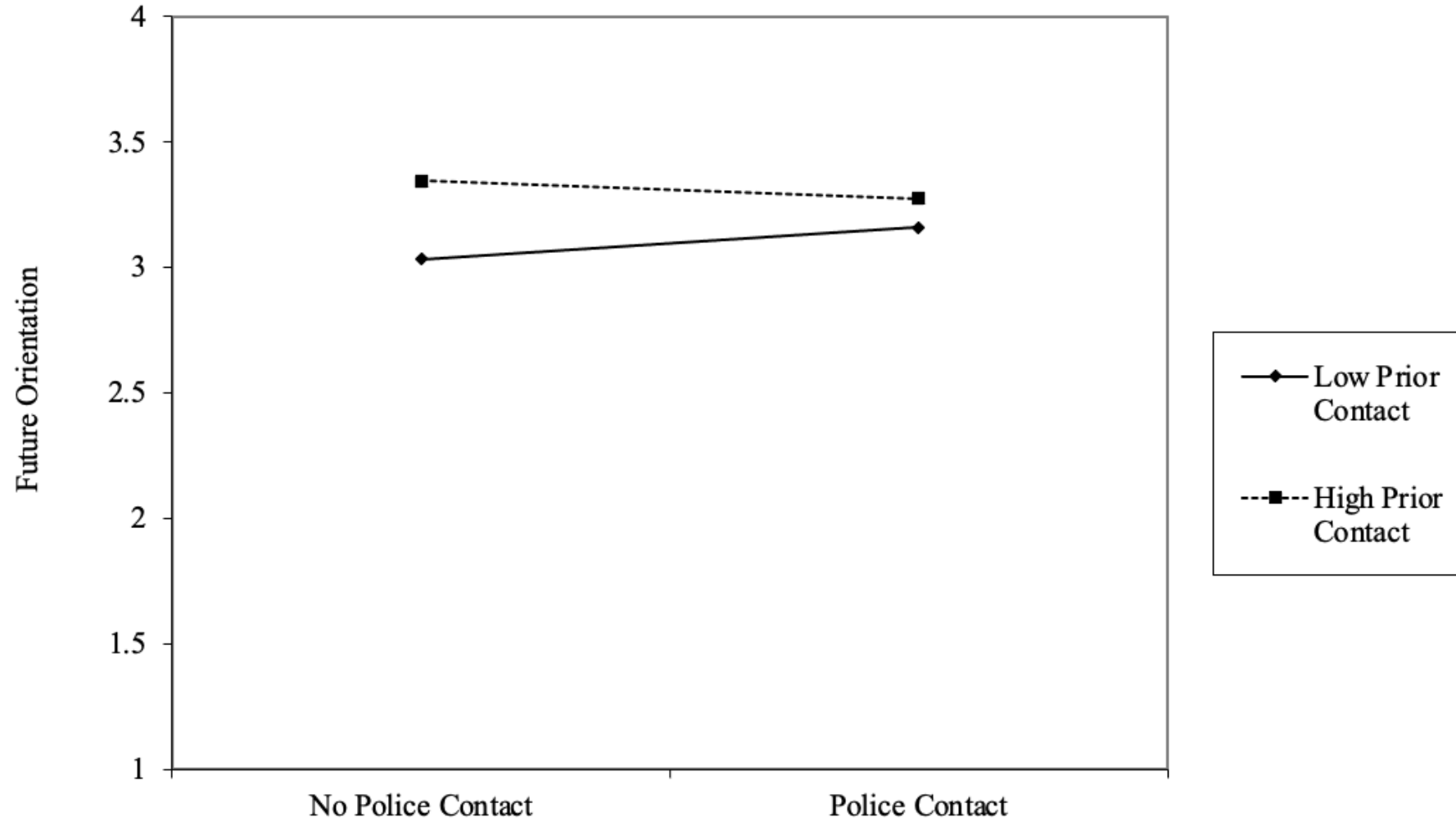


FINDINGS

Estimate of Effect of Current * Prior Police Contact on Short-Term Mindsets in Fixed Effects Regression Models			
	Impulsivity	Sensation-Seeking	Future School Orientation
Police Contact	.02 (.05)	-.01 (.05)	.02 (.05)
Prior Police Contact	.02 (.07)	-.09 (.07)	.18* (.06)
Current * Prior Police Contact	-.03 (.08)	.11 (.09)	-.16* (.08)



FINDINGS





DISCUSSION

1. Don't find that police contact by itself is associated with an increase in short-term mindsets
2. But do find police contact to be associated with more sensation-seeking and less future school orientation when including an interaction with age

Policy Implications:

- Preventing police contact for young adolescents, whenever possible
- Interventions to increase future orientation

Limitations and next steps:

- Sensitive to waves/variables included
- Time lag
- Place or people?



CONCLUSIONS

- Provides a shared mechanism for understanding why many experiences and environments can increase crime
- Move to integrate context and choice (Box-Steffensmeier et al., 2022; Hoeben & Thomas, 2019)
- Short-term mindsets as a response to environmental factors above and beyond just parental monitoring



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Please address any questions to:

Jessica Deitzer

**Max Planck Institute for the Study of
Crime, Security and Law**

Department of Criminology

Günterstalstr. 73, 79100 Freiburg

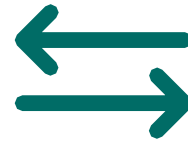
E-Mail: j.deitzer@csl.mpg.de; jessdeitzer@gmail.com

 [@jessicadeitzer](https://twitter.com/jessicadeitzer)

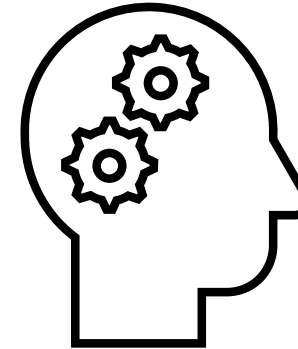


INTRODUCTION

Environment

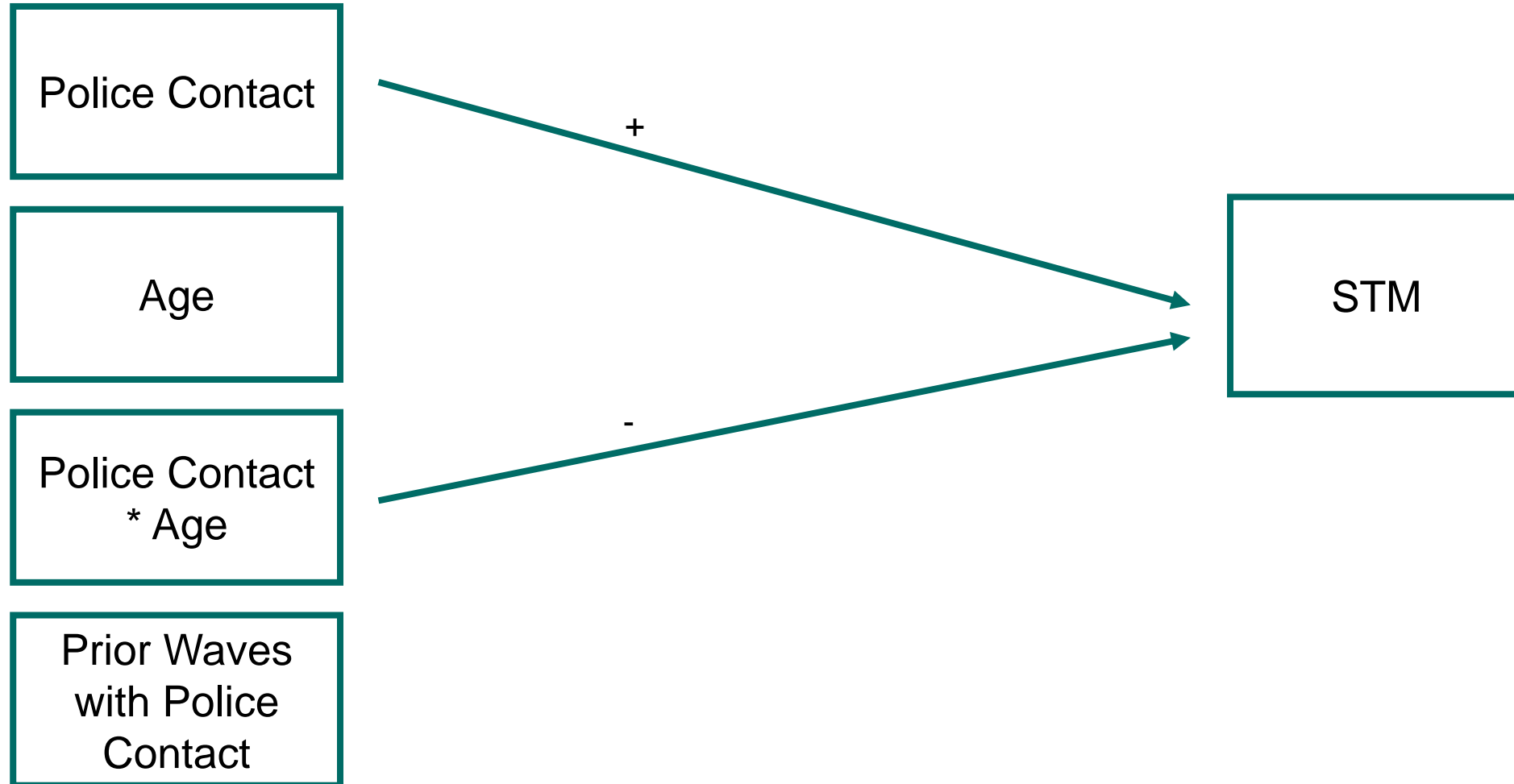


Individual





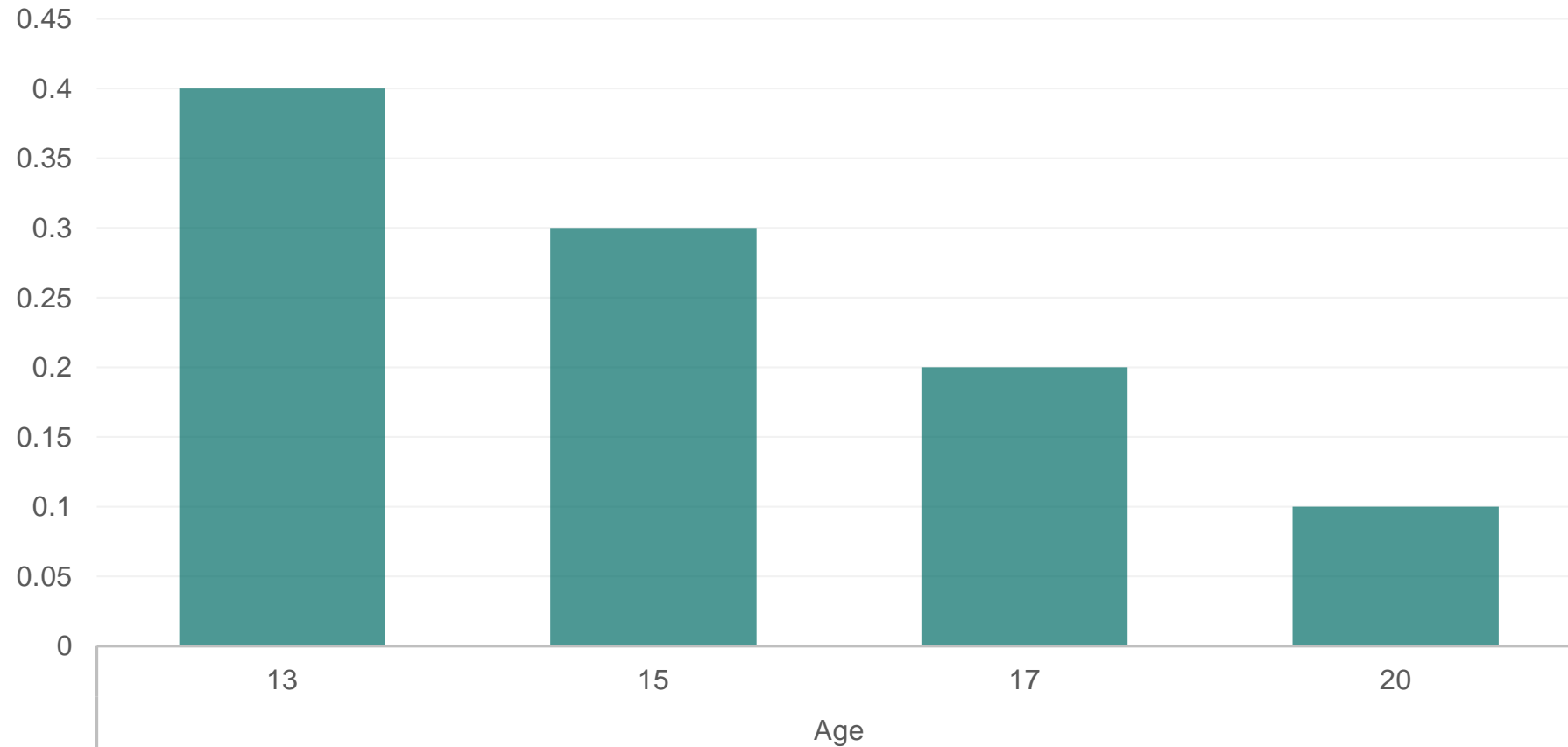
HYPOTHESES





HYPOTHESES

Police Contact Effect Size





HYPOTHESES

