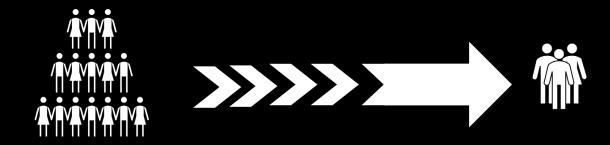
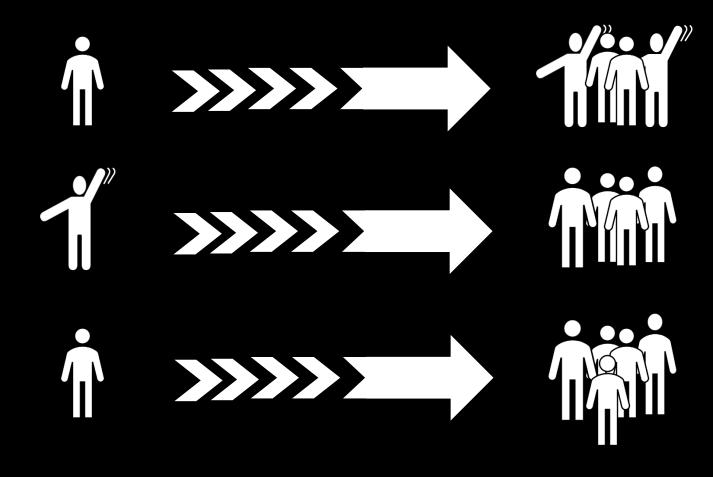
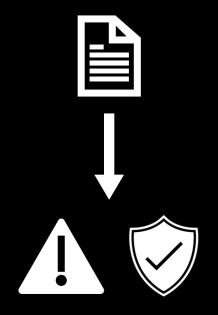
# Risk and protective factors for entering organized crime groups A systematic review

Ida Adamse, Veroni Eichelsheim, Arjan Blokland

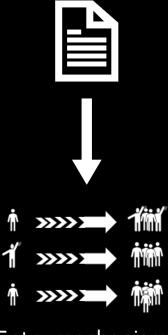




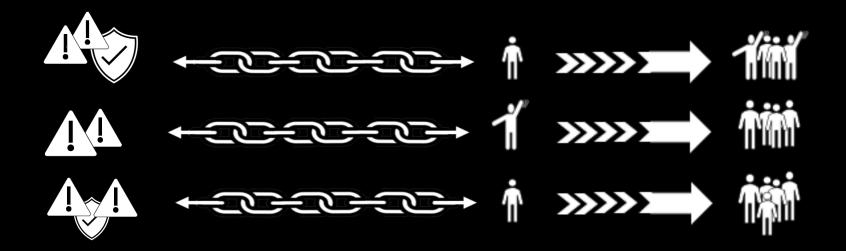


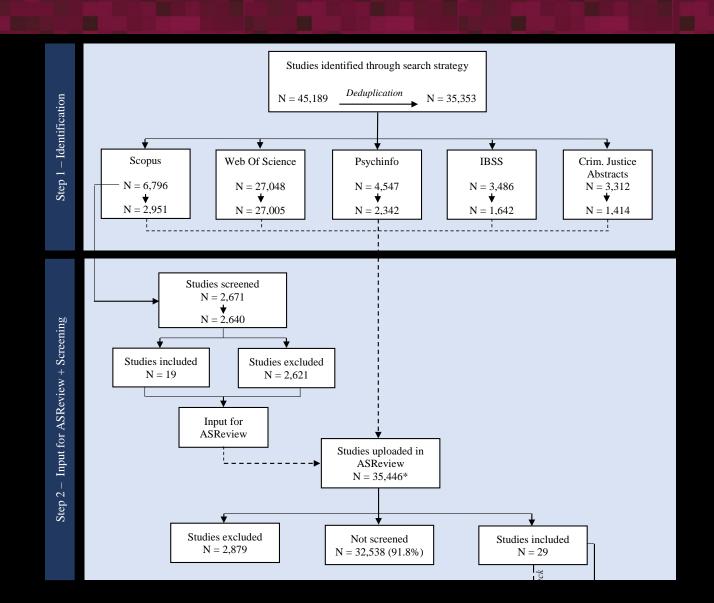


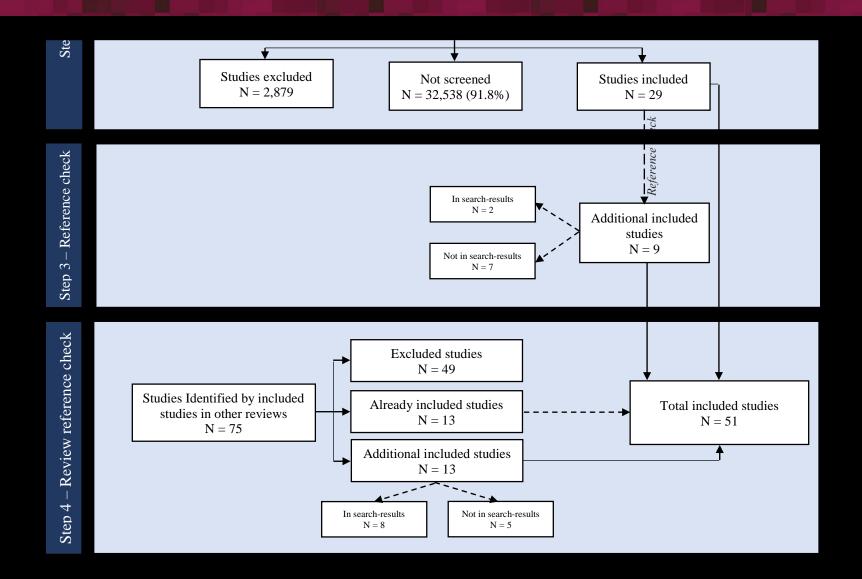
Risk and protective factors

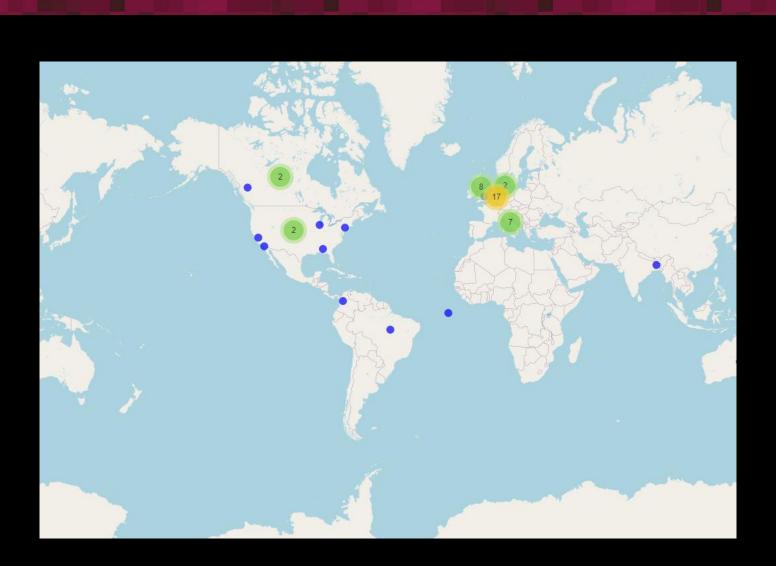


Entry mechanisms











#### Risk and protective factors ordered by category

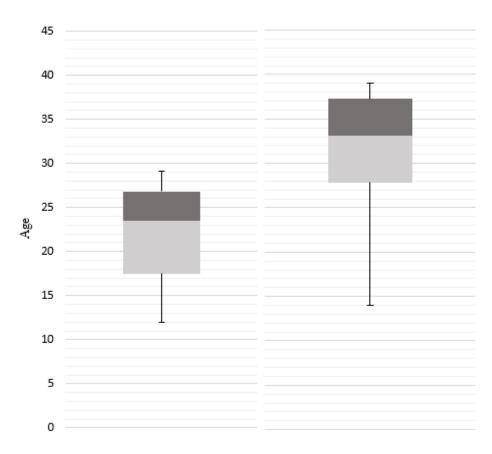
Entering	Individual	Family	Peer group	School	Community	Potential
mechanisms	factors	factors	factors	factors	factors	other factors
No entry mechanism mentioned						
Active recruitment						
Growing into						
Soliciting for membership						
Potential other mechanisms						

Individual Family School Community Other Peers Age



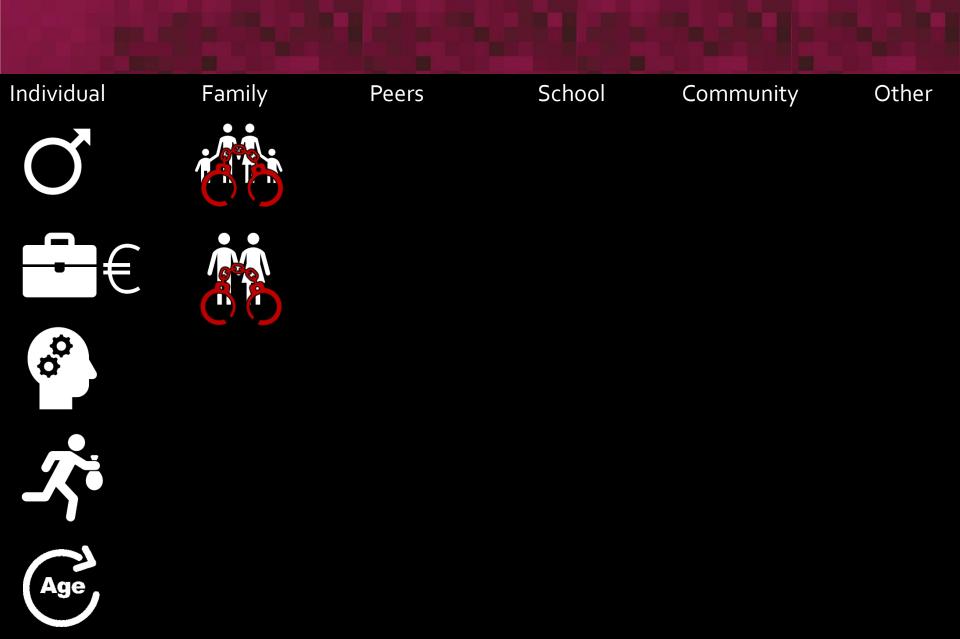
Figure 2

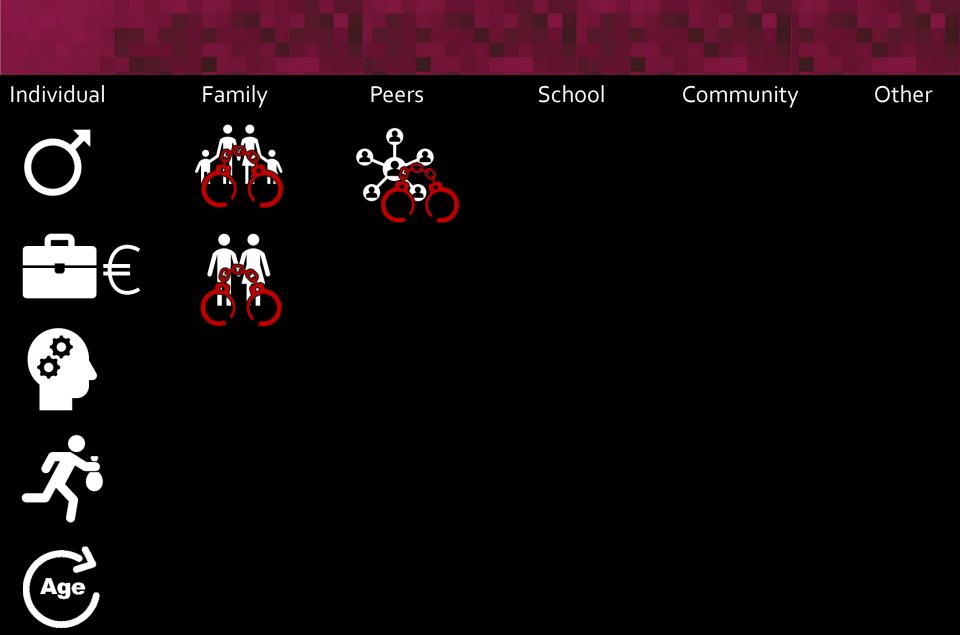
Distribution of average age of criminal onset and first OC-offense across studies

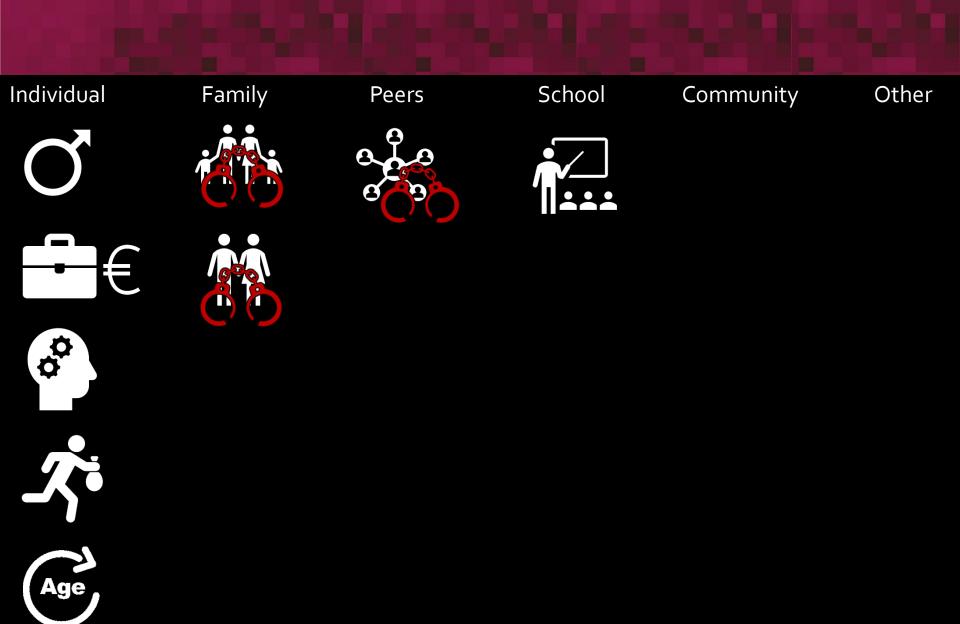


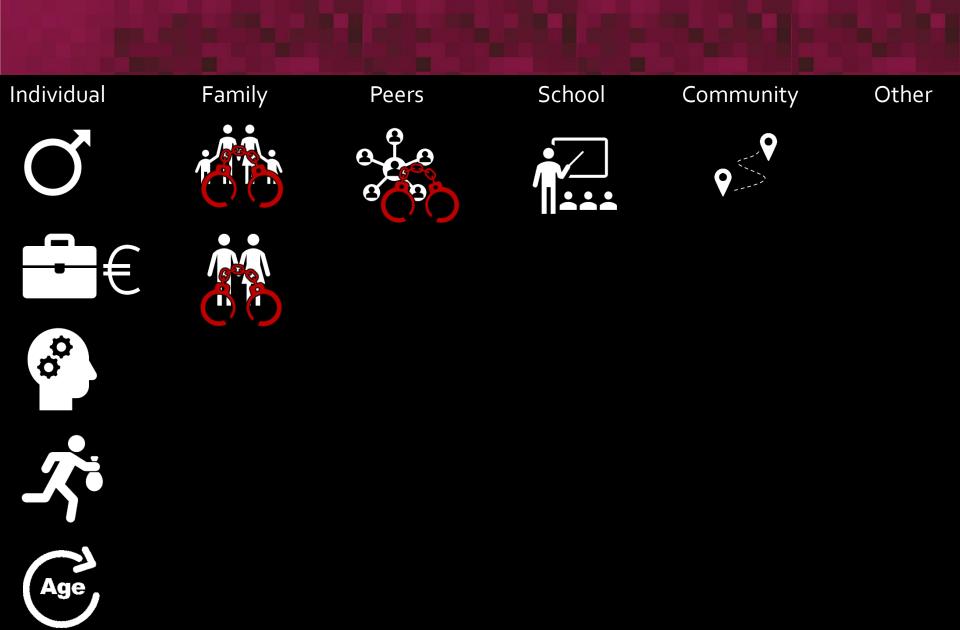
Criminal onset

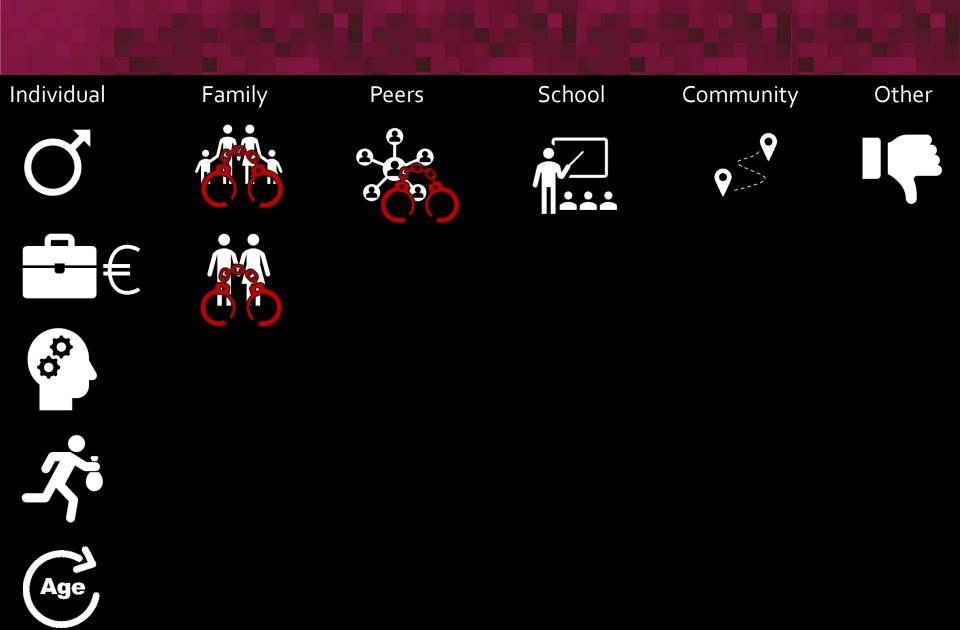
First OC-offense

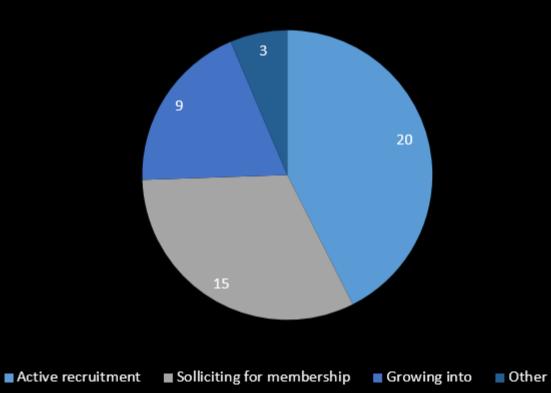




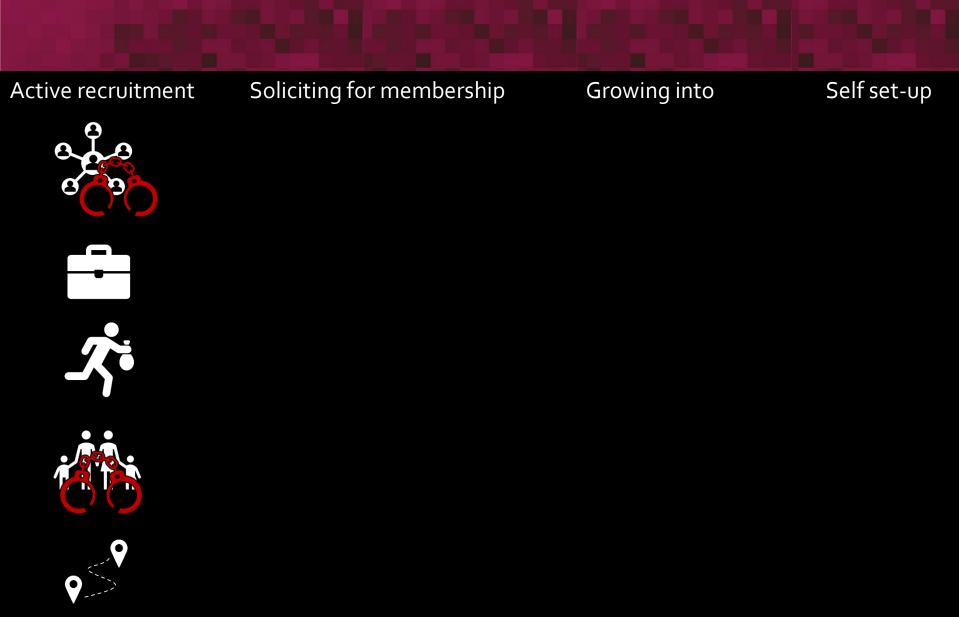




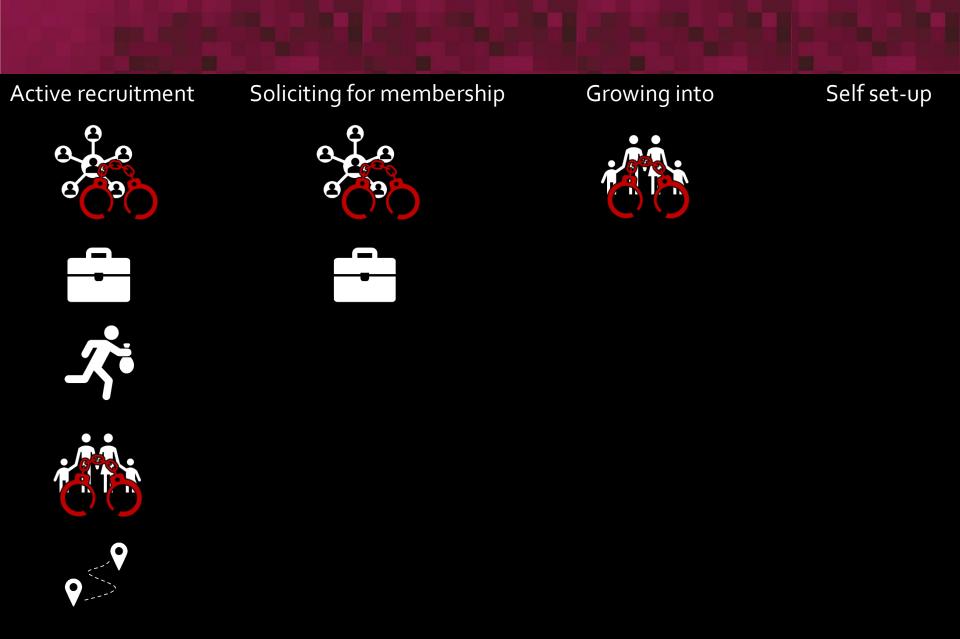


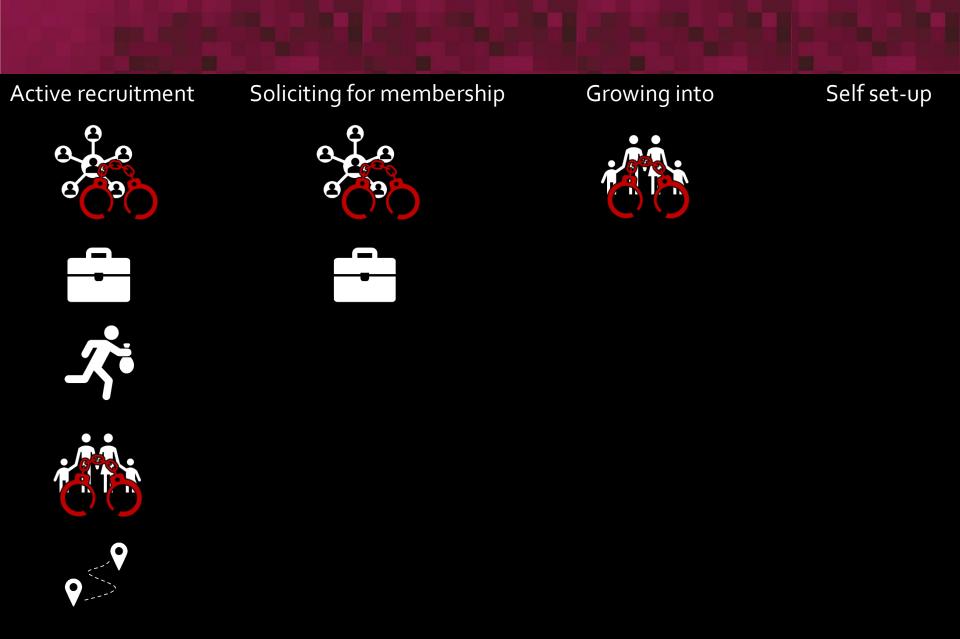














It will not suffice to create a general set of risk and protective factors for all OC offenders as a whole. Instead, it is important to consider that risk profiles vary across different subgroup (e.g. entry mechanisms, cultures).

Lists of risk and protective factors must only be seen as a guideline, not as a definitive checklist.

There is more than just active recruitment.

## Questions? iadamse@nscr.nl

Ida Adamse, Veroni Eichelsheim, Arjan Blokland

