

In her thesis, the author addresses the relationship between education and selected types of crime (economic, property and violent crime) in the context of the national economy. The aim of the thesis is to show that the relationship between crime and education is much more complex than it may appear on the basis of current findings and observations and that, besides education, the criminal career of an offender is also significantly influenced by his/her family background and, therefore, it is appropriate to include this factor into the analysis. The analytical section of the thesis is divided into two separate parts. The first part, which deals with the phenomenon of crime in general, describes the dependency of individual crime types, education and family background by means of tables and diagrams showing percentages of individual variables and using contingency tables and correlation tables. The analysis confirms that there is a significant relationship between crime and the combination of education and family background. This hypothesis, however, manifests itself only in respect of certain types of family background, namely the backgrounds described as “working class” and “intelligentsia”. The second part is devoted to recidivism as a particularly negative phenomenon –58% of offenders in the analysed set are recidivists. The analysis applies three binary choice models: linear probability model, logit and probit models. Higher education in all cases reduces the likelihood of recidivism, however, as regards combinations with the family background, the differences within the various types of crime and the models used appear rather differential.