Suppose that an individual is born in a low socioeconomic position and has obtained limited cognitive and non-cognitive skills during childhood. Further, suppose that childhood has produced early contact with law enforcement agencies and low levels of education. We propose an empirical framework to investigate to what extent such disadvantaged childhood circumstances have a lasting impact on subsequent socioeconomic adult outcomes, and whether life course transitions during adulthood, such as those from intimate relationships and employment, additionally influence adult outcomes. The main focus is on explaining adulthood offending for disadvantaged youths, but a variety of other socioeconomic outcomes, such as employment, social welfare, drug use and intimate relationships, are additionally studied.

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