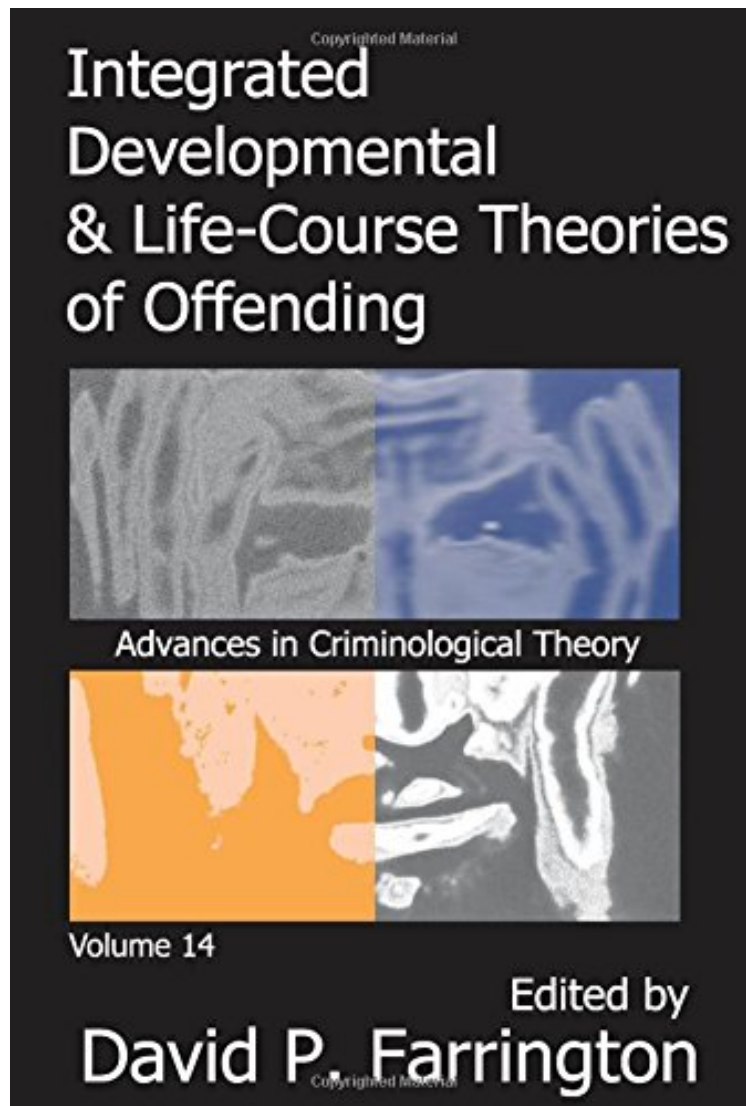


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Integrated Developmental and Life-course Theories of Offending (Advances in Criminological Theory)

David P. Farrington

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David P. Farrington : Integrated Developmental and Life-course Theories of Offending (Advances in Criminological Theory) before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Integrated Developmental and Life-course Theories of Offending (Advances in Criminological Theory):

Developmental and life-course criminology aims to provide information about how offending and antisocial behavior develops, about risk and protective factors at different ages, and about the effects of life events on the course of development. This volume advances knowledge about these theories of offender behavior, many of which have been formulated only in the last twenty years. It also integrates knowledge about individual, family, peer, school, neighborhood, community, and situational influences on offender behavior, and combines key elements of earlier theories such as strain, social learning, differential association, and control theory. Contributors Benjamin B. Lahey and Irwin D. Waldman focus on antisocial propensity and the importance of biological and individual factors. Alex R. Piquero and Terrie E. Moffitt distinguish between life-course-persistent and adolescent-limited offenders. David P. Farrington presents the Integrated Cognitive Antisocial Potential (ICAP) theory, which distinguishes between long-term and short-term influences on antisocial potential. Richard F. Catalano, J. David Hawkins, and their colleagues test the Social Development Model (SDM). Marc Le Blanc proposes an integrated multi-layered control theory, in which criminal behavior depends on bonding to society, psychological development, modeling, and constraints. Robert J. Sampson and John H. Laub hypothesize that offending is inhibited by the strength of bonding to family, peers, schools, and later adult social institutions such as marriage and jobs. Terence P. Thornberry and Marvin D. Krohn propose an interactional theory, of antisocial behavior. Per-Olof H. Witkström's developmental ecological action theory emphasizes the importance of situational factors: opportunities cause temptation, friction produces provocation, and monitoring and the risk of sanctions have deterrent effects.

"[A] unique and illuminating book that is fundamentally interdisciplinary and often multi-leveled in nature. The book will appeal to a broad range of readers seeking a more integrated understanding of commonalities and differences across these contemporary criminological theories and will stimulate further developments in the field...." Holly Foster, *Theological Criminology* "David Farrington is one of the most productive and distinguished criminologists of this or any other generation. This book is... a valiant attempt to bring order out of the chaos of contending perspectives in criminology." James F. Short, Jr., *Social Service* About the Author David P. Farrington is emeritus professor of psychological criminology and Leverhulme Trust Emeritus Fellow at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge. His major research interest is in the longitudinal study of delinquency and crime.