

## DEVELOPMENTAL AND LIFE-COURSE CRIMINOLOGY

### I. Books a Developmental/Life-Course Scholar Must Own and Read

- Blumstein, A., Cohen, J., Roth, J. A. & Visher, C. A. (1986). Criminal careers and career criminals. *Vol. 1, Washington, DC: National Academy Press.*
- Blumstein, A., Cohen, J., Roth, J. A., & Visher, C. A. (1986). Criminal careers and career criminals. *Vol. 2, Washington, DC: National Academy Press.*
- DeLisi, M. (2005). Career criminals in society. *Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.*
- Glueck, S. & Glueck, E. (1950). Unraveling juvenile delinquency. *Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.*
- Laub, J. H. & Sampson, R. J. (2003). Shared beginnings, divergent lives: Delinquent boys to age 70. *Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.*
- Piquero & Mazerolle. (2001). Life-course criminology. *Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.*
- Sampson, R. J. & Laub, J. H. (1993). Crime in the making: Pathways and turning points through life. *Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.*
- Tracy, P. E. & Kempf-Leonard, K. (1996). Continuity and discontinuity in criminal careers. *New York: Plenum.*
- Tracy, P. E., Wolfgang, M. E., & Figlio, R. M. (1990). Delinquency in two birth cohorts. *New York: Plenum Press.*
- Wolfgang, M., Figlio, R., & Sellin, T. (1972). Delinquency in a birth cohort. *Chicago: University of Chicago Press.*

### II. The Life-Course Paradigm – Classics

- Elder. (1975). Age differentiation and the life course. *Annual Review of Sociology, 1*, 165-190.
- Elder. (1994). Time, human agency, and social change: Perspectives on the life course. *Social Psychology Quarterly, 57*, 4-15.
- Elder. (1998). The life course as developmental theory. *Child Development, 69*, 1-12.
- Hogan & Astone. (1986). The transition to adulthood. *Annual Review of Sociology, 12*, 109-130.

### III. Criminal Careers and Career Criminals

- Blumstein, Cohen, & Farrington. (1988). Criminal career research: Its value for criminology. *Criminology, 26*, 1-35.
- Blumstein, A., Cohen, J. & Farrington, D. P. (1988). Criminal career research: Its value for criminology. *Criminology, 26*, 1-35.

- DeLisi, M. (2006). Zeroing in on early arrest onset: Results from a population of extreme career criminals. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 34, 17–26.
- DeLisi, M., Beaver, K. M., Wright, J. P. & Vaughn, M. G. (2008). The etiology of criminal onset: the enduring salience of nature and nurture. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 36, 217-223.
- Ezell, M. E. (2007). Examining the overall and offense-specific criminal career lengths of a sample of serious offenders. *Crime & Delinquency*, 53, 3-37.
- Farrington, D. P. & Hawkins, J. D. (1991). Predicting participation, early onset and later persistence in officially recorded offending. *Criminal Behavior and Mental Health*, 1, 1-13.
- Gottfredson, M. & Hirschi, T. (1986). The true value of lambda would appear to be zero: An essay on career criminals, criminal careers, selective incapacitation, cohort studies, and related topics. *Criminology*, 24, 213-34.
- Gottfredson, M., & Hirschi, T. (1988). Science, public policy, and the career paradigm. *Criminology*, 26 (1), 37-55.
- Piquero, A., Brame, R., & Lynam, D. (2004). Studying criminal career length through early adulthood among serious offenders. *Crime & Delinquency*, 50, 412-435.
- Piquero, A., Farrington, D. P., & Blumstein, A. (2003). The criminal career paradigm. In M. Tonry (Ed.). *Crime and justice: a review of research*, Vol. 30. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

#### **IV. Specialization and Versatility**

- Armstrong, T. A. (2008). Exploring the Impact of Changes in Group Composition on Trends in Specialization. *Crime and Delinquency*, 366-389.
- Armstrong, T. A. (2008). Are trends in specialization across arrests explained by changes in specialization occurring with age? *Justice Quarterly*, 25, 201-222.
- Armstrong, T. A. & Britt, C. L. (2004). The effect of offender characteristics on offense specialization and escalation. *Justice Quarterly*, 21, 843-876.
- McGloin, J. M., Sullivan, C. J., & Piquero, A. (2009). Aggregating to versatility?: Transitions among offender types in the short term. *British Journal of Criminology*, 49, 243-264.
- McGloin, J. M., Sullivan, C. J., Piquero, A., & Pratt, T. C. (2007). Local life circumstances and offending specialization/versatility. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 44, 321-346.
- Osgood, D. W. & Schreck, C. J. (2007). A new method for studying the extent, stability, and predictors of individual specialization in violence. *Criminology*, 45, 273–312.
- Sullivan, C. L., McGloin, J. M., Pratt, T. C. & Piquero, A. R. (2006). Rethinking the “norm” of offender generality: Investigating specialization in the short-term. *Criminology*, 44, 199–233.

## **V. Age and Developmental Patterns of Offending**

Farrington, D.P. (1986). Age and crime. Pp. 189-250 in M. Tonry and N. Morris (Eds.), *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research*, Vol. 7. *Chicago: University of Chicago Press*.

Hirschi, T., & Gottfredson, M. (1985). Age and the explanation of crime. *American Journal of Sociology*, 89, 553-585.

Nagin D. S. & Paternoster, R. (1991). On the relationship of past and future participation in delinquency. *Criminology*, 29, 163-189.

Stolzenberg, L., & D'Alessio, S. J. (2008). Co-offending and the age-crime curve. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 45, 65-86.

Steffensmeier, D. J., Allan, E. A., Harer, M. D., & Streifel, C. (1989). Age and the distribution of crime. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94, 803-831.

## **VI. Sex and Developmental Patterns of Offending**

Beaver, K. M., & Nedelec, J. L. (2015). *A biosocial explanation for male and female differences in criminal involvement*. In K. M. Beaver, J. C. Barnes, and B. B. Boutwell (Eds.), *The nurture versus biosocial debate in criminology*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.

Bennett, S., Farrington, D. P., & Huesmann, L. R. (2005). Explaining gender differences in crime and violence: The importance of social cognitive skills. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 10, 263-288.

Fagan, A. A. (2015). Sociological explanations of the gender gap in offending. In K. M. Beaver, J. C. Barnes, and B. B. Boutwell (Eds.), *The nurture versus biosocial debate in criminology*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.

Giordano, P. C., Cernkovich, S. A., & Rudolph, J. L. (2002). Gender, crime, and desistance: Toward a theory of cognitive transformation. *American Journal of Sociology*, 107, 990-1064.

Wright, J. P., Tibbetts, S. G., & Daigle, L. E. (2008). *Criminals in the making: Criminality across the life course*. Chapter 8.

## **VII. Developmental and Life-Course Perspectives on Offending**

Cullen, F. T. (2011). Beyond adolescence-limited criminology: Choosing our future – the American society of criminology 2010 Sutherland address. *Criminology*, 49, 287-330.

- Dodge, K. A. (1990). Nature versus nurture in child conduct disorder: It is time to ask a different question. *Developmental Psychology, 26*, 698-701.
- Elder, G. H. (1998). The life course as developmental theory. *Child Development, 69*, 1-12.
- Farrington, D. P. (2003). Developmental and life-course criminology: Key theoretical and empirical issues-the 2002 Sutherland Award address. *Criminology, 41*, 221-225.
- Farrington, D. P. (2005). Integrated developmental and life-course theories of offending: Advances in criminological theory. Vol. 14. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction
- Hirschi, T., & Gottfredson, M. (1995). Control theory and the life course perspective. *Studies on Crime and Crime Prevention, 4*, 131-143.
- Laub, J. H. (2006). Assessing Sampson and Laub's life-course theory of crime. In F. T. Cullen, J. P. Wright, and K. R. Blevins (eds.) *Taking Stock: The Status of Criminological Theory, Advances in Criminological Theory, 15*, 313-334. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction.
- Loeber, R., & LeBlanc, M. (1990). Toward a developmental criminology. *Crime and Justice, 12*, 375-473.
- LeBlanc, M. & Loeber, R. (1998). Developmental criminology updated. *Crime and Justice, 23*, 115-198.
- Masten, A. S., & Cicchetti, D. (2010). Developmental cascades. *Development and Psychopathology, 22*, 491-495.
- Moffitt, T. E. (1993). Adolescence-limited and life-course-persistent antisocial behavior: a developmental taxonomy. *Psychological Review, 100*, 674-701.
- Moffitt, T. E. (2006). A review of research on the taxonomy of life-course persistent versus adolescence-limited antisocial behavior. In F. T. Cullen, J. P. Wright, and K. R. Blevins (eds.) *Taking Stock: The Status of Criminological Theory, Advances in Criminological Theory 15*, 277-312). New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction.
- Moffitt, T. E., Caspi, A., Harrington, H., & Milne, B. (2002). Males on the life-course persistent and adolescence-limited antisocial pathways: Follow-up at age 26 years. *Development and Psychopathology, 14*, 179-207.
- Paternoster, R. & Brame, R. 1997. Multiple routes to delinquency? A test of developmental and general theories of crime. *Criminology, 35*, 49-84.
- Rutter, M. (1992). Adolescence as a transition period: Continuities and discontinuities in conduct disorder. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 13*, 451-460.

Rutter, M. (2003). Crucial paths from risk indicator to casual mechanism. In B. Lahey, T. Moffitt, A. Caspi (Eds.), *Causes of Conduct Disorder and Juvenile Delinquency*. New York: Guilford Press.

Rutter, M., & Sroufe, L. A. (2000). Developmental psychopathology: Concepts and challenges. *Development and Psychopathology*, 12, 265-296.

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Sampson, R. J., & Laub, J. H. (2005). A life-course view of the development of crime. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 602, 12-45.

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Sampson, R. J. & Laub, J. H. (1992). Crime and deviance in the life course. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 18, 63-84.

Sampson & Laub. (1997). A life course theory of cumulative disadvantage and the stability of delinquency. In Thornberry, Terry (Ed.), *Advances in Criminological Theory*, Vol. 7, *Developmental Theories of Crime and Delinquency*.

Tittle, C.R. & Grasmick, H. G. (1998). Criminal behavior and age: A test of three provocative hypotheses. *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 88, 309-342.

Wright, J. P., Tibbetts, S. G., & Daigle, L. E. (2008). Criminals in the making: Criminality across the life course. *Chapter 1*.

## **VIII. Potential Mechanisms Involved in Stability and Change in Offending**

Barnes, J. C., & Boutwell, B. B. (2012). On the relationship of past to future involvement in crime and delinquency: A behavior genetic analysis. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 40, 94-102.

Brame, B., Nagin, D. S., & Tremblay, R. E. (2001). Developmental trajectories of physical aggression from school entry to late adolescence. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 42, 503-512.

Caspi, A., Harrington, H., Milne, B., Amell, J. W., Theodore, R. F., & Moffitt, T. E. (2003). Children's behavioral styles at age 3 are linked to their adult personality traits at age 26. *Journal of Personality*, 71, 495-514.

Cernkovich, S. A. & Giordano, P. C. (2001). Stability and change in antisocial behavior: The transition from adolescence to early adulthood. *Criminology*, 39, 371-409.

Connolly, E. J., Schwartz, J. A., Nedelec, J. L., Beaver, K. M., & Barnes, J. C. (2015). Different slopes for different folks: Genetic influences on growth in delinquent peer association and delinquency during adolescence. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, *44*, 1413-1427.

Fergusson, D. M., Horwood, L. J., & Lynskey, M. T. (1995). The stability of disruptive childhood behaviors. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, *23*, 379-396.

Harris, J. R. (1995). Where is the child's environment? A group socialization theory of development. *Psychological Review*, *102*, 458-489.

Laub, J. H., & Sampson, R. J. (1993). Turning points in the life course: Why change matters to the study of crime. *Criminology*, *31*, 301-325.

Loeber, R. (1982). The stability of antisocial and delinquent child behavior: A review. *Child Development*, *53*, 1431-1446.

Loeber, R., Menting, B., Lynam, D. R., Moffitt, T. E., Stouthamer-Loeber, M., Stallings, R., Farrington, D. P., & Pardini, D. (2012). Findings from the Pittsburgh Youth Study: Cognitive impulsivity and intelligence as predictors of the age-crime curve. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, *51*, 1136-1149.

Nagin, D. S., & Farrington, D. P. (1992). The stability of criminal potential from childhood to adulthood. *Criminology*, *30*, 235-260.

Nagin, D. S., Farrington, D. P., & Moffitt, T. E. (1995). Life-course trajectories of different types of offenders. *Criminology*, *33*, 111-139.

Nagin, D., & Paternoster, R. (2000). Population heterogeneity and state dependence: State of the evidence and directions for future research. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *16*, 117-144.

Wright, J. P., Tibbetts, S. G., & Daigle, L. E. (2008). Criminals in the making: Criminality across the life course. *Chapters 3 and 9*.

## **IX. Turning Points and Life Events**

Capaldi, D. M., Kim, H. K., & Owen, L. D. 2008. Romantic partners, influence on men's likelihood of arrest in early adulthood. *Criminology*, *46*.

Caspi, A. (2000). The child is father to the man. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *78*, 158-172.

Giordano, P. C., Cernkovich, S. A. & Holland, D. D. (2003). Changes in friendship relations over the life course: Implications for desistance from crime. *Criminology*, *41*, 293-303.

Horney, J., Osgood, D., & Marshall, I. (1995). Criminal careers in the short-term: Intra-individual variability in crime and its relation to local life circumstances. *American Sociological Review*, *60*, 655-673.

Lahey, B. B., Van Hulle, C. A., Keenan, K., Rathouz, P. J., D'Onorfrio, B. M., Rodgers, J. L., & Waldman, I. (2008). Temperament and parenting during the first year of life predict future child conduct problems. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, *36*, 1139-1158.

McGloin, J. M. & T. C. Pratt. (2003). Cognitive ability and delinquent behavior among inner-city youth: A life-course analysis of main, mediating, and interaction effects. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, *47*, 253-271.

Rhule-Louie, D. M. & McMahon, R. J. (2007). Problem behavior and romantic relationships: Assortative mating, behavior contagion, and desistance. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, *10*, 53-100.

Sampson, R. J., Laub, J. H., & Wimer, C. (2006). Does marriage reduce crime? A counterfactual approach to within-individual causal effects. *Criminology*, *44*, 465-508.

Simons, R., C. Wu, R. Conger, & Lorenz, F. (1994). Two routes to delinquency: Differences between early and late starters in the impact of parenting and deviant peers. *Criminology*, *32*, 247-76.

Uggen. (2000). Work as a turning point in the life course of criminals: A duration model of age, employment, and recidivism. *American Sociological Review*, *65*, 529-546.

Warr, M. (1998). Life-course transitions and desistance from crime. *Criminology*, *36*, 183-216.

## **X. The Intergenerational Transmission of Offending**

Beaver, K. M. (2013). The familial concentration and transmission of crime. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *40*, 139-155.

Frisell, T., Lichtenstein, P., & Långström, N. (2011). Violent crime runs in families: a total population study of 12.5 million individuals. *Psychological Medicine*, *41*, 97-105.

Junger, M., Greene, J., Schipper, R., Hesper, F., & Estourgie, V. (2013). Parental criminality, family violence and intergenerational transmission of crime within a birth cohort. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, *19*, 117-133.

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Wright, J. P., & Beaver, K. M. (2005). Do parents matter in creating self-control in their children? A genetically informed test of Gottfredson and Hirschi's theory of low self-control. *Criminology*, *43*, 1169-1202.