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Delinquency and Crime: Current Theories by J. David Hawkins

Philosophers and researchers have tried to explain the causes of juvenile delinquency since early Greek and Roman times, with theories ranging from a simple and straightforward rationale that indicates that a juvenile makes a rational choice to commit an illegal act to biologically based theories that maintain that certain youth have genetic or biological predispositions toward engaging in delinquent behaviors.

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Delinquency and Crime contains essays by nine leading criminologists that seek to answer this question by describing current theories of crime and the research evidence that supports them. The contributors offer perspectives on antisocial peer socialization, social development, interactional theory, behavior genetics, and community determinants.

Delinquency and Crime By J. David Hawkins (University of ...

Adaptive Strategy Theory of Crime and Delinquency (From Delinquency and Crime: Current Theories, P 268-314, 1996, J. David Hawkins, ed. -- See NCJ-161769) Author(s):

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Buy Delinquency and Crime: Current Theories by Hawkins, J. David online on Amazon.ae at best prices. Fast and free shipping free returns cash on delivery available on eligible purchase.

This book contains essays by leading criminologists describing current theories of why juveniles commit crimes.

Even though youth crime rates have fallen since the mid-1990s, public fear and political rhetoric over the issue have heightened. The Columbine shootings and other sensational incidents add to the furor. Often overlooked are the underlying problems of child poverty, social disadvantage, and the pitfalls inherent to adolescent decisionmaking that contribute to youth crime. From a policy standpoint, adolescent offenders are caught in the crossfire between nurturance of youth and punishment of criminals, between rehabilitation and "get tough" pronouncements. In the midst of this emotional debate, the National Research Council's Panel on Juvenile Crime steps forward with an authoritative review of the best available data and analysis. Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice presents recommendations for addressing the many aspects of America's youth crime problem. This timely release discusses patterns and trends in crimes by children and adolescents--trends revealed by arrest data, victim reports, and other sources; youth crime within general crime; and race and sex disparities. The book explores desistance--the probability that delinquency or criminal activities decrease with age--and evaluates different approaches to predicting future crime rates. Why do young people turn to delinquency? Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice presents what we know and what we urgently need to find out about contributing factors, ranging from prenatal care, differences in temperament, and family influences to the role of peer relationships, the impact of the school policies toward delinquency, and the broader influences of the neighborhood and community. Equally important, this book examines a range of solutions: Prevention and intervention efforts directed to individuals, peer groups, and families, as well as day care-, school- and community-based initiatives. Intervention within the juvenile justice system. Role of the police. Processing and detention of youth offenders. Transferring youths to the adult judicial system. Residential placement of juveniles. The book includes background on the American juvenile court system, useful comparisons with the juvenile justice systems of other nations, and other important information for assessing this problem.

Designed for undergraduate criminology and criminological theory courses, Criminological Theories: Understanding Crime in America, Second Edition explores crime, crime theory, and various forms of criminal behavior within the United States. It focuses exclusively on theory, avoiding superfluous discussion of the criminal justice system. Students will come away from the text with plausible explanations of crime causation, a greater appreciation of criminological theory, and the ability to think critically about the social reality of crime. Current and highly relevant, the text includes coverage of new developments in the field of criminology, including cultural, integrative, life-course, and green criminological theories.

The multiple factor approach is a departure from criminological traditions established by Sutherland. It studies correlates of crime as individual qualities to determine the risks of different categories of persons. The factors reevaluated in the first two essays are long-discredited ones that link family stability and religious upbringing to the reduced likelihood of criminal behavior. The first study shows that children from broken homes are more likely to commit a variety of delinquent acts under a variety of conditions. The paper on religion cites data on cities where higher church membership correlates with lower crime rates and concludes that religion does play a central role in sustaining the moral order. The third paper considers the relationship between crime and the concept of defensible space in environmental design. Another study reports the systematic observation of delinquent children interacting with their parents and ascribes an active role to children in their own socialization, showing how antisocial children train parents and teachers to cease making demands. Papers in the second part of this volume use conceptual schemes derived from disciplines outside sociology. A study of family violence develops the thesis that the ultimate origins and current distribution of child abuse may be found in a single principle of evolutionary biology. A paper examining behavior patterns of aggression, attachment, and violence questions Sutherland's subculture of violence theses by showing how pursuits of basic sociability can result in violent behavior contrary to the values of the group. Papers on juvenile delinquency and group home treatment represent approaches using a combination of psychological learning principles and differential association. (NCJRS modified).

Delinquency in Society, Eighth Edition provides a systematic introduction to the study of juvenile delinquency, criminal behavior, and status offending youths. This text examines the theories of juvenile crimes and the social context of delinquency including the relevance of families, schools, and peer groups. Reorganized and thoroughly updated to reflect the most current trends and developments in juvenile delinquency, the Eighth Edition includes discussions of the history, institutional context, and societal reactions to delinquent behavior. Delinquency prevention programs and basic coverage of delinquency as it relates to the criminal justice system are also included to add context and support student comprehension.

This brief explores the current theories, trends, risk factors, and intervention efforts related to juvenile crime. Although arrest rates for juveniles in the US have declined over the last two decades, the amount of severe crimes warrants increased examination as the US reports higher rates than most other developed countries. The authors examine individual, family, and environmental risk and protective factors for juvenile crime, while considering the need for better integration of treatment into critically at-risk areas of the community. Covering notable topics of interest for researchers and public policy makers alike, this brief provides an overview of factors and trends related to juvenile crime, aiming to support more effective, evidence-based treatment and prevention.

This handbook is an up-to-date examination of advances in the fields of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice that includes interdisciplinary perspectives from leading scholars and practitioners. Examines advances in the fields of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice with interdisciplinary perspectives from leading scholars and practitioners Provides a current state of both fields, while also assessing where they have been and defining where they should go in years to come Addresses developments in theory, research, and policy, as well as cultural changes and legal shifts Contains summaries of juvenile justice trends from around the world, including the US, the Netherlands, Brazil, Russia, India, South Africa, and China Covers central issues in the scholarly literature, such as social learning theories, opportunity theories, criminal processing, labeling and deterrence, gangs and crime, community-based sanctions and reentry, victimization, and fear of crime

New edition of a text that explores the most current theories on the causes of juvenile crime, the latest strategies being used to control it, and recent research studies and policy initiatives. Siegel (U. of Massachusetts) and Senna (Northeastern U.) discuss the concepts and theories of delinquency, environmental influences, juvenile justice advocacy, controlling juvenile offenders, and juvenile corrections. Boxed sections cover the most important legal cases that shape the system, Supreme Court cases, and important programs and policy initiatives that are now being used to help children in need. Each chapter begins with a real life story that illustrates a relevant personal dilemma. Includes 200-plus photos, tables, and charts. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Social learning theory has been called the dominant theory of crime and delinquency in the United States, yet it is often misrepresented. This latest volume in the distinguished Advances in Criminological Theory series explores the impact of this theory. Some equate it with differential association theory. Others depict it as little more than a micro-level appendage to cultural deviance theories. There have been earlier attempts to clarify the theory's unique features in comparison to other theories, and others have applied it to broader issues. These efforts are extended in this volume, which focuses on developing, applying, and testing the theory on a variety of criminal and delinquent behavior. It applies the theory to treatment and prevention, moving social learning into a global context for the twenty-first century. This comprehensive volume includes the latest work, tests, and theoretical advances in social learning theory and will be particularly helpful to criminologists, sociologists, and psychologists. It may also be of interest to those concerned with current issues relating to delinquency, drug use/abuse, and drinking/alcohol abuse.

This book offers a comprehensive introduction to juvenile delinquency by defining and describing juvenile delinquency, examining explanations for delinquent behavior, and considering contemporary efforts to control delinquency through prevention and juvenile justice. The text cultivates an understanding of juvenile delinquency by examining and linking key criminological theories and research. Coverage includes: the historical origins and transformation of "juvenile delinquency" and juvenile justice; the nature of delinquency, addressing the extent of delinquent offenses, the social correlates of offending and victimization (age, gender, race and ethnicity, and social class), and the developmental patterns of offending; theoretical explanations of delinquency, with insights from biosocial criminology, routine activities, rational choice, social control, social learning, social structure, labeling, and critical criminologies; evidence-based practice in delinquency prevention and contemporary juvenile justice. Fully revised and updated, the new edition incorporates the latest theory and research in the field of juvenile delinquency and provides expanded discussion of contemporary juvenile justice reform, evidence-based practice in delinquency prevention, and disproportionate minority contact throughout the juvenile justice process. This book is essential reading for courses on juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice. The book is supported by a range of compelling pedagogical features. Each chapter includes key terms, learning objectives, an opening case study, box inserts that provide practical application of theory and research, critical thinking questions, suggested reading, useful websites, and a glossary of key terms. A companion website offers an array of resources for students and instructors. For students, this website provides chapter overviews, flashcards of key terms, and useful websites. The instructor site is password protected and offers a complete set of PowerPoint slides and an extensive test bank for each chapter--all prepared by the authors.