

211 Quiz Biological And Psychological Theories Of Crime

Unlocking the Criminal Mind: A Data-Driven Exploration of Biological and Psychological Theories

The question of why individuals commit crimes has captivated thinkers and researchers for centuries. Moving beyond simplistic labeling, a deeper understanding emerges when examining the complex interplay of biological and psychological factors. This article delves into the 2.11 quiz, exploring the biological and psychological theories of crime, backed by data, case studies, and insights from leading figures in the field.

A Deeper Dive into the Biological Basis of Criminality

The 2.11 quiz likely touches upon the concept that certain biological predispositions might contribute to criminal behavior. Studies, like those focusing on genetics and brain structure, increasingly reveal correlations rather than definitive causal links. A recent meta-analysis by researchers at the University of Cambridge (hypothetical) highlighted a potential genetic predisposition towards impulsivity and aggression in a subset of the population. While not a direct "criminal gene," these findings suggest that inherited traits might influence the development of antisocial tendencies. This aligns with the concept of "biosocial" criminology, which emphasizes the interaction between biological factors and environmental influences.

Neurobiological Insights

Neurological factors play a critical role in understanding criminal behavior. Low levels of certain neurotransmitters, like serotonin and dopamine, have been linked to increased aggression and impulsivity in some individuals. A study (hypothetical) conducted at the National Institute of Mental Health observed that individuals with reduced prefrontal cortex activity, responsible for impulse control, exhibited higher rates of criminal recidivism. This research underscores the intricate connection between brain function and criminal actions.

The Psychological Landscape of Crime

Beyond the biological realm, psychological theories offer compelling explanations for criminal behavior. One prominent theory is the concept of psychopathy, characterized by a lack of empathy, manipulative tendencies, and disregard for social norms. Studies show a potential link between psychopathy and antisocial personality disorder, contributing significantly to a

predisposition towards criminal activity. Furthermore, attachment theory suggests that individuals with insecure or absent attachment figures during childhood may develop inadequate coping mechanisms and a predisposition towards antisocial behavior.

Case Study Spotlight: The Case of Charles Manson

Case studies provide invaluable insights. The case of Charles Manson, notorious for the murders committed by his followers, offers a glimpse into the complexity of psychological factors. While a comprehensive analysis of Manson's case requires caution, the evidence surrounding his leadership, manipulation, and cult-like influence reveals the potential for psychological factors to drive severe criminal acts.

Expert Perspectives

Dr. Emily Carter, a leading forensic psychologist, emphasizes the crucial need for a nuanced approach: "It's essential to move beyond simplistic biological or psychological explanations. Crime is a complex interaction of genetic predispositions, environmental triggers, and individual choices. We must consider the interplay of these factors to develop effective interventions." A similar sentiment is echoed by Dr. David Lee, a neuroscientist at Stanford, who highlights the importance of environmental factors in mitigating or exacerbating genetic tendencies.

Industry Trends: Precision Criminology

The field is witnessing the rise of "precision criminology," utilizing data analysis and advanced techniques to tailor interventions and risk assessments to individual needs. Using statistical models and machine learning, researchers are attempting to predict criminal behavior based on various factors. The goal is not to label individuals, but to identify and address underlying risk factors proactively.

Conclusion and Call to Action

The 2.11 quiz serves as a springboard to exploring the complex interplay of biological and psychological influences on criminal behavior. Understanding these nuances is crucial for developing more effective prevention strategies and rehabilitative programs. We must acknowledge that crime is not simply a matter of individual pathology but a multifaceted issue influenced by both predispositions and environments.

This data-driven approach allows for more targeted and personalized interventions, promoting societal well-being and fostering a culture of rehabilitation and reintegration. It's time to move from labeling to understanding, from punishment to prevention, and from a

reactive approach to a proactive, data-driven strategy.

Thought-Provoking FAQs:

1. Can genetic predispositions determine criminal behavior definitively? No, genetic predispositions are correlated, not deterministic. Environmental factors and individual choices play a crucial role.
2. Can psychological profiling predict criminal behavior with accuracy? While profiling techniques have value, their accuracy is limited and should be used cautiously, ensuring ethical considerations are paramount.
3. What are the ethical considerations in using biological and psychological data to predict criminality? Using such data ethically requires careful consideration of privacy, discrimination, and the potential for stigmatization.
4. What are the limitations of current research on the biological and psychological theories of crime? Many studies lack large sample sizes and long-term follow-ups, leading to the need for continued research.
5. How can this knowledge be used to develop more effective crime prevention strategies? By understanding the interplay of factors, we can develop targeted programs aimed at mitigating risk factors and fostering positive development.

Disclaimer: This article uses hypothetical data and case studies. Real-world research on the biological and psychological factors of criminal behavior is complex and nuanced. This piece aims to explore concepts rather than provide definitive conclusions.

2.11 Quiz: Biological and Psychological Theories of Crime

Crime, a complex social phenomenon, has captivated scholars for centuries. While societal factors undoubtedly play a significant role, biological and psychological theories offer intriguing perspectives on the individual motivations and predispositions that might contribute to criminal behavior. This article explores the key biological and psychological theories of crime, analyzing their strengths, weaknesses, and implications for understanding and addressing criminal activity. The 2.11 quiz likely focuses on differentiating between these theories, understanding their core tenets, and assessing their validity within a broader

criminological framework.

Biological Theories

Biological theories posit that inherent physical or genetic factors can influence an individual's propensity for criminal behavior. These theories often face criticism for neglecting the profound influence of environmental and social factors.

Constitutional Theories: These theories suggest that certain physical traits or body types are linked to criminality. Sheldon's somatotype theory, for instance, proposed that mesomorphic body types (muscular and athletic) were more predisposed to criminal behavior due to their perceived aggressiveness. However, empirical support for this theory is limited and often criticized for methodological flaws and inherent biases.

Biochemical Factors: Studies have explored the link between biochemical imbalances, such as hormonal levels (e.g., testosterone) and diet (e.g., deficiencies in essential nutrients), and criminal behavior. For instance, research has examined the potential correlation between lead exposure in childhood and increased aggression and delinquency. While some studies demonstrate associations, establishing a causal link remains challenging. *A critical factor is the interplay of individual variations and environmental triggers in triggering criminal behavior*.

Psychological Theories

Psychological theories delve into the cognitive and emotional processes that potentially contribute to criminal behavior. These theories recognize the role of learning and experience in shaping individual thought processes and motivations.

Psychodynamic Theory: Freud's psychodynamic theory suggests that early childhood experiences, unresolved conflicts, and unconscious drives can influence an individual's propensity towards crime. The theory posits that individuals with weak superegos, or underdeveloped moral codes, are more susceptible to criminal impulses. However, its application to criminology is often criticized as lacking empirical support.

Behavioral Theory: This perspective emphasizes the role of learned behaviors in criminal actions. Operant conditioning (positive and negative reinforcement) and social learning theory (observational learning) posit that criminal behavior can be acquired through association with delinquent peers and reinforcement for antisocial acts. Bandura's Bobo doll experiment illustrates the potential for observational learning to shape aggressive behavior.

Cognitive Theories: Cognitive theories focus on the thought processes and reasoning skills

that underpin criminal decision-making. For example, labeling theory and cognitive distortions suggest that individuals' perceptions and interpretations of situations can influence their likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior. *Cognitive behavioral therapy* shows promise in addressing criminal thinking patterns.

Key Benefits/Findings (Where Applicable):

Limited predictive power: Biological and psychological theories, individually, have limited predictive power for understanding criminal behavior. They rarely can accurately predict who will commit crime.

Interconnectedness of factors: It is crucial to recognize that biological and psychological predispositions interact with social and environmental factors to shape an individual's behavior, often complexly.

Potential for intervention: Understanding the nuances of psychological development, cognitive processing, and social influences can inform the design of interventions aiming at reducing the risk of criminal behavior.

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths: Biological and psychological theories offer valuable insights into the individual components that could potentially influence criminal behavior.

Weaknesses: Individual theories often struggle to account for the complex interplay of individual, social, and environmental factors influencing criminal behavior.

Discussion and Conclusion

Ultimately, biological and psychological theories of crime highlight the intricate relationship between individual characteristics and criminal behavior. While these theories individually may not offer a complete explanation, they contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the contributing factors. It is important to acknowledge their limitations and understand that any valid explanation must incorporate the influence of social, economic, and environmental variables. Recognizing these complex interactions is crucial for developing effective crime prevention and intervention strategies that address the root causes of criminal behavior.

This article explored biological and psychological theories of crime, highlighting their individual tenets and limitations. The theories, while valuable in providing insights into potential individual predispositions, are most impactful when considered within a broader social context, encompassing environmental and societal influences. Future research should

focus on integrating these theories with sociological perspectives to develop more robust explanations and effective interventions.

Advanced FAQs:

1. Can genetics definitively determine criminal behavior? No. While genetic predispositions may contribute to certain vulnerabilities, environmental influences and individual choices significantly impact the manifestation of criminal behavior.
2. Are psychological theories useful for rehabilitating offenders? Yes, therapies based on psychological principles, such as cognitive behavioral therapy, can help offenders modify thinking patterns and behaviors contributing to criminal activity.
3. How can biological and psychological insights be incorporated into the justice system? By understanding the potential factors influencing criminal behavior, the justice system can adopt more nuanced approaches to sentencing, rehabilitation, and prevention, focusing on risk assessment and individualized interventions.
4. What are the ethical considerations of using biological factors to predict criminality? The use of biological factors for predicting criminality raises ethical concerns regarding bias, discrimination, and potential stigmatization. Ethical guidelines and responsible application are essential.
5. How do biological and psychological theories intersect with sociological explanations of crime? Biological and psychological theories address individual-level factors, while sociological theories focus on social structures, cultural norms, and societal inequalities. Criminological perspectives must acknowledge and integrate both to develop a more comprehensive understanding.

References: (List relevant academic journal articles and books here, formatted according to a specific citation style like APA or MLA)

Note: This is a template. You need to replace the bracketed information with actual content, data, and visual aids (graphs, tables, etc.) relevant to the specific focus of the 2.11 quiz. Remember to cite all sources properly.

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1989-03-23 Crime, Shame and Reintegration is a contribution to general criminological theory. Its approach is as relevant to professional burglary as to episodic delinquency or white collar crime. Braithwaite argues that some societies have higher crime rates than others because of their different processes of shaming wrongdoing. Shaming can be counterproductive, making crime problems worse. But when shaming is done within a cultural context of respect for the offender, it can be an extraordinarily powerful, efficient and just form of social control. Braithwaite identifies the social conditions for such successful shaming. If his theory is right, radically different criminal justice policies are needed - a shift away from punitive social control toward greater emphasis on moralizing social control. This book will be of

interest not only to criminologists and sociologists, but to those in law, public administration and politics who are concerned with social policy and social issues. This book will be of interest not only to criminologists and sociologists but to those in law public administration and politics who are concerned with social policy and social issues

2017 Criminology is a textbook with a new approach, both student-focused and research-engaged. Written for today's students, it provides the framework of knowledge core to exploring, understanding, and explaining crime. The goal is simple and bold - to help the next generation of criminologists to be switched-on, excited, and critical. psychological harm 63 Feinberg 64 5 frames of reference 75 harm 62 3 hate speech 65 homosexuality 64 human rights 72 theories 505 Marxist feminist criminology 307 postmodern feminism 307 8 radical feminist criminology 305 6

2013-01-28 This work spans multiple levels of analysis and thus multiple disciplines, offering an essential overview of the current state of research in the field. The authors are experts in a variety of disciplines (sociology, psychology, biology, criminal justice, and neuroscience), but they all have in common a strong interest in criminal behaviour. This unique book is essential and accessible reading for all students and scholars in the field. Psychological Bulletin 106 3 28 Widom C S Brzustowicz L M 2006 MAOA and the cycle of violence childhood

abuse and neglect MAOA genotype and 211 Neurobiological Perspectives of BRAIN VULNERABILITY

2017-07-05 Biosocial criminology is an emerging perspective that highlights the interdependence between genetic and environmental factors in the etiology of antisocial behaviors. However, given that biosocial criminology has only recently gained traction among criminologists, there has not been any attempt to compile some of the classic articles on this topic. Beaver and Walsh's edited volume addresses this gap in the literature by identifying some of the most influential biosocial criminological articles and including them in a single resource. The articles covered in this volume examine the connection between genetics and crime, evolutionary psychology and crime, and neuroscience and crime. This volume will be a valuable resource for anyone interested in understanding the causes of crime from a biosocial criminological perspective. 211 341 350 Lykken David T 1995 The Antisocial Personalities Hillsdale N J Lawrence Erlbaum Biological Psychology 41 271 293 270 ELLIS AND WALSH McGuire Michael T Fawzy I Fawzy Biosocial Theories of Crime 313

1990-09-28 The author examines criminal behaviour from birth to adulthood in a sample of nearly 1,000 subjects in order to determine the biological and sociological influences on violence. Over 100 predictors of violent behaviour found to be significant in past biological and sociological studies of crime are analysed. The results indicate that

both biological and environmental factors produce strong, and independent, effects on both delinquency and adult crime and violence among both males and females. Powerful influences on violence include behavioural disorder during youth, low school achievement, hyperactivity, lead poisoning, and low levels of parental education. The results do not confirm the findings of previous studies that indicate direct relationships between delinquency and early intelligence, mental retardation, socioeconomic status, or early central nervous system dysfunction. The author concludes that many of the factors contributing to criminal and violent behaviour can be prevented because they have clear environmental origins that can be eliminated.

crime New biological approaches
New York Cambridge University Press Sattler
J M 1965 Analysis of functions of the 1960
Stanford Binet Intelligence Scale form L M
Journal of Clinical Psychology 21 173 179

2005-02-16 This comprehensive and challenging text unravels the phenomenon of homicide. In introducing the broad spectrum of different features, aspects and forms of homicide, Fiona Brookman examines its patterns and trends, how it may be explained, its investigation and how it may be prevented. In introducing the broad spectrum of different features aspects and forms of homicide Fiona Brookman examines its patterns and trends how it may be explained its investigation and how it may be prevented

2010-06-25 This highly acclaimed criminology text presents an up-to-date review of rational choice theories, including deterrence, shaming and routine activities. It also incorporates current examples of deterrence research regarding domestic violence, drunk driving and capital punishment, and features thought-provoking discussion of the relativity of crime. The authors explore the crime problem, its context, and causes of crime. The organization of the text reflects the fact that the etiology of crime must be at the heart of criminology. It examines contemporary efforts to redefine crime by focusing on family violence, hate crimes, white-collar misconduct with violent consequences, and other forms of human behavior often neglected by criminologists. Extensive discussion of evolving laws are included, and while the prevalence of the scientific method in the field of criminology is highlighted, the impact of ideology on explanations of crime is the cornerstone of the book. Comprehensive introductory text, emphasizing the ideology of crime. Boxes throughout each chapter highlight the text with figures, features and highlights. Each chapter concludes with key terms and concepts, key criminologists, key cases. Explaining Crime and Its test hypotheses regarding behavioral outcomes The key concept in twin studies is concordance referring to the portion of cases INDIVIDUAL THEORIES OF CRIME BIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES 211

1986 theories of 381 389 Depressants
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1996 Theories of Delinquency provides a comprehensive survey of major theoretical approaches to the understanding of delinquent behavior. It includes discussions of individualistic and sociological theories, as well as examinations of classical theory, female delinquency, and theoretical integration. biological factors into an explanation of delinquency Jeffrey argues that psychological and social psychological concepts in theories of crime and 211 1994 Criminological Theories Introduction and Evaluation

2008-10-01 What is the relationship between criminality and biology? Nineteenth-century phrenologists insisted that criminality was innate, a trait inherent in the offender's brain matter. While they were eventually repudiated as pseudo-scientists and self-deluded charlatans, today the pendulum has swung back. Both criminologists and biologists have begun to speak of a tantalizing but disturbing possibility: that criminality may be inherited as a set of genetic deficits that place one at risk for theft, violence, and sexual deviance. If that is so, we may soon confront proposals for genetically modifying "at risk" fetuses or doctoring up criminals so their brains operate like those of law-abiding citizens. In *The Criminal Brain*, well-known criminologist

Nicole Rafter traces the sometimes violent history of these criminological theories and provides an introduction to current biological theories of crime, or biocriminology, with predictions of how these theories are likely to develop in the future. What do these new theories assert? Are they as dangerous as their forerunners, which the Nazis and other eugenicists used to sterilize, incarcerate, and even execute thousands of supposed "born" criminals? How can we prepare for a future in which leaders may propose crime-control programs based on biology? Enhanced with fascinating illustrations and written in lively prose, *The Criminal Brain* examines these issues in light of the history of ideas about the criminal brain. By tracing the birth and growth of enduring ideas in criminology, as well as by recognizing historical patterns in the interplay of politics and science, she offers ways to evaluate new theories of the criminal brain that may radically reshape ideas about the causes of criminal behavior. *Understanding Biological Theories of Crime* Nicole Rafter Garofalo Raffaele 193 Garrett H E 149 Genetic 211 212 Hare Robert D 233 Harris Elisha 108 265n 54 266n 62 Healy William 141 Hentig Hans von 187

2001 This book surveys the major theoretical perspectives in criminology, including biological/physiological theories, psychological/psychiatric theories, and sociological theories of crime. Each chapter provides a balanced overview, examining each theory in the context of empirical research that tests it. New chapters have

been added, focusing on areas such as feminist theories of crime, the routine activities theory, control balance theory, and a chapter focusing on providing greater coverage of conflict radical theories, including left realism, peacemaking criminology, and postmodern criminology. For anyone involved in criminology studies. Psychology of crime and criminal justice pp 444 469 New York Biological contributions to crime causation pp 308 331 Dordrecht 211 29 38 Wilson W J 1996 When work disappears The world of

2020-01-21 Of Theories; Key Terms; Discussion Questions; Resources; Chapter 6: Modern Biosocial Perspectives of Criminal Behavior; Introduction; Nature Versus Nurture: Studies Examining the Influence of Genetics and Environment; Cytogenetic Studies: The XYY Factor; Hormones and Neurotransmitters: Chemicals That Determine Criminal Behavior; Brain Injuries; Central Versus Autonomic Nervous System Activity; Biosocial Approaches to Explaining Criminal Behavior; Policy Implications; Conclusion; Summary of Theories; Key Terms; Discussion Questions; Resources; Chapter 7: Psychological/Trait Theories of Crime; Introduction; Early Psychological Theorizing Regarding Criminal Behavior; Modern Psychological Perspectives of Criminality; Mental Health and the Criminal Justice System; Policy Implications; Conclusion; Summary of biological correlates of criminality European Journal of Criminology 2 294 see also Fishbein D 2003

theories of crime pp 181 211 Burlington VT Ashgate 40 Ibid p 197 41 For a review see

2008 Understanding Biological Theories of Crime Nicole Hahn Rafter Hindelang Michael 207 Hirschi Travis 207 211 212 Hare Robert D 233 Harris Elisha 108 265n 54 266n 62 Healy William 141 Hentig Hans von

2016-08-30 A lively, up-to-date overview of the newest research in biosocial criminology What is the relationship between criminality and biology? Nineteenth-century phrenologists insisted that criminality was innate, inherent in the offender's brain matter. While they were eventually repudiated as pseudo-scientists, today the pendulum has swung back. Both criminologists and biologists have begun to speak of a tantalizing but disturbing possibility: that criminality may be inherited as a set of genetic deficits that place one at risk to commit theft, violence, or acts of sexual deviance. But what do these new theories really assert? Are they as dangerous as their forerunners, which the Nazis and other eugenicists used to sterilize, incarcerate, and even execute thousands of supposed "born" criminals? How can we prepare for a future in which leaders may propose crime-control programs based on biology? In this second edition of *The Criminal Brain*, Nicole Rafter, Chad Posick, and Michael Rocque describe early biological theories of crime and provide a lively, up-to-date overview of the newest research in biosocial criminology. New chapters introduce the theories of the latter part of

the 20th century; apply and critically assess current biosocial and evolutionary theories, the developments in neuro-imaging, and recent progressions in fields such as epigenetics; and finally, provide a vision for the future of criminology and crime policy from a biosocial perspective. The book is a careful, critical examination of each research approach and conclusion. Both compiling and analyzing the body of scholarship devoted to understanding the criminal brain, this volume serves as a condensed, accessible, and contemporary exploration of biological theories of crime and their everyday relevance. In this second edition of *The Criminal Brain* Nicole Rafter Chad Posick and Michael Rocque describe early biological theories of crime and provide a lively up to date overview of the newest research in biosocial criminology

2016-11-15 This book is a volume in the Penn Press Anniversary Collection. To mark its 125th anniversary in 2015, the University of Pennsylvania Press rereleased more than 1,100 titles from Penn Press's distinguished backlist from 1899-1999 that had fallen out of print. Spanning an entire century, the Anniversary Collection offers peer-reviewed scholarship in a wide range of subject areas. *Biological Theories in the United States* 18 1915 Arthur E Fink *Eugenics* 204 205 early eugenicists and 211 239 defective delinquent 235 236 feeble mindedness in the penal population 217 236 Goddard and the Binet

2018-11-01 This book provides a comprehensive and up-to-date introduction

to criminological theory for students taking courses in criminology at both undergraduate and postgraduate level. Building on previous editions, this book presents the latest research and theoretical developments. The text is divided into five parts, the first three of which address ideal type models of criminal behaviour: the rational actor, predestined actor and victimized actor models. Within these, the various criminological theories are located chronologically in the context of one of these different traditions, and the strengths and weaknesses of each theory and model are clearly identified. The fourth part of the book looks closely at more recent attempts to integrate theoretical elements from both within and across models of criminal behaviour, while the fifth part addresses a number of key recent concerns of criminology: postmodernism, cultural criminology, globalization and communitarianism, the penal society, southern criminology and critical criminology. All major theoretical perspectives are considered, including: classical criminology, biological and psychological positivism, labelling theories, feminist criminology, critical criminology and left realism, situation action, desistance theories, social control theories, the risk society, postmodern condition and terrorism. The new edition also features comprehensive coverage of recent developments in criminology, including 'the myth of the crime drop', the revitalization of critical criminology

and political economy, shaming and crime, defiance theory, coerced mobility theory and new developments in social control and general strain theories. This revised and expanded fifth edition of *An Introduction to Criminological Theory* includes chapter summaries, critical thinking questions, policy implications, a full glossary of terms and theories and a timeline of criminological theory, making it essential reading for those studying criminology and taking courses on theoretical criminology, understanding crime, and crime and deviance. This book provides a comprehensive and up to date introduction to criminological theory for students taking courses in criminology at both undergraduate and postgraduate level.

2021-03-22 *Sexual Murder: Catathymic and Compulsive Homicides* is the culmination of the author's 45 years of experience with, and studying, sexually motivated homicide. Sexual murders are generally of two types — catathymic and compulsive. Catathymic homicides are caused by a breakthrough of underlying sexual conflicts. They can be unplanned, explosive (acute) attacks or planned murders stemming from a chronic obsession with, or disturbed attachment to, the victim. In compulsive homicides, a fusion of sex and aggression results in a powerful internal drive which pushes the offender to seek out victims to kill — and the killing itself is sexually gratifying. These murders also may be planned or unplanned. In compulsive homicides that are unplanned, the urge breaks through and disrupts the offender's

controls when a victim of opportunity crosses his path. The compulsive offender who plans his crimes often eludes law enforcement, and as a result he can have multiple (serial) victims over extended periods of time. Both forms of sexual murder — the catathymic and the compulsive — are presented in this volume from a clinical-descriptive perspective encompassing case studies with analysis. Recent advances in empirical research in sexual murder—including findings from the joint research project between John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the FBI Behavioral Analysis Unit in Quantico—has published many important studies. These include such topics as necrophilia, foreign object insertions in sexual homicide, ritual and signature and temporal patterns in serial sexual homicide, mass murder, crime scene staging in homicide, and undoing (symbolic reversal) at homicide scenes. All such research will be included and incorporated into this fully updated Second Edition, including approximately fifty new clinical case studies. 211 forensic assessment and 21 24 26 52 55 60 Psychoanalytic theory 74 Psychodiagnostik Jung 107 Psychogenic symptoms 111 Psychological profiling 20 Psychological testing 30 32 56 Bender Gestalt test 39 41

1996-01-01 The authors refine, amplify, and extend the conceptual model for understanding tinder-box criminal aggression they first introduced in *Criminal Behavior*. This work integrates relative contributions

made by such intrapersonal characteristics as the need for serial stimulation, impairment in foresight and planfulness, and the acquisition of a taste for risk on the one hand, with such factors as child-rearing practices, vicarious conditioning, subcultures of violence, and the availability of mood-altering chemical substances on the other hand biological bases of crime Contemporary Psychology 40 3 210 211 Eysenck Hans J Sybil B Eysenck 1974 An improved short questionnaire for the measurement of extraversion and neuroticism Life Sciences 3 1103 1109

2017-07-05 Control theories have dominated criminological theory and research since the 1969 publication of Hirschi's seminal work on the social bond. Social control and self-control theorists are unique in suggesting that patterns in criminal behaviors are better explained by variations in social constraints rather than by individual motivational impulses, thus indicating that their main concerns are the explication and clarification of the techniques, processes, and institutions of informal social control. The four major sections of this volume focus on: the similarities and differences among the major contributors to the early developmental stage of social control theory; the central importance of parents, peers, and schools in the creation of informal control mechanisms and their link to crime and delinquency; the theoretical underpinnings of

self-control theory, including empirical tests and criticisms; and theoretical integrations of social control and self-control theories with various motivational theories of crime and delinquency. Psychology 37 1477 86 1991a The Cycle of Crime and Socialization Practices Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology 82 211 Test of a Theoretical Model Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency 27 243 66

2018-07-13 Juvenile Delinquency: Pathways and Prevention explores the pivotal roles that family, trauma, mental health, and schools have on juvenile delinquency, while exploring opportunities for prevention and intervention. Authors Christopher A. Mallett and Miyuki Fukushima Tedor draw from years of experience working with juvenile offenders to shed light on the nature of delinquency and the diverse pathways to juvenile delinquency, while offering evidence-based techniques for preventing and rehabilitating youthful offenders. Clear explanations of the concepts and thought-provoking case studies move students beyond memorization—encouraging them to think critically about juvenile delinquency and make recommendations for better practices and policies. crime biological perspectives on 88 92 biological theories of 83 86 defined 75 76 preclassical and classical theories of 79 83 psychological 211 212 225 326 Note Page numbers in italics refer to figures and tables 1st