
THE DLC CRIMINOLOGIST

Volume 1, Issue 1

March 2013



Welcome from David Farrington

Welcome to this first newsletter of the ASC Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology (DLC) called The DLC Criminologist. The DLC was established by the ASC last November. According to the DLC constitution, its aims are:

- A. To advance developmental and life-course criminology and the study of criminal careers,
- B. To bring together ASC members interested in discussing and supporting developmental and life-course research in criminology,
- C. To facilitate and encourage interaction and dissemination of developmental and life-course research among ASC members, practitioners, funding agencies, policy-making bodies, and other relevant groups, and
- D. To organize and promote ASC conference sessions related to issues in developmental and life-course research in criminology.

We had a very well-attended open meeting at the last ASC. Thanks to all of you for coming! At that open meeting, an interim DLC Executive Board was appointed (listed in this newsletter) for one year, until the 2013 ASC meeting. All officers (except the Secretary/Treasurer who is very busy running everything!) agreed to chair a committee, and all the committees and their members are listed in this newsletter. Thanks to everyone for volunteering to help, thanks to Tom Arnold for putting together this newsletter, and thanks to Arjan Blokland for writing a very interesting paper for this newsletter on developmental and life-course criminology.

It is now time, of course, to hold elections for the first official Executive Board, and this newsletter contains a Call for Nominations from the Chair of the Nominations Committee. Nominations are requested for the Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary/Treasurer and 3 Executive Counselors. The election will be conducted by the ASC. This newsletter also contains a Call for Nominations for two DLC Awards: the Life-Time Achievement Award and the Early Career award. Please email your nominations by May 31.

I am delighted to report that the DLC currently has over 125 paid-up members. This is great progress for a new ASC Division! We are currently working to prepare events (including another open meeting) at the next ASC, and hope to increase our visibility and our membership in Atlanta. Ultimately, of course, we hope that the DLC will contribute to significant advances in knowledge about developmental and life-course criminology and criminal careers. Thanks again to everyone who has joined us in this venture so far, and please encourage your colleagues to join the DLC and participate in our activities!

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 1 Welcome from David Farrington
- 2 Board, Committees, and Membership
- 3 Minutes from 2012 DLC ASC Meeting
- 4 Secretary/Treasurer's Report
- 5 DLC Web Site Info
- 5 Call for Nominations for Awards
- 6 Developmental and life-course criminology: A short introduction – By Arjan Blokland
- 10 Call for Nominations for 2013 Slate of Officers



DLC Executive Board

Chair:

David Farrington - dpf1@cam.ac.uk

Vice-Chair:

Thomas Arnold - arnoldtk@mail.uc.edu

Secretary and Treasurer:

Tara Renae McGee - tr.mcgee@griffith.edu.au

Past Chair:

Adrian Raine - araine@sas.upenn.edu

Executive Counselors:

Joanne Savage - savagejo@comcast.net

Arjan Blokland - ablokland@nscr.nl

Jesse Cale - j.cale@griffith.edu.au

ASC Executive Liaison:

Lisa Broidy - lbroidy@unm.edu

Postgraduate Representative:

Christoffer Carlsson - christoffer.carlsson@criminology.su.se



Joining the DLC Division of the ASC

If you would like to join the 125 current members of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology (DLC), you need to be a member of the ASC. When you sign up, be sure to check the box that says "Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology."

To learn more about the ASC, visit

<http://asc41.com/index.htm>

To join the ASC and DLC division visit

<http://asc41.com/appform1.html>

DLC Committees

Awards Committee – Chair: David Farrington

Lynette Feder
Ross Homel
Lila Kazemian
Doris Mackenzie

Journal Committee – Chair: Adrian Raine

Ray Corrado
Rolf Loeber
Alex R. Piquero
Cathy Spatz Widom

Membership Committee – Chair: Arjan Blokland

Danielle Boisvert
Shaun Gann
Kelly Knight
Sonja Siennick
Stacy Tzoumakis
Jamie Vaske

Newsletter Committee – Chair: Thomas Arnold

Julie Marie Baldwin
Chet Britt
Molly Buchanan
Michael Carriaga
John Eassey
Chris Gibson
Amanda Gilman
Marvin Krohn
Jeffrey Mathesius
Jill Portnoy
Daniel Seddig

Nominations Committee – Chair: Jesse Cale

Sarah Bennett
Sheyla Delgado
Evan McCuish
Jamie Newsome
Ingrid Obsuth
Ryan Schroeder

Program Committee – Chair: Joanne Savage

Christoffer Carlsson
Mark Berg
Stacey Bosick
Leana Allen Bouffard
Darrick Jolliffe
John Wright



Minutes of the 2012 DLC ASC Meeting

Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology of the American Society of Criminology

Minutes of Open Meeting at ASC, November 16,
2012

1. Welcome

David Farrington (chair) welcomed all attendees and noted that we need to work on deciding how to move forward the new Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology.

Items that need urgent attention (not listed in order of priority) include:

- a. the need for an interim Executive Board until there are paid members and an election can be held
- b. the formation of papers/panels by Division members for the Stockholm Symposium <http://www.criminologysymposium.com> (Tara will arrange panels)
- c. the development of promotional materials and events for the 2013 ASC conference
- d. the organization of a Division booth for the 2013 ASC conference and volunteers to be at the booth

2. Apologies

Leena K. Augimeri, Karl G. Hill, Francis Cullen, Susan Dennison, Paul Mazerolle, Robert Sampson, Abigail Fagan, Santiago Redondo, Stephen Farrall, Syske Besemer, Sarah van Mastrigt, Marianne Junger, Klaus Boers, Sarah Bennett, Georgia Zara, Catrien Bijleveld, Irvin Waller, Hans-Juergen Kerner.

3. ASC executive board decision on DLC

The American Society of Criminology Executive Board approved the establishment of the a Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology at their meeting on Tuesday, 13 Nov, 2012. This was based on a proposal that was submitted to the Executive by David Farrington and Tara McGee. The submission contained a letter to the Executive, the proposed Division constitution, and 80 letters (emails) from prospective Division members (full ASC members) petitioning for the establishment of the Division.

4. DLC constitution

The constitution was submitted to the ASC Executive and approved. This is attached to these minutes.

5. DLC executive board

The interim Executive Board of the Division was established (to serve until the next ASC meeting in November 2013)

Chair: David Farrington (chair, awards committee) dpf1@cam.ac.uk

Vice chair: Tom Arnold (website and chair, newsletter committee) arnoldtk@mail.uc.edu

Secretary and Treasurer: Tara Renae McGee tr.mcgee@griffith.edu.au

Past chair: Adrian Raine araine@sas.upenn.edu

Executive counsellors:

- 1) Joanne Savage (chair, programme committee) savagejo@comcast.net
- 2) Arjan Blokland (chair, membership committee) ablokland@nscr.nl
- 3) Jesse Cale (chair, nominations committee) j.cale@griffith.edu.au

ASC Executive Board Liaison: Lisa Broidy lbroidy@unm.edu

Postgraduate representative: Christoffer Carlsson (co-opted in the DLC Executive Board meeting) Christoffer.Carlsson@criminology.su.se

2012 DLC minutes - continued on page 4

6. Upcoming events

There are a number of upcoming events at which it would be good to have representation of the Division:

- ACJS conference, Dallas, March 2013
- Stockholm Criminology Symposium, 10-12 June 2013
- ASA conference, New York, 10-13 August 2013
- ESC conference, Budapest, September 2013
- ANZSOC conference & DLC workshop in Brisbane, 1-3 & 4 Oct 2013
- ASC conference in Atlanta, Nov 2013

7. Other items for discussion

- Adrian Raine raised the proposal to establish a journal of the Division that specialises in Developmental and Life-Course Criminology. David Farrington noted that when this was raised previously, it seemed that it was too controversial and that the feedback was that DLC criminologists should be submitting their work to generalist journals. It was decided that Adrian Raine, in his capacity as Past Chair, would explore the possibility of establishing a new journal. People were happy with the journal being 'green' but not open access. It was suggested that the criminology designation should be dropped from the journal but it was decided that 'criminology' was an important part of the division and so it would remain.
- Rolf Loeber raised the possibility to have an education and training committee of the Division. Linked to this was discussion on the possibility of having methods panels in the program focusing on methods to analyze developmental and life-course data.
- Rolf Loeber raised the issue of whether all papers submitted to the ASC should be accepted. David Farrington said that unless the paper was 'obviously mad' it would be accepted into the program. It was suggested that there might be a featured session; this would need to be discussed in the ASC program committee.

- It was proposed to have a Student Affairs Committee.
- The interim Executive Board needs to conduct an election, probably in the summer of 2013 when a reasonable number of members have joined the DLC, for the first official Executive Board that will take office at the ASC in November 2013.



Secretary/ Treasurer's Report

Our Division was first added as an option to the ASC membership form for the 2013 membership year. Since then, our membership base has been steadily growing. As at the 20th March 2013, the Division had 123 members, 40 of whom are students. This has resulted in just over \$1000 in income for the Division, with no expenditures to date.

The majority of members reside in the USA (96) with the other 27 members residing in Canada (7), Australia (4), The Netherlands (3), United Kingdom (3), Spain (2), Germany (2), Macau (1), Hungary (1), Switzerland (1), Belgium (1), Denmark (1), and Sweden (1).

Please encourage your developmental and life-course criminology colleagues who have not already done so, to join the Division. Here is the link for ASC membership:

<http://www.asc41.com/appform1.html>

If they are already ASC members, they can download the membership form and just complete the Division section and submit that to the ASC office.

I am looking forward to seeing you all at upcoming criminology conferences throughout the year.

Tara Renae McGee
Secretary / Treasurer
tr.mcgee@griffith.edu.au

DLC Website Info

The DLC web site is up and running at <http://www.dlccrim.org>. This is a very basic web site at this point, and we are hoping that we can make it more useful for you. We need your help expanding the site.

Some pages completed include,
Board and Committee Leaders
Join Us page
Constitution
DLC Papers presented at ASC in 2012

Moving forward, we will try to develop a more complex web site related to the developmental and life-course criminology discipline. All DLC members are eligible to be listed on the web site, which will provide a way for members to stay connected.

Also, we need your help mapping the limits of DLC. We would like to address the general categories of people, places, and things, and would like your input on the following.

People: Are you a DLC researcher? What is your area of interest? Who else is involved in developmental and life-course research?

Places: Where can one go to learn more about DLC? Where can one find university programs directly related to DLC?

Things: What are the core characteristics of DLC research? What areas should be included under the DLC umbrella? What are the most important DLC readings? Which essential documents should be included in any discussion of DLC criminology? What courses and/or reading lists are there on DLC?

If you would like to be listed as a DLC member or if you can help us with any links or other information that you think should be on the site, there is a Microsoft Word form on the Links and Resources page that we would like you to fill out. Please complete the form and send it via email attachment to Tom Arnold - arnoldtk@mail.uc.edu

Thanks in advance for your assistance.

Call for Nominations for Awards

The DLC Awards Committee has decided to establish two awards: The Life-Time Achievement Award and the Early Career Award. Nominations are now invited for the two 2013 Awards.

The Life-time Achievement Award recognizes an individual who has a record of sustained and outstanding contributions to scholarly knowledge on developmental and life-course criminology.

The Early Career Award recognizes an individual (within 4 years after receiving the Ph.D. degree or a similar graduate degree) who has made a significant contribution to scholarly knowledge on developmental and life-course criminology in their early career.

Developmental and life-course criminology includes criminal career research. Nominees do not need to be DLC members. Nominators should submit an email specifying the contributions of the nominee to developmental and life-course criminology plus a vita of the nominee.

Send materials to David P. Farrington (dpf1@cam.ac.uk), Chair of the DLC Awards Committee, by May 31, 2013. Recipients will receive their awards at the ASC meeting in November in Atlanta.

DLC Papers Presented at the 2012 ASC Annual Conference

Dr. Jesse Cale, Evan McCuish, and Jeffrey Mathesius compiled a list of papers presented at the 2012 ASC conference that could be considered to be related to DLC topics.

The list was too large to put in the newsletter, and so the list is posted on the <http://www.dlccrim.org> web site on the Links and Resources page.



Developmental and life-course criminology: A short introduction

By Arjan Blokland

The following is a (very) brief introduction to developmental and life-course criminology, or DLC for short. It asks what is meant by DLC and why do we need it, reviews the ways in which researchers have gone about building DLC, and concisely outlines some avenues for future DLC research. Many excellent and more elaborate reviews of DLC exist, and the interested reader is therefore urged to consult the recommended literature mentioned at the end of this text.

DLC: What is it?

The central aim of DLC is to describe and explain changes over time in criminal behavior on the individual level. As such, DLC does not focus on historical changes in for example the crime rate of a specific country, city, or neighborhood. Instead, it examines the way criminal behavior develops over the life span of the individual offender. DLC is mainly interested in *criminal behavior*, though cognitions and attitudes, and the way these change over time, figure prominently in many DLC theories. DLC studies delinquency and crime, but given that DLC also covers the childhood years, other behaviors thought antisocial though not illegal, like lying, bullying, and running away from home, are also considered. Given its intricate association with delinquency and crime, substance use is also commonly regarded as a topic of DLC research. Finally, DLC's focus is on *changes* in behavior *over time*, where time often, but not necessarily, coincides with calendar age and change is to be interpreted as to also cover the continuation of criminal behavior.

Within DLC there is considerable debate over what is considered *development*. Some claim that development is largely, if not totally, a

maturational process whereby endogenous properties unfold over time. Others warn against such a deterministic view of development and argue instead that development is a multi-determined process that involves complex interactions between biological, psychological, social and environmental factors taking place progressively over the life span. In the latter view, development is not just the gradual materialization of what was already there from the start, but is viewed much more as an open ended process, highly susceptible to outside influence and embracing a plethora of individual developmental pathways. Between the often referred to - but largely didactic - endpoints of the fully deterministic '*kinds of individuals*' versus the all open '*kinds of contexts*' views of development, in reality lies a continuum of DLC theories emphasizing different realms of causal factors and describing different types of processes that are argued to apply to either all offenders or only to particular subsets of the offender population.

DLC: Why do we need it?

Why does criminology need a developmental and life-course view? While there are many possible answers to this question, and some scholars have even questioned whether a developmental view is needed at all, here I mention four reasons that seem most relevant in clarifying the added value of DLC.

First, DLC recognizes that the causes of crime may be different at different ages and in different phases of the criminal career. As individuals age, the number of social environments potentially influencing behavior gradually expands from primary caretakers, through neighborhood residents and classmates, to colleagues and romantic partners. During different phases of the life-course, different social environments tend to have primacy over others in their impact on individual behavior, while in addition the opinions of those involved in these environments are themselves also liable to change over time. While it might be that these different environments affect individual behavior through the same causal process – as suggested by some age-graded theories –, it is also possible that different causal

processes are at work at different ages. Children for example may be more prone to imitate the behavior of their peers, while adults are likely to care more about the judgments of those whose opinion they value. Furthermore, regardless of chronological age, the causes of crime may differ for different phases of the criminal career. That is, the reasons for individuals to participate in crime may be very different from those which cause individuals to continue their criminal behavior once started, which in turn may differ from factors that influence desistance from crime. As many more criminal career dimensions can be distinguished – e.g. acceleration, escalation, and specialization – potentially many more causal processes may be at work shaping individual criminal trajectories, either simultaneously or in succession.

Second, as is emphasized in life-course sociology, both the behavior under scrutiny as well as the causal factors potentially influencing that behavior, derive their meaning – and therefore their potentiality for influence – from the timing and sequencing in the individual's life-course, as well as in his or her criminal career. Expressing ones displeasure by physically confronting ones perceived opponent for example, is usually discouraged during early childhood. Yet, showing that you 'won't be pushed around' may be stimulated during adolescence, while during the adult years engaging in physical confrontations is commonly regarded as immature and is again disapproved of. Similarly, the effect of important transitions in the life-course – such as entering the labor market, or becoming a parent – have on criminal development may depend on both the age at which these transitions take place, as well as the stage of development the individual has reached in other life-course domains. For the influence parenthood for example has on criminal behavior, it likely matters at which age the individual becomes a parent, and whether the child is born in or outside a steady romantic relationship.

Third, a developmental and life-course approach makes researchers cognizant of the fact that the causal factors influencing individual development themselves develop over time, be it on different

time scales. Over the years, attitudes towards certain types of deviance change, age norms change, as does the public opinion on the appropriate timing and sequencing of important life-course transitions. Since the nineteen seventies for instance, many Western countries have witnessed an increasing diversification of the life-course. Increased educational demands have resulted in the postponement of traditional markers of adulthood, like entering the labor market, getting married, and having children, which provides young people with increased freedom to orchestrate their transition to adult life. Since this transition has been theoretically and empirically linked to desistance from crime and deviance, societal changes in the patterning of this transition may also result in changes in criminal development. In addition, the social clocks governing the life-course may differ across social and geographical space further adding to the diversity in the constellation of factors influencing individual criminal development.

Fourth, criminology greatly needs a developmental stance as official reactions to crime benefit from detailed knowledge on the course of criminal careers and the causal factors involved in shaping them. Insights gained from DLC research can be used to inform decisions on *who* best to target, and *when* to target them, in efforts to design the most effective and efficient intervention strategies. A recurrent topic in DLC research for example is the desirability of interventions – e.g. prolonged incarceration - selectively aimed at those most frequently involved in crime. Furthermore, official interventions themselves tend to have far reaching developmental consequences. To the extent that official interventions aim to prevent offenders from future transgressions, all interventions are developmental in nature. However, the effects of official interventions also tend to resonate in many other life-course domains besides crime as well. If left unaddressed, these collateral and usually disadvantageous effects of official interventions may gain so much momentum that they nullify or even surpass the intervention's intended effect of curbing criminal development and promoting desistance.

Longitudinal data: the bedrock of DLC

While there are many ways to do DLC research, they all share a longitudinal focus needed to chart and explain changes in behavior over time. Though there is no clear watershed between them, three main ways of doing DLC research can be distinguished, that are all more or less tied to particular research traditions within the DLC field. Much DLC research is based on data on officially recorded crimes. While the downsides in terms of validity are well known, official records do provide detailed information on crime for many people and for prolonged periods of time. Longitudinal individual arrest or conviction records thus allow for detailed descriptions of the course of criminal development across age, and specification of the many developmental dimensions – e.g. onset, duration, crime mix – involved. Research in the criminal career tradition is almost solely built on data from official records. Despite its benefits in describing criminal careers, official data however usually lacks the detailed information needed to explain the patterns observed.

Starting from an interest in the onset and subsequent escalation of antisocial behavior, developmental criminologists have employed longitudinal panel studies involving parent-, teacher- and self-report data. While more restricted in their representativeness than official data, these panel studies have yielded vast amounts of detailed information on the possible risk and protective factors for delinquency and crime. Following from the age span under scrutiny, developmental criminologists focus primarily on familial and peer influences on delinquency and crime. The obvious drawback of longitudinal panel studies is that research subjects age at the same rate as their researchers, so for a long time the age span on which data was available was rather limited, precluding definite conclusions about the long-term course of criminal careers. At present however, an increasing amount of studies also entail data on (part of) the adult period, either by innovatively making use of older samples or by the mere passing of time since the start of the study. As a result, the focus of empirical research broadened to also include the processes of desistance and persistence in crime, as well as to

the collateral influences of official interventions. Combining police or court records and data obtained from municipal registries or self-reports, life-course criminologists have for instance focused on the effects that work, marriage, and parenthood have on crime. A handful of studies were even able to include multiple generations and thus to study the intergenerational transmission of crime.

Finally, criminology has a tradition of qualitative research into the life-course going as far back as the Chicago School. These and more contemporary studies include (auto)biographical works of single offenders, or some limited number of offenders, and focus on either on a specific age period, a specific period in the criminal career, or retrospectively cover the entire life span. Above all, these qualitative studies showcase the complexity of criminal development and the ways individual behavior is influenced by factors operating at different levels.

DLC: Where do we stand and where do we need to go next?

Over the last decades the empirical knowledge base of DLC has increased dramatically, and a complete review of its merits surpasses the goal of the current contribution as well as its available space. Though knowledge of past results is indispensable for formulating new research questions, those getting acquainted with the DLC field might at first be more interested in what is to be expected in DLC's near future. So, at the risk of being quickly outdated, I conclude by roughly sketching some of the major findings of DLC research only to use these as a launching pad for addressing promising avenues for future research efforts.

At present, a vast number of studies speak on the basic dimensions of criminal careers. On average, the onset of the criminal career occurs during later childhood, the frequency of offending peaks during adolescence, the duration of the criminal career is rather limited and offending shows a general lack of specialization. These findings are among those regarded as 'accepted knowledge' on criminal careers. While extant studies have yielded

important insights into the developmental course of delinquency and crime over the life span, caution nevertheless remains warranted. For one, many of the available studies pertain to male, white, working class, run-of-the-mill offenders. Relatively few studies speak on the criminal careers of women, minority populations, white collar offenders or perpetrators of less common but very serious offences like murder or sexual crimes. The scarcely available evidence suggests that not all offending is concentrated in adolescence, and that some offenders do seem to limit themselves to a limited number of offence types. Future research therefore should aim at including less well researched offender populations in their samples, comparing criminal career dimensions to the 'accepted conclusions' on criminal careers to assess the generalizability of these conclusions. Given that current DLC theories were largely drafted to explain known criminal career patterns, extending criminal career research to include different types of offenders is also likely to have important theoretical repercussions.

Today, an increasing number of empirical studies suggest that important life-course transitions independently influence criminal development. A steady job and a good marriage for instance, are generally thought to dampen criminal involvement. Extant research into the influence of life-course circumstances on criminal development is however plagued by two important shortcomings. First, despite recent methodological advances, observational research remains susceptible to bias due to unobserved heterogeneity. To establish the extent to which life circumstances independently influence criminal development, researchers should therefore strive to - also - conduct randomized controlled experiments. While, of course, not all life circumstances are open to experimental control, opportunities for those that are should be seized. The latter especially applies to studying the effects of formal interventions. Second, despite studies finding effects of life circumstances on crime, the causal mechanisms via which these circumstances influence criminal development are still very unclear. Cognitive change, a decrease in time spent with peers, and an increase in social control have all been argued

relevant. Yet, detailed knowledge on these causal mechanisms is needed if DLC is to realize its full potential in guiding policymakers and practitioners in designing and implementing successful interventions. Future studies therefore should include relevant measures on core concepts needed to test rival theories on the ways the offender's life circumstances are linked to change in delinquency and crime.

Finally, much of present day DLC research involves the effect life-course circumstances have on crime. Far less research attention is devoted to the potentially detrimental influence criminal behavior has on conventional development. Research on the collateral effects of official interventions is still limited, but increasingly relevant given the increased access third parties, like employers or insurance companies, have to criminal records. Thus far, studies into the effects of incarceration seem to suggest that its collateral effects neutralize or even top any beneficial effects. Trajectories in different life-course domains are intrinsically linked, and the negative effects of delinquency and crime, even without involving the police or the courts, can easily be imagined. Delinquency and substance use can get a youth expelled from school jeopardizing his or her educational attainment. Crime in the workplace may cause an employee to be fired and experience unemployment which in turn may scar that person's future career prospects. Persistence in crime and deviance may also reflect negatively on one's desirability as a mate, increasing the likelihood of remaining single and childless. The association between life circumstances and crime thus is far from a one way street. Given these interdependencies between life-course circumstances and crime, DLC researchers are compelled to look for statistical methods that facilitate such reciprocal effects.

Conclusion

To sum up, the take away message of this short contribution is that DLC is a much needed and vibrant branch of criminology. DLC addresses important empirical and theoretical questions, inspiring many new research efforts and providing policy makers and practitioners with the

information needed in their continuous efforts to prevent individuals from developing prolonged criminal pathways. DLC rejoices in a growing number of longitudinal datasets, covering an increasing part of the life-course, providing information on the developmental course of criminal careers and the associations between criminal pathways on the one hand and conventional pathways on the other. Still, much is yet to be gained as DLC researchers begin to broaden their focus to different subsets of the offender population and the effects crime itself has on conventional attainment. Extending research on the intended and unintended effects of formal interventions, DLC has the potential to drastically reform prevailing sanction policies and greatly nuance the way we tend to think about the origins of crime.

Additional reading

- Blokland, A.A.J. & Nieuwbeerta, P. (2010) Life Course Criminology. In: Shoham, S.G., Knepper, P., Kett, M. (eds.), *International Handbook of Criminology*. London: CRC Press- Taylor & Francis Group, pp. 51-94.
- Farrington, D.P. (ed.) (2005) *Integrated Developmental & Life-Course Theories of Offending*. New Brunswick, US: Transaction Publishers.
- Gibson, C.L. & Krohn, M.D. (eds.) (2013) *Handbook of Life-Course Criminology: Emerging Trends and Directions for Future Research*. New York: Springer.
- Laub, J.H. & Sampson, R. J. (2003) *Shared beginnings divergent lives. Delinquent boys to age 70*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Liberman, A.M. (ed.) (2008) *The long view of crime. A synthesis of longitudinal research*. New York: Springer.
- Moffitt, T.E. (2006) Life-course-persistent versus adolescence-limited antisocial behavior. In: Cicchetti, D. & Cohen, D.J. (eds.) *Developmental Psychopathology, vol. 3*. New York: John Wiley, 570-598.
- Piquero, A.R., Farrington, D.P. & Blumstein, A. (2003) The criminal career paradigm. *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*, 30, 359-506.



Call for Nominations for the 2013 Election Slate of Officers

The DLC nominations committee headed by Dr. Jesse Cale is currently seeking nominations for the positions of Chair, Vice-Chair and one Executive Counselor (each for a one-year term with the possibility of reappointment for two years at the end of the first term), and two more Executive Counselors and a Secretary/Treasurer (each for a two-year term, with the possibility of reappointment for two years at the end of the first term). The respective appointments will run from November 2013 to November 2014 or 2015.

Nominees must be current members (including student members) in good standing of the DLC. Self-nominations are accepted.

Please send the names of nominees, the position for which they are being nominated, and a brief bio via email to Jesse Cale, Chair, Nominations Committee at j.cale@griffith.edu.au.

Nominations must be received by May 31 in order to be considered by the committee. All nominators should include a statement that the nominee is willing to serve if elected.

Spread the Word!

Please send this newsletter to any of your colleagues who have an interest in developmental and life-course criminology. We would like to increase our membership so that we can build a larger DLC community of scholars.