Criminology is a smorgasbord of disparate theories and poorly integrated research findings. Theories tend to focus either on people’s crime propensity or environments’ criminogenic inducements; rarely are these two main approaches effectively combined in the analysis of crime and its causes. Criminological research often either avoids questions of causation and explanation (e.g., risk factor approach) or is based on research designs that yield highly partial accounts (e.g., place-oriented experimental work). To advance knowledge about crime and its causes and prevention, this paper argues that there is a need for an analytic criminology that allows key theoretical insights and central empirical findings about people’s crime propensities and environments’ criminogenic inducements and their combination to be integrated based on an adequate action theory.