b. Culture: goal is monetary success; fetishism with money
   i. i.e. the American dream

c. structure: creates institutional control; determine the means for obtaining goals
   i. i.e. family, school, government, economical institutions
   ii. there's an imbalance between institutional control

d. there are 4 key institutions described by them
   1. economic
   2. political
   3. education
   4. family

e. In a perfect society all of these would be balanced.
   i. Economics instill dominance
      1. Least concerned with crime control

f. Evidence that there's an institutional imbalance
   i. Devaluation
   ii. Accommodation
   iii. Penetration

VII. General strain theory (Agnew)

   a. Strain: why people are motivated to commit crime
   b. Events/conditions that are generally disliked by most people
      i. 3 types of strain
         1. failure to achieve goals
         2. removal of a positive stimuli
         3. presentation of a negative stimuli
      ii. strain can lead to negative emotional states
      iii. anger is most conducive to criminal or delinquent coping.

c. Increase in non-delinquent programs
   i. Limitations: macro/anomie theories focus on the American society
      1. Micro strain might be subjective in nature

VIII. Subculture theories of crime
   a. DE commodification: regulate the market
   b. Inequality: the basic structure to any and all theories
   c. Culture: group of norms, values, goals.