Deterrence theory is considered to be the first rational choice theory. Virtually all criminal justice systems are based on this theoretical model even today.

Beccaria wanted to reform the justice system:
- One punishable act should have the same punishment no matter who committed it.
- Secret accusations should not be permitted. → Defendants should be able to confront and cross-examine witnesses.
- Right to a speedy trial
- Right to a trial by jury
- Right to be informed about decisions of the justice system.
- Torture should not occur.
- Laws should be public and easier to understand.
- Death penalty should be abolished.
  → Capital punishment violates the social contract
  → Brutalization effect.

Beccaria developed three characteristics of punishment that make a significant difference in whether an individual’s decides to commit a criminal act.

→ Beccaria’s Three Key Elements of Punishment:

**Certainty:**
Making sure that the punishments are executed.
- If a person knows that punishment and know it will be enforced the person will make a rational choice.

**Severity**
For a punishment to be effective the possible penalty must outweigh the potential benefits.

**Celerity:**
Punishment should be enforced quickly after crime.
- Also called swiftness of punishment.
  → Swiftness of punishment is important because:
  1. to reform a system that was too slow to respond to offenders.
  2. Swift sentencing was related to the deterrence aspect of punishment.

Beccaria makes a distinction between specific deterrence and general deterrence

**Specific deterrence**
→ Punishments that focuses primarily on the individual are considered to be specific deterrence

**General deterrence:**
→ Punishments that focuses primarily on other potential criminals are referred to as general
of the most significant effects on their decision to offend.
→ rational choice theorists claim that this theory predicts a pattern of choices and an outcome but that it does not describe the process of choosing.

**Routine Activities Theory**
- Marcus Felson and Lawrence Cohen
- The theory assumes that most crime occurs in the daily routine of people who happened to see tempting opportunities to commit crime.
- The theory emphasized the presence of three factors that come together in time and place to create a high likelihood of crime and victimization;
  → Motivated offenders → Suitable target (e.g. vacant house) → lack of guardianship (e.g. police officer, dog etc.)
  → focuses on situations of crime: Hot spots.

**Hot spots:**
→ Areas were the occurrence of crime is high.

**Marcus Felson:**
→ Developed 9 fallacies about crime.
  → The dramatic fallacy: The most publicized offenses are far more dramatic than those commonly found in real life.
  → the cops-and-courts fallacy- Most crime is not reported to the police and most crime does not reach the court.
  → The innocent-youth fallacy: The belief that being young means being innocent.
  → The ingenuity fallacy: most crime does not involve much planning or skill, it happens in the moment and/or because the opportunity arises.
  → The organized crime fallacy: The mafia does not control most of the crime.
  → The agenda fallacy: There are many causes of crime → moral, religious, social, welfare.

**Chapter 4**
- early positive school perspective of criminality.

After the dominance of classical school, the positivistic view took over.
It looked more towards the scientific reason behind crime. It leaned towards Eugenics

**Eugenics:**
→ the study of and policies of related to the improvement of the human race via control over reproduction.
→ the conclusion was that there must be notable variations across individuals and groups that
These studies were made to test the proposition that criminality is more likely to be found in certain families.

**Goddard’s study on the Kallikak family.**
The two studies showed a lot of similarities which makes the book focus on Goddard’s study.

→ Goddard’s study showed that a higher proposition of the Kallikak family became criminal. Goddard also noticed that the family members tend to look criminal which fits Lombroso’s stigmata theory.
→ Goddard took photos in order to back up his results but these were proved to be altered to fit Lombroso’s stigmata.
→ From his studies (even with the fortification of the photographs) proved two things.
  1. Criminal behavior is indeed more common in certain families. However this does not necessarily have anything to do with genetics and heritage. Instead this is more of an environmental influence.
  2. It showed that a mother being criminal has a much stronger influence on the future criminal than the father’s criminality.
→ This is because of two factors:
  1. Father is often absent while the children are being raised.
  2. It takes more for a woman to transgress social norms, and become a convicted criminal.
→ Mother is antisocial.

**Twin studies:**
The next wave was to determine the relative influence on criminality between nature and nurture in twins. The study focused on the concordance rate between identical twins (monozygotic twins) and fraternal twins (dizygotic twins):

It was expected that identical twins had a higher concordance rate than fraternal twins because they share 99% of genetics while fraternal share about 50%. However this turned out to be that the reason it was a higher concordance rate was not because of genetics but because of the treatment that identical twins experience. (Dressing the same, acting the same) Therefore people expected the twins to act the same.

**Adoption studies:**
Adoption studies examined the predictive influence from the biological parents versus the adoptive parents.

Most notable study was made by Sarnoff Mednick who studied male children born in Copenhagen and adopted at an early age.

**Sarnoff Mednick.**
The study showed that a child that had both a biological parent and an adoptive parent who were convicted criminals had the highest predictability.
→ However the study showed that if both of the biological parents were convicted criminals it
Chapter 6:
Early social structure and strain theories of crime.

**Early theories of social structure: early to mid-1800s.**

In this period there were three important European researchers; Augustus Comte, Andre- Michel Guerry and Adolphe Quelet.

**Augustus Comte:**
Comte developed the term sociology. He set the stage for the positivistic perspective which emphasized the social determinism and rejected free will.
Comte distinguished the concepts of social statics and social dynamics.

**Social statics:**
→ Aspects of society that relate to stability and social order.

**Social dynamics:**
→ Aspects of social life that alter how societies are structured and pattern the development of social institutions.

**Andre- Michel Guerry:**
→ Published a study about property crime was higher in wealthy areas and violent crimes occurred more in poor areas.
→ This is supported by the U.S department of justice statistics.

**Adolphe Quelet.**
→ Researched crime rates in age distribution and male-to-female ratios.
→ Discovered that certain types of individuals are more likely to commit crimes; young male, poor, uneducated.
→ Also discovered the concept of relative deprivation.

**Relative deprivation:**
A concept that explains that poor people living with poor people are not likely to engage in criminality because they are all poor. While poor people living close to wealthy people are likely to engage in criminal behavior.

**Durkheim and the concept of anomie.**

**Anomie:**
Burgess’ zone 2, which is the neighborhood where it’s a transition from residential to industrial because of factories.

→ Neighborhoods with high crime rates usually have at least three factors:
  Dilapidation (destructive event to a building)
  Poverty
  Heterogeneity (cultural mix).

→ Shaw and McKay believed that there is a breakdown of informal social controls in these areas and that children begin to learn offending norms from their interactions.

**Cultural and subcultural theories of crime:**

→ a theory that assumes that there are unique groups in society that socialize their children to believe that certain activities that violate conventional law are good and positive ways to behave.

→ the most prominent subculture theory was developed by Walter Miller.

**Walter Miller:**

→ developed a theory with the idea that the entire lower class believes in and has been socialized to the values of six focal concerns:
  Fate → luck or whatever life has dealt you; disregards responsibility and accountability.
  Autonomy → value of independence from authority.
  Trouble → staying out of legal problems as well as getting into personal difficulties.
  Toughness → maintaining your reputation on the street.
  Excitement → engagement in activities, some illegal, to help liven up a boring lower class life.
  Smartness → emphasizes street smarts or the ability to con others.

**Chapter 8:**

Social process and learning theories of crime.

**Social process theories:**

Social process theories are also known as learning theories.

The learning theories assume that people are born with no tendency towards or away from committing crime. This concept is called tabula rasa.

**Tabula Rasa:**

→ blank slate.

These theories explain how criminal behavior is learned by out significant others.

**Edwin Sutherland:**

→ He was one of the first to state that criminal behavior is the result off normal social processes with the wrong type of people.

→ He developed Differential association theory.
→ Decriminalization: lessening of punishments. E.g. tickets
→ Deinstitutionalization: refers to avoiding of incarcerating minor, non-violent offenders.

Integrated and developmental theories:
→ Shaming and reintegration
→ Interventions
→ maternal care, especially to at-risk mothers.

Policy applications in every theory mentioned in the book.

The Classical School/ Deterrence theory:
→ The premise that increasing the severity of sanctions will deter crime.
→ More visible police
→ Scared straight program.
→ forcing individuals to wear stickers “convicted drunk driver” etc.
→ Releasing names of costumers of prostitutes.

Rational choice theory and routine activity theory:
Broken windows: emphasizes the need for police to crack down on minor offenses to reduce major crimes.
Three-strikes-you’re-out: Offenders will rationally choose not to commit another crime because that will mean they will spend the rest of their life in prison.

Lombroso’s and Sheldon’s policy implications:
Lombroso introduced scientific evidence to trials for criminals.
Lombroso also introduced the idea of stigmata identification of young children. (MPA- Minor physical anomalies)
→ what features to look for when it comes to underdevelopment:
e.g. low set ears, asymmetrical ears, furrowed tongue, no earlobes
→ Same sex classes, especially math, because women could understand this in a different and more prominent way than men.

Biosocial policy implications:
There should be a universal preschool for children because it is important in this stage of development.
There should be mental health and drug counselling, especially for those with risk factors such as;