

- evidence based criminal justice policy
  - small L liberal
  - large L liberal
  - means policies were based on evidence

### **what is criminology**

- **is the making of law, the breaking of law and the reaction to the breaking of law (sutherland)**

### characteristics of the criminal law

- political
- uniformity: talks about rights
- specificity: common to all jurisdictions

### **critiques**

- **we need to use empirical evidence to create policies - not based on wishful thinking but based on evidence**
- **need a high requirement of research designs - peer review**
- **replication**
- **systematic studies (ex. meta-analysis)**

### **what works vs. what doesn't**

- **DARE - drug awareness program (doesn't stop people from using drugs)**
- **8% of the population commit 80% of the offenses (smart policing - targeting the proper places instead of all of society)**

### **victimization theories**

- **bulk of all victims involved in the criminal justice system are known to the police (are in the justice system already)**
- **overrepresentation in the media, notions of how you live your life, gender/age/status on crime**
- **the impact of the victimization depends on who you are - male you're more likely to be targeted by someone you don't know however women are more likely to be victimized by people they know**
- **young people make up the highest proportion of all offenders (15-21 the highest percentage of all offenses) - mostly done in groups and is utilitarian**
- **lifestyle (social status) because some people hangout at the bar more often/ drink more and those people are more likely to be victimized**
- **single people are greater to be victimized**

### **major theories \*\*\***

- **social structure theory**
- **social process theory**
- **social conflict theory**
- **could be a question asking you to compare theories**

**crime statistics**

- dark figure of crime - under reported
- the bulk of crimes that occur do not end in conviction

**restorative vs. retributive models of justice**

- restorative - emphasis on psychology and how liberals approach crime
- retributive - get tough on crime

**primary vs. secondary prevention**

**traditional justice system**

- role of police (collectors of the evidence), prosecutors (triers of fact), crime (rep of the state)