

TABLE 5.1 ■ Major Theoretical Approaches in Criminology*

Theoretical School	Major Themes/Concepts	Major Theorists
Demonological	Criminal as evil, sinner, supernatural pawn	Traditional authority
Classical (neoclassical)	Criminal as rational, hedonistic, free actor	Beccaria, Bentham
	Incapacitation, punishment, deterrence	Wilson, Becker
Ecological (geographic)	Group characteristics, physical and social ecological impacts on criminality	Quetelet and Guerry
	Geographical and climatic impacts on criminality	Lieber and Sherin
Economic	Capitalism, social class inequality, and economic conditions cause crime	Marx, Bonger
Positivistic biological	Physical stigmata, atavism, and biological inheritance cause criminality	Lombroso, Ferri, Garofalo
	Mental deficiency	Goring
	Feeble-mindedness	Goddard
	Physical inferiority	Hooton
	Somatotypes—mesomorphs	Sheldon
	Brain disorders, twin studies, XYY syndrome, physiological disorders	Moniz, Christiansen, Jacobs
Psychological	Unconscious repression of sexual instincts	Freud, Eysenck, Skinner
	Criminal personality, extroversion, inadequate behavioral conditioning, IQ	Hirschi, Hindelang
Sociological	Anomie, subcultural learning, and elite dominance cause crime	Durkheim, Sutherland, Quinney

*See Tables 7.1 and 8.1 for greater detail regarding sociological theory in criminology.