### Specific Deterrence

If punishment is severe enough, criminals will not repeat their illegal actions.

Provides a strategy to reduce crime.

Recidivism, repeat offending, punishment type, and crime.

### Incapacitation

Keeping known criminals out of circulation will reduce crime rates.

Recognizes the role that opportunity plays in criminal behavior. Provides a solution to chronic offending.

Prison population and crime rate, sentence length, and crime.
• Social Process Theory – The view that criminality is a function of people’s interactions with various organizations, institutions, and processes in society.
  • Social Learning Theory – The view that people learn to be aggressive by observing others acting aggressively to achieve some goal or being rewarded for violent acts.
    o Advocates of the social learning approach argue that is people become criminal by learning definitions and attitudes favoring criminality, they can unlearn these attitudes by being exposed to definitions favoring conventional behavior.
  • Social Control Theory – The view that people commit crime when the forces binding them to society are weakened or broken.
  • Socialization – Process of human development and enculturation. Key social processes and institutions influence socialization.
  • Parental Efficacy – The ability of parents to be supportive of their children and effectively control them in non-coercive ways.
  • Differential Association Theory (Sutherland and Cressey) – The view that people commit crime when their social learning leads them to perceive more definitions favoring crime than favoring conventional behavior.
    • Principles of Differential Association:
      o Criminal behavior is learned.
      o Criminal behavior is learned as a by-product of interacting with others.
      o Learning criminal behavior occurs within intimate personal groups.
      o Learning criminal behavior involves assimilating the techniques of committing crime, including motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes.
      o The specific direction of motives and drives is learned from perceptions of various aspects of the legal code as favorable or unfavorable.
      o A person becomes a criminal when he or she perceives more favorable than unfavorable consequences to violating the law.
      o Differential associations may vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity.
      o The process of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal and anti-criminal patterns involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning process.
  • Differential association theory holds that people learn criminal attitudes and behavior during their adolescence from close, trusted friends or relatives.
  • Differential association theory is important because it does not specify that criminals come from a disorganized area or are members of the lower class.
• Instrumental theorists believe that the legal system supports the owners at the expense of the workers.
• Structural theorists believe that the law also ensures that no capitalist becomes too powerful. The law is used to maintain the long-term interests of the capital system.
  o Demystify – To unmask the true purpose of law, justice, or other social institutions.
• Structural Theory – The theory that criminal law and the criminal justice system are means of defending and preserving the capitalist system.
• Left Realism – Approach that sees crime as a function of relative deprivation under capitalism and favors pragmatic, community-based crime prevention and control.
• Preemptive Deterrence – Efforts to prevent crime through community organization and youth involvement.
• Critical Feminism – Approach that explains both victimization and criminality among women in terms of gender inequality, patriarchy, and the exploitation of women under capitalism.
  • Role Exit Behaviors – Strategies, such as running away or contemplating suicide, that are used by young girls unhappy with their status in the family.
  • Egalitarian Families – Families in which the husband and wife share similar positions of power at home and in the workplace. Sons and daughters have equal freedom.
• Power-Control Theory – The view that gender differences in crime are a function of economic power.
• Restorative Justice – Using humanistic, nonpunitive strategies to right wrongs and restore social harmony.
  • Balanced and Restorative Justice – The justice system should give equal weight to offender accountability, competency development, and community protection.
    o Holding offender accountable to victims
    o Providing competency development for offender in the system so they can pursue legitimate endeavors after release.
    o Ensuring community safety
• Peacemaking – Approach that considers punitive crime control strategies to be counterproductive and favors the use of humanistic conflict resolution to prevent and control crime.
  • Strengthening Circle – A peacemaking technique in which offender, victims, and other community members work together to formulate a sanction that addresses the needs of all.
• General Crime Theory (GCT) – Gottfredson and Hirschi’s developmental theory, which modifies social control theory by integrating concepts from biosocial, psychological, routine activities, and rational choice theories.
• Self-Control Theory – Gottfredson and Hirschi’s view that the cause of delinquent behavior is an impulsive personality. Kids who are impulsive may have a weak bond to society.
USA PATRIOT Act (USAPA) – An act that gives sweeping new powers to domestic law enforcement and international intelligence agencies in an effort to fight terrorism, to expand the definition of terrorist activities, and to alter sanctions for violent terrorism.