

Similarities: Right and Left Realism	
1	Realists see crime as a real problem.
2	Both emerged in the 1970s and 1980s.
3	Argue that there has been a significant rise in the crime rate- especially in street crime, burglary and assault.
4	Are concerned about the widespread fear of crime and about the impact of crime on it's victims.
5	Argue that other theories have failed to offer realistic solutions to the problem of crime and they propose what they regard as practical policies to reduce it.

Differences Right and Left realism		
1	<b>Right realists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>share a New Right or neo-conservative outlook.</li> <li>Believe in rolling back the welfare state.</li> <li>Believe in a zero tolerance approach to crime.</li> <li>Believe in a "short, sharp, shock" approach to dealing with young offenders.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Left realists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share a socialist outlook- Left wing politics.</li> <li>Favour dealing with the deeper structural causes of crime eg poverty</li> <li>Believe in tackling the risk factors that may lead to criminal behaviour in the future.</li> </ul>

Right Realist Explanations		
1	<b>Biosocial Theory</b>	Wilson and Herrnstein- Crime is linked to biology- predisposing factors lead to crime eg extroversion and aggression or they lack intelligence.
2	<b>Socialisation and the underclass</b>	Murray- socialization in the nuclear family will prevent crime. Crime is caused by the emergence of an underclass- lone parents don't provide role models and rely on the state- boys turn to street crime.
3	<b>Rational Choice theory</b>	Criminals make a cost benefit analysis before committing crime- this is a rational choice. The costs of crime= prison, loss of job, loss of family The benefits = money, possessions-cars, houses, clothes, status.

Right Realist Solutions to Crime		
1	<b>Situational Crime Prevention</b>	<b>Crime happens because of :</b> -motivated offender -suitable target (victim, property) -absence of a "capable guardian" (police officer, neighbour, resident) -Based on rational choice -eg Target hardening -locks
2	<b>Environmental Crime Prevention</b>	-Based on a zero tolerance approach -Broken Windows- Wilson and Kelling- remove signs of crime eg graffiti, rough sleepers. -Design out crime eg Port Authority Bus terminal

EVALUATION	
1	<p><b>Strengths:**</b></p> <p>a) -New York cleaned up the subways.</p> <p>b) -This led to a 50% fall in homicide rate.</p> <p>c) -Situational crime prevention has been successful.</p> <p>d) -Increased use of imprisonment in the USA has led to a reduction in crime / a deterrent for others.</p>
2	<p><b>Weaknesses:**</b></p> <p>a) Marxists- overemphasis on control-ignores poverty</p> <p>b) Assumes offenders act rationally- KATZ- seductions of crime and LYNG- edgework- suggest crime is a thrill.</p> <p>c) Interactionism- ignores free will</p> <p>d) Lilly (2002) IQ differences account for less than 3% of differences in offending.</p>

Part of sociological explanations of crime, deviance, social order and social control- part one of Realist Theories of Crime- also see the powerpoint on Left Realism. \*\*Further evaluation on ppt and in the lesson on crime prevention and social control. Key Vocabulary is highlighted in bold here- can be found on Left realist theories of crime KO.

Left Realist Explanations : LEA and YOUNG*		
1	<b>Relative Deprivation</b>	Relative deprivation refers to inequality: the idea that people are deprived (materially or otherwise) compared with others in society. Relative deprivation and <b>individualism</b> are a <b>“lethal combination.”- reduces informal controls in communities</b>
2	<b>Subculture</b>	In response to relative deprivation people may form subcultures with their own norms and values . Some may join criminal subcultures, others may join religious subcultures. Criminal subcultures <b>still share the values and goals of mainstream society-</b> they commit crime to obtain material wealth.
3	<b>Marginalisation</b>	Marginalised members of society <b>lack clear goals and organisations to represent them.</b> Unemployed youths feel excluded and so commit crime and political exclusion may lead to rioting.

Left Realist Explanations: YOUNG		
4	Late modernity and exclusion	There has been a shift in society from the <b>Golden Age of capitalism (stable, secure, promoting social inclusion) to late modern society (unstable, insecure and based on social exclusion)</b> This shift has <b>made crime worse.</b> <b>Eg more hate crime, more relative deprivation, relative deprivation downwards as people are denied the “glittering prizes”.</b>

EVALUATION of the Explanation	
1	<b>Strengths:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It addresses the need for crime to be taken seriously.</li> <li>• It offers practical solutions.</li> <li>• It considers the victim.</li> <li>• It explains why crime can increase when standard of living improves.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Weaknesses:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feminists- malestream criminology- can't explain crimes against women.</li> <li>• Marxists-ignores the power of the ruling class-<b>Henry and Milovanovic (96)</b> It is guilty of accepting the ruling class definition of crime as street crime committed by the poor.</li> <li>• <b>Interactionists:</b>It doesn't consider <b>offenders' motives</b></li> <li>• <b>It over-predicts crime amongst those suffering from relative deprivation.</b></li> <li>• <b>It only looks at inner - city and street crime- this will lead to inaccuracies in our understanding of patterns of offending.</b></li> </ul>

Left Realist Solutions to Crime		
1	<b>The Square of Crime</b>	<b>To tackle crime need to understand relationships between offender, victim, public and state</b>
2	<b>Social and Community Crime Prevention</b>	-Favour; -Accountable policing- not military style stop and search eg PCCs -Tackling long term risk factors eg poverty and poor education eg Perry pre School Project -Multi-agency approach – eg PACT teams -Tackling deprivation eg New Deal, Race Audit

EVALUATION of the Left Realist Solutions to Crime	
1	<b>Strengths-</b> <b>-New Deal helped to secure jobs for more than 250,000 young people under New Labour.</b> <b>-Perry Pre School project – reduction in lifelong offending due to better employment and education.</b>
2	<b>Weaknesses-</b> -Long term effects take time and money to reap the benefits- some Governments not willing to take the risk- prefer Right Realist policies. -ASBOs did not bring communities together.

Part of sociological explanations of crime, deviance, social order and social control- part two of Realist Theories of Crime- also see the powerpoint on Right Realism.