

RIGHT REALIST CRIME PREVENTION			LEFT REALIST CRIME PREVENTION		KEY LANGUAGE			
1	<b>Key Idea</b>	<b>CLARKE: Rational Choice Theory:</b> Criminals make rational choices when deciding to commit crime- weigh up costs and benefits of committing crime.	1	<b>Key idea</b>	Crime is the result of marginalisation, relative deprivation and subculture.	1	<b>Social Control</b>	This is the ability of societies to regulate the behaviour it's members.
2	<b>Situational Crime Prevention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•<b>CLARKE:</b> criminals act rationally.</li> <li>•to reduce crime the costs of crime need to be increased and the benefits reduced-eg.</li> <li>•<b>Target hardening</b> – locks on windows, increased surveillance-CCTV.</li> </ul>	2	<b>Social and Community Crime Prevention</b>	To remove the conditions that predispose individuals to crime. Long term strategies- look at root causes of crime not just removing the opportunities. Eg. Education, Multi-agency approach , <b>PACT teams</b> , better facilities and social housing.	2	<b>Situational Crime Prevention</b>	a pre-emptive approach that relies, on reducing opportunities for crime. Eg increasing costs and reducing benefits of crime.
3	<b>Environmental Crime Prevention</b>	Linked to <b>Broken Windows thesis- WILSON and KELLING:</b> leaving these things unrepaired or tolerating them transmits a signal that no-one cares. There is an absence of <b>formal and informal social control.</b> Need ; <b>zero tolerance</b> eg <b>stop and search and parenting orders</b> and <b>environmental improvement strategies.</b>	<b>EVALUATION of LEFT REALIST CRIME PREVENTION</b>			3	<b>Environmental Crime Prevention</b>	<b>Believes <u>zero tolerance is the way forward-crack down on the little things;</u></b> Eg zero tolerance policing and environmental improvement strategies eg broken windows replaced
<b>EVALUATION of RIGHT REALIST CRIME PREVENTION</b>			1	<b>Strength</b>	Success of policies in USA- <b>High Scope Perry Pre-School Project:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•amongst deprived black community in Michigan.</li> <li>•3-4 yr olds were offered a 2yr intellectual development programme- children also had weekly home visits.</li> <li>•Longitudinal study then followed progress.</li> <li>•By age 40 more had graduated Highschool and had fewer lifetime arrests than the control group.</li> <li>•Every dollar spent on project equated to \$17 saving on prison and welfare.</li> </ul>	4	<b>Target hardening</b>	Making it harder to commit crime-eg locking windows and doors to increase the effort needed .
1	<b>Strength SCP</b>	<b>FELSON-Case Study- Port Authority Bus Terminal:</b> The physical aspect of the space was changed to “ <b>design crime out</b> ”eg. Smaller sinks to prevent bathing	2	<b>Strength</b>	It has influenced UK Government policy- especially New Labour policy eg <b>Surestart</b>	5	<b>Displacement</b>	The criminal may make a rational decision to move crime to where targets are softer
2	<b>Weakness SCP</b>	<b>CHAIKEN (74) - Displacement:</b> found that the crackdown on subway robberies in New York led to this being displaced to the streets above. Types-spatial, temporal, target , tactical, functional. <b>LYNG- Edgework:</b> some may still take the risk.	3	<b>Weaknesses</b>	-WHYTE-ignores crimes of the powerful -Not everyone in poor areas commits crime -Offender seen as a victim	6	<b>Social and Community Crime Prevention</b>	To remove the conditions that predispose individuals to crime. Long term strategies- look at root causes of crime
3	<b>Strength ECP</b>	Clean Car Program in New York subways- reduced crime-1993-1996 there was a 50% reduction in the homicide rate.						
4	<b>Weakness ECP</b>	Question success of ECP- eg better medicine meant homicide rate already falling, better job prospects and decline in supply of crack.						