Defining and measuring poverty

Absolute poverty is living without the basic necessities in a developed country. Based on biological needs - what is needed to survive and work effectively. + allowance for exemptions. Use a qualitative and quantitative measure of need. An absolute poverty level is reached when income falls below a specific threshold. + poverty line (set by government) = poverty line x number of people.

Budget standard measure = resource patterns of the poor to create a measurable and adequate budget. Rountree conducted a survey to discover the real extent of poverty and distinguish the poor from the next poor. Relative poverty = relative deprivation index = if you don't have 4+ items off the index than you are poor. - allow people to make choices on how they spend their money and compare people.

Subjective poverty - assessing how people perceive their position in relation to others in society. Rountree assesses people's perceptions of their own position and how this relates to their poverty. + based on experiences, people can feel more poor than they are.

Poverty dynamics - exploration of ways of measuring the size of the population affected by poverty. Over a period of time, assess how people move in and out of poverty. + identifies groups not picked up. Change over time. Effectiveness of policies.

Disability allowance - how it affects you. Not what you have. A reduction in benefits if house has too many bedrooms. - reduces amount people have access to.

Bedroom tax - in England.

Poverty + deprivation are generational

- poor parents lead to deprived home/ neighbourhood.
- deprived children lead to educational failure.
- low/unpaid work leads to further deprivation.

Social exclusion

- lack of or denial of access to the kinds of social relations, customs, and activities in which the great majority of people share.

Social exclusion is a relative concept. 1997 Labour = social exclusion unit to reduce it. Main areas: physical, economic, cultural. Closed down by Coalition government in 2010.

New right perspective - Welfare state has made people dependent on benefits. Reduce welfare benefits to make people less reliant. Criticism of other approaches, like Rountree for over exaggerating the extent of poverty.

Functionalist's perspective - Sees poverty as inevitable if those don't take opportunities poor are poor because they are lazy and unskilled. 3 functions of poverty. 1 = Workers for the worst jobs. 2 = Create jobs for police and social workers. 3 = Others to measure their success off.

Feminist perspective - think poverty is an issue of gender. Ignore experiences of women. Ignore women's caring and domestic responsibilities. Women need to make sacrifices for their jobs and children.

Marxist perspective - Poverty is due to the capitalist system. Ruling classes exploit workers for profit. Profit is put before workers' rise. Zero hour contracts. Higher classes reflect tabloid critiques of them.

Webberian perspective - Looks at how people focus on different access to power, but not based on social class. Explains existence of poverty as been due to people's inability to secure paid employment. Associated with the new right.

Social democratic perspective - opposite to the New Right. Need lots of financial investment from the state to reduce poverty. Should provide benefits for the poor and rich should pay more tax.

The nature, existence and persistence of poverty in contemporary society

Poverty is generational

- 1997 Labour aimed to reduce child poverty.
- Working families tax credit.
- Low income tax - encouraging families to work.
- Child tax credit - 25% fall.


Ranking countries to see how they perform a number of indicators:
- Netherlands lead
- Romania/Lithuania last

UN report card

- Britain have high rates of teenage pregnancy
- Alcohol abuse rates

Welfare reform act

- £350 a week
- £600 single

Universal tax credit

- Caps to housing allowance
- Private rental houses

Bedroom tax

- All benefits together
- Cash flow

- £500 a week

- 16/219
In work poverty - Traditional breadwinner families are now the largest group in low paid Britain.

- Couples with one partner working are the largest group in poverty.
- 1.3 million families with children in poverty.
  - £400 pa higher living costs.
  - 31% work 16 hours a week.
  - Lone parent 8%.

Reduce poverty - work, work more, allow couples to keep more earnings reduce childcare costs.

Reasons for changes in price of living, cutting tax credits and welfare benefits.

- Unearned income, ownership of property.
- Shares, savings and other assets.

Reduced benefit system means that welfare provided by employers.

- Brunt of cuts.
- Reduced benefits.
- Higher living costs.

Seasonal work not competition - higher living costs from shops.

1 in 3 children are living in poverty.

- 1 in 6 have income below the poverty line.

Poverty in rural areas.

- Low paid income.

Long hours - pay for childcare.

- Lack of opportunity for progression.

Lower paid work.

- Lack skills for better jobs.

1 in 6 elderly people are in poverty.

- 14% more likely than men to be living in poverty.

- Women earn less over their lifetime.

47% of single parent families are below the poverty line.

- Income cuts.
- Childcare costs.

The distribution of poverty wealth and income between different social groups.

- Social democratic
- New Right
- Third way
- QO10 onwards.

Dependency based explanations.

Murray

- Poor prevent escape from poverty as they have adopted an alternative way of life.
- Violent absent father figure.

Marxism

- Holding poor responsible for structural factors.
- No evidence of different values of resources as people become reliant on welfare.

Structural based explanations.

Social democratic

- Beveridge report led to welfare state.
- Nhs provides free healthcare and improvements for everyone.
- Encourage stake spending to reduce poverty.

New Right

- Benefits being means tested.
- Reduce taxes.

Third way

- Mixed economy of welfare.
- Reducing inequalities and use government funding.

QO10 onwards

- Voluntary informal should take more care of people's needs.
- Increase incentives to work.
**Private sector** - Run by companies for profit. Individuals pay for services, no waiting lists.
- Private hospitals, pensions, nurseries
- Richest get the best healthcare - growth in private healthcare.

**Voluntary sector** - Provided by charity
- May get some state funding
- Housing, care for the old
- Staff are voluntary, less expertise than professionals

**Welfare Services**
Who should receive benefits
**Universalism** - Free benefits to everyone
- Healthcare, pensions
**Selectivism** - Selective provision of welfare, shouldn't provide for those who don't need it.

**Practicality**
**Universalism** - Can provide for those who don't need it. Eliminates stigma of claiming state benefits
**Selectivism** - Point out that benefits are wasted, target the most needy
Services will become better

**Responses and solutions to poverty by private, voluntary and informal welfare providers in contemporary society**

**Informal sector** - Services and help provided by friends and family, usually free to individual but a cost to provider.
Grants available to those who stay at home and look after those with disabilities.
Sectors of the economy

Primary sector - people work in businesses which extract natural resources - farmers, fishing, quarrying.

Secondary sector - people are employed in business that manufacture goods - producing TVs, machinery.

Tertiary sector - people are employed in business that sell the finished goods/products to the consumer - shops, banks, cinema.

Changes to the 3 sectors of employment
Primary - decline in workers, more imported goods.
Secondary - decline in workers, automation, and mechanisation of production.
Tertiary - growth in the number of workers, more demand for services.

Social mobility - refers to the extent that individuals are able to move up or down the social classification system.
The division of labour in society takes on a hierarchical structure.
Fordism - higher productivity using assembly lines and standardisation.
Post Fordism - large scale production to small scale production, flexible units.
Secondary labour market - high turnover, low pay, temporary work.
Socio-economic status - combined social and economic status of an individual to individuals can move up and down classifications.

Sociology of work

Karl Marx - examined conditions of work in factories during the industrial revolution. Factory work leads to alienation, which is a product of capitalism.

Max Weber - focus on work, position and status that you achieve through work. Work gives you an identity.

Durkheim - Division of labour - how the work tasks are allocated in society.
Two Sectors, mechanic - shared values organic - interdefendant, individualistic
Society grows and develops into a more complex division of labour.

Organisation and control at the labour process, including the division of labour, role of technology, and up-skilling and de-skilling.

Mertocracy

Functionalists - mertocracy is a system in which the hard working and talented are chosen to move above the rest, based on achievement. Motivation for the poor.
Marxists - working class face oppression and are disadvantaged from the start. Inequalities that prevent success.
Postmodernists - class is dead. Many professions are relatively low paid and skilled workers earning higher wages.

New international division of labour
Growth of TNCs, moving work abroad as it is cheaper, and they can maximise profits.
Creates international division of labour as use workers abroad and in multiple countries. Less skilled labour in less economically developed countries.
Creates zero hour contracts and pressure on UK jobs.

Themes of technology

Global manufacturing, coming growth in technically skilled workers in developing countries.
More motivation.
Rise in wages of skilled workforce.
Expansion of professional, technical, and managerial jobs.
Growth in graduate workers.
Demand for more services, and skills.

Repeatable work brainwashed, + bored no control over work alienation.
De-skilling of industrial work.
Decline in trade unions - value deskilling, alienation.
Loss of community values - decline of industrial work.

Job elimination - replacement of workers by machines that can perform tasks better. Limited options for workers when jobs are replaced.

Electronic leash - phones, email - average day has increased - blurs the line between work and home life. Increases stress levels.

Privacy rights - increased monitoring, raises issues of employer privacy. Interpret safeguards as mistrust.

Security - any issues files may not be backed up and threat of computer viruses, risk of confidentiality issues.

Communication - that electronically. Further increased impatience to get results.

Sociologist views
Pierre - limited secondary market. Automation - labour market segmentation as workers jobs are threatened by machines. Influences trade unions - better conditions.
Ritzer - McDonaldisation - changes in identity and satisfaction of work. Cheeked to make standardized quality measures. Tasks are more controlled and increased alienation.
Braverman - capitalisation benefits from de-skilling. Therefore wages are constantly under threat, work is more increasingly controlled.
Significance of work

Bauman - industrial to consumer society:
Shift to a consumer society where work and employment still have an important role in shaping our identities.

Ability to purchase goods is reliant on disposable income, which comes from work.

Work shapes life chances and our position in the market create part of our identity.

Karl Marx - work is central to a person's existence. Few workers however, own the product of their labour, separated from their values and efforts and therefore become alienated.

Alienated from products they produce activity they carry out, individual identity and fellow workers.

Blauemer - developed the concept of alienation.

- workers have no control - powerless
- sense of meaningless
- no sense of belonging
- no means of self-expression.

Alienation exists when workers are unable to control their immediate work.

Relationship between workers and managers - significant in creating alienation.

Trends
11.6m - working
3.3m - workless

Reasons for worklessness
- sick/disabled
- study
- looking after family
- looking for work
- retired early

People who are able to work but are unemployed: claiming some sort of benefit. Of age to work.

Worklessness

Ethnicity
White - lowest % of unemployment
Pakistani - highest rate of unemployment
- discrimination in the workplace

Disability
50% unemployment
- Marriot argue they are the reserve army of labour used when needed.
- % number using employment schemes

Retirement
- Retirement age rising
- have to find low level work after they retire
- pension age increasing

The significance of work and worklessness for people's life chances, including the effects of globalisation.

Trade liberalisation
Increase in international trade.
- removal of trade barriers
- reduction in transport costs.

Increase in TNCs - become very powerful and influenced the global economy.
- Shell
- Ford

Process of international integration of products and ideas, and other aspects of culture.

Globalisation

New international division of labour
↑ of TNCs means dividing production globally.
Cheap exploiting workers abroad who are unskilled.

Sociologists believe the west is the future of non technical jobs and low paid sectors.
Migrant workers are the new reserve army of labour.

Impact - reduction in industries, increase in the tertiary sector.

Impact of trade liberalisation
Hollowing out of work - assembly line workers, workers threatened by jobs being replaced by machines.

Virtual work - internet based activities - insurance, IT sales.
Employment has become global.
**Crime and deviance, social order and social control**

**Subcultural theories** - Built on Merton's strain theory.
- Cohen-Status Frustration - Working class cannot achieve legitimate goals, due to cultural deprivation. Therefore, they experience status frustration. Resolve frustration through rejecting middle class values and joining subcultures which give them status.
- Alternative Strain Theorists will argue that petty crimes are committed - vandalism.
- Howard and Chin - not everyone adopts to deviant, the same way. Criminal subcultures allow for crime, but they are not the norm. Subcultures are a form of response to inequalities.

**Right realism** - Subcultures result from poor socialization.
- Maris - Capitalism is based on exploitation, and the working class commit crimes to get out of poverty. They are stereotyped. Also encourages ruling class crimes - fraud.
- Garson - Crime is a rational response to the capitalist system.

**Law making** - Serves the interests of the ruling class, for example, laws can protect their own means - laws to protect private property. Also laws to prevent laws.
- Selective enforcement - Crime rates have been low in crime.
- Corporate crimes less likely to be prosecuted.

**Ideological functions of law** - Some laws appear to benefit the few but don't benefit health and safety laws.
- Some laws appear to benefit the many, but don't benefit health and safety laws.
- Some laws appear to benefit the rich.

**Social control**
- Formal social control - Involves social control.
  - **Marxist** - Poverty constrains weak groups, though coercion, which is sustained through economic compulsion.

**Value consensus theory** - Order based on shared values. Common identity goals and order maintained through shared ideas.
- Coercion theory - Order exists as a result of coercion of force and power. Pressure to conform which maintains order.
- **Social inertia theory** - Order through the inertia of the system. People behave in pre-determined ways as they would not want to be disrupted.
- **Mutual interest theory** - Unintended consequences of the actions of many pursuing their own interests. Supporting each other is in our best interests.

**Feminism** - Society is patriarchal and controlled by men. Men control women to discourage deviance.
- Malestream feminism and social theories are all about men. Male dominance in society exists.
- Messerschmidt - Violence can be a way of accomplishing masculinity for men, who have failed in other areas of life.
- Mainstream - Ruling class control we which leads to deviance.

**Functionalist** - Durkheim - Society is based on value consensus. Crime is necessary for society. Boundary maintenance - deviant behavior is an act of society. It may be against criminal law. Adaption and change - All change starts as deviant. Changes can adapt deviant values.
- Fears to explain how much deviance is good. Does not consider impact on the victim.
- Cohen - Deviance acts as a warning something is not right in society. Ruling class values at school.

**Merton's strain theory** - People commit crimes as they cannot achieve them legitiomally. Deviance is a source of strain.
- **Explanatory** - Deviation from the norm.
- **Situational** - Deviance is influenced by social factors.
- **Controlled** - Deviance is controlled by society.
- **Neutral** - Deviance is neutral.
- **Subcultural** - Deviance is influenced by subculture.

**Formal social control** - Police, law
- Legal realism - Crime needs come and demand law to avoid economic lines. Exile marks boundaries and reduces crime.
- Marxists - Laws benefit the ruling class. Control the working class and laws ignore more serious crimes committed by the ruling class.
- Cohen - Crime has changed over time. Need more control such as CCTV.

**Control theory** - Stares behavior is caused by what an individual wants at that time. Deviant behavior occurs when these external forces are weak. Strong deterrents prevent crime and deviance.
White collar crime refers to financially motivated non-violent crime committed by business and government professionals. Most common crimes: Tax evasion, fraud, money laundering, and top crimes that cost a lot of tax taken item from work.

Corporate crime - committed by or on behalf of companies to gain profit.

**Explanations**
- **Differential association** - Sutherland's theory, corporate crime is learned through the adoption of normal practices. Albert found that they rationalise their actions.
- **Anomie** - if goals cannot be achieved, they can be achieved through crime. Companies turn to come to maximise profits.
- **Marxism** - companies use power to avoid their activities being illegal. Companies have legal restrictions.
- **Labelling theory** - employees build up expectations, if they don't meet them this will engage in illegal practices. Employers label companies may not lead to illegal practices.

**Emotional based approaches** - People search for thrills and excitement, which leads to crime.

**Occupational crime** - crime committed by an individual in their occupation. Reddick and Marx found that many white-collar crime was a legitimate part of the job. Lott - fraudulent, health, and unemployment benefit claims cost £3 billion a year. Clarke - employees often turn to stealing money from the company, turning to crime.

Successful in achieving goals, feel relatively deprived, and view their relatives as less well off.

White collar crime - crime committed by an individual in their occupation. Reddick and Marx found that many white-collar crime was a legitimate part of the job. Lott - fraudulent, health, and unemployment benefit claims cost £3 billion a year. Clarke - employees often turn to stealing money from the company, turning to crime.

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**Control theory** - Socialisation for business practices aggressive, ruthless competition.

**Marginality, social exclusion, rational choice** - likely to be marginalised and socially excluded, and their options for social control are more limited. People tend to gain more from crime.

**The social distribution of crime and deviance by ethnicity, gender, and social class, including recent patterns and trends in crime**

- **Chivalry thesis** - criminal criminal agents and men are stereotyped as chivalrous, thus protected from victimisation. Also, more likely to prosecute.

- **Patrician control theory** - women are controlled. At home - domestic restrictions on their time to be able to commit crime. At work - controlled by supervisors, reduced positions, and the boss reduces corporate crime. Control in public - controlled when threatened with violence.

- **Functionalism sex role theory** - men and women have gender roles, which makes them more violent.

- **Identification** - see mum as role model - do domestic and care responsibilities.

- **Liberation theory** - society is patriarchal and creates control over women to prevent deviant behaviour - less patriarchal to reduce inequalities.
Globalisation and crime in society, media, and crime, green crime, human rights and state crime.

**Primary crimes**

- Crimes that result in a direct destruction of the world.
- Pollution - caused by human actions.
- Harm - caused by humans and their environment.
- Green criminologists take an approach.

**Environmental crime**

- Lakes and rivers destroyed by pollution.
- Animals suffering from pollution.
- Human health affected by pollution.

**Green crime**

- Crimes committed by green activists.
- Green crime as a response to environmental destruction.

**Secondary crimes**

- Crime that results in pollution.
- Illegal dumping - leading to environmental destruction.

**Harm**

- Anthropocentric - crimes committed by humans.
- Human rights - violations of human rights.
- Crimes against humanity.

**Criminology**

- Traditional criminology - focusing on criminal behaviour.
- Green criminology - focusing on environmental destruction.

**Situation and Context**

- Green crime as a form of activism.
- Green crime as a form of protest.

**Theorists' views**

- Cohen - the concept of crime.
- Marxist - criminality as a result of economic inequality.

**Solution**

- Herman and Schwindt - promoting human rights.
- Human rights as a fundamental right.

**Globalization and crime**

- Globalisation involves the development of markets and technologies.
- Changes in global networks and connections.
- Hobbs and Dumsung - linking local connections to global networks.

**Cases**

- State crime - examples of state crimes.
- Holocaust - the crime of the century.

**Hilger** - carbon capture programme.

- 270,000 terminally ill and mentally disabled killed.

**Social and cultural factors**

- Mechanism of government control.
- Control of information.

**Media**

- Racial awareness - media's role in shaping perceptions.
- Interactivity - media's role in shaping perceptions.

**Human rights**

- Human rights as a fundamental right.
- Rights and freedoms.

**Conclusion**

- Globalisation and crime - understanding the relationship.
- The future of globalisation and crime.

**References**

- Primary and secondary sources used in the study.
- Further reading for in-depth analysis.
Crime prevention and control

**Situational crime prevention**
- Reduce opportunities for people to commit crime.
- Based on rational choice theory - criminals weigh up the pros and cons of committing crime.

**Environmental crime prevention**
- Targets hardening-target crimes. Put up more CCTV,ocking doors.
- Ignored - rise of crime.
- Assumes criminals are rational.
- Displaces crime.

**Gardiol - culture of control**
- Prisons should have motivation to gain opportunities - rehabilitation.
- But we now have a culture of control.

**Feysey & Simon**
- Argue there's a new penalogy.
- Developed crime control and seek to identify hard and control worthy groups.

**Foucault**
- Safety police is the government showing their power-cutting down the citizen into a social order.
- Cynical/power structure.

**Vicimology**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postvictimology</th>
<th>Radical victimology</th>
<th>Critical victimology</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identity patterns of victimization though victim surveys.</td>
<td>More account should be taken to structural factors.</td>
<td>Victims of crime are primary because of wider structural factors such as poverty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw correlations from patterns.</td>
<td>Need to explain patterns of crime.</td>
<td>Need to look at wider societal crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People become victims through their characteristics.</td>
<td>Victim blaming, does not cover white collar crime, ignores structural factors of poverty.</td>
<td>Victim blaming, does not cover white collar crime.</td>
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**Pathology of victimization**
- The chance of becoming a victim is significantly affected by group divides.
- Class, age, ethnicity, gender.

**Impact of victimization**
- Crime can have some negative effects.
  - Insecurity.
  - Affraid of community.
  - Fear of crime.
- Secondary victimization can occur.

**Durkheim**
- Punishment of deviant acts is to uphold social solidarity. Trade reform societies show values and bring about a sense of moral unity.

**Mechanistic societies (retributive)**
- Strong collective conscience, respond by repression to repress the offender.
- Punishment to remove the chance of the offender offending.

**Sovereign power**
- Monarch has power of infliction of punishment.
- Disciplinary power - power of the mind.
- Disciplinary power - power of the body.

**Deterrence - punishing the offender to reduce offending.**
- Early intervention - Perry Preschool project. (Administrative study - criminal attended preschool, 2-3 years old for 2 years. Was 25% less likely to be convicted.)
- Found a reduction in crime for that group.
- Early intervention can reduce crime.

**Rehabilitation - punishments used to change/reform offender.**
- Incorporation - punishment to remove the chance of the offender offending.
- Marital - punishment serves the ruling class interests - prison reform - retribution.
- Capitalism - not much of a price.
- Deterministic:
  - Doesn't explain how it works.
  - For the rulers.

**Crime control, surveillance, prevention and punishment: victims, the role of the criminal justice system and other agencies**

Police detection is used to decide whether laws apply and how to apply them.
- Used differently on different groups in society.
- Reeder - 5 ways to explain police discretion.
  - Individualistic - different perspectives and interests that each officer has.
  - Cultural - officers have different cultures.
- Can create the same culture.

**Police crime stats**
- Victim reports crime, then becomes a case.
- Can see how many cases are charged.
- Not everyone reports crime - may not report against the police.

**Vicim Survey**
- The characteristics of crime.
- Longitudinal - compares samples.
- Excludes fraud.
- May not tell all crimes.

**Police crime stats**
- Court system - a person commits a crime.
- Decide to press charges.
- Person taken to court.
- Magistrates.
- Crown court.

- More CCTV.
The support development throughout the business growth and
implementation needs to be comprehensive and strategic to

achieve success.

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