



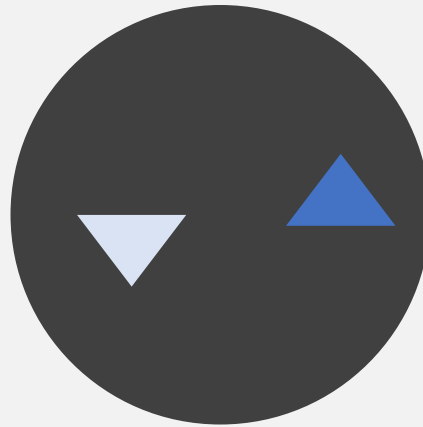
# **Restoring the Crime- Poverty-Class Inequality Link**



**Poverty is the real cause of crime is a widely held myth ( Gash, 2016 )**

Be spurious?

Crime rate



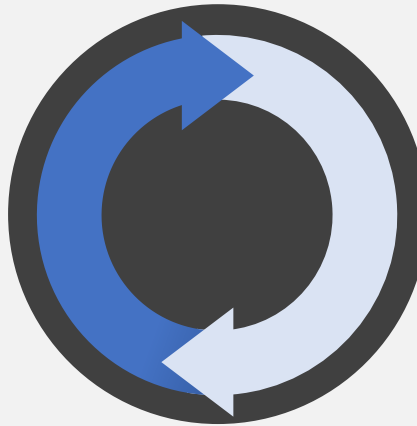
Poverty  
inequality



Concentrate in specific sorts of location

Those able to leave(The most affluent and skilled)

## Vicious Cycle



source : 朱一旦的枯燥生活微博

source : Daily Record

<https://www.dailyrecord.co.uk/news/scottish-news/shock-figures-reveal-over-half-12916659>

# Kernel of Poverty

Poverty is not only income poverty and financial need



Prolonged and Intensive poverty experiences



Chronic anxiety



Insecurity

source : すしばく@pakutaso



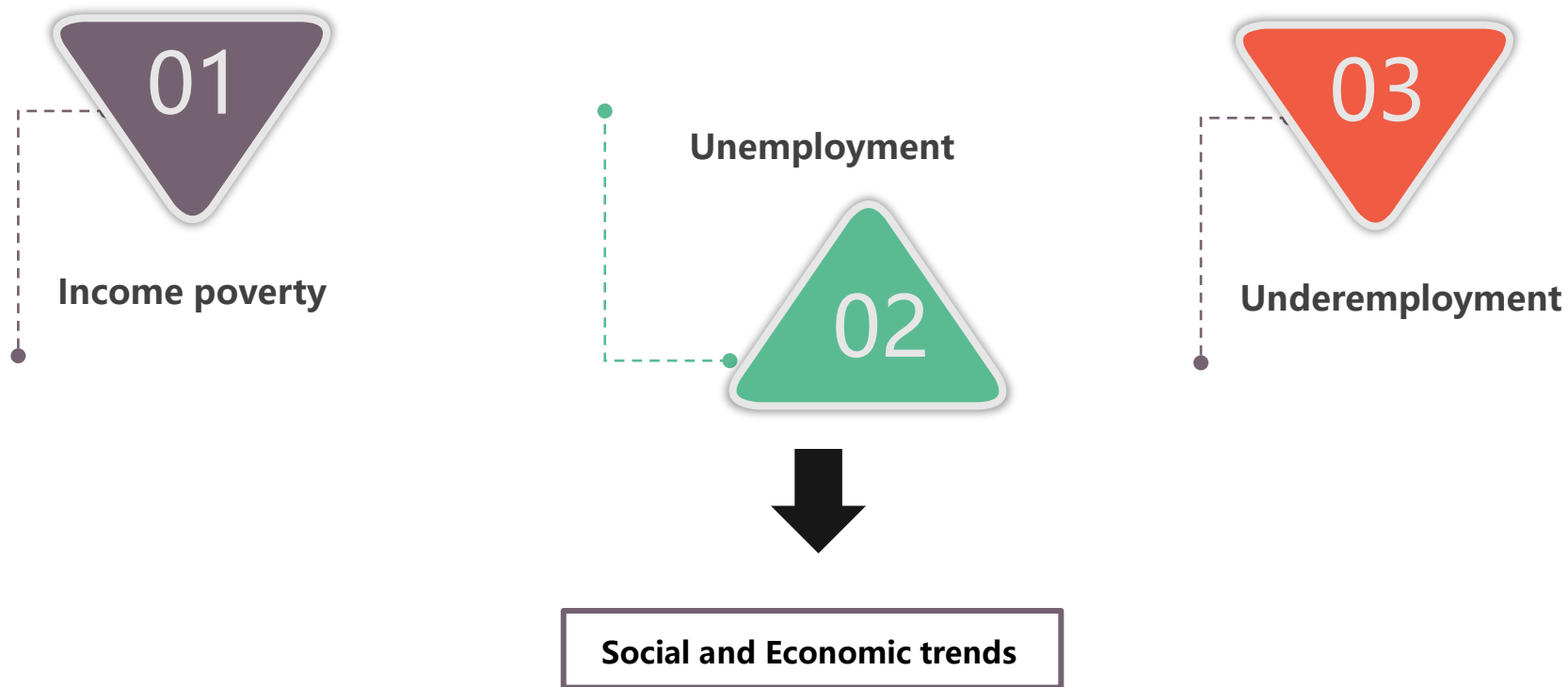
**“Necessary”** but not **“Sufficient”** cause of crime



source : <https://honsuki.jp/pickup/5057/>

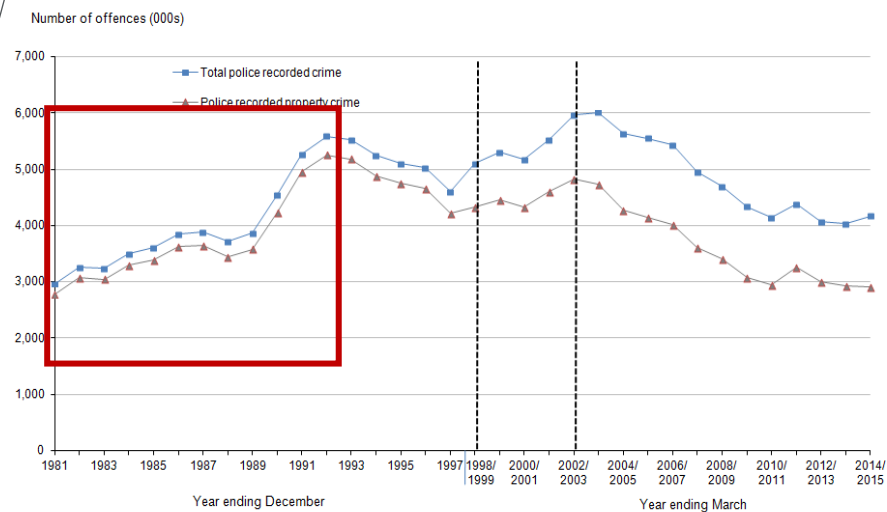
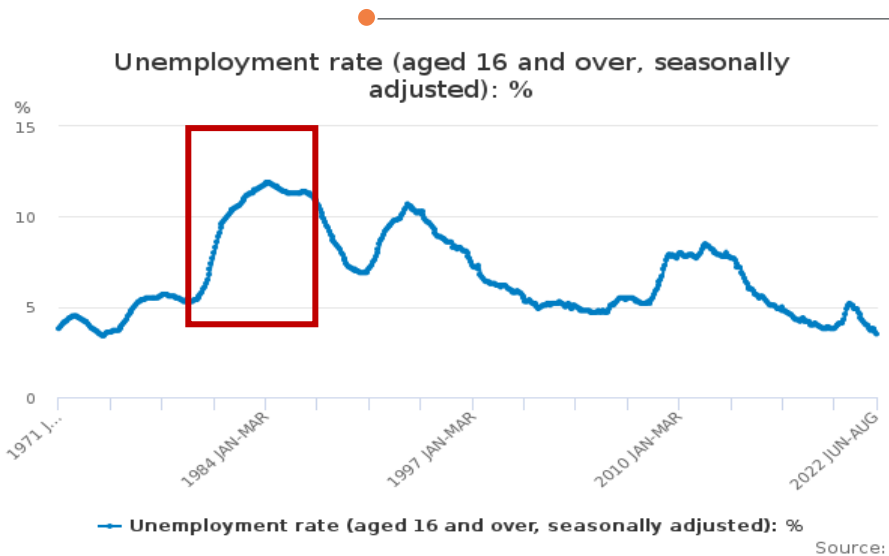


# Crime-Poverty-Inequality





# Crime-Poverty-Inequality



source : Office for National Statistics



# A strong relationship between dramatic increases in poverty and violent crime

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Predominantly murders of younger, poor men



Richer areas have experienced opposite trends of **low** and **declining** murder rates

**700,000 Unemployed experience VS entire working age Swedish population**



Unemployment effects on committing theft were by far greater in the youth sample compared to the adult (Gronqvist, 2011)

我就爛!



Uk' s extremely mean benefit regime

Lack of disposable income among unemployed

Increased probability of committing  
**property crime**

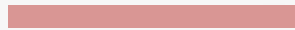
全都爛死最好



爽啦!



**Socio-economically disadvantaged**



**Deprived environments**

# Most delinquent acts



**Financial strain**

**Occupational aspirations**



**Aggressive**

**Low self-control**



**Lower educational**

**Less social closeness**

**More alienated**

source : shutterstock

Wright et al., 1995





**Parental break-up**  
**Socio-economic factors**  
**Longterm poverty** (Skarohamar,2009)

**Disadvantage inherited from families**  
**Lowest level of resources**  
**Most structural constraints** (Nilsson et al., 2013)

**Parental socio-economic resources**  
**Neighbourhood segregation**  
**Not ethnicity** (Hallsten et al., 2013)



# Succeed in School?



“High social class”



- Intervene in schooling
- Bind families into tighter connections with social institutions

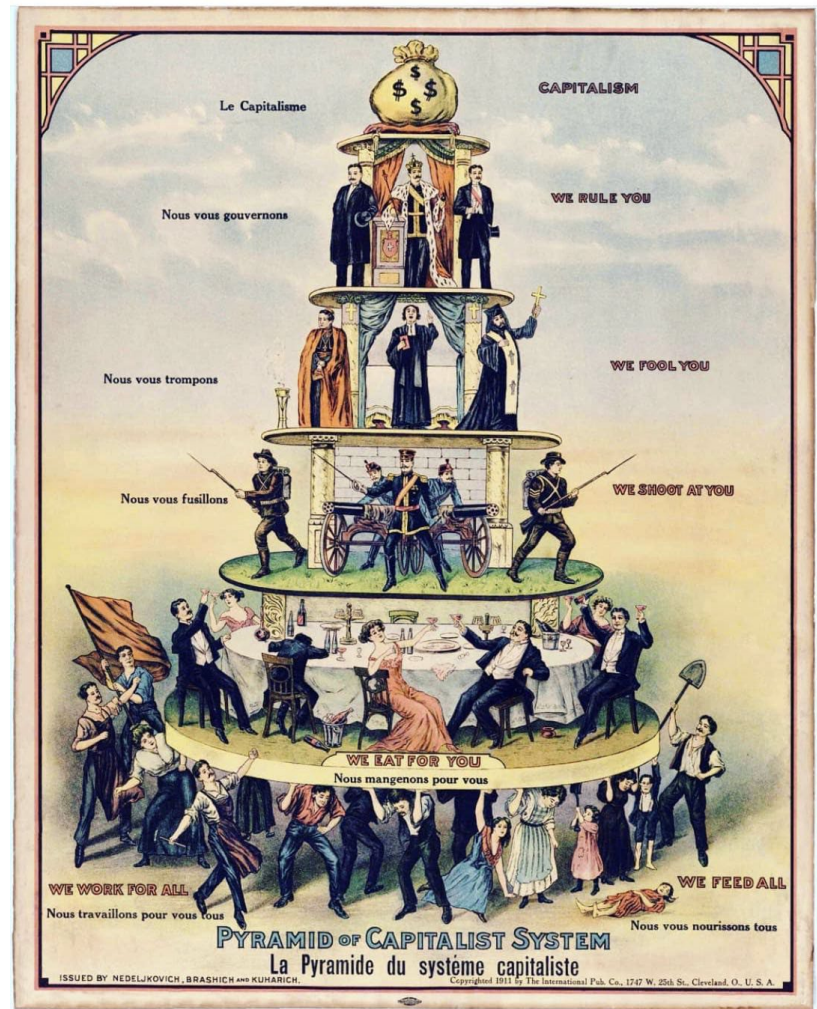


“working-class”  
“poor parents”



Natural  
growth

# Successful groups?







# Concentrated urban family poverty



## **precarious workforce**

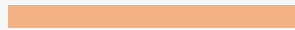
- **Corporations moving operations**
- **New technology**
- **Industrial shift**



**Low-pay, no-pay cycle**



# Unbalancing Welfare and Punishment:



## Establishing the Poverty-Crime-Policy Link in Europe



## Society views offenders of any age

- **Harsher**  

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- **More punitive stance**  

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- **Less forgiving**  

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- **Less understanding of the adverse individual and social conditions**

(Farall et al., 2010)

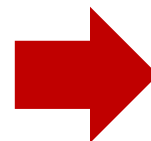
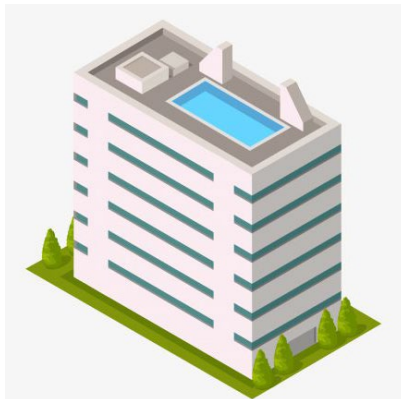
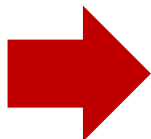
# Thatcherism



source : Reuters / 達志影像



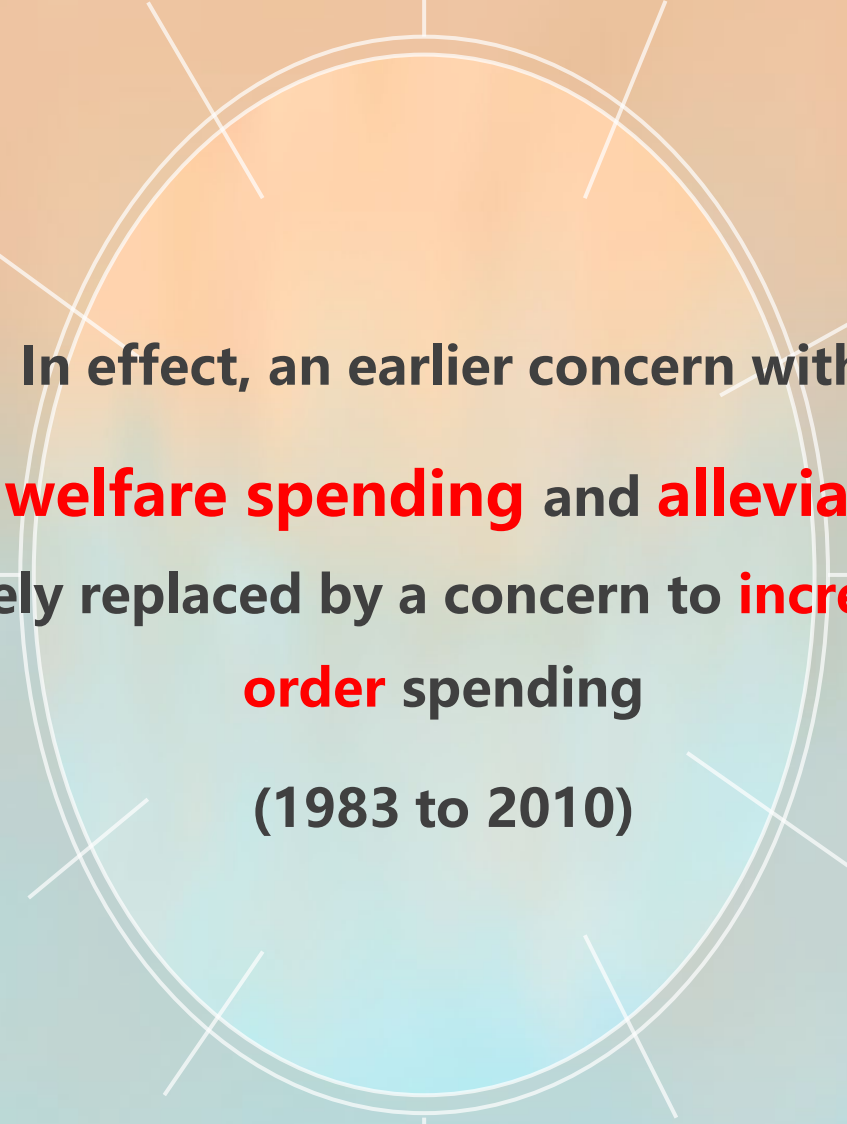
# Right to Buy



Public  
Housing



Ghettoization



In effect, an earlier concern with  
**increasing welfare spending** and **alleviating poverty**  
was inversely replaced by a concern to **increase law** and  
**order** spending  
(1983 to 2010)



## Regime types (Pemberton, 2015)

**Neoliberal**

**Liberal**

**Social  
Democrat**



**NEET-Not in Education, Employment or Training**





## Differences in policy



Work ready

Using work schemes and skill centres that make the young work ready, and so-called “flexible” contracts



Produce the lowest youth unemployment rate (Upper Bavaria 3.4% VS. Calabria region 65%)

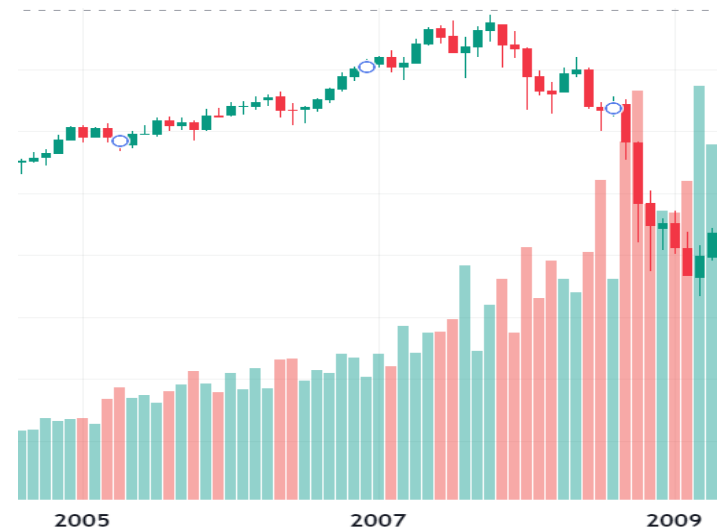


In Italy around **80% of under-30s live in their parental home** and average age for **economic independence** or **independent living** is estimated at **35**





## Differences in policy



- **Eurozone Crisis**
- **Global Financial Crisis**

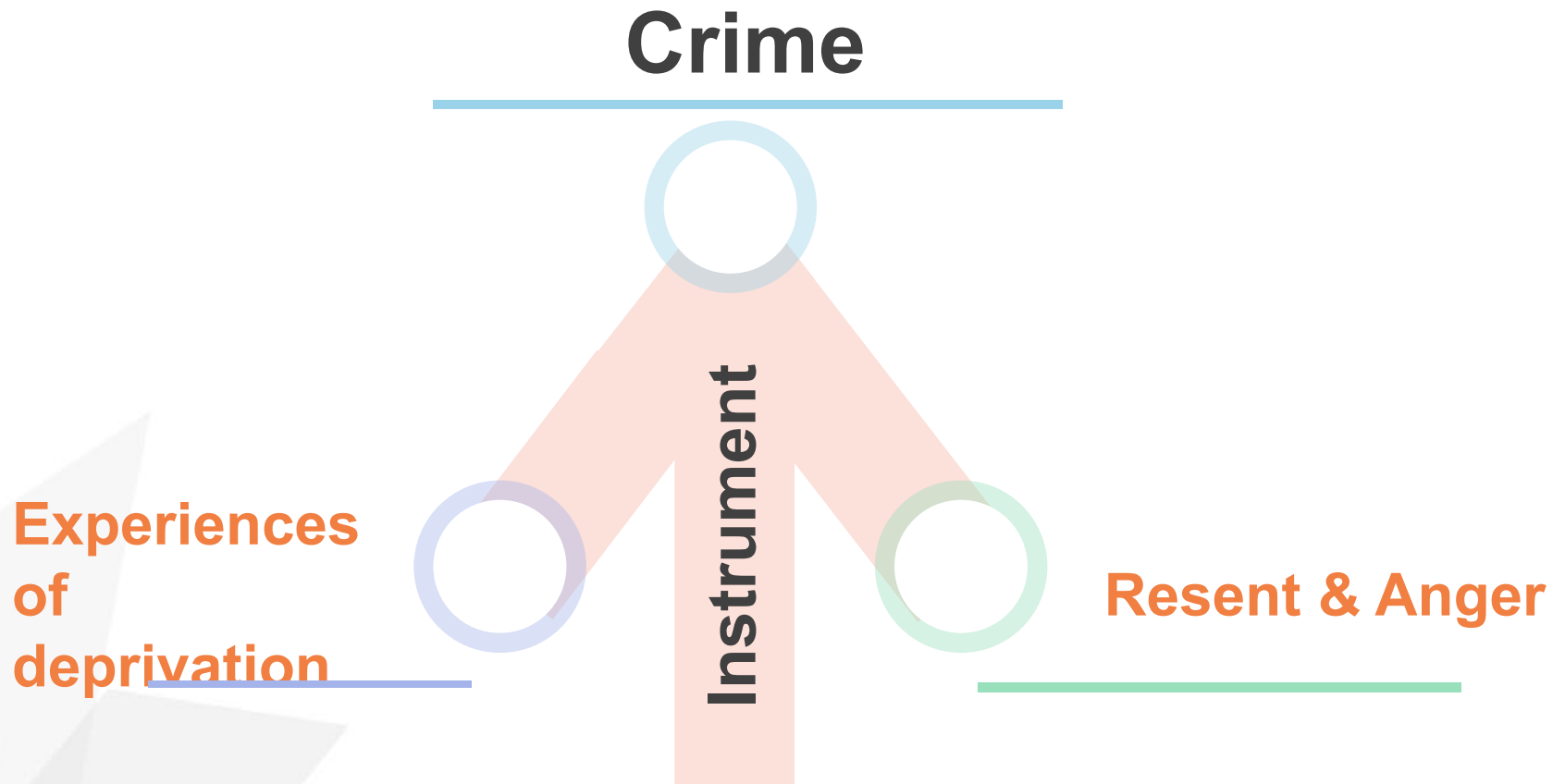


**31% part-time contracts**  
**42% temporary contracts**



**Polarization of the  
job market**

# What strongly related to offending?





# Differences in Educational Performance



**Affluent**

**Two-third 2A**



**Poor**

**A third 2A**



**Depending on their parent' s incomes**



# Focus on the growing extremes of wealth and poverty that polarize society

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**Superio  
r** 

## **Chavs**

- Vulgar
- Rough
- Ostentatious
- Violent
- Unemployed
- criminal



# Elite

## Above the law

**Making the law to suit their own interests and maintains their privileges.(Sayer, 2015)**

**~~laundering drug money, tax evasion, miss-selling mortgages and insurance.~~**

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# Precariat

- **Lowest income**
- **Rent property**
- **Has few social ties**
- **Few associates in high-status occupations**
- **Be segregated and stuck in the poorest places**
- **Receives the greatest attentions of the police and the criminal law**

# Crime- Poverty-Class Inequality

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球證、旁證，加上主辦、協辦所有的單位  
全部都是我的人。  
怎麼和我鬥？