

<p>Measuring Poverty</p> <p>Poverty is measured as the proportion of people living in households with an income below 60 % of the median UK household income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¼ of UK children live below poverty line • 2.1 million children living in poverty are in working households • 60% of lone-parent families live in poverty • 40% of over 65s live in poverty <p>Absolute poverty: When your basic needs are not met, e.g. food, clean water, shelter, clothes, warmth.</p> <p>Relative poverty: When you are without important things that we expect from UK society, e.g. transport, mobile phone, internet access, etc</p>	<p>Social Stratification - Poverty</p> <p>Groups prone to poverty:</p> <p>Women The elderly Children Ethnic minorities Lone-parents The unemployed Sick and disabled people</p> <p>Impact of poverty:</p> <p>Material deprivation affects education Housing & health Social exclusion</p>	<p>Globalisation and Poverty</p> <p>Globalisation: Increasing connections between places and people across the planet, established through trade, politics and cultural exchanges...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can raise peoples' expectations – meaning more people might feel they are living in relative poverty • Fewer full-time jobs and less secure employment, and the rise of zero-hour contracts – which cause poverty as there is no guaranteed wage • 'Job for life' doesn't really exist anymore – companies want flexible workforces • Labour force needs to be able to move from one low-paid job to the next, with few employment rights • MNCs are very powerful and have no commitment to look after the workers in any country
<p>Culture of Poverty</p> <p>Underclass: Poorest in society – they accept the way they live as unavoidable (term used by Charles Murray – New Right)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents may not value education and pass these attitudes onto their children • Learn to manage on benefits, eat cheap food and find ways to entertain themselves, at worst through alcohol and drugs • At risk of social exclusion – where they are not able to fully participate in society <p>This links to the New Right/Functionalist view of cultural deprivation. The poor are poor because they don't have the 'correct' norms and values and don't work to get themselves out of poverty.</p> <p>Evaluation – many people do not choose a life of benefits. It is hard to break the cycle of poverty.</p>	<p>Marxist View of Poverty</p> <p>Argue that low wages paid to the working class show the ruling class exploits the poor. Wages are so low that working class people might find themselves in poverty even when they are at work.</p> <p>2008 global recession: Caused by greedy bankers but working class suffered most with reduced government spending, resulting in job losses, wage reductions and welfare cuts.</p> <p>Welfare State: Introduced in early 20th to improve living conditions – but only to keep workers fit and healthy to maintain level of power and wealth.</p> <p>The Poverty Trap is the idea that once you're in poverty, it's very hard to get out of it. Material deprivation affects your ability to improve your situation by getting an education. It's expensive to be poor. Working class jobs don't allow for improvement.</p> <p>Evaluation – many people don't work hard enough to get themselves out of poverty – society is meritocratic (New Right view)</p>	