

# Hancock County Crime Facts



38.9 % Clearance Rate



VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours, 24 minutes



Statistics Courtesy of:  
[http://www.maine.gov/dps/cim/crime\\_in\\_maine/2015pdf/Crime%202015.pdf](http://www.maine.gov/dps/cim/crime_in_maine/2015pdf/Crime%202015.pdf)

Dan Larry

# Hancock County Crime Report



38.9% Clearance Rate

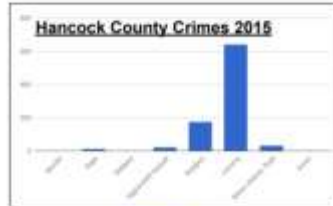


VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours, 24 minutes



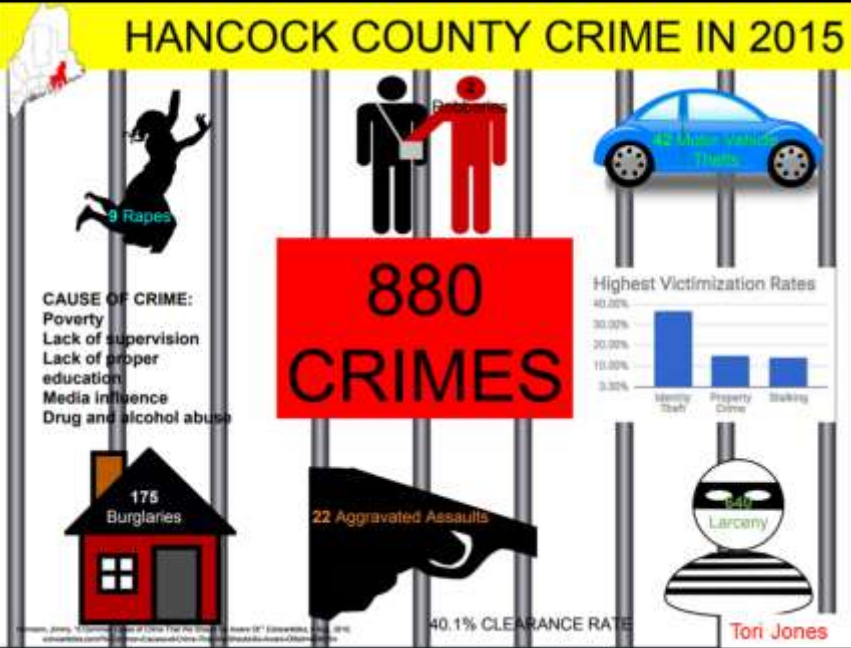
PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 21 minutes, 34 seconds

Statistics Courtesy of:  
[http://www.maine.gov/dps/cim/crime\\_in\\_maine/2015pdf/Crime%202015.pdf](http://www.maine.gov/dps/cim/crime_in_maine/2015pdf/Crime%202015.pdf)



Alicia Hopkins

# HANCOCK COUNTY CRIME IN 2015



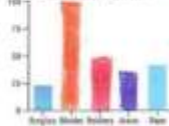
**Crime Statistics For Backport, Maine, and Hancock County**



**Demographic of crime incidents for Backport and Hancock County, Maine**



**Chronic rate of offenses**



<http://www.backportme.com/2015/04/01/crime-statistics/>

[http://www.maine.gov/justice/crime/crime\\_in\\_maine/2015/pdf/Crime%202015.pdf](http://www.maine.gov/justice/crime/crime_in_maine/2015/pdf/Crime%202015.pdf)

**Most common causes of crime in Maine:**

- Density of Population
- Composition of population / youth concentration
- Economic status
- Stability of population
- Immigration
- Transportation
- Strength of law enforcement in community

[http://www.maine.gov/justice/crime/crime\\_in\\_maine/2015/pdf/Crime%202015.pdf](http://www.maine.gov/justice/crime/crime_in_maine/2015/pdf/Crime%202015.pdf)

**Programs to reduce crime:**

- Early education training
  - Maine Juvenile Task Force
- [http://www.dhsmaine.org/justice/crime/crime\\_in\\_maine/2015/pdf/Crime%202015.pdf](http://www.dhsmaine.org/justice/crime/crime_in_maine/2015/pdf/Crime%202015.pdf)
- Education is key to a safe and prosperous future.



**Erin Mootrey**

### Quick Look at Crime in Bucksport Maine 2015

Total Index Crimes= 75  
Total Population= 4,944  
Crime Rate= 15.17



Clearance Rate  
for crimes in  
Bucksport is  
28%



#### Programs to Reduce Crime



- Neighborhood Watch
- Community Policing
- After-School Programs
- Extra Police Patrols
- Drug Treatment Programs

Total Index Crimes  
Bucksport 2015



• Rape • Aggravated Assault • Burglary • Larceny • Motor Theft

"The top risk factors for criminal behavior are family issues, psychological/mental characteristics, peer influences, and socioeconomic status"



Map of Bucksport

Hope Scully

# Ellsworth Crime Report

Aimee Barnes



8 Assaults



3 Rapes

250 Thefts, 2 Robberies, and 48 Burglaries

5 Auto Thefts




<http://www.city-data.com/crime/crime-Ellsworth-Maine.html>

RENEWABLE

# SOC<sup>5</sup>


INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY



8

## Social Stratification: United States and Global

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## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 1 Explain and illustrate social stratification systems and bases
- 2 Describe the U.S. class structure and explain how and why social classes differ
- 3 Describe poverty and explain why people are poor
- 4 Compare the different types of social mobility, describe recent trends, and explain what factors affect mobility
- 5 Describe global stratification, its variations and consequences and the theoretical models that explain why inequality is universal
- 6 Compare and evaluate the theoretical explanations of social stratification

## Social Stratification

- Society's ranking of people based on valued resources
  - Wealth
  - Power
  - Prestige
- Stratification systems can be relatively closed or open.

## Closed Stratification Systems

- Movement from one social position to another is limited due to **ascribed statuses**
  - sex, skin color, family background.
- **Slavery system**: Owning people as property and having total control over their lives
- **Caste system**: People's positions are ascribed at birth and fixed
  - People's places in the hierarchy are determined by inherited characteristics

## Slavery

- In **slavery**, some people own others and have control over their lives.
  - Slaves are abducted, inherited, or given as gifts to pay debts.
  - In *chattel slavery*, people are bought and sold as commodities.
- Although banned by the United Nations in 1948, slavery persists.

## Slavery Statistics

1. An estimated 29.8 million people live in modern slavery today
2. Slavery generates \$32 billion for traffickers globally each year
3. Approximately 78% of victims are enslaved for labor, 22% of victims are enslaved for sex
4. 55% of slavery victims are women and girls
5. 26% of slaves today are children under the age of 18

Source: *Kelley Calkins*

<http://borgenproject.org/10-statistics-on-slavery-today/>

Sources: [Free the Slaves](#), [Walk Free Foundation](#), [US State Department](#)

# Peonage

## **42 USC § 1994 - Peonage abolished**

The holding of any person to service or labor under the system known as peonage is abolished and forever prohibited in any Territory or State of the United States.

The primary usage, based in historical events, is to describe [involuntary servitude](#) of laborers who have little control over their employment conditions.

- Migrant Farm workers
- Urban Sweat Shops
- Prisons

## Caste System

- In [Hindu] **caste systems**, social categories are based on heredity.
  - Status is ascribed at birth.
  - Caste restricts social relationships, residence, and occupation.



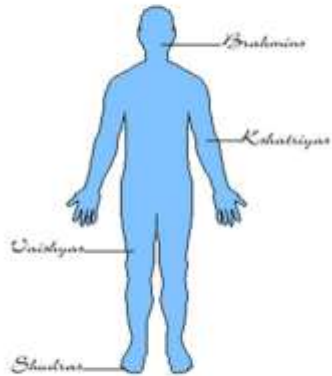
## Indian Caste System

- Indian system is the classic example of a caste system.
- The system was outlawed in 1949.
- Social distinctions persist.



## Indian Castes

- **Brahmins**—educated priests and scholars
- **Kshatriyas**—kings and warriors
- **Vaishyas**—merchants and farmers
- **Shudras**—peasants and laborers, craftspeople
- **Dalits (Harijan)**—poor, untouchables, menial and unpleasant jobs



सुखम् एतन्म ज्ञेयम् - दुःखम् एतन्म ज्ञेयम् - ज्ञानम् एतन्म ज्ञेयम्



[www.youtube.com/watch?v=0WxokDJEq34&feature=plcp](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0WxokDJEq34&feature=plcp)  
Ali Ali Bhimachi Mail  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=FSy4wNZGMEA&feature=plcp](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FSy4wNZGMEA&feature=plcp)

## Open Stratification Systems

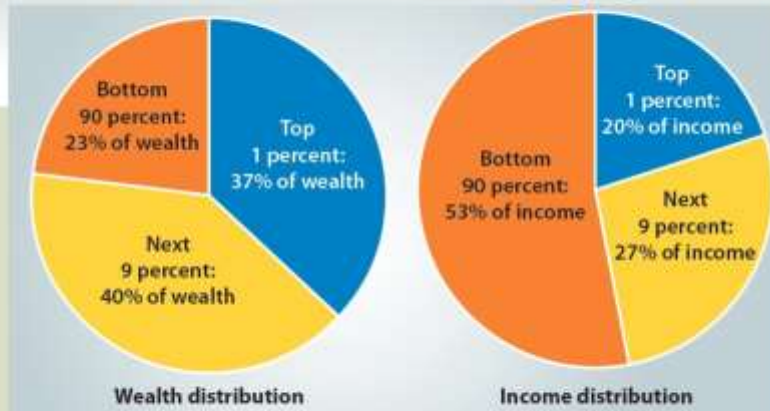
- Social classes are relatively fluid
- Based on achieved statuses
- A social class is a category of people who have a similar rank based on
  - wealth
  - education
  - power
  - prestige

## Discussion

To what extent is mobility possible in the United States?

## Wealth

- **Wealth**—money and economic assets
  - Includes *property* (what people own) and *income* (money that comes in regularly)
  - Wealth is cumulative, passed on to the next generation, and produces income.
  - Income inequality is increasing in the U.S.

**Figure 8.1** Wealth and Income Distribution

Sources: Based on Wolff, 2014, Table 2.

# Inequality in the U.S.



# Marx Stratification

Class structure of the capitalist mode of production

- bourgeoisie, the capitalists who own the means of production,
- proletariat (or 'working class') who must sell their own labor power\

## Weber's Stratification

**Class:** A person's economic position in a society.

**Status:** A person's prestige, social honor, or popularity in a society.

**Power:** A person's ability to get their way despite the resistance of others.

## Prestige

- **Prestige**—respect, recognition, or regard
  - Based on wealth, family background, fame, occupation, and leadership.
  - Prestigious occupations require
    - more formal education,
    - pay more,
    - involve mental activity,
    - offer autonomy,
    - and are seen as more socially important.

Page 140 – Prestige Scores

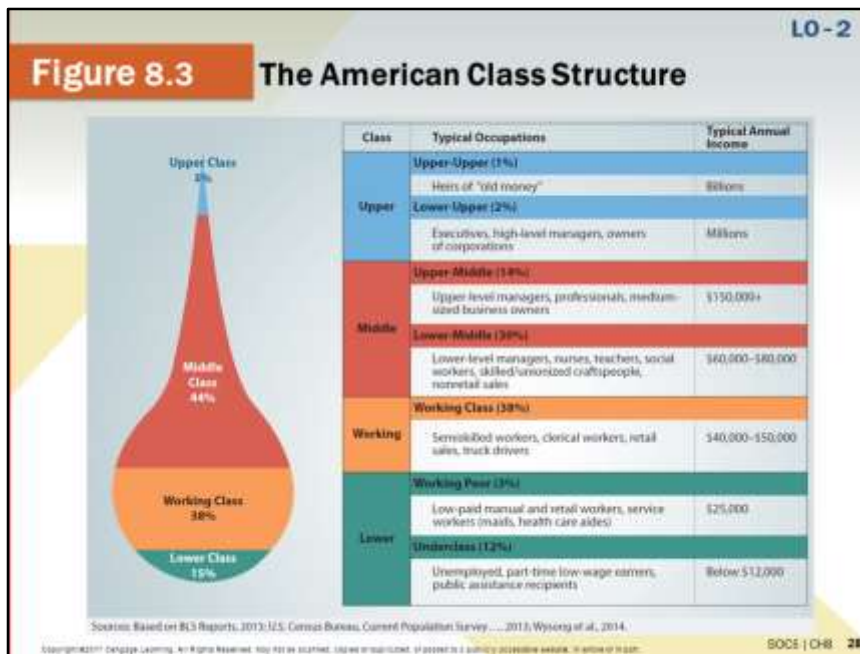
## Power

- **Power**—the ability of individuals to achieve goals, control events, and maintain influence over others despite opposition.
  - Power is based on
    - tradition,
    - personal charisma, and
    - social class.
  - *Power elite*—a small group who make the important decisions in U.S. society

## Discussion

- What happens when wealth, prestige and power statuses are inconsistent?
- What are some examples of status inconsistency?
- What problems are associated with status inconsistency?

**Figure 8.3** The American Class Structure



Mechanisms used by upper-upper-class white males, in particular, to shape the economic and political climate include dominating the upper levels of business and finance, holding top political positions in the federal government, underwriting thousands of think tanks and research institutes that formulate national policies, and shaping public opinion through the mass media.

**Upper-upper class**—enormous wealth, inherited fortunes, considerable economic and political power

Most of the occupation of the upper middle-class have considerable on-the-job autonomy and freedom from supervision, but these people are three times more likely than those in the general population to work 50 or more hours per week.

**Lower-upper class**—*nouveau riche*, engage in conspicuous consumption

**Upper-middle class**—live on earned income, professional and managerial occupations

**Lower-middle class**—non-manual, semiprofessional occupations, rely on two incomes, maintain comfortable lifestyle

**Working class**—skilled and semiskilled laborers, possess high school education

**Working poor**—work at least 27 weeks a year but live in poverty, Night time cleaners, Kitchen staff, Health aids

**Underclass**—persistently poor, segregated residentially, relatively isolated, chronically unemployed, lack skills and education



## Social Class

- **Socioeconomic status (SES)**—an overall ranking of people's positions based on their income, education, and occupation
  - Classes differ in values, power, prestige, social networks, and lifestyle.
  - Four general social classes in U.S.: upper, middle, working, lower

## Application

Identify the class illustrated by each example.

- Maria is a dental technician working in a large clinic.
- Kevin dropped out of high school, works in agriculture only in the summer, has trouble making ends meet.
- William inherited family wealth, attended private schools, and became a politician.



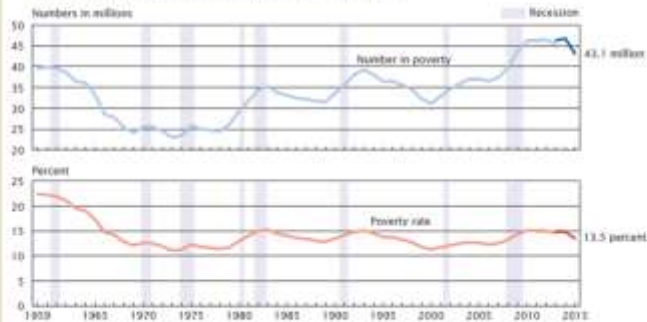
## POVERTY IN AMERICA



# Poverty in America

- Poverty is increasing.
- More than 40 million people live in poverty in the U.S.

Figure 4.  
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2015



Note: The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. The data points are plotted at the midpoint of the respective year. For information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonresponse error, and definitions, see [www2.census.gov/programs/survey/cps/techdocs/cpsmar12.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs/survey/cps/techdocs/cpsmar12.pdf). Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

# Poverty in America

- Poverty declined for older Americans
- Poverty has fluctuated for other ages.



## Defining Poverty

- **Absolute poverty**—not having enough money to afford the most basic necessities
- **Relative poverty**—not having enough money to maintain an average standard of living

## Poverty Line

- **Poverty line**—the minimal level of income that the federal government considers necessary for basic subsistence
  - Used to determine eligibility for government assistance
  - In 2008, the poverty line was \$21,834 for a family of four.
  - “Severely poor” earn less than half of the poverty threshold.

## Who are the Poor?

- Children (35% of the poor)
- Women (57% of the poor)
- African Americans, American Indians, and Latinos (Poverty rates are much higher than for whites.)

## Explanations for Poverty

### Blaming the poor (Individual characteristics)

- Poor people are genetically deficient.
- A culture of poverty transmits values, beliefs, and attitudes that encourage poverty.
- The poor are lazy. Majority of Americans believe it is possible to get rich through hard work.

## Explanations for Poverty

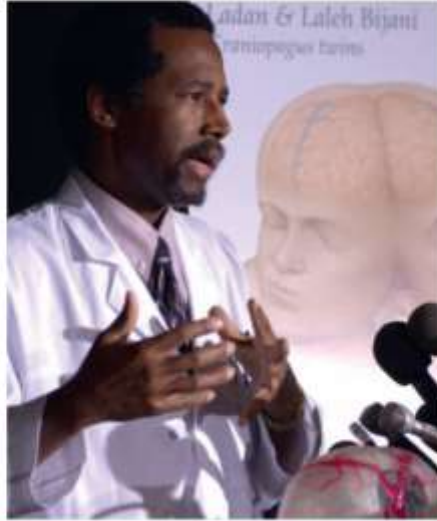
### Blaming society (Structural characteristics)

- Society's organization creates and sustains poverty.
- Poverty persists because many people benefit from the consequences

Much evidence supports the structural view.

People are poor because of economic conditions, disabilities, and lack of social support such as health insurance.

## SOCIAL MOBILITY



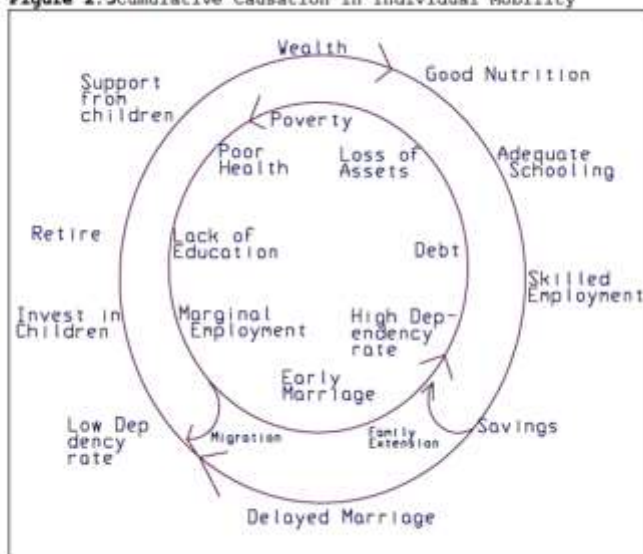
## Social Mobility

- **Social mobility**—movement in the stratification hierarchy
  - *Horizontal mobility*—moving from one position to another at the same level
  - *Vertical mobility*—moving up or down the stratification ladder

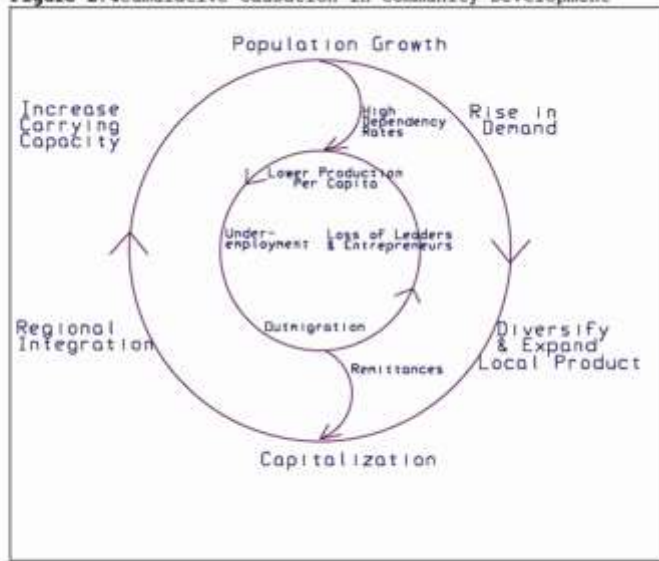
## Social Mobility

- **Intragenerational mobility**—the extent to which an individual experiences upward or downward mobility  
“Are you better off than you were four years ago?”
- **Intergenerational mobility**—the degree to which one is better or worse off than one’s parents  
“Are you better off than were your parents?”

Figure 2.3 Cumulative Causation in Individual Mobility



**Figure 2.4** Cumulative Causation in Community Development



## Application

Identify the type of mobility for each example:

- Cameron graduated from college, left welfare, and secured a semiprofessional position.
- Tom left his job in the factory to work in maintenance at the college.
- Cecelia grew up with a mother who worked cleaning motels, but Cecelia is a doctor.



## What Affects Mobility?

- **Structural factors**—changes in the economy, the number of available positions, immigration
- **Demographic factors**—education, gender, race and ethnicity
- **Individual factors**—education, family background, socialization, connections and change.

## Functionalism

- Stratification benefits society. It is necessary and inevitable.
- **The Davis-Moore Thesis**
  - Every society must fill a variety of positions and ensure that important tasks get done.
  - Some positions are more important than others.
  - The most qualified people fill the most important positions.
  - Society offers greater rewards to motivate the most qualified.

## Conflict Perspective

- Stratification hurts society.
- Capitalism pits the bourgeoisie (owners of the means of production) against the proletariat (workers).
- Corporate welfare subsidizes business rather than workers—subsidies, tax breaks, direct assistance.

## Feminist Perspective

- Women are almost always at the bottom.
- Patriarchy benefits most men.
- Men control a disproportionate share of wealth, prestige, and power.
- Feminization of Poverty



## The Symbolic Interactionist Perspective

- People create and share stratification.
- People in different classes acquire and use symbols differently.
- People socialize their children to acquire and use the symbols of their class.



Table 8.1

## Sociological Explanations of Social Stratification

Perspective	Level of Analysis	Key Points
<b>Functionalist</b>	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fills social positions that are necessary for a society's survival</li> <li>Motivates people to succeed and ensures that the most qualified people will fill the most important positions</li> </ul>
<b>Conflict</b>	Macro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourages workers' exploitation and promotes the interests of the rich and powerful</li> <li>Ignores a wealth of talent among the poor</li> </ul>
<b>Feminist</b>	Macro and micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constructs numerous barriers in patriarchal societies that limit women's achieving wealth, status, and prestige</li> <li>Requires most women, not men, to juggle domestic and employment responsibilities that impede upward mobility</li> </ul>
<b>Symbolic Interactionist</b>	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shapes stratification through socialization, everyday interaction, and group membership</li> <li>Reflects social class identification through symbols, especially products that signify social status</li> </ul>

## World Bank's Classification

- **High-income countries** have a developed industrial economy and an annual gross national income of almost \$37,066 per person.
- **Middle-income countries** have a developing industrial economy and a lower GNI per capita.
- **Low-income countries** are the least industrialized and largely agricultural.

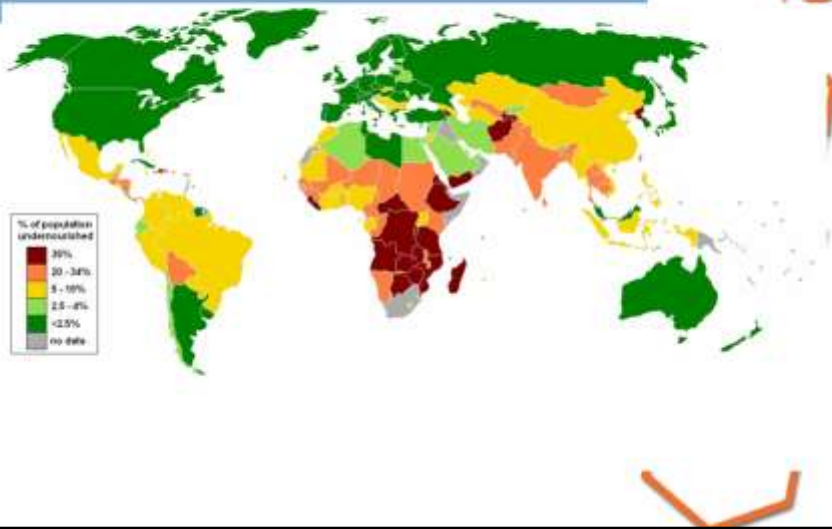
# Global Inequality

TABLE 8.3  
Global Economic Inequality, 2006

	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE OF WORLD POPULATION	TOTAL GNI	PERCENTAGE OF WORLD GNI	GNI PER CAPITA
Low income	53	2.4 billion	40	\$1.6 trillion	3	\$ 649
Middle income	96	3.1 billion	48	\$9.4 trillion	19	\$ 3,053
High income	60	1 billion	15	\$37.7 trillion	78	\$36,608
World	209	6.5 billion		\$48 trillion		\$ 7,448
United States		300 million	5	\$13 trillion	28	\$44,710

Note: GNI is the Gross National Income.  
Source: Based on data in World Bank, 2008.

## Malnutrition as a Measure of Absolute Poverty



## Why is Inequality Universal?

- **Modernization theory** suggests that low-income countries lack modern, progressive cultures.
- **Dependency theory** contends that low-income countries are exploited and dominated by high-income countries.

## Why is Inequality Universal?

- **World-systems theory** argues that high-income countries extract raw materials from low-income countries and set export prices.



## Application

Identify the theory:

- Inequality ensures that important jobs are filled by the most talented.
- High-income countries set prices for raw materials and labor.
- Parents teach children the habits and attitudes of their children.



## United Nations Millennium Development Goals



United Nations

1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. To achieve universal primary education
3. To promote gender equality and empower women
4. To reduce child mortality
5. To improve maternal health
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. To ensure environmental sustainability
8. To develop a global partnership for development

(United Nations)



## Agenda 21 - Backlash

[UN Conference on Environment and Development](#)  
(UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992



## REVIEW

1. What is social stratification?
2. Describe the different stratification systems.
3. Describe the dimensions of stratification.
4. Describe the social class structure in America.
5. Describe poverty in the U.S.
6. What are the different explanations for poverty and inequality?
7. What is social mobility?
8. Describe inequality across societies.