**Reading Guide**

Ch. 1

1. Structural Functionalist, Conflict, Symbolic Internationalist
2. To be functional all elements contribute to social stability. To be dysfunctional the elements disrupt social stability. Crime—Violence and fear; crime can also be functional due to heightened awareness.
3. According to social pathology “sickness” in society gives rise to social problems. Ex. Crime and Juvenile delinquency often attributed to breakdown of family and religious institutions.
4. According to social disorganization rapid social change is the cause for social problems because it disrupts the norms for society.
5. Anomie: Normalness
6. When peoples morals don’t fit into society—people worry and remain at “anomie”.
7. The conflict perspective views society as composed of different groups and interests competing for power and/or resources. Structural functionalism views everyone as one big cohesive group while conflict has multiple divisions in societies in which everything is a competition.
8. Marxist theories believe that problems exist with class inequality while Non-Marxist theories believe it’s when problems arise due to opposing values and interests.
9. I think this means that not everything is a social problem and that there are many other factors that make something a legitimate problem—many people must have recognition and there must be people actively trying to fix or reverse the problem. EX. Gay marriage: Many people involved and recognize the issue, all the way from lower class and upper class to the government level. There are also many ILGBT communities and activists.
10. * + 1. Societal Recognition
        2. Societal Legitimation
        3. Mobilization for Action
        4. Development and Implementation of an official problem.
11. Conflict Perspective: Non-Marxist Theory.

Ch. 6

1. Less than $1.25 a day. 1 out of every 5 people (1.2 billion people)
   1. Wealth: The total assets of an individual or household minus liabilities.
   2. Income: Money received, especially on a regular basis, for work or through investments.
2. Yes, they could argue this because food could come from government funding, and some low wage jobs may offer some sort of health care. Because no dollar amount for the household was defined, one could argue this person is under the poverty level.
3. Multidimensional Poverty: Serious deprivation in the dimensions of health, education, and living standards that combine in the number of deprived and the intensity of the deprived. About 1.7 billion.
4. * + 1. Poverty lines based on pretax income so tax burdens are not included.
       2. Family wealth (savings and property) are excluded.
       3. Government benefits (non-cash) are not taken into account.
       4. Poverty measure is the national standard which doesn’t reflect variation in cost of living from state to state.
       5. Underestimate extent of material hardship in the U.S.
   1. Structural Functionalist: From institutional breakdown.
   2. Conflict Perspective: Domination of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat.
   3. Symbolic Integrationist: Meanings, labels, and definitions affect and are effected by social life.
      1. I find the structural functionalist most interesting because it believes that the root of our problems are stemmed by our basic wants and rights; however, not all people experiencing problems the same fall into the poverty line. So I find it interesting that the basics can be the root of the problem, but I however feel that the person themselves are to blame.
5. 1. Support: 70% of people on the list were “self made” and 1/3 came form lower and middle classes.
   2. Undermine: 1/5 people on the list inherited enough money to even make the list. Most people on the list inherited a large asset.
6. I expected those with a lower education or minority to be marked as the most in poverty. A single household with a female head of household is not surprising however.