

Research on the Impact of Social Security High Welfare Policy on Crime

Yu Qian

Guangdong University of Finance & Economics, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China

Abstract: The high welfare policy of social security can not be granted universally, and it is not necessary to directly hand over the money to the people in the form of subsidies. Instead, it should provide preferential relief for specific groups in need of help, such as the unemployed and the poor, provide them with unemployment relief, and include them in the scope of special medical treatment, so as to fundamentally implement the high welfare to the people in real need. This paper deeply discusses the related issues of the high welfare policy of social security, and analyzes its impact on crime in different countries and the advantages and disadvantages of various aspects. Through the specific analysis of the trend of crime under the high welfare policy of social security, this paper reveals the disadvantages of the high welfare policy of social security and the granting of subsidies, and puts forward the measures of relief for specific groups.

Keywords: Criminology; High Social Security Benefits; Relief

1. Introduction

The high welfare policy of social security aims at citizens' daily life and medical and health needs, including but not limited to medical insurance, unemployment insurance, endowment insurance, etc., and provides a high amount of security for all social strata and groups, so as to protect the lives of citizens and deal with some emergencies. Different regions have different ways to implement the high welfare policy of social security. The high welfare policy of social security in Europe and the United States is mainly to grant subsidies. In some countries, the high welfare policy of social security focuses on medical treatment, education and other fields, and is guaranteed in the form of relief. For example, Switzerland implements the double free policy of medical treatment and education. The high welfare policy of social security has

greatly improved the people's sense of happiness and satisfaction in life, but what can not be ignored is the impact of the high welfare policy of social security on crime, either positive or negative. The following will be analyzed from the perspective of two different policy implementation methods.

2. Countries that Mainly Reduce Medical and Educational Expenses

The high social security welfare policy is based on the normal social security welfare, which gives a large margin of preference or reduction to specific groups in terms of medical and educational contributions, treatment and enjoyment, etc. Its main purpose is to reduce the economic burden of vulnerable groups and promote social equity, rather than providing security through subsidies. By reducing the expenditure of these groups on social security, their disposable income can be increased, their quality of life can be improved, and they can better integrate into society[1].

2.1 Economic Development: Reduce Criminal Motivation

For some groups on the edge of poverty, relief measures can ensure that their basic living needs are met. When people do not have to worry about basic living problems such as food and clothing and medical treatment, their chances of committing crimes due to life pressure are greatly reduced, reducing the number of property crimes. It helps to create a good and stable family environment and create a more harmonious family atmosphere for teenagers. Because the relationship between family atmosphere and family members is the first important medium for the formation of teenagers' personality, a harmonious family can reduce the obstacles caused by the inharmonious interpersonal relationships in the family. In addition, vulnerable groups can better integrate into society. When they can enjoy social security benefits similar to other groups, their social

identity and self-esteem will be improved. If a group is marginalized for a long time and lacks basic social security welfare support, they may have dissatisfaction and resistance to society and increase the possibility of crime.

2.2 Social Governance: Crime Prevention

The high social security welfare relief policy reflects the principle of social equity. When social members see that vulnerable groups are given due care, the sense of fairness in society is improved. This sense of fairness helps to enhance social cohesion and reduce crimes caused by social injustice. In addition, the assistance and improvement of the poor people's lives have greatly reduced the possibility that they have to choose illegal criminal means to obtain living resources because they are poor and unable to maintain their lives, so that the survival of the poor people can be guaranteed, free from the anxiety of survival, protect the basic rights of the people, and reflect the people-oriented values[2]. Article 37 of the prison law of the people's Republic of China stipulates that if a person released from prison loses the ability to work and is unable to determine a supporter, a supporter and a basic source of livelihood, the local people's Government shall provide relief. It can be seen that for those who have a criminal record, the high social security welfare relief policy will include them in the scope of protection, give them the opportunity to reintegrate into society, and help prevent them from committing crimes again.

3. Countries with Preferential Subsidies

3.1 "Lazy People" Who Refuse to Work Appear in Society

The high welfare policy of social security focuses on the granting of relief funds, which provides high protection for all aspects of national life. Low skilled labor cannot make low educated citizens feel happy and satisfied, and even the labor income of the people at the bottom may be insufficient to reach the level of high welfare of social security[3]. The high amount of unemployment benefits may make some unemployed people satisfied with receiving the benefits to a certain extent. If the unemployment benefits can meet the basic living needs, or even close to the income level of some low paid jobs, some people will choose not to

work and rely on the subsidies of the high welfare policy of social security to maintain their lives. Due to the insufficient screening of the conditions of the relief object, many people who work actively are not as good as the lazy people who just rely on relief to survive. The long-term enjoyment of high welfare policies is easy to form a welfare dependent psychology. People may lose the motivation to improve themselves and change their lives through labor, and become accustomed to relying on welfare to survive, thus becoming lazy people who refuse to work.

3.2 Economic Development: the Emergence Of Fiscal Deficit

3.2.1 causing social unrest

The implementation of such policies often leads to an increase in taxes, which to some extent inhibits the development of enterprises and the enthusiasm of individuals[4]. When the tax growth reaches a certain limit, it is difficult to match the expanding welfare expenditure. The rich often hope that their assets can be guaranteed and exempted from tax. Therefore, more rich people migrate to small countries and transfer assets in order to get the convenience of asset allocation. With the transfer of assets of the rich, the focus of large enterprise groups shifts, the reduction of social high-quality jobs, and the reduction of government tax revenue, the grant of subsidies can only be maintained by savings. When such a situation occurs in a large area, it will lead to the national fiscal deficit, weak economic growth, and the deficit of national savings. It is necessary to adopt income and expenditure saving policies such as raising taxes and reducing subsidies to alleviate the economic pressure, and this policy will significantly reduce the national living standard and trigger large-scale protests and social riots. The high level of welfare security in France has brought high fiscal deficits to the French government. Although the domestic tax revenue in France is very high, the huge cost of welfare expenditure still makes the operation of the French government difficult. The fiscal deficit may lead to the government reducing expenditure in other public service areas or failing to pay welfare funds in full and on time, and the welfare policy has to be adjusted, which will reduce the trust of citizens in the government, weaken the cohesion of society, make the distribution of social resources more uneven, and have greater impact

on poor areas and vulnerable groups, triggering social discontent and becoming a potential factor of social unrest. During the social unrest, the normal social order was disrupted, and the law enforcement force was relatively weak, which provided more opportunities for criminals to commit crimes. For those who fell into economic difficulties due to the reduction of subsidies, they may have stronger criminal motivation. The high social welfare security policy means higher government expenditure costs. Although the domestic tax revenue in France is very high, the huge welfare expenditure costs still make the operation of the French government difficult. With the gradual improvement of social welfare policy and the gradual improvement of security level, France's social welfare and security expenditure has accounted for 40% of GDP [5]. The French riots in 2023 triggered social unrest because the state could not guarantee the long-term distribution of high welfare. The dissatisfaction accumulated by the people was released, causing a loss of more than 1 billion euros to the country.

3.2.2 problems of national survival and development

Under the background of tax growth and fiscal deficit, the competitiveness of local enterprises is reduced, which leads to the decline of social experience competitiveness, the reduction of high-quality jobs and the insufficient number, which leads to the social development problems of ordinary citizens. In order to reduce costs and improve efficiency in the competition, enterprises may frequently lay off employees or adjust their positions, and employees face the risk of unemployment at any time, which makes the national career development path full of uncertainty. The phenomenon of oversupply in the employment market makes a large number of job seekers compete for limited positions, resulting in huge employment pressure. In order to stand out in the competition, people pay more attention to education, but the distribution of educational resources is uneven[6]. High quality educational resources are often concentrated in developed regions or the upper middle class, which leads to huge differences in access to education between people from different regions and different classes. This imbalance further exacerbates the solidification of social strata, makes it more difficult for the bottom citizens to flow upward, and limits their living and development space. At the same time,

immigrants have also become one of the factors for the increase of people with low education background. In addition, citizens have enjoyed the preferential treatment brought by subsidies for a long time. "Lazy people" are not used to competing with others, are not good at seeking opportunities in competition, or are used to receiving subsidies in a "lying flat" way and are not willing to work, so that they cannot get jobs and are eliminated by the society. When subsidies are cut, it is difficult for citizens to live through labor security, and the problem of their survival and development is difficult to solve. More low educated people are forced by life to obtain survival materials by illegal means in order to maintain their survival status, and the social crime rate will increase significantly.

3.3 Social Governance: The Loss of Deterrence of Law Leads to a Surge in Crime Rate

The high welfare policy of social security will also cover prisons. The high welfare treatment in prisons can not make criminals feel punitive, but more satisfied than life outside the prison. The deterrent force brought by the law to people comes from its coercive force and punishment for illegal sexual acts. The high welfare prison environment may narrow the difference between life inside and outside the prison. Citizens in the society obtain living resources through legal labor. If prisoners in the prison can enjoy the same or even better welfare, it will blur the boundary between crime and normal life to a certain extent[7]. For the bottom social groups, they work hard and rely on subsidies to make a living, while the prisoners in the prison can enjoy the same high welfare, which will make the citizens question the fairness of the law and make some potential criminals feel that it is not terrible to commit a crime in prison. At the same time, it will send the wrong crime signal to the society, that is, crime is not terrible and the law is not insurmountable. This wrong value orientation will gradually erode the social respect and awe for the law, and then reduce the deterrent of the law.

4. Conclusion

In short, only by implementing the welfare policy fairly and impartially can the welfare system really play its role in promoting economic development and maintaining social stability. The direct grant of subsidies in Europe

and the United States can be regarded as a "reward for laziness", which to some extent has catalyzed more lazy people in society. Since 2024, China's social security has further expanded the coverage of medical care, employment, pension, education and other aspects, targeted at specific groups, so that medical expenses will no longer become a burden on families and employment will no longer become a worry for the people, and the pension payment for the elderly will be increased. At the same time, it will pay more attention to education subsidies, provide more education for the people at the bottom, so that more children can afford education, and fundamentally reduce the possibility of crime.

References

- [1] Gui Lin. Economic development, social welfare and governance structure [J]. economic research, 2009 (04).
- [2] Zheng Juwen. An analysis of social welfare policies in France [J]. China Civil Affairs, 2015(07).
- [3] Cai wei, huang Ruiling, He Yuntao. Explore the development mode of high welfare system under the new situation -- Based on the perspective of comparison between the "European pig five" and the five Nordic countries [J]. economic system reform, 2013(04).
- [4] Guo Rui. German social welfare policy and Its Enlightenment [J]. legal system Expo, 2019, (26):199+201.
- [5] Chen Xiaoshu. Criticism and Reflection on western welfare economic theory [D]. Jilin University, 2017
- [6] Zhang Benyan. The impact of Swedish social welfare policy on international competitiveness [D]. Anhui Normal University, 2014
- [7] Han Xinyi. An analysis of the infeasibility of the "high welfare" system in China [J]. youth, 2014, (05):234-235.