high prices compared to crops. Colombia: 20% rely on cocaine production for their livelihood and outsells all their other exports.

GLOBAL RISK CONSCIOUSNESS
Risk is seen as global rather than tied to particular places- increased movement of people as economic migrants seeking work given rise to anxieties about the risk of crime and protecting their borders. Media create moral panic about immigration- also led to hate crimes. Intensification of social control- UK toughened border control regulations: fining airlines if they bring in undocumented passengers.

GLOBALISATION, CAPITALISM AND CRIME
TAYLOR (1997) globalisation led to changes in the pattern and extent of crime- by giving free rein to market forces, globalisation created greater inequality and rising crime. Allowed transnational corporations to switch manufacturing to low-wage countries, producing job insecurity, unemployment and poverty. Deregulation: governments have little control over their own economies- create jobs, rise taxes and state spending on welfare declined. Marketisation: encouraged people to see themselves as individual consumers- calculating personal costs and benefits of each action, undermining social cohesion. LEFT REALISTS: increasingly materialistic culture promoted by the global media portrays success in terms of a lifestyle of consumption. Create insecurity and widening inequalities that encourage people to turn to crime, lack of legitimate job opportunities destroys self respect and drives unemployed to look for illegitimate ones. Created criminal opportunities on a grand scale for financial markets, insider trading and movement of funds to avoid taxation. ofereed opportunities for fraudulent claims for subsidies, estimated at over $7 billion per annum. Globalisation- new patterns of employment- new opportunities for crime: flexible workers- illegally employed for less or working under breach of health and safety.

PATTERNS OF CRIMINAL ORGANISATION
HOBBS AND DUNNINGHAM: way crime is organised is linked to economic changes brought by globalisation- involves individuals with contacts acting as a hub around a loose network composed of other individuals seeking opportunities and linking legitimate and illegitimate activities. Contrasts with large-scale hierarchical criminal organisations.

GLOCAL ORGANISATION
New forms of organisation have international links- drugs trade but crime still rooted in its local context: individuals still need local contacts and networks to find opportunities to sell their drugs. Crime works as a glocal system: still locally based with global connections. The form it takes will vary from place to place according to local conditions even if it’s influenced by global factors such as availability of drugs from abroad.
Changes associated with globalisation have led to changes in patterns of crime

MCMAFIA
MISHA GLENNY (2008) organisations in Russia and Eastern Europe, following the fall of communism- major factor in process of globalisation: 
Origins of TNC organised crime to break-up of Soviet Union 1989, coincided with deregulation of