

Ch. 9 Social Stratification

Social stratification - ranking of ind. or groups based on unequal access to resources and rewards

Achieved status - status achieved based on skills, knowledge, or ability

Closed system - movement to new level is impossible

Ex. determined at birth

Open system - movement is possible

Sep 29-2:24 PM

Caste system - scarce resources distributed on basis of ascribed (birth) status.

Endogamy - marriage within one's own culture

Exogamy - marriage outside of one's own social category (forbidden)

Sep 29-2:25 PM

Class system - scarce resources distributed on basis of achieved status

Social class - grouping of people at similar levels

Ex. wealth, power, prestige

Sep 29-2:25 PM

Socioeconomic status - rating system using social status and economics

Ex. education, occupation, income

Sep 29-2:26 PM

Dimensions of stratification (page 209)

Wealth - assets and income

Power - ability to control others

Ex. force, skills, social status, tradition

Prestige - respect, honor, recognition (page 210)

Sep 29-2:27 PM

Theories

Functionalist theory - Moore and Davis

Rewards are necessary in order to fulfill all types of jobs

Ex. why go to school to be Dr. if same reward as garbage man

Conflict theory - competition is cause of inequality

The people in power make rules to own advantage

Sep 29-2:27 PM

American Class system

Reputational method - individuals are asked to rank other members of community

Subjective method - individuals rank themselves

Objection method - sociologists define ranking based on education, income, etc.

Sep 29-2:28 PM

Social classes in US

Upper class (1-3%)

Built on income and assets

Old money - generations of wealth

Lower-upper - new money

Upper-Middle class (10-15%)

Based on income

Career oriented

Sep 29-2:29 PM

Lower-Middle (30-35%)

White-collar jobs

Working Class (40-45%)

Blue-collar jobs

May make more money than lower-middle but less prestige

Pink-collar jobs

Traditionally jobs held by women

Ex. clerical, low sales

Lower Class (20-25%)

Lowest paying jobs, elderly, unemployed

Sep 29-2:29 PM

Social Mobility - movement between or within classes

Vertical mobility - movement between classes (up/down)

Horizontal mobility - movement within classes

Intergenerational mobility - differences between generations in the same family

Sep 29-2:30 PM

Causes of mobility

***upward

Technology - more jobs

Ex. factories, farming

Merchandising patterns

Ex. credit, insurance, services

Education

***downward

changes in economy

ex. factories, farming

credit

Sep 29-2:30 PM

Poverty

Poverty - living below the min. level considered reasonable by society

Poverty level- below minimum annual income (chart 219)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BdtZ4JUnbH0>



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bhokXc905ds>



Sep 29-2:31 PM

2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines

Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$10,400	\$13,000	\$11,960
2	14,000	17,500	16,100
3	17,600	22,000	20,240
4	21,200	26,500	24,380
5	24,800	31,000	28,520
6	28,400	35,500	32,660
7	32,000	40,000	36,800
8	35,600	44,500	40,940
For each additional person, add	3,600	4,500	4,140

May 28-9:41 AM

Eligibility determination is based on household size and income. Total income must be at or below the amount in the table.

Household Size	Free					Reduced Price				
	Yearly	Monthly	Twice per month	Every 2 weeks	Weekly	Yearly	Monthly	Twice per month	Every 2 weeks	Weekly
1	14,079	1,174	587	542	271	20,036	1,670	835	771	386
2	18,941	1,579	790	729	365	26,955	2,247	1,124	1,037	519
3	23,803	1,984	992	916	458	33,874	2,823	1,412	1,303	652
4	28,665	2,389	1,195	1,103	552	40,793	3,400	1,700	1,569	785
5	33,527	2,794	1,397	1,290	645	47,712	3,976	1,988	1,836	918
6	38,389	3,200	1,600	1,477	739	54,631	4,553	2,277	2,102	1,051
7	43,251	3,605	1,803	1,664	832	61,550	5,130	2,565	2,368	1,184
8	48,113	4,010	2,005	1,851	926	68,469	5,706	2,853	2,634	1,317
For Each Add'l Household	+4,862	+406	+203	+187	+94	+6,919	+577	+289	+267	+134

May 29-6:44 AM

Generational
Situational

May 28-7:27 AM

American poor
Age (chart 220)
*40% of poor are under 18
Sex
*60% of poor over 18 are women
*1/2 of poor women is head
Race
*African Americans and Hispanic Americans are 2.5 times more likely
Rural (page 221)

Sep 29-2:31 PM

Poverty cont.

Effects

- Life chances - likelihood of sharing in the opportunities of society
 - Ex. health, life expectancy, education, housing
- Life expectancy - average # of years a person born can live
- Infant mortality - death of children during first year of life

Sep 29-2:32 PM

Poverty cont.

Reasons:

- Inadequate nutrition
- Less medical care
- Housing
 - Ex. lead poisoning, fires
- Education
 - Ex. local property taxes

Sep 29-2:33 PM

Patterns of behavior
Divorce rates
Arrested and convicted

Sep 29-2:33 PM

Government responses to poverty
Transfer payments - gov'n't redistributes
money among segments of the
population
ex. social security and AFDC

Sep 29-2:33 PM

Jan 21-12:26 PM