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- (1) Stratification and Interaction
  - (1.1) Conspicuous consumption: (definition)
    - (1.1.1) buying and using products because of the "statement" they make about social positions.
- (2) The Kuznets Curve (in book) - Social Stratification and Technological Development
  - (2.1) Intensity of social stratification
    - (2.1.1) Hunting and Gathering = Lowest
    - (2.1.2) Horticultural/Pastoral = Medium
    - (2.1.3) Agrarian = Highest --think: plantation/slavery, "agriculture"
    - (2.1.4) Industrial = Medium-high (some choice, like someone working at a different factory if they don't like where they are at, et cetera)
    - (2.1.5) Post-industrial = High-medium
- (3) WASP
  - (3.1) White Anglo-Saxon Protestant
- (4) A Middle Class Society - underestimate the extent of social inequality
  - (4.1) Equal under the law
  - (4.2) Individuality
  - (4.3) Interaction
  - (4.4) Affluent society
- (5) Dimensions of Social Inequality - Socioeconomic status (SES)
  - (5.1) Socioeconomic Status of class
    - (5.1.1) Income
    - (5.1.2) Wealth
    - (5.1.3) Social power
    - (5.1.4) Occupational prestige
    - (5.1.5) Schooling
  - (5.2) High or Low **Status consistency** (how close the five things are to each other; all high, all low, all medium, et cetera)
    - (5.2.1) You win the power ball (low consistency)
    - (5.2.2) You are a garbage man (probably a **high consistency** of a generally **low status**)
    - (5.2.3) You are a teacher (somewhat inconsistent)
- (6) Figure 11-1 (p. 281)
  - (6.1) Distribution of Income and Wealth in the United States
  - (6.2) Income, and especially wealth, is divided unequally in U.S. society.
  - (6.3) Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2005); wealth data are author estimates based on Kelster (2000) and Russell & Mogelonsky (2000)
  - (6.4) slide 18
- (7) Figure 11-3
  - (7.1) Mean Income, U.S. Families, 1980-2001 (in 2001 dollars, adjusted

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- for inflation)
- (7.2) slide 19
- (7.3) Dual Economy: two ends, big gap, high inequality (very rich, very poor)
- (8) Social Classes (see pg. 223 in book)
  - (8.1) Upper class
    - (8.1.1) 5%
  - (8.2) Middle class
    - (8.2.1) 40% - 45%
  - (8.3) Working class
    - (8.3.1) 33%
  - (8.4) Lower class
    - (8.4.1) 17% - 22%
- (9) The Difference Class Makes
  - (9.1) Health
  - (9.2) Cultural values
  - (9.3) Politics
  - (9.4) Family and gender
- (10) Social Mobility
  - (10.1) Upward
  - (10.2) Downward
  - (10.3) Structural social mobility
  - (10.4) Intragenerational mobility = within your lifetime (example: born poor, go to school, become lawyer, get rich)
  - (10.5) Intergenerational mobility = between generations (example: comparing generations before and after the class change)
- (11) Reality
  - (11.1) Men
    - (11.1.1) mobility fairly high
  - (11.2) Long-term trend
    - (11.2.1) upward
  - (11.3) Intergenerational mobility
    - (11.3.1) small, not dramatic
  - (11.4) Social mobility since the 1970s
    - (11.4.1) uneven
  - (11.5) Income, race, ethnicity and gender effects on social mobility
- (12) The American Dream
  - (12.1) Earnings - plateau
  - (12.2) Many persons - more than one job
  - (12.3) More jobs - small income
  - (12.4) Young people remaining at (returning to ) home
  - (12.5) Middle-class slide

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(12.5.1) Median income doubled between 1950-1973

(12.5.2) Grown only 25% since 1973

(13)