

## Paper 2 Section B: Understanding Social Inequalities

Page numbers refer to the Year One textbook. You may also refer to the information booklets (See QR codes below - page numbers will be different - please see contents).



### Social inequalities – Class

Topics	Requirements broken down	RAG	Notes on this	Exam Q answered
What is a social class?	Marxist definition of social class			
	The Hope-Goldthorpe classification			
	The National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification			
	Occupation and social class			
	Subjective social class			
	The underclass			
Social class inequalities in life chances	Weber's definition of life chances			
	Relationship between social class and life chances			
	Timmins (2010) <i>Findings of the National Equality Panel</i> (pg 226)			
	ONS (2010) <i>Chances of teenage motherhood</i> (pg 226)			
Social class inequalities in income	The main sources of income			
	Income statistics: The Family Resources Survey (FRS) (pg 227)			
	Income statistics: The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) (pg 228)			
	Income statistics: The British Household Panel Survey (1991) (pg 228)			
	ONS (2012) <i>Incomes of selected occupations in the UK</i> (pg 228)			
	The effects of taxes and benefits on income distribution			
	Definition of wealth (and how it is different to income)			
	The ONS definition of wealth			
	Problems with measuring wealth			

<b>Social class inequalities in wealth</b>	Wealth inequalities based on age			
	Wealth inequalities based on class			
	Wealth inequalities based on meritocracy			
	Rowlingson and Mullineux (2013) <i>The Birmingham Commission Report</i> (pg 232)			
	Atkinson (2013) <i>Inherited wealth</i> (pg 233)			
	Hills et al (2013) <i>The relationship between social class and wealth</i> (pg 232)			
<b>Social class inequalities in work and employment</b>	What is the hierarchy of occupations?			
	Rewards based on occupation e.g. status; job satisfaction			
<b>Social class inequality in poverty</b>	Definition of absolute poverty			
	Definition of relative poverty			
	Households Below Average Income (HBAI) measure			
	The consensual measure of poverty			
	HBAI statistics (2014) <i>Percentage of individuals in relative and absolute low income, 1998/99 to 2012/13 UK</i> (pg 237/238)			
	BBC News (2014) <i>Rising Child Poverty</i> (pg 238)			
<b>Social class inequalities in social mobility</b>	Definition of intergenerational social mobility			
	Definition of intragenerational social mobility			
	Open and closed societies			
	Problems with research social mobility			
	Goldthorpe: <i>The Oxford Mobility Study</i> (1980) (pg 240)			
	Evaluation of the OMS			
	Kellner and Willby (1980) <i>Absolute and relative social mobility</i> (pg 240)			
	Savage and Egerton: <i>The NCDS study</i> (1997) (pg 242)			
	Government policy and the Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission			

**Question bank:**

- Outline the evidence that inequality significantly reduces the life chances of the working classes. (20 marks)
- Outline ways that a person's social class may affect their opportunities in work and employment. (20 marks)

- Outline ways that social class inequalities are important in Britain today. (20 marks)
- Assess the usefulness of Weber’s theory of social stratification for understanding social inequality in British society today. (40 marks)
- Assess the usefulness of Marxist theories for understanding social class inequalities in UK society. (40 marks)

## 5. Social inequalities – Gender

*Page numbers refer to the Year One textbook*

Topics	Requirements broken down	RAG	Notes on this	Exam Q answered
What is gender?	Difference between gender and sex			
	Different types of gender including transgender, agender and pangender			
Gender and life chances	Life chances as defined by Max Weber			
	Educational achievement depending on gender			
Gender inequalities in work and employment	Historical trends of women in the paid labour market (PLM)			
	Types of employment women are in (compared to men)			
	Lewis – Double shift			
	Duncombe and Marsden (1995) <i>‘Emotionwork’ and the triple shift</i> (pg 101)			
Gender inequalities in income and wealth	Gender pay gap			
	Statistics supporting gender pay gap (at least two)			
	Explanations as to why there is a gender pay gap			
Gender inequalities in poverty	Absolute poverty			
	Relative poverty			
	Chant (2011) <i>Women experience time poverty</i> (pg 259)			
	Women’s Budget Group (2005) <i>Poverty to protect children</i> (pg 260)			
	Trussell Trust (2014) <i>Food poverty</i> (pg 260)			
	Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2008) <i>Women and poverty</i> (pg 260)			
	Definition of social mobility			
	Intragenerational social mobility			
	Intergenerational social mobility			

<b>Gender inequalities in social mobility</b>	Li and Devine (2011) <i>Women less likely to be upwardly mobile</i> (pg 260)			
	The 2014 Global Gender Gap Report (pg 261)			
	Savage (2011) <i>Men vs women</i> (pg 261)			
	Intersectional gender pay gap including Li and Devine (2011) (pg 261)			
<b>Gender inequalities</b>	Mac an Ghail (1994) <i>Crisis in masculinity</i> (pg 262)			
	Educational achievement of boys vs girls			
	Health inequalities			

<b>experienced by males</b>	Family life inequalities including Warin et al (1999) (pg 263)			
	Evaluation of male inequalities			
<b>The development of feminism</b>	First wave feminism and its aims (including social and legal equalities and universal suffrage)			
	Second wave feminism and its aims (including civil rights movements, LGBT movements and anti-war protests; 'the personal is the political')			
	Third wave feminism and its aims (including more diverse and individualistic types of feminism, for example, ethnic)			
	Fourth wave feminism and its aims (including sexism and FGM)			
	Does the fourth wave exist?			
<b>The strands of feminism: Liberal</b>	Aims of liberal feminism; equal rights for women in social world e.g. education and politics			
	Oakley (1974) <i>Gender socialisation in the family</i> (pg 268)			
	Evaluation of Oakley's conclusions			
	Evaluation of liberal feminism			
<b>The strands of feminism: Marxism</b>	Marxist explanation for female disadvantage; dominant ideology and reliance on nuclear family to support capitalism			
	Feeley (1972) <i>Socialisation in the family</i> (pg 269)			
	Benston (1972) <i>Domestic work benefits capitalism</i> (pg 269)			
	Dalla Costa and James (1972) <i>The power of women and the subversion of the community</i> (pg 271)			
	Evaluation of Marxist feminism			
	Radical explanation for gender inequalities e.g. patriarchy			
	Focus on the family and explanation			
	Johnson (1995) <i>Patriarchal terrorism</i> (pg 272)			

<b>The strands of feminism: Radical</b>	Delphy and Leonard (1992) <i>Familiar exploitation</i> (pg 272)			
	Evaluation of radical feminism			
<b>Intersectionality (Sylvia Walby)</b>	Walby (1990) <i>Theorising patriarchy</i> (pg 274)			
	The concept of 'private patriarchy'			
	The six patriarchal structures in society that disadvantages women			
	Walby (1997) <i>Gender transformations</i> (pg 274)			
	Evaluation of Walby			
<b>Preference</b>	Hakim's view of women's disadvantage			
	Three classifications of preferences: home-centred, adaptive and workcentred			
<b>theory (Catherine Hakim)</b>	Explanation of how this supports the Functionalist theory of human capital			
	Evaluation of preference theory			
<b>Functionalist explanations of gender inequality</b>	Human capital theory			
	Murdock (1949) <i>Biological functions in the family</i> (pg 275)			
	Parsons and Bales (1955) <i>Expressive vs instrumental</i> (pg 275)			
	Evaluation of functionalist explanation			
<b>New Right explanation of gender inequality</b>	Support for the nuclear family (and reasons for it)			
	Natural differences instead of inequalities			
	Schlafly's response to feminism (pg 276)			
	Evaluation of Schlafly			
<b>Marxist explanation of gender inequality</b>	Marxist explanation of gender inequality (overlap with Marxist feminism)			
	Neo-Marxist explanation of gender inequality			
	Evaluation of Marxist explanations of gender inequality			
<b>Weberian explanation of gender inequality</b>	The role of status in gender			
	Segregations: horizontal and vertical			
	Barron and Norris (1976) <i>Dual labour market explanation</i> (pg 279)			
	Electoral Commission (2004) <i>Political activism gap</i> (pg 279)			
	Evaluation of Weberian explanation of gender inequality			

Question bank:

- Outline the evidence that inequality significantly reduces the life chances of the women. (20 marks)
- Outline ways that a person's gender may affect their opportunities in work and employment. (20 marks)
- Outline ways that gender inequalities are important in Britain today. (20 marks)
- Assess the usefulness of Weber's theory of social stratification for understanding social inequality in British society today. (40 marks)
- Assess the usefulness of Marxist theories for understanding gender inequalities in UK society. (40 marks)
- Assess the usefulness of Feminist theories for understanding gender inequalities in UK society. (40 marks)
- 'Women continue to be unequal to men as we live in a patriarchal society.' Discuss. (40 marks)

### Social inequalities – Ethnicity

Page numbers refer to the Year One textbook

Topics	Requirements broken down	RAG	Notes on this	Exam Q answered
What is ethnicity?	Difference between ethnicity and race.			
	ONS statistics of the ethnic makeup of the UK			
Ethnic inequalities in work and employment	Weber's definition of life chances			
	ONS statistics on employment inequality			
	Wood et al (2009) <i>Name discrimination</i> (pg 284)			
	Heath and Yu (2005) <i>Ethnic penalties</i> (pg 284)			
	Battu and Sloane (2004) <i>Ethnic minorities are over educated</i> (pg 284)			
Ethnic inequalities in income and wealth	Difference between income and wealth			
	The ONS definition of wealth			
	Ethnic pay gap (Joseph Rowntree Foundation)			
	The National Equality Panel (2010) <i>Differences in median pay</i> (pg 285)			
	Rowlingson and McKay (2012) <i>Wealth differences based on ethnicity</i> (pg 285)			
	Absolute poverty			
	Relative poverty			

<b>Ethnic inequalities in poverty</b>	Flaherty et al (2004) <i>Explanations for high rates of poverty among ethnic groups</i> (pg 286)			
	Alcock (1997) <i>Material deprivation and social exclusion</i> (pg 286)			
<b>Ethnic inequalities in social mobility</b>	Intergenerational social mobility			
	Intragenerational social mobility			
	Platt (2005) <i>Intergenerational social mobility</i> (pg 287)			
	Sedghi (2014) <i>Barriers to social mobility and job opportunities</i> (pg287)			
<b>Functionalist explanation</b>	Meritocratic society			
	Patterson (1965) <i>The host-immigration model</i> (pg 289)			
	Evaluation of Patterson			
	Cox (1970) explanation of ethnic inequality (pg 290)			
	Evaluation of Cox			
	Castles and Kosack (1973) explanation of ethnic inequality (pg 290-91)			
<b>Marxist explanation</b>	Evaluation of Castles and Kosack			
	Miles (1989) explanation of ethnic inequality (ppg 292)			
	Evaluation of Miles			
	The rise of the English Defence League			
	The Morecambe Bay tragedy			
<b>Weberian explanation</b>	Weberian definition of class			
	Social closure			
	Barron and Norris (1979) <i>The dual labour market theory</i> (pg 293)			
	Evaluation of Barron and Norris			
	Evaluation of Weberian theory			
	Rex and Tomlinson (1979) explanation of ethnic inequality (pg 294)			
	Evaluation of Rex and Tomlinson			
	What is Black feminism?			
	Abbott et al (2005) <i>Strands of feminism</i> (pg 294)			
	Brewer (1993) explanation of ethnic inequality (pg 295)			
	Evaluation of Brewer			
	Mirza (1997) explanation of ethnic inequality (pg 295)			

Black feminism	Evaluation of Mirza			
	Connell (2009) explanation of ethnic inequality (pg 295)			
	Evaluation of Connell			
New Right explanation	Murray (1984) <i>Losing ground</i> (pg 297)			
	Evaluation of Murray			
	Sewell (1997) explanation of ethnic inequality (pg 298)			
	Evaluation of Sewell			

### Question bank:

- Outline the evidence that inequality significantly reduces the life chances of the ethnic minorities. (20 marks)
- Outline ways that a person's ethnicity may affect their opportunities in work and employment. (20 marks)
- Outline ways that ethnic inequalities are important in Britain today. (20 marks)
- Assess the usefulness of Weber's theory of social stratification for understanding social inequality in British society today. (40 marks)
- Assess the usefulness of Marxist theories for understanding ethnic inequalities in UK society. (40 marks)

### Social inequalities – Age

*Page numbers refer to the Year One textbook*

Topics	Requirements broken down	RAG	Notes on this	Exam Q answered
What is age?	Laslett (1991) <i>Three ages of life approach</i> (pg 300)			
	Milne et al (1999) <i>Two distinct groups of elderly</i> (pg 300)			
	Pilcher – <i>Young old</i> (pg 300)			
	Life chances as defined by Max Weber			
Age inequalities in work and employment	Age discrimination			
	Johnson and Bytheway (1993) <i>Definition of ageism</i>			
	National minimum wage by age*			
	Levels of youth unemployment*			
	Retirement age debate			
	Structuralist view of retirement			

	Jones et al (2010) <i>The experience of retirement in second modernity</i> (pg 303)			
<b>Age inequality in wealth, income and poverty</b>	Parts of the life course most likely to experience poverty			
	Statistics for child poverty*			
	Statistics for poverty during old age			
<b>Age inequalities and disparity of experience</b>	Hepworth and Featherstone (1990) <i>Intersectional approach to age poverty</i> (pg 305)			
	Female genital mutilation linked to age and gender			
	The poverty site statistics on age inequality and gender			
<b>Age inequality around the world</b>	Definition of cultural relativity			
	Disparity of experiences across the world			
	Kagan (1980) <i>Colombian peasant village</i> (pg 307)			
	Gentleman (2009) <i>A day in a care home</i> (pg 307)			
<b>The digital generation gap</b>	Definition of 'digital divide'			
	Dowd (1986) <i>Old people on the internet</i> (pg 308)			
	Definition of 'silver surfers'			
<b>Consensus theory explanations of age inequality</b>	Victim blaming approach			
	Parsons' bridge of youth analogy (pg 310)			
<b>Conflict theories' explanations of age inequality</b>	Eisenstadt (1956) <i>Youth</i> (pg 310)			
	Cummings and Henry (1961) <i>Disengagement theory</i> (pg 311)			
	Evaluation of consensus theories			
<b>Conflict theories' explanations of age inequality</b>	Marxism and the reserve army of labour			
	Marxism and the legitimation of authority			
	Marxism and political economy theory			
	Evaluation of Marxism			
	Feminist explanations of age inequality			
	Itzin (1990) <i>Double standard for women</i> (pg 312)			
	Evaluation of feminist explanation			
	What is a social action theory?			
	Weberian explanation of age inequality			
	Parkin (1968) <i>Negatively privileged status group</i> (pg 313)			

<b>Social action theories' explanations of age inequality</b>	Activity theory's explanation of age inequality			
	Exchange theory's explanation of age inequality			
	Turner (1989) <i>Age discrimination in terms of status</i> (pg 313)			
	Labelling theory			
	Evaluation of social action theories' explanations of age inequality			
<b>Postmodern explanations of age inequality</b>	Youth inequality and folk devils			
	Old age as a positive time of life			
	Powell (2001) <i>The mask of old age</i> (pg 315)			
	Powell and Biggs (2000) <i>Using technology to fight ageing</i> (pg 315)			
	The effect of globalisation on age inequality			

**Question bank:**

- Outline the evidence that inequality significantly reduces the life chances of the elderly. (20 marks)
- Outline the evidence that inequality significantly reduces the life chances of the young. (20 marks)
- Outline ways that a person's age may affect their opportunities in work and employment. (20 marks)
- Outline ways that age inequalities are important in Britain today. (20 marks)
  
- Assess the usefulness of Weber's theory of social stratification for understanding social inequality in British society today. (40 marks)
- Assess the usefulness of conflict theories for understanding age inequalities in UK society. (40 marks)
- Assess the usefulness of social action theories for understanding age inequalities in UK society. (40 marks)
- Assess the usefulness of consensus theories for understanding age inequalities in UK society. (40 marks)