

Family social mobility assignment

Sociology



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Where people live matters. Neighborhood environments have consequences for their families' well-being and their children's long-term life chances. The quality of local public services (particularly schools), the prevalence of crime and violence, the influences of peers and social networks, and the proximity to jobs can all act either to isolate families from social and economic opportunities or to enhance their prospects for the future.

A substantial body of social science research finds that growing up in a distressed, high poverty neighborhood is associated with an increased risk of bad outcomes, including school failure, poor health, delinquency and crime, teen parenting, and joblessness. Education is one factor which determines whether a person is upwardly mobile. Our family history starts with a split social mobility. One set of grandparents attended college, the other did not. My maternal grandfather worked in the citrus groves and my grandmother stayed at home.

Living paycheck to paycheck, they were able to stretch their resources to care for their seven children. They owned a small farm and all the children help with the chores. My paternal grandparents both attended college; my grandfather was an oil and natural gas surveyor and grandmother was an English teacher and later superintendent. . They both came of a higher social class family and therefore lived in comfort. My grandfather traveled to Indonesia and helped develop and find more oil in the country.

My father attended a four year college and my mother got her degree in nursing. My father was an Army man of 30 years, during... In sociology and economics, as well as in common political discourse, social mobility refers to

the degree to which an individual or group's status is able to change in terms of position in the social hierarchy. To this extent it most commonly refers to material wealth and the ability of an individual or group to move up the class system.

Such a change may be described as “vertical mobility,” by contrast with a more general change in position (“horizontal mobility”). Mobility is enabled in part by cultural capital (such as higher education or an authoritative accent), human capital (such as competence and effort in labor), social capital (such as support from one's social network), physical capital (such as ownership of tools), and symbolic capital (such as the worth of an official title). Many of these factors, however, ultimately remain intertwined with economic capital.

Policy issues, such as welfare or the existence of public transport, may exercise significant influence. Geographical factors may also be of importance. The extent to which a nation is open and meritocratic is of fundamental significance: a society in which traditional or religious caste systems dominate is unlikely to present the opportunity for social mobility, and also known as an effects on Social Stratification. Social mobility can be said as a turning point to one's social status; may it be from a lower form of status to a higher one or vice-versa.

It is the ascendancy or descendancy of an individual or a group into a given societal hierarchy. Stratification or the hierarchical arrangement of this is thus transformed due to this change in status of an individual or a group. On a micro or a macro scale level, this can affect the division of power and

wealth or the stratification itself on the society. On an education aspect, wages and earnings tend to correlate with the amount of education a person has obtained.

With a college degree, one is more likely to attain a professional-level job wherein he or she may earn a higher salary in comparison to someone working in a secondary, service-based job. White collar jobs, however, necessitate more human capital and knowledge and therefore produce higher earnings and require greater education. Therefore, it can be understood that education is a main determinant for potential social mobility in the American workforce. When examining status mobility within the American labor force, race and gender inevitably come into play.

History has shown that women and minorities have a disadvantage in earning promotions; thus, being a woman or in a minority is one of the main determinants in hindering status mobility within the labor market. Women and minorities hold jobs with less rank, authority, opportunity for advancement, and pay than men and whites (Federal Glass Ceiling Commission 1995; Reskin & Padavic 1994). This concept is considered to be the “ effect. Despite the increased presence of blacks and women in the work force over the years, there remains a very small percentage that holds top managerial positions, implying the “ glass ceiling. “