

- b. Different levels of educational attainment, and some individuals have more access than others to better education
 - c. Different economic resources
 - d. Different levels of power to influence a community's institutions
- C. Low SES occupations
 - a. Factory worker
 - b. Manual laborer
 - c. Maintenance workers
- D. Middle SES occupations
 - a. Skilled worker
 - b. Manager
 - c. Professional

XVIII. Socioeconomic Variations in Families, Neighborhoods, and Schools

- A. Parents SES linked to neighborhoods and schools children attend
- B. Neighborhood Disadvantage
 - a. Less consistent
 - b. Less stimulating
 - c. More punitive parenting
 - d. Negative child outcomes
- C. Lower SES parents
 - a. Children conform to society's expectations
 - b. Authoritarian parenting
 - c. Physical punishment more than discipline
 - d. More directive
 - e. Less conversational
- D. Higher SES parents
 - a. More concerned with developing children's initiative
 - b. Strive to create a home atmosphere in which children are more nearly equal participants
 - c. Less likely to use physical punishment
 - d. Less directive
 - e. More conversational

XIX. Poverty (489)

- A. Poverty in the United States is demarcated along family structure and ethnic lines
- B. Psychological Ramifications of Poverty
 - a. The Poor
 - i. Powerless
 - ii. Rarely decision makers
 - iii. Rules are handed down to them in an authoritarian manner
 - iv. Vulnerable to disaster
 - v. No financial resources to fall back on
 - vi. Range of alternatives is often restricted
 - vii. Limited jobs
 - viii. Less prestige
- C. Countering Poverty's Effects (491)
 - a. Antipoverty programs
 - i. More effective with young children than older
 - b. Aletha Huston (492)
 - i. Evaluated the effects of New Hope
 - 1. Program designed to increase parental employment and reduce family poverty, on adolescent development