



Social Class

1-What Causes Social Class Disparities in Education? The Role of the Mismatches Between Academic Contexts and Working-Class Socialization Contexts and How the Effects of These Mismatches Are Explained

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Abstract

Within psychology, the underachievement of students from working-class backgrounds has often been explained as a product of individual characteristics such as a lack of intelligence or motivation. Here, we propose an integrated model illustrating how educational contexts contribute to social class disparities in education over and beyond individual characteristics. According to this new Social Class-Academic Contexts Mismatch model, social class disparities in education are due to several mismatches between the experiences that students from working-class backgrounds bring with them to the classroom and those valued in academic contexts—specifically, mismatches between (a) academic contexts' culture of independence and the working-class orientation to interdependence, (b) academic contexts' culture of competition and the working-class orientation toward cooperation, (c) the knowledge valued in academic contexts and the knowledge developed through working-class socialization, and (d) the social identities valued in academic contexts and the negatively stereotyped social identities of students from working-class backgrounds. Because of these mismatches, students from working-class backgrounds are likely to experience discomfort and difficulty in the classroom. We further propose that, when attempting to make sense of these first-order effects, students and teachers rely on inherent characteristics (e.g., ability, motivation) more often than warranted; conversely, they overlook extrinsic, contextual factors. In turn, this explanatory bias toward inherent features leads (a) students from working-class backgrounds to experience self-threat and (b) their teachers to treat them unfairly. These second-order effects magnify social class disparities in education. This integrated model has the potential to reshape research and discourse on social class and education.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[inequality](#)[education](#)[social class](#)[mismatch](#)[explanations](#)

Keywords Plus

[PERFORMANCE](#)[APPROACH](#)[GOALS](#)[CLASS](#)[ACHIEVEMENT](#)[GAP](#)[STEREOTYPE](#)[THREAT](#)[SOCIOECONOMIC](#)[STATUS](#)[SCHOOL](#)[MERITOCRACY](#)[GENDER](#)[STEREOTYPES](#)[STUDENTS](#)[SELF](#)[CHILDREN](#)[SMOTIVATION](#)

Social Class

2-Social Class and Prosociality: A Meta-Analytic Review

By Wu, JH (Wu, Junhui) [1] , [2] ; Balliet, D (Balliet, Daniel) [3] ; Yuan, ML (Yuan, Mingliang) [4] ; Li, WQ (Li, Wenqi) [5] ; Chen, YY (Chen, Yanyan) [1] , [2] ; Jin, SX (Jin, Shuxian) [6] ; Luan, SH (Luan, Shenghua) [1] , [2] ; Van Lange, PAM (Van Lange, Paul A. M.) [3] , [7] (provided by Clarivate)

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Abstract

Two theoretical perspectives (i.e., the risk management perspective and the resource perspective) offer competing predictions that higher class individuals-relative to lower class individuals-tend to be less versus more prosocial, respectively. Different predictions can also be drawn from each perspective about how the class-prosociality association varies across sociocultural contexts. To date, each perspective has received mixed empirical support. To test these competing perspectives, we synthesized 1,106 effect sizes from 471 independent studies on social class and prosociality (total $N = 2,340,806$, covering the years 1968-2024) conducted within 60 societies. Supporting the resource perspective, we found higher class individuals to be slightly more prosocial ($r = .065$, 95% confidence interval [.055, .075]); this association held for children, adolescents, and adults and did not significantly vary by any sociocultural variable. In testing the methodological moderators, we found no significant difference in the class-prosociality association in studies measuring objective social class ($r = .066$) and those measuring or manipulating subjective social class ($r = .063$). Nevertheless, the observed class-prosociality association was stronger when assessing prosocial behavior involving actual commitment of material or nonmaterial resources ($r = .079$) compared to prosocial intention ($r = .039$), and stronger under public ($r = .065$) than private ($r = .016$) circumstances. These findings generally support the resource perspective on class-based differences in prosociality—that the relatively higher cost of prosocial behavior, combined with heightened experience of deprivation, results in lower levels of prosociality among individuals with a lower social class background.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[social class](#)[socioeconomic status](#)[prosociality](#)[culture](#)[meta-analysis](#)

Keywords Plus

[SUBJECTIVE SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS](#)[INCOME INEQUALITY](#)[MEDIATING ROLE](#)[UNITED-STATES](#)[RELATIVE DEPRIVATIONAL](#)[TRUISTIC BEHAVIOR](#)[TIGHTNESS-LOOSENESS](#)[EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS](#)[PERSPECTIVE-TAKING](#)[LIFE SATISFACTION](#)



Social Class

3-Recommendations for the responsible use and communication of race and ethnicity in neuroimaging research

By Cardenas-Iniguez, C (Cardenas-Iniguez, Carlos) [1] ; Gonzalez, MR (Gonzalez, Marybel Robledo) [2] (provided by Clarivate) Source NATURE NEUROSCIENCE Volume 27 Issue 4 Page 615-628 DOI 10.1038/s41593-024-01608-4 Published APR 2024 Early Access MAR 2024 Indexed 2024-04-05 Document Type Article

Abstract

The growing availability of large-population human biomedical datasets provides researchers with unique opportunities to conduct rigorous and impactful studies on brain and behavioral development, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of neurodevelopment in diverse populations. However, the patterns observed in these datasets are more likely to be influenced by upstream structural inequities (that is, structural racism), which can lead to health disparities based on race, ethnicity and social class. This paper addresses the need for guidance and self-reflection in biomedical research on conceptualizing, contextualizing and communicating issues related to race and ethnicity. We provide recommendations as a starting point for researchers to rethink race and ethnicity choices in study design, model specification, statistical analysis and communication of results, implement practices to avoid the further stigmatization of historically minoritized groups, and engage in research practices that counteract existing harmful biases.

This paper provides recommendations for researchers on responsibly conceptualizing, contextualizing and communicating issues related to race and ethnicity, including examples of important terms and frameworks.

Keywords

Keywords Plus

[ETHICAL-EPISTEMIC ANALYSIS](#)[HEALTH EQUITY](#)[STRUCTURAL RACISM](#)[PUBLIC-HEALTH](#)[DISPARITIES](#)[STRATEGIES](#)[SCIENCE](#)



Social Class

4-Is the ladder green? Social mobility and residents' low-carbon behavior☆

By Zhu, PH (Zhu, Penghu) [1] ; Lin, BQ (Lin, Boqiang) [2] (provided by Clarivate) Source CITIES Volume 159 DOI 10.1016/j.cities.2025.105804 Article Number 105804 Published APR 2025 Early Access FEB 2025 Indexed 2025-03-15 Document Type Article

Abstract

Social factors are crucial in consumers' decisions regarding low-carbon behavior. An effective social mobility system can tap into the residents' low-carbon potential, fostering sustainable urban development. This paper utilizes data from the Chinese General Social Survey to investigate the impact of regional social mobility on an individual's low-carbon behavior. The findings indicate that a one standard deviation increase in regional social mobility leads to a 6.4 % rise in purchasing energy-saving equipment. Meanwhile, reducing income disparity and peer effects are crucial channels for generating low-carbon impacts. The low-carbon effect is more pronounced in women, younger individuals, those with higher incomes and social class, regions with greater household registration openness, and areas with poorer environmental quality. Additionally, we found that regional social mobility enhances the willingness to pay for green electricity and air quality improvement. Our findings offer new insights into low-carbon development from the perspective of social institutions.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[Social mobility](#)[Low-carbon consumption](#)[Chinese General Social Survey](#)[Income disparity](#)[Peer effect](#)

Keywords Plus

[WILLINGNESS-TO-PAY](#)[CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR](#)[FOOD-CONSUMPTION](#)[CHINA](#)[POLLUTION](#)[IMPACT](#)



Social Class

5-Occupational Prestige: The Status Component of Socioeconomic Status

By Hughes, BT (Hughes, Bradley T.) [1] ; Srivastava, S (Srivastava, Sanjay) [1] ; Leszko, M (Leszko, Magdalena) [2] , [3] ; Condon, DM (Condon, David M.) [1] (provided by Clarivate) Source COLLABRA-PSYCHOLOGY Volume 10 Issue 1 DOI 10.1525/collabra.92882 Article Number 92882 Published FEB 16 2024 Indexed 2024-04-16 Document Type Article

Abstract

The relationship between life outcomes and an individual's standing in the social and economic hierarchy of society is an important topic across the social sciences. Foundational to this work is assessing an individual's standing in this hierarchy, often referred to as socioeconomic status (SES). One component of an individual's SES, often overlooked in the psychological literature, is occupational prestige - the amount of status accorded to them based on their occupational role. In this research, we collected and validated a new index of occupational prestige for 1029 specific occupations, including all jobs in the US Department of Labor's O*NET database, and 22 broader occupational families. In Study 1, we collected a comprehensive set of occupational prestige ratings from an online convenience sample, and demonstrated their high reliability. In Study 2, we developed a crosswalk between the ratings collected in Study 1 and prior ratings of occupations listed in the US Census and show convergent validity with previous indices. In Studies 3 and 4 we used additional data to evaluate the construct validity of occupational prestige more broadly. In Study 3, we established convergent and discriminant validity with other indicators of SES: income and educational attainment. In Study 4, we use the O*NET database to identify the characteristics of occupations most strongly associated with prestige. These results support the validity of the index and suggest occupations with high prestige require skills traditionally emphasized in liberal arts education (e.g., critical thinking, reading comprehension).

Keywords

Author Keywords

[occupational prestige](#)[socioeconomic status](#)[status](#)[O*NET](#)[occupations](#)[work](#)

Keywords Plus

[MEASURING SOCIAL-CLASS](#)[UNITED-STATES](#)[HEALTH](#)
[RESEARCH](#)[SES](#)[META](#)[ANALYSIS](#)[ASSOCIATION](#)[EXPOSURE](#)[INDEX](#)[ES](#)[POVERTY](#)[WORKERS](#)



Social Class

6-Socioeconomic Status and Stroke: A Review of the Latest Evidence on Inequalities and Their Drivers

By Pantoja-Ruiz, C (Pantoja-Ruiz, Camila) [1] ; Akinyemi, R (Akinyemi, Rufus) [2] ; Lucumi-Cuesta, DI (Lucumi-Cuesta, Diego I.) [3] ; Youkee, D (Youkee, Daniel) [4] ; Emmett, E (Emmett, Eva) [4] ; Soley-Bori, M (Soley-Bori, Marina) [4] ; Kalansooriya, W (Kalansooriya, Wasana) [4] ; Wolfe, C (Wolfe, Charles) [4] ; Marshall, IJ (Marshall, Iain J.) [4] (provided by Clarivate) Source STROKE Volume

56 Issue 3 Page 794-805 DOI 10.1161/STROKEAHA.124.049474 Published MAR 2025 Indexed 2025-03-21 Document Type Review

Abstract

The latest research on socioeconomic status (SES) and stroke continues to demonstrate that individuals with low SES are at a higher risk of stroke, receive lower-quality care, and experience poorer outcomes. Despite growing evidence on the impact of SES on stroke, gaps remain in understanding the underlying mechanisms and the influence of SES in different contexts, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. This narrative review builds upon our previous reviews from 2006 to 2015, focusing on studies published since 2015 to update on the influence of SES on stroke. Reports from nationwide or population-based observational studies in the past decade have confirmed that these inequalities persist globally and have provided new evidence on their mechanisms. In high-income countries, inadequate control of cardiovascular risk factors (hypertension, diabetes, obesity, and dyslipidemia) among lower socioeconomic groups has been found to explain much of the inequality in stroke risk. Exposure to particulate air pollution (both environmental and indoor from solid fuel cooking) synergizes with cardiovascular risk factors, especially hypertension, as major causes in low- and middle-income countries. Lower SES is persistently associated with disparities in care and increased poststroke disability and mortality. Lower SES also exacerbates other causes of health inequality among women, ethnic minorities, and migrants. Addressing stroke inequalities requires an interdisciplinary approach. Targeting cardiovascular risk factors, providing equitable quality of acute and rehabilitative stroke care, enacting legislative measures, and implementing societal changes remain leading global priorities.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[hypertension](#) [mortality](#) [risk factors](#) [social class](#) [stroke](#)

Keywords Plus

[CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE](#) [ISCHEMIC-STROKE](#) [AIR-POLLUTION](#) [RISK-FACTORS](#) [CARDIOVASCULAR MORTALITY](#) [ASSOCIATION](#) [DEPRIVATION](#) [COHORT](#) [DISPARITIES](#) [POSITION](#)



Social Class

7-Lost opportunities: How gendered arrangements harm men

By Bareket, O (Bareket, Orly) [1] , [2] ; Fiske, ST (Fiske, Susan T.) [2] , [3] (provided by Clarivate)

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Abstract

Traditional gendered arrangements-norms, roles, prejudices, and hierarchies-shape every human life. Associated harms are primarily framed as women's issues due to more severe consequences women face. Yet, gendered arrangements also shape men's relationships, career paths, and health. Current work on gender equity overlooks men's perspectives. Despite benefits they gain from out-ranking women, men's position paradoxically entraps them in restrictive roles, compelling them to prioritize dominance. An inclusive framework challenges prevailing narratives by considering personal costs borne by men. Identifying with a man's traditional role is a mixed privilege, as five gendered arrangements show for men who subscribe to them: 1. Masculine norms can restrict men's choices and are associated with adverse health trajectories; 2. Some men's disengagement from communal roles denies them positive outcomes associated with caring for others; 3. Hostile sexism fosters antipathy, fueling tension in some men's interactions with women; 4. Benevolent sexism forces some men into scripted interactions, preventing genuine connections and burdening them with unrealistic breadwinner and protector roles; 5. Societal shifts in gender hierarchies can elicit threat responses in men, depending on intersections with social class and racial identities. Understanding costs to men calls for more empirical research. Gender equity for men, whose circumstances differ from those of women, would enable men to make informed choices and achieve better outcomes for themselves-paralleling the progress women have made in many areas of life. Striving for equity for all genders can ultimately enhance overall human well-being.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[gendermasculinitysexismnormsroles](#)

Keywords Plus

[BENEVOLENT SEXISMHOSTILE SEXISMAMBIVALENT SEXISMPOSITIVE STEREOTYPESPRECARIOUS MANHOODSTATUS INCONGRUITYUNITED-STATESWOMENS MASCULINITYINEQUALITY](#)

Social Class

8-Income in epidemiological research: a guide to measurement and analytical treatment with a case study on mental disorders and mortality

By Ejlskov, L (Ejlskov, Linda) [1] , [2] ; Plana-Ripoll, O (Plana-Ripoll, Oleguer) [1] , [2] , [3]
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79 Issue 7 Page 560-568 DOI 10.1136/jech-2024-223206 Published JUL 2025 Early Access FEB 2025
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Abstract

Background Income is one of the most widely used indicators of socioeconomic position in studies of health inequalities. Despite its frequent use, no empirical-driven guidelines exist on how to operationalise and analytically handle income. In this study, we develop straightforward step-by-step graphical guidelines based on a comprehensive comparative examination. Methods We followed the entire population aged 30-65 residing in Denmark in 2010 (n=2 699 296) until death, diagnosis of either severe mental disorder or neurotic, stress-related somatoform or depressive disorders, respectively, or censoring. Adjusted HRs were estimated for four tax-reported income measures, examining variations due to the handling of extreme values, income categorisation and reference categories, both overall and stratified by sex. Results Across all income measures and handling strategies, lower baseline incomes were consistently associated with an elevated risk of experiencing adverse health outcomes with reversed patterns at the lowest end of the income spectrum. At these low-income levels, lower income was associated with a steep increase in corresponding household assets, with very high asset values observed at both ends of the income spectrum. Associations varied mainly for the lowest income categories with some differences in these patterns between males and females depending on the handling of extreme values, income categorisation and choice of reference category. Conclusion The findings indicate a misclassification of financial capability for the lowest tax-reported incomes and emphasise the need for methodological clarity in income-based health research. The step-by-step graphical guidelines, informed by the findings, offer a methodological framework aiming to enhance the precision, comparability and relevance of future studies.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[SOCIAL CLASSE](#) [EPIDEMIOLOGY](#) [Health inequalities](#) [EPIDEMIOLOGIC MEASUREMENTS](#) [HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT](#)

Keywords Plus

[SOCIOECONOMIC POSITION](#) [HEALTH](#) [INEQUALITY](#)



Social Class

9-Lost opportunities: How gendered arrangements harm men

By Bareket, O (Bareket, Orly) [1] , [2] ; Fiske, ST (Fiske, Susan T.) [2] , [3] (provided by Clarivate)

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Abstract

Traditional gendered arrangements-norms, roles, prejudices, and hierarchies-shape every human life. Associated harms are primarily framed as women's issues due to more severe consequences women face. Yet, gendered arrangements also shape men's relationships, career paths, and health. Current work on gender equity overlooks men's perspectives. Despite benefits they gain from out-ranking women, men's position paradoxically entraps them in restrictive roles, compelling them to prioritize dominance. An inclusive framework challenges prevailing narratives by considering personal costs borne by men. Identifying with a man's traditional role is a mixed privilege, as five gendered arrangements show for men who subscribe to them: 1. Masculine norms can restrict men's choices and are associated with adverse health trajectories; 2. Some men's disengagement from communal roles denies them positive outcomes associated with caring for others; 3. Hostile sexism fosters antipathy, fueling tension in some men's interactions with women; 4. Benevolent sexism forces some men into scripted interactions, preventing genuine connections and burdening them with unrealistic breadwinner and protector roles; 5. Societal shifts in gender hierarchies can elicit threat responses in men, depending on intersections with social class and racial identities. Understanding costs to men calls for more empirical research. Gender equity for men, whose circumstances differ from those of women, would enable men to make informed choices and achieve better outcomes for themselves-paralleling the progress women have made in many areas of life. Striving for equity for all genders can ultimately enhance overall human well-being.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[gender](#)[masculinity](#)[sexism](#)[norms](#)[roles](#)

Keywords Plus

[BENEVOLENT SEXISM](#)[HOSTILE SEXISM](#)[AMBIVALENT SEXISM](#)[POSITIVE STEREOTYPES](#)[PRECARIOUS MANHOOD](#)[STATUS INCONGRUITY](#)[UNITED-STATES](#)[WOMENS](#)[MASCULINITY](#)[INEQUALITY](#)