

Accepted Manuscript

Title: Trade Union Decline, Deindustrialization, and Rising Income Inequality in the United States, 1947 to 2015

Author: Christopher Kollmeyer

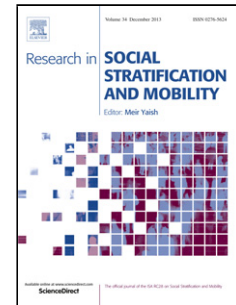
PII: S0276-5624(17)30177-4
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rssm.2018.07.002>
Reference: RSSM 372

To appear in: *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*

Received date: 28-9-2017
Revised date: 14-6-2018
Accepted date: 12-7-2018

Please cite this article as: Kollmeyer C, Trade Union Decline, Deindustrialization, and Rising Income Inequality in the United States, 1947 to 2015, *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rssm.2018.07.002>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Trade Union Decline, Deindustrialization, and Rising Income Inequality in the United States, 1947 to 2015

by

Dr Christopher Kollmeyer

Department of Sociology

University of Aberdeen

Aberdeen AB24 3QY

Scotland, United Kingdom

Email: c.kollmeyer@abdn.ac.uk

Phone: +44 (0)1224-273154

Fax: +44 (0)1224-273442

Abstract

The steady rise of income inequality in the United States coincides with trade union decline and structural changes to the economy, but prior studies do not consider whether these phenomena interact in ways that magnify inequality. Drawing on institutional and market accounts of inequality, the author develops the argument that trade union decline, occurring within the context of deindustrialization and the offshoring of routine-manufacturing jobs, creates more profound distributional effects than these factors would create in isolation. This argument is tested (net of other important determinants of income inequality) using time-series regression models and national-level data from 1947 to 2015. Results support the proposed interaction effects, suggesting that a thorough understanding of inequality and social stratification must consider not only institutions and markets, but how they interact. The results also suggest that inequality is driven by financialization, public sector retrenchment, and unemployment, but not necessarily by technological change.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7409792>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/7409792>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)