

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910777785803321
Autore	Seekings Jeremy
Titolo	Class, race, and inequality in South Africa [[electronic resource] /] / Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Natrass
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Haven, : Yale University Press, c2005
ISBN	1-281-72910-8 9786611729103 0-300-12875-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (1 online resource (x, 446 p.) ) : ill
Altri autori (Persone)	NatrassNicoli
Disciplina	306.3/0968
Soggetti	Income distribution - South Africa Apartheid - Economic aspects - South Africa Social classes - South Africa Labor market - South Africa Education and state - South Africa
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 405-437) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Authors' Note -- Chapter 1. Introduction -- Chapter 2. South African Society on the Eve of Apartheid -- Chapter 3. Social Change and Income Inequality Under Apartheid -- Chapter 4. Apartheid as a Distributional Regime -- Chapter 5. The Rise of Unemployment Under Apartheid -- Chapter 6. Income Inequality at Apartheid's End -- Chapter 7. Social Stratification and Income Inequality at the End of Apartheid -- Chapter 8. Did the Unemployed Constitute an Underclass? -- Chapter 9. Income Inequality After Apartheid -- Chapter 10. The Post-Apartheid Distributional Regime -- Chapter 11. Transforming the Distributional Regime -- Notes -- References -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The distribution of incomes in South Africa in 2004, ten years after the transition to democracy, was probably more unequal than it had been under apartheid. In this book, Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Natrass explain why this is so, offering a detailed and comprehensive analysis of inequality in South Africa from the mid-twentieth century to the early twenty-first century. They show that the basis of inequality

shifted in the last decades of the twentieth century from race to class. Formal deracialization of public policy did not reduce the actual disadvantages experienced by the poor nor the advantages of the rich. The fundamental continuity in patterns of advantage and disadvantage resulted from underlying continuities in public policy, or what Seekings and Natrass call the "distributional regime." The post-apartheid distributional regime continues to divide South Africans into insiders and outsiders. The insiders, now increasingly multiracial, enjoy good access to well-paid, skilled jobs; the outsiders lack skills and employment.

---