

Deviance and Social Control



Listen to Chapter 6 on MySocLab



Learning Objectives

After you have read this chapter, you should be able to:

- 6.1** Summarize the relativity of deviance, the need of norms, and the types of sanctions; contrast sociobiological, psychological and sociological explanations of deviance. (p. 158)
- 6.2** Contrast three theories of deviance: differential association, control, and labeling. (p. 162)
- 6.3** Explain how deviance can be functional for society, how mainstream values can produce deviance (strain theory), and how social class is related to crime (illegitimate opportunities). (p. 168)
- 6.4** Explain how social class is related to the criminal justice system and how the criminal justice system is oppressive. (p. 174)
- 6.5** Be familiar with street crimes and prison, three-strikes laws, the decline in violent crime, recidivism, bias in the death penalty, the medicalization of deviance, and the need for a humane approach. (p. 175)

- 6.1** Summarize the relativity of deviance, the need of norms, and the types of sanctions; contrast sociobiological, psychological and sociological explanations of deviance.

deviance the violation of norms (or rules or expectations)

In just a few moments I was to meet my first Yanomamö, my first primitive man. What would it be like? . . . I looked up [from my canoe] and gasped when I saw a dozen burly, naked, filthy, hideous men staring at us down the shafts of their drawn arrows. Immense wads of green tobacco were stuck between their lower teeth and lips, making them look even more hideous, and strands of dark-green slime dripped or hung from their noses. We arrived at the village while the men were blowing a hallucinogenic drug up their noses. One of the side effects of the drug is a runny nose. The mucus is always saturated with the green powder, and the Indians usually let it run freely from their nostrils. . . . I just sat there holding my notebook, helpless and pathetic. . . .

The whole situation was depressing, and I wondered why I ever decided to switch from civil engineering to anthropology in the first place. . . . [Soon] I was covered with red pigment, the result of a dozen or so complete examinations. . . . These examinations capped an otherwise grim day. The Indians would blow their noses into their hands, flick as much of the mucus off that would separate in a snap of the wrist, wipe the residue into their hair, and then carefully examine my face, arms, legs, hair, and the contents of my pockets. I said [in their language], "Your hands are dirty"; my comments were met by the Indians in the following way: they would "clean" their hands by spitting a quantity of slimy tobacco juice into them, rub them together, and then proceed with the examination.

"They would "clean" their hands by spitting slimy tobacco juice into them."

This is how Napoleon Chagnon describes the culture shock he felt when he met the Yanomamö tribe of the rain forests of Brazil. His following months of fieldwork continued to bring surprise after surprise, and often Chagnon (1977) could hardly believe his eyes—or his nose.

If you were to list the deviant behaviors of the Yanomamö, what would you include? The way they appear naked in public? Use hallucinogenic drugs? Let mucus hang from their noses? Or the way they rub hands filled with mucus, spittle, and tobacco juice over a frightened stranger who doesn't dare to protest? Perhaps. But it isn't this simple. As we shall see, deviance is relative.

What Is Deviance?

Sociologists use the term **deviance** to refer to any violation of norms, whether the infraction is as minor as driving over the speed limit, as serious as murder, or as humorous as Chagnon's encounter with the Yanomamö. This deceptively simple definition takes us to the heart of the sociological perspective on deviance, which sociologist Howard S. Becker (1966) described this way: *It is not the act itself, but the reactions to the act, that make something deviant.* What Chagnon saw disturbed him, but to the Yanomamö, those same behaviors represented normal, everyday life. What was deviant to Chagnon was *conformist* to the Yanomamö. From their viewpoint, you *should* check out strangers the way they did—and nakedness is good, as are hallucinogenic drugs. And it is natural to let mucus flow.

The Relativity of Deviance. Chagnon's abrupt introduction to the Yanomamö allows us to see the *relativity of deviance*, a major point made by symbolic interactionists. Because different groups have different norms, *what is deviant to some is not deviant to others.* This principle applies not just to cultures but also to groups within the same society. Look at the photo on the next page and the one on page 161. This principle also applies to norms of sexuality, the focus of the Cultural Diversity box on page 160.

The relativity of deviance also applies to **crime**, the violation of rules that have been written into law. In the extreme, an act that is applauded by one group may be so despised by another group that it is punishable by death. Making a huge profit on business deals is one example. Americans who do this are admired. Like Donald Trump and Warren Buffet, they may even write books about their exploits. In China, however, until recently, this same act was considered a crime called *profiteering*. Those found guilty were hanged in a public square as a lesson to all.

The Chinese example also lets us see how even within the same society, the meaning of an act can change over time. With China's switch to capitalism, making large profits has changed from a crime punishable by death to an act to be admired.

A Neutral Term. Unlike the general public, sociologists use the term *deviance* nonjudgmentally, to refer to any act to which people respond negatively. When sociologists use this term, it does *not* mean that they are saying that an act is bad, just that people judge it negatively. To sociologists, then, *all* of us are deviants of one sort or another, since we all violate norms from time to time.

Stigma. To be considered deviant, a person does not even have to *do* anything. Sociologist Erving Goffman (1963) used the term **stigma** to refer to characteristics that discredit people. These include violations of norms of appearance (a facial birthmark, a huge nose, ears that stick out) and norms of ability (blindness, deafness, mental handicaps). Also included are involuntary memberships, such as being a victim of AIDS or the brother of a rapist. The stigma can become a person's master status, defining him or her as deviant. Recall from Chapter 4 that a master status cuts across all other statuses that a person occupies.



How Norms Make Social Life Possible

No human group can exist without norms: *Norms make social life possible by making behavior predictable.* What would life be like if you could not predict what others would do? Imagine for a moment that you have gone to a store to purchase milk:

Suppose the clerk says, "I won't sell you any milk. We're overstocked with soda, and I'm not going to sell anyone milk until our soda inventory is reduced."

You don't like it, but you decide to buy a case of soda. At the checkout, the clerk says, "I hope you don't mind, but there's a \$5 service charge on every fifteenth customer." You, of course, are the fifteenth.

Just as you start to leave, another clerk stops you and says, "We're not working anymore. We decided to have a party." Suddenly a CD player begins to blast, and everyone in the store begins to dance. "Oh, good, you've brought the soda," says a different clerk, who takes your package and passes sodas all around.

Life is not like this, of course. You can depend on grocery clerks to sell you milk. You can also depend on paying the same price as everyone else and not being forced to attend a party in the store. Why can you depend on this? Because we are socialized to follow norms, to play the basic roles that society assigns to us.

Without norms, we would have social chaos. Norms lay out the basic guidelines for how we should play our roles and interact with others. In short, norms bring about **social order**, a group's customary social arrangements. Our lives are based on these arrangements, which is why deviance often is perceived as threatening: *Deviance undermines predictability, the foundation of social life.* Consequently, human groups develop a

I took this photo on the outskirts of Hyderabad, India. Is this man deviant? If this were a U.S. street, he would be. But here? No houses have running water in his neighborhood, and the men, women, and children bathe at the neighborhood water pump. This man, then, would not be deviant in this culture. And yet, he is actually mugging for my camera, making the three bystanders laugh. Does this additional factor make this a scene of deviance?

crime the violation of norms written into law

stigma "blemishes" that discredit a person's claim to a "normal" identity

social order a group's usual and customary social arrangements, on which its members depend and on which they base their lives

Cultural Diversity around the World

Human Sexuality in Cross-Cultural Perspective

Human sexuality illustrates how a group's *definition* of an act, not the act itself, determines whether it will be considered deviant. Let's look at some examples reported by anthropologist Robert Edgerton (1976).

Norms of sexual behavior vary so widely around the world that what is considered normal in one society may be considered deviant in another. In Kenya, a group called the Pokot place high emphasis on sexual pleasure, and they expect that both a husband and wife will reach orgasm. If a husband does not satisfy his wife, he is in trouble—especially if she thinks that his failure is because of adultery. If this is so, the wife and her female friends will sneak up on her husband when he is asleep. The women will tie him up, shout obscenities at him, beat him, and then urinate on him. As a final gesture of their contempt, before releasing him they will slaughter and eat his favorite ox. The husband's hours of painful humiliation are intended to make him more dutiful concerning his wife's conjugal rights.

People can also become deviants for following their group's ideal norms instead of its real norms. As with many groups, the Zapotec Indians of Mexico profess that sexual relations should take place exclusively between husband and wife. However, the Zapotec also have a covert norm, an unspoken understanding, that married people will have affairs but that they will be discreet about them. In one Zapotec community, the *only* person who did not have an extramarital affair was condemned



A Pokot married woman, Kenya



by everyone in the village. The reason was not that she did not have an affair but that she told the other wives who their husbands were sleeping with. It is an interesting case; if this virtuous woman had had an affair—and kept her mouth shut—she would not have become a deviant. Clearly, real norms can conflict with ideal norms—another illustration of the gap between ideal and real culture.

For Your Consideration

➔ How do the behaviors of the Pokot wives and husbands mentioned here look from the perspective of U.S. norms? What are those U.S. norms? What norms did the Zapotec woman break? How does cultural relativity apply to the Pokot and Zapotec? (We discussed this concept in Chapter 2, pages 41–45.)

system of **social control**—formal and informal means of enforcing norms. At the center of social control are sanctions.

Sanctions

As we discussed in Chapter 2, people do not enforce folkways strictly, but they become upset when people break mores (MO-rays). Expressions of disapproval for deviance, called **negative sanctions**, range from frowns and gossip for breaking folkways to imprisonment and death for violating mores. In general, the more seriously the group takes a norm, the harsher the penalty for violating it. In contrast, **positive sanctions**—from smiles to formal awards—are used to reward people for conforming to norms. Getting a raise is a positive sanction; being fired is a negative sanction. Getting an A in Intro to Sociology is a positive sanction; getting an F is a negative one.

Most negative sanctions are informal. You might stare if you observe someone dressed in what you consider to be inappropriate clothing, or you might gossip if a married person you know spends the night with someone other than his or her spouse. Whether you consider the breaking of a norm an amusing matter that warrants no sanction or a serious infraction that does, however, depends on your perspective. Let's suppose that

social control a group's formal and informal means of enforcing its norms

negative sanction an expression of disapproval for breaking a norm, ranging from a mild, informal reaction such as a frown to a formal reaction such as a fine or a prison sentence

positive sanction an expression of approval for following a norm, ranging from a smile or a good grade in a class to a material reward such as a prize

a woman appears at your college graduation in a bikini. You might stare, laugh, and nudge the person next to you, but if this is *your* mother, you are likely to feel that different sanctions are appropriate. Similarly, if it is *your* father who spends the night with an 18-year-old college freshman, you are likely to do more than gossip.

In Sum: In sociology, the term deviance refers to all violations of social rules, regardless of their seriousness. The term is neutral, not a judgment about the behavior. Deviance is so relative that what is deviant in one group may be conformist in another. Because of this, we must consider deviance from within a group's own framework: It is their meanings that underlie their behavior.

Competing Explanations of Deviance: Sociobiology, Psychology, and Sociology

If social life is to exist, norms are essential. So why do people violate them? To better understand the reasons, it is useful to know how sociological explanations differ from biological and psychological ones. Let's compare them.

Biosocial Explanations. *Sociobiologists* explain deviance by looking for answers *within* individuals. They assume that **genetic predispositions** lead people to such behaviors as juvenile delinquency and crime (Lombroso 1911; Wilson and Herrnstein 1985; Barnes and Jacobs 2013). An early explanation was that men with an extra Y chromosome (the “XYY” theory) were more likely to become criminals. Another was that people with “squatish, muscular” bodies were more likely to commit **street crime**—acts such as mugging, rape, and burglary. These theories were abandoned when research did not support them.

With advances in the study of genetics, biosocial explanations are being proposed to explain differences in crime by sex, race-ethnicity, social class, and age (juvenile delinquency) (Walsh and Beaver 2009; Wiebe 2012). The basic explanation is that over the millennia, people with certain characteristics were more likely to survive than were people with different characteristics. As a result, different groups today inherit different propensities (tendencies) for empathy, self-control, and risk-taking.

A universal finding is that in all known societies, men commit more violent crimes than women do. There are no exceptions. Here is how sociobiologists explain this. It took only a few pelvic thrusts for men to pass on their genes. After that, they could leave if they wanted to. The women, in contrast, had to carry, birth, and nurture the children. Women who were more empathetic (inclined to nurture their children) engaged in less dangerous behavior. These women passed genes for more empathy, greater self-control, and less risk-taking to their female children. As a result, all over the world, men engage in more violent behavior, which comes from their lesser empathy, lower self-control, and greater tendency for taking risks.

But behavior, whether deviant or conforming, does not depend only on genes, add the biosocial theorists (Barnes and Jacobs 2013). Our inherited propensities (the *bio* part) are modified and stimulated by our environment (the *social* part). Biosocial research holds the potential of opening a new understanding of deviance.

Psychological Explanations. Psychologists focus on abnormalities *within* the individual. Instead of genes, they examine what are called **personality disorders**. Their supposition is that deviating individuals have deviating personalities (Mayer 2007; Yu et al. 2012) and that subconscious motives drive people to deviance.

Researchers have never found a specific childhood experience to be invariably linked with deviance. For example, some children who had “bad toilet training,” “suffocating mothers,” or “emotionally aloof fathers” do become embezzling bookkeepers—but others become good accountants. Just as college students and police officers represent a variety of bad—and good—childhood experiences, so do deviants. Similarly, people with “suppressed anger” can become freeway snipers or military heroes—or anything else. In short, there is no inevitable outcome of any childhood experience. Deviance is not associated with any particular personality.



Violating background assumptions is a common form of deviance. Although we have no explicit rule that says, “Do not put snakes through your nose,” we all know that it exists (perhaps as a subcategory of “Don’t do strange things in public”). Is this act also deviant for this man in Chennai, India?

genetic predisposition inborn tendencies (for example, a tendency to commit deviant acts)

street crime crimes such as mugging, rape, and burglary

personality disorders the view that a personality disturbance of some sort causes an individual to violate social norms

Sociological Explanations. Sociologists, in contrast with both sociobiologists and psychologists, search for factors *outside* the individual. They look for social influences that “recruit” people to break norms. To account for why people commit crimes, for example, sociologists examine such external influences as socialization, membership in subcultures, and social class. *Social class*, a concept that we discuss in depth in Chapter 8, refers to people’s relative standing in terms of education, occupation, and especially income and wealth.

To explain deviance, sociologists apply the three sociological perspectives—symbolic interactionism, functionalism, and conflict theory. Let’s compare these three explanations.

6.2 Contrast three theories of deviance: differential association, control, and labeling.

The Symbolic Interactionist Perspective

As we examine symbolic interactionism, it will become more evident why sociologists are not satisfied with explanations that are rooted in sociobiology or psychology. *A basic principle of symbolic interactionism is that we are thinking beings who act according to how we interpret situations.* Let’s consider how our membership in groups influences how we view life and, from there, our behavior.

Differential Association Theory

The Theory. Going directly against the idea that biology or personality is the source of deviance, sociologists stress our experiences in groups (Deflem 2006; Chambliss 1973/2014). Consider an extreme: boys and girls who join street gangs and those who join the Scouts. Obviously, each will learn different attitudes and behaviors concerning deviance and conformity. Edwin Sutherland coined the term **differential association** to indicate this: From the *different* groups we *associate* with, we learn to deviate from or conform to society’s norms (Sutherland 1924, 1947; McCarthy 2011).

Sutherland’s theory is more complicated than this, but he basically said that the different groups with which we associate (our “*different*(ial) association”) give us messages about conformity and deviance. We may receive mixed messages, but we end up with more of one than the other (an “excess of definitions,” as Sutherland put it). The end result is an imbalance—attitudes that tilt us in one direction or another. Consequently, we learn to either conform or to deviate.

Families. You know how important your family has been in forming your views toward life, so it probably is obvious to you that the family makes a big difference in whether people learn deviance or conformity. Researchers have confirmed this informal observation. Of the many studies, this one stands out: Of all prison inmates across the United States, about *half* have a father, mother, brother, sister, or spouse who has served time in prison (*Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* 2003:Table 6.0011; Glaze and Maruschak 2008:Table 11). In short, families that are involved in crime tend to set their children on a lawbreaking path.

Friends, Neighborhoods, and Subcultures. Most people don’t know the term *differential association*, but they do know how it works. Most parents want to move out of “bad” neighborhoods because they know that if their kids have delinquent friends, they are likely to become delinquent, too. Sociological research also supports this common observation (Miller 1958; Fabio et al. 2011).

In some neighborhoods, violence is so woven into the subculture that even a wrong glance can mean your death (“Why you lookin’ at me?”) (Gardiner and Fox 2010). If the neighbors feel that a victim deserved to be killed, they refuse to testify because “he got what was coming to him” (Kubrin and Weitzer 2003). Killing can even be viewed as honorable:

Sociologist Ruth Horowitz (1983, 2005), who did participant observation in a lower-class Chicano neighborhood in Chicago, discovered how the concept of “honor” propels young

differential association Edwin Sutherland’s term to indicate that people who associate with some groups learn an “excess of definitions” of deviance, increasing the likelihood that they will become deviant

men to deviance. The formula is simple. “A real man has honor. An insult is a threat to one’s honor. Therefore, not to stand up to someone is to be less than a real man.”

Now suppose you are a young man growing up in this neighborhood. You likely would do a fair amount of fighting, since you would interpret many things as attacks on your honor. You might even carry a knife or a gun, because words and fists wouldn’t always be sufficient. Along with members of your group, you would define fighting, knifing, and shooting quite differently from the way most people do.

Sociologist Victor Rios (2011), who did participant observation of young male African American and Latino gang members in Oakland, California, reports that these same ideas of masculinity continue. They also continue to produce high rates of violence, including homicide.

Members of the Mafia also intertwine ideas of manliness with killing. For them, *to kill is a measure of their manhood*. If some Mafia member were to seduce the *capo*’s wife or girlfriend, for example, the seduction would slash at the *capo*’s manliness and honor. This would require swift retaliation. The offender’s body would be found in the trunk of a car somewhere with his penis stuffed in his mouth. Not all killings, however, receive the same respect, for “the more awesome and potent the victim, the more worthy and meritorious the killer” (Arlacchi 1980).

From this example, you can again see the relativity of deviance. Killing is deviant in mainstream society, but for members of the Mafia, *not* to kill after certain rules are broken would be the deviant act.

Prison or Freedom? As was mentioned in Chapter 3, an issue that comes up over and over again in sociology is whether we are prisoners of socialization. Symbolic interactionists stress that we are not mere pawns in the hands of others. We are not destined to think and act as our groups dictate. Rather, we *help to produce our own orientations to life*. By joining one group rather than another (differential association), for example, we help to shape the self. One college student may join a feminist group that is trying to change ideas about fraternities and rape, while another associates with women who shoplift on weekends. Their choices point them in different directions. The one who joins the feminist group may develop an even greater interest in producing social change, while the one who associates with shoplifters may become even more oriented toward criminal activities.

Control Theory

Do you ever feel the urge to do something that you know you shouldn’t, even something that would get you in trouble? Most of us fight temptations to break society’s norms. We find that we have to stifle things inside us—urges, hostilities, raunchy desires of various sorts. And most of the time, we manage to keep ourselves out of trouble. The basic question that **control theory** tries to answer is, With the desire to deviate so common, why don’t we all just “bust loose”?

The Theory. Sociologist Walter Reckless (1973), who developed control theory, stressed that we have two control systems that work against our motivations to deviate. Our *inner controls* include our internalized morality—conscience, religious principles, ideas of right and wrong. Inner controls also include fears of punishment and the desire to be a “good” person (Hirschi 1969; McShane and Williams 2007). Our *outer controls* consist of people—such as family, friends, and the police—who influence us not to deviate.



This Russian godfather is leaving a Moscow court just after he was acquitted of a double murder. Do you understand how the definitions of deviance that Mafia members use underlie their behavior?

control theory the idea that two control systems—inner controls and outer controls—work against our tendencies to deviate

The social control of deviance takes many forms, including the actions of the police. Shown here is a tug-of-war between police and sit-down protestors at a rally in Belfast, Ireland.



The stronger our bonds are with society, the more effective our inner controls are (Hirschi 1969). These bonds are based on *attachments* (our affection and respect for people who conform to mainstream norms), *commitments* (having a stake in society that you don't want to risk, such as your place in your family, being a college student, or having a job), *involvements* (participating in approved activities), and *beliefs* (convictions that certain actions are wrong).

This theory is really about *self-control*, says sociologist Travis Hirschi. Where do we learn self-control? As you know, this happens during our childhood, especially in the family when our parents supervise us and punish our deviant acts (Gottfredson and Hirschi 1990; Church et al. 2009). Sometimes they use shame to keep us in line. You probably had that finger shaken at you. I certainly recall it aimed at me. Do you think that more use of shaming, discussed in the Down-to-Earth Sociology box on the next page, could help strengthen people's internal controls?



Read on MySocLab

Document: The Meaning of Social Control

Applying Control Theory.

Suppose that some friends invite you to go to a nightclub with them. When you get there, you notice that everyone seems unusually happy—almost giddy. They seem to be euphoric in their animated conversations and dancing. Your friends tell you that almost everyone here has taken the drug Ecstasy, and they invite you to take some with them.

What do you do?

Let's not explore the question of whether taking Ecstasy in this setting is a deviant or a conforming act. This is a separate issue. Instead, concentrate on the pushes and pulls you would feel. The pushes toward taking the drug: your friends, the setting, and perhaps your curiosity. Then there are your inner controls—those inner voices of your conscience and your parents, perhaps of your teachers, as well as your fears of arrest and the dangers of illegal drugs. There are also the outer controls—perhaps the uniformed security guard looking in your direction.

So, what *would* you decide? Which is stronger: your inner and outer controls or the pushes and pulls toward taking the drug? It is you who can best weigh these forces, since they differ with each of us. This little example puts you at the center of what control theory is all about.

Labeling Theory

Suppose for one undesirable moment that people think of you as a “whore,” a “pervert,” or a “cheat.” (Pick one.) What power such a reputation would have—over both how others would see you and how you would see yourself. How about if you became known as “very intelligent,” “truthful in everything,” or “honest to the core”? (Choose one.) You can see how this type of reputation would give people different expectations of your character and behavior—and how the label would also shape the way you see yourself.

This is what **labeling theory** focuses on: the significance of reputations, how reputations or labels help set us on paths that propel us into deviance or divert us away from it.

Rejecting Labels: How People Neutralize Deviance. Not many of us want to be called “whore,” “pervert,” or “cheat.” We resist negative labels, even lesser ones than these that others might try to pin on us. Did you know that some people are so successful at rejecting labels that even though they beat people up and vandalize property, they consider themselves to be conforming members of society? How do they do it?

Sociologists Gresham Sykes and David Matza (1957/1988) studied boys like this. They found that the boys used five **techniques of neutralization** to deflect society's norms.

Denial of responsibility. Some boys said, “I'm not responsible for what happened because . . .” And they were quite creative about the “because.” Some said that what happened was an “accident.” Other boys saw themselves as “victims” of society. What else could you expect? “I'm like a billiard ball shot around the pool table of life.”



Watch on MySocLab

Video: Sociology in Focus: Deviance

degradation ceremony a term coined by Harold Garfinkel to refer to a ritual whose goal is to remake someone's self by stripping away that individual's self-identity and stamping a new identity in its place

labeling theory the view that the labels people are given affect their own and others' perceptions of them, thus channeling their behavior into either deviance or conformity

techniques of neutralization ways of thinking or rationalizing that help people deflect (or neutralize) society's norms

Down-to-Earth Sociology

Shaming: Making a Comeback?

Shaming can be effective, especially when members of a primary group use it. In some communities, where the individual's reputation was at stake, shaming was the centerpiece of the enforcement of norms. Violators were marked as deviant and held up for all the world to see. In Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*, town officials forced Hester Prynne to wear a scarlet "A" sewn on her dress. The "A" stood for *Adulteress*. Wherever she went, Prynne had to wear this badge of shame—every day for the rest of her life.

As our society grew large and urban, the sense of community diminished, and shaming lost its effectiveness. Shaming is now starting to make a comeback.

- In Houston, Texas, a couple stole \$265,000 from the crime victims' fund. The couple was sentenced to stand in front of a local mall for five hours every weekend for six years with a sign reading, "I am a thief." They also had to post a sign outside their house stating they were convicted thieves ("Woman Ordered to . . ." 2012).
- In Cleveland, Ohio, a judge ordered a woman who drove on a sidewalk in order to pass a school bus to hold a sign at the intersection reading, "Only an idiot would drive on the sidewalk to avoid a school bus" ("Woman Ordered to . . ." 2012).
- In Arizona, one sheriff makes the men in his jail wear pink underwear. The men also wear pink striped prison uniforms while they work in chain gangs. Women prisoners are paraded in chain gangs in public, where they are forced to pick up street trash (Billeaud 2008).
- Online shaming sites have also appeared. Captured on cell phone cameras are bad drivers, older men who leer at teenaged girls, and people who don't pick up their dog's poop (Saranow 2007).
- In Spain, where one's reputation with neighbors still matters, debt collectors, dressed in tuxedos and top hats, walk slowly to the front door. The sight shames debtors into paying (Catan 2008).

Sociologist Harold Garfinkel (1956) gave the name **degradation ceremony** to an extreme form of shaming. The individual is called to account before the group, witnesses denounce him or her, the offender is pronounced guilty, and steps are taken to strip the individual of his or her identity

as a group member. In some courts martial, officers who are found guilty stand at attention before their peers while others rip the insignia of rank from their uniforms. This procedure screams that the individual is no longer a member of the group. Although Hester Prynne was not banished from the group physically, she was banished morally; her degradation ceremony proclaimed her a *moral* outcast from the community. The scarlet "A" marked her as not "one of them."

Although we don't use scarlet "A"'s today, informal degradation ceremonies still occur. Consider what happened to this New York City police officer (Chivers 2001):

Joseph Gray had been a police officer in New York City for fifteen years. As with some of his fellow officers, alcohol and sex helped relieve the pressures of police work. After spending one afternoon drinking in a topless bar, bleary-eyed, Gray plowed his car into a vehicle carrying a pregnant woman, her son, and her sister. All three died. Gray was accused of manslaughter and drunk driving.

The New York Times and New York television stations kept hammering this story to the public. Three weeks later, as Gray left police headquarters after resigning, an angry crowd surrounded him. Gray

hung his head in public disgrace as Victor Manuel Herrera, whose wife and son were killed in the crash, followed him, shouting, "You're a murderer!" (Gray was later convicted of drunk driving and manslaughter.)



This 19-year-old in Wisconsin was given a reduced jail sentence for holding this sign in front of his former place of work.

For Your Consideration

- How do you think law enforcement officials might use shaming to reduce law breaking?
- How do you think school officials could use shaming?
- Suppose that you were caught shoplifting at a store near where you live. Would you rather spend a week in jail with no one but your family knowing it or a week walking in front of the store you stole from wearing a placard that proclaims in bold red capital letters: "I AM A THIEF!" and in smaller letters: "I am sorry for stealing from this store and making you pay higher prices"? Why?

Denial of injury. A favorite explanation was “What I did wasn’t wrong because no one got hurt.” The boys would call vandalism “mischief,” gang fights a “private quarrel,” and stealing cars “borrowing.” They might acknowledge that what they did was illegal but claim that they were “just having a little fun.”

Denial of a victim. Some boys thought of themselves as avengers. Trashing a teacher’s car was revenge for an unfair grade, while shoplifting was a way to get even with “crooked” store owners. In short, even if the boys did accept responsibility and admit that someone had gotten hurt, they protected their self-concept by claiming that the people “deserved what they got.”

Condemnation of the condemners. Another technique the boys used was to deny that others had the right to judge them. They accused people who pointed their fingers at them of being “hypocrites”: The police were “on the take,” teachers had “pets,” and parents cheated on their taxes. In short, they said, “Who are *they* to accuse *me* of something?”

Appeal to higher loyalties. A final technique the boys used to justify their activities was to consider loyalty to the gang more important than the norms of society. They might say, “I had to help my friends. That’s why I got in the fight.” Not incidentally, the boy may have shot two members of a rival group, as well as a bystander!

In Sum: These techniques of neutralization have implications far beyond this group of boys, since it is not only delinquents who try to neutralize the norms of mainstream society. Look again at these techniques—don’t they sound familiar? (1) “I couldn’t help myself”; (2) “Who really got hurt?”; (3) “Don’t you think she deserved that, after what she did?”; (4) “Who are you to talk?”; and (5) “I had to help my friends—wouldn’t you have done the same thing?” All of us attempt to neutralize the moral demands of society; neutralization helps us to sleep at night.

Embracing Labels: The Example of Outlaw Bikers. Although most of us resist attempts to label us as deviant, some people revel in a deviant identity. Some teenagers, for example, make certain by their clothing, music, hairstyles, and body art that no one misses their rejection of adult norms. Their status among fellow members of a subculture—within which they are almost obsessive conformists—is vastly more important than any status outside it.

One of the best examples of a group that embraces deviance is a motorcycle gang. Sociologist Mark Watson (1980/2006) did participant observation with outlaw bikers. He rebuilt Harleys with them, hung around their bars and homes, and went on “runs” (trips) with them. He concluded that outlaw bikers see the world

as “hostile, weak, and effeminate.” Holding this conventional world in contempt, gang members pride themselves on breaking its norms and getting in trouble, laughing at death, and treating women as lesser beings whose primary value is to provide them with services—especially sex. They take pleasure in shocking people by their appearance and behavior. They pride themselves in looking “dirty, mean, and generally undesirable.” Outlaw bikers also regard themselves as losers, a view that becomes woven into their unusual embrace of deviance.

Labels Can Be Powerful. To label a teenager a delinquent can trigger a process that leads to greater involvement in deviance (Lopes et al. 2012). Because of this, judges sometimes use *diversion*. To avoid the label of delinquent, they

While most people resist labels of deviance, some embrace them. In what different ways do these photos illustrate the embracement of deviance?



divert youthful offenders away from the criminal justice system. Instead of sending them to reform school or jail, they assign them to social workers and counselors. In the following Thinking Critically section, let's consider how powerful labeling can be.

THINKING CRITICALLY

The Saints and the Roughnecks: Labeling in Everyday Life

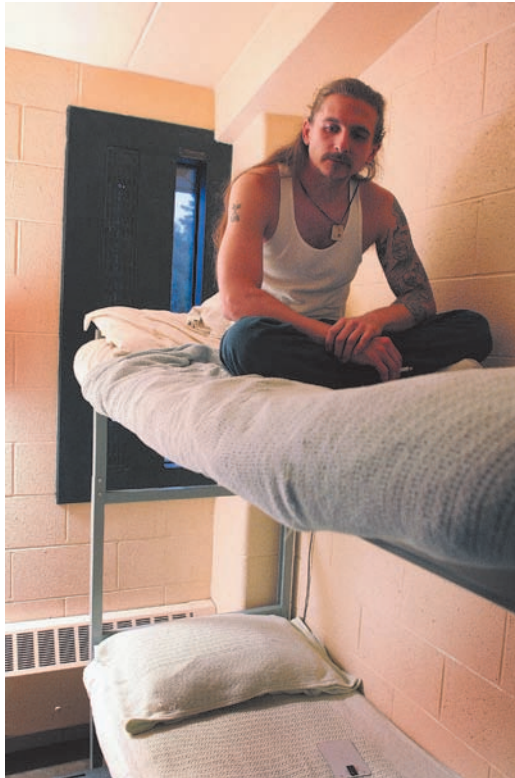
As you recall from Chapter 4, the Saints and the Roughnecks were high school boys. Both groups were “constantly occupied with truancy, drinking, wild parties, petty theft, and vandalism.” Yet their teachers looked on the Saints as “headed for success” and the Roughnecks as “headed for failure.” By the time they finished high school, not one Saint had been arrested, while the Roughnecks had been in constant trouble with the police.

Why did the members of the community perceive these boys so differently? Chambliss (1973/2014) concluded that *social class* created this split vision. As symbolic interactionists emphasize, social class is like a lens that focuses our perceptions. The Saints came from respectable, middle-class families, while the Roughnecks were from less respectable, working-class families. These backgrounds led teachers and the authorities to expect good behavior from the Saints but trouble from the Roughnecks. And, like the rest of us, teachers and police saw what they expected to see.

The boys' social class also affected their visibility. The Saints had automobiles, and they did their drinking and vandalism out of town. Without cars, the Roughnecks hung around their own street corners. There, their drinking and boisterous behavior drew the attention of police, confirming the negative impressions that the community already had of them.

The boys' social class also equipped them with distinct *styles of interaction*. When police or teachers questioned them, the Saints were apologetic. Their show of respect for authority elicited a positive reaction from teachers and police, allowing the Saints to escape school and legal problems. The Roughnecks, said Chambliss, were “almost the polar opposite.” When questioned, they were hostile. Even when these boys tried to assume a respectful attitude, everyone could see through it. As a result, the teachers and police let the Saints off with warnings, but they came down hard on the Roughnecks.

Certainly, what happens in life is not determined by labels alone, but the Saints and the Roughnecks did live up to the labels that the community gave them. As you may recall, all but one of the Saints went on to college. One earned a Ph.D., one became a lawyer, one a doctor, and the others business managers. In contrast, only two of the Roughnecks went to college. They earned athletic scholarships and became coaches. The other Roughnecks did not fare so well. Two of them dropped out of high school, later became involved in separate killings, and were sent to prison. Of the final two, one became a local bookie, and no one knows the whereabouts of the other.



Stereotypes, both positive and negative, help to form the perception and reaction of authorities. What stereotypes come to mind when you look at this photo?

For Your Consideration

- Did you see anything like this in your high school? If so, how did it work?
- Besides labels, what else could have been involved in the life outcomes of these boys?
- In what areas of life do you see the power of labels? ■

How do labels work? How labels work is complicated because it involves the self-concept and reactions that vary from one individual to another. To analyze this process would require a book. Here, let's just note that unlike its meaning in sociology, in everyday life the term *deviant* is emotionally charged with a negative judgment. This label closes doors of opportunity. It can lock people out of conforming groups and push them into almost exclusive contact with people who have been similarly labeled.

In Sum: Symbolic interactionists examine how people's definitions of the situation underlie their deviating from or conforming to social norms. They focus on group membership (differential association), how people balance pressures to conform and to deviate (control theory), and the significance of people's reputations (labeling theory).

6.3 Explain how deviance can be functional for society, how mainstream values can produce deviance (strain theory), and how social class is related to crime (illegitimate opportunities).

The Functionalist Perspective

When we think of deviance, its dysfunctions are likely to come to mind. Functionalists point out that deviance also has functions.

Can Deviance Really Be Functional for Society?

Most of us are upset by deviance, especially crime, and assume that society would be better off without it. In contrast to this common assumption, the classic functionalist theorist Emile Durkheim (1893/1933, 1895/1964) came to a surprising conclusion. Deviance, he said—including crime—is functional for society. Deviance contributes to the social order in these three ways:

1. *Deviance clarifies moral boundaries and affirms norms.* By *moral boundaries*, Durkheim referred to a group's ideas about how people should think and act. Deviant acts challenge those boundaries. To call a member into account is to say, in effect, "You broke an important rule, and we cannot tolerate that." Punishing deviants affirms the group's norms and clarifies what it means to be a member of the group.
2. *Deviance encourages social unity.* To affirm the group's moral boundaries by punishing deviants creates a "we" feeling among the group's members. By saying, "You can't get away with that," the group affirms the rightness of its ways.
3. *Deviance promotes social change.* Not everyone agrees on what to do with people who push beyond the accepted ways of doing things. Some group members may even approve of the rule-breaking behavior. Boundary violations that gain enough support become new, acceptable behaviors. Deviance, then, may force a group to rethink and redefine its moral boundaries, helping groups—and whole societies—to adapt to changing circumstances.

In the Down-to-Earth Sociology box on the next page, you can see these three functions of deviance, as well as the central point of symbolic interactionism, that *deviance* involves a clash of competing definitions.

Strain Theory: How Mainstream Values Produce Deviance

Functionalists argue that crime is a *natural* outcome of the conditions that people experience, not some alien element in our midst (Agnew 2012). Even mainstream values can generate crime. Consider what

Every society has boundaries that divide what is considered socially acceptable from what is not acceptable. This woman in Great Britain is challenging those boundaries.



Down-to-Earth Sociology

Running Naked with Pumpkins on Their Heads or Naked on a Bike: Deviance or Freedom of Self-Expression?

They can hardly sleep the night before Halloween, thinking about how they will carve their pumpkins and all the fun to come. When night falls, they put sneakers on their feet, the pumpkins on their heads, and run into the street. There is nothing between the pumpkins and the sneakers—except whatever nature endowed them with (Simon 2009).

They join one another for their annual chilly, late-night run. Do the gawkers bother them? Maybe a little, but it's all in good fun. The crowd is waiting, hooting and hollering and waving them on.

"Not so fast," reply the police in Boulder, Colorado, where the naked pumpkin run is held on the last day of each October. "You are breaking the law."

If the naked pumpkin run isn't enough, the Boulder police also have to deal with the annual World Naked Bike Ride, which has become so popular that it is held in 70 cities around the world (Vigil 2009). The naked bike rides seem to be a celebration of youth and freedom—and as older people join in, just freedom and maybe the joy of being alive.

Though the Boulder police have prided themselves on tolerance, they don't see the run and ride in quite the same way as the participants do. "The law," they say, "clearly states that no one can show genitalia in public."

"Are women's breasts genitalia?" they've been asked. "No, those are okay," replied the police. "But watch the

rest of it—uh, that is, don't watch . . . uh, that is, don't show anything else. You know what we mean. If you do, we will arrest you, and you'll end up on the sexual offenders list."

"Bad sports," reply the naked pumpkin runners and the naked bike riders, pouting just a bit. "You're trying to ruin our fun."

"We didn't make the laws," the police reply, not pleased about the many who have become angry at their lack of understanding. "We just enforce them."

Trying to recover their tolerance, the police add, "Just wear a thong or a jock strap, and run and ride to your hearts' content."

The American Civil Liberties Union has stepped into the fray, too, saying that nakedness is a form of free speech. Participants should be able to express their, well, whatever it is they are expressing.



World Naked Bike Ride, New Orleans, Louisiana.

For Your Consideration

➤ Here is a basic principle of deviance: As people break rules, sometimes deliberately to test the boundaries of acceptable behavior, the group enforces its norms, or bends them to accommodate the deviants. How do the naked pumpkin runners and the naked bike riders illustrate this principle? What do you think the result will be in Boulder, Colorado?

sociologists Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin (1960) identified as the crucial problem of the industrialized world: the need to locate and train talented people—whether they were born into wealth or into poverty—so that they can take over the key technical jobs of society. When children are born, no one knows which ones will have the ability to become dentists, nuclear physicists, or engineers. To get the most talented people to compete with one another, society tries to motivate *everyone* to strive for success.

We are quite successful in getting almost everyone to want **cultural goals**, success of some sort, such as wealth or prestige. But we are far from successful when it comes to providing everyone access to the **institutionalized means**, the legitimate ways to success. People who find their way to success blocked can come to see the institutionalized goals (such as working hard or pursuing higher education) as not applying to themselves. Sociologist Robert Merton (1956, 1949/1968) referred to this situation as *anomie*, a sense of normlessness. These people experience frustration, or what Merton called *strain*.

Table 6.1 on the next page presents a summary of Merton's **strain theory**. The most common reaction to means and goals is *conformity*. Most people find at least adequate access to the institutionalized means and use them to try to reach cultural goals. They try to get a quality education, good jobs, and so on. If well-paid jobs are unavailable,

cultural goals the objectives held out as legitimate or desirable for the members of a society to achieve

institutionalized means approved ways of reaching cultural goals

strain theory Robert Merton's term for the strain engendered when a society socializes large numbers of people to desire a cultural goal (such as success), but withholds from some the approved means of reaching that goal; one adaptation to the strain is crime, the choice of an innovative means (one outside the approved system) to attain the cultural goal

TABLE 6.1 How People Match Their Goals to Their Means

Do They Feel the Strain That Leads to Anomie?	Mode of Adaptation	Cultural Goals	Institutionalized Means
No	Conformity	Accept	Accept
Yes	Deviant Paths:		
	1. Innovation	Accept	Reject
	2. Ritualism	Reject	Accept
	3. Retreatism	Reject	Reject
	4. Rebellion	Reject/Replace	Reject/Replace

Source: Based on Merton 1968.

they take less desirable jobs. If they can't get into Harvard or Stanford, they go to a state university. Others take night classes and go to vocational schools. In short, most people take the socially acceptable path.

Four Deviant Paths. The remaining four responses, which are deviant, represent reactions to the gap that people find between the goals they want and their access to the institutionalized means to reach them. Let's look at each. *Innovators* are people who accept the goals of society but use illegitimate means to try to reach them. Embezzlers, for instance, accept the goal of achieving wealth, but they reject the legitimate avenues for doing so. Other examples are drug dealers, robbers, and con artists.

The second deviant path is taken by people who start out wanting the cultural goals but become discouraged and give up on achieving them. Yet they still cling to conventional rules of conduct. Merton called this response *ritualism*. Although ritualists have given up on getting ahead at work, they survive by rigorously following the rules of their job. Teachers whose idealism is shattered (who are said to suffer from "burnout"), for example, remain in the classroom, where they teach without enthusiasm. Their response is considered deviant because they cling to the job even though they have abandoned the goal, which may have been to stimulate young minds or to make the world a better place.

People who choose the third deviant path, *retreatism*, reject both the cultural goals and the institutionalized means of achieving them. Some people stop pursuing success and retreat into alcohol or drugs. Although their path to withdrawal is considerably different, women who enter a convent or men a monastery are also retreatists.

The final deviant response is *rebellion*. Convinced that their society is corrupt, rebels, like retreatists, reject both society's goals and its institutionalized means. Unlike retreatists, however, rebels seek to give society new goals, as well as new means for reaching them. Revolutionaries are the most committed type of rebels.

Merton either did not recognize *anarchy* as applying to his model or did not think of it. In either case, the angry *anarchist* who wants to destroy society is not shown on Table 6.1. Like the retreatist and the rebel, this frustrated individual has given up on both society's goals and means. Unlike the rebel, however, he or she does not want to replace the goals and means with anything. And unlike the retreatist, he or she does not want to withdraw and let others live in peace. Instead, he or she wants to annihilate everyone.

In Sum: Strain theory underscores the sociological principle that deviants are the product of society. Mainstream social values (cultural goals and institutionalized means to reach those goals) can produce strain (frustration, dissatisfaction). People who feel this strain are more likely than others to take deviant (nonconforming) paths.

Illegitimate Opportunity Structures: Social Class and Crime

Over and over in this text, you have seen the impact of social class on people's lives—and you will continue to do so in coming chapters. Let's look at how the social classes produce different types of crime.

Street Crime. In applying strain theory, functionalists point out that industrialized societies have no trouble socializing the poor into wanting to own things. Like others, the poor are bombarded with messages urging them to buy everything from iPhones and iPads to designer jeans and new cars. Television and movies are filled with images of middle-class people enjoying luxurious lives. The poor get the message—full-fledged Americans can afford society's many goods and services.

Yet, the most common route to success, education, presents a bewildering world. Run by the middle class, schools are at odds with the background of the poor. In the schools, what the poor take for granted is unacceptable, questioned, and mocked. Their speech, for example, is built around nonstandard grammar. It is also often laced with what the middle class considers obscenities. Their ideas of punctuality and their poor preparation in reading and paper-and-pencil skills also make it difficult to fit in. Facing such barriers, the poor are more likely than their more privileged counterparts to drop out of school. Educational failure, of course, slams the door on many legitimate avenues to success.

Not all doors slam shut, though. Woven into life in urban slums is what Cloward and Ohlin (1960) called an **illegitimate opportunity structure**. An alternative door to success opens: “hustles” such as robbery, burglary, drug dealing, prostitution, pimping, and gambling (Anderson 1978, 1990/2006; Duck and Rawls 2011). Pimps and drug dealers, for example, present an image of a glamorous life—people who are in control and have plenty of “easy money.” For many of the poor, the “hustler” becomes a role model.

It should be easy to see, then, why street crime attracts disproportionate numbers of the poor. In the Down-to-Earth Sociology box on the next page, let's look at how gangs are part of the illegitimate opportunity structure that beckons disadvantaged youth.

White-Collar Crime. As with the poor, the *forms* of crime of the more privileged classes also match their life situation. And how different their illegitimate opportunities are! Physicians don't hold up cabbies, but they do cheat Medicare. Investment managers like Bernie Madoff run fraudulent schemes that cheat people around the world. Mugging, pimping, and burgling are not part of this more privileged world, but evading income tax, bribing public officials, and embezzling are. Sociologist Edwin Sutherland (1949) coined the term **white-collar crime** to refer to crimes that people of respectable and high social status commit in the course of their occupations.

A special form of white-collar crime is **corporate crime**, executives breaking the law in order to benefit their corporation. For example, to increase corporate profits, Sears executives defrauded \$100 million from victims so poor that they had filed for bankruptcy. To avoid a criminal trial, Sears pleaded guilty. This frightened the parent companies of Macy's and Bloomingdales, which were doing similar things, and they settled out of court (McCorrick 1999). *Not one of the corporate thieves at Sears, Macy's, or Bloomingdales spent even a day in jail.*

Citigroup, another household name, is notorious for breaking the law. In 2004, this firm was fined \$70 million for stealing from the poor (O'Brien 2004). But, like a career criminal, this company continued its law-breaking ways. In 2008, Citigroup was caught red-handed “sweeping” money from its customers' credit cards, even from the cards of people who had died. For this, Citigroup paid another \$18 million in penalties (Read 2008). Then, in 2010, Citigroup paid a \$75 million penalty

illegitimate opportunity structure opportunities for crimes that are woven into the texture of life

white-collar crime Edwin Sutherland's term for crimes committed by people of respectable and high social status in the course of their occupations; for example, bribery of public officials, securities violations, embezzlement, false advertising, and price fixing

corporate crime crimes committed by executives in order to benefit their corporation



Explore on MySocLab

Activity: How are Crime and Punishment Distributed across the United States?

White collar crime usually involves only the loss of property, but not always. To save money, Ford executives kept faulty Firestone tires on their Explorers. The cost? The lives of over 200 people. Shown here in Houston is one of their victims. She survived a needless accident, but was left a quadriplegic. Not one Ford executive spent even a single day in jail.



Down-to-Earth Sociology

Islands in the Street: Urban Gangs in the United States

Gangs, part of urban life around the world, can be ruthless. Just to gain respect, gang members can harm others (Densley 2012). Let's look at why people join gangs.

For more than ten years, sociologist Martín Sánchez-Jankowski (1991) did participant observation of thirty-seven African American, Chicano, Dominican, Irish, Jamaican, and Puerto Rican gangs in Boston, Los Angeles, and New York City. The gangs earned money through gambling, arson, mugging, armed robbery, and selling moonshine, drugs, guns, stolen car parts, and protection. Sánchez-Jankowski ate, slept, and fought with the gangs, but by mutual agreement he did not participate in drug dealing or other illegal activities. He was seriously injured twice during the study.

Contrary to stereotypes, Sánchez-Jankowski did not find that the motive for joining was to escape a broken home (there were as many members from intact families as from broken homes) or to seek a substitute family (the same number of boys said they were close to their families as those who said they were not). Rather, the boys joined to gain access to money, to have recreation (including sex and drugs), to maintain anonymity in committing crimes, to get protection, and to help the community. This last reason may seem

surprising, but in some neighborhoods, gangs protect residents from outsiders and spearhead political change (Kontos et al. 2003). The boys also saw the gang as an alternative to the dead-end—and deadening—jobs held by their parents.

Neighborhood residents are ambivalent about gangs.

On the one hand, they fear the violence. On the other hand, gang members are the children of people who live in the neighborhood, many of the adults once belonged to gangs, and some gangs provide better protection than the police.

Particular gangs will come and go, but gangs will likely always remain part of the city. As functionalists point out, gangs fulfill needs of poor youth who live on the margins of society.



For Your Consideration

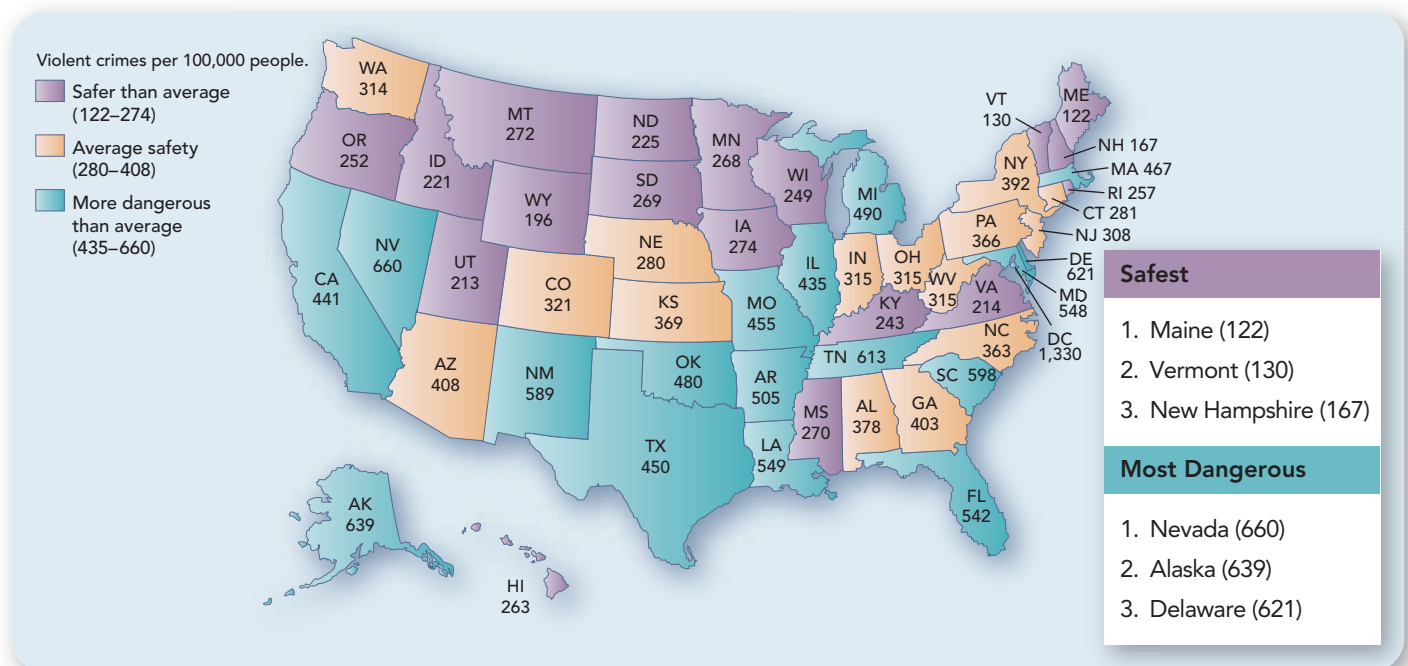
- What functions do gangs fulfill (what needs do they meet)?
- Suppose that you have been hired as an urban planner for the city of Los Angeles. How could you arrange to meet the needs that gangs fulfill in ways that minimize violence and encourage youth to follow mainstream norms?

for misleading investors. In 2012, Citigroup paid a fine of over a *half billion dollars* for deceiving investors in subprime mortgages (Kapner 2012). Another big-name criminal is Bank of America, which paid *one billion dollars* for its lawbreaking (Raice and Timiraos 2012). Despite their many crimes, *not one of these corporate crime chiefs spent a day in jail*.

If these same executives had used guns to rob people on the street, you know what would have happened. White-collar crime, in contrast, is seldom taken seriously. This is unfortunately so even when those crimes result in death. In the 1930s, workers were hired to blast a tunnel through a mountain in West Virginia. The company knew the silica dust would kill the miners, and in just three months about 600 died (Dunaway 2008). No owner went to jail. In the 1980s, Firestone executives recalled faulty tires in Saudi Arabia and Venezuela but allowed them to remain on U.S. vehicles. When their tires blew out, about 200 Americans died (White et al. 2001). Not a single Firestone executive went to jail.

Consider this: Under federal law, causing the death of a worker by *willfully* violating safety rules is a misdemeanor punishable by up to six months in prison. Yet to harass a wild burro on federal lands is punishable by a year in prison (Barstow and Bergman 2003).

At \$500 billion a year (Reiman and Leighton 2010), “crime in the suites” costs more than “crime in the streets.” This refers only to dollar costs. The physical and emotional costs are another matter. For example, no one has figured out a way to compare the suffering of rape victims with the pain of elderly couples who lost their life savings to Madoff’s white-collar fraud.

FIGURE 6.1**How Safe Is Your State? Violent Crime in the United States**

Note: Violent crimes are murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. I estimated Minnesota's rate, based on earlier data and reduced rates since then. The chance of becoming a victim of a violent crime is more than five times higher in Nevada, the most dangerous state, than in Maine, the safest state. Washington, D.C., not a state, is in a class by itself. Its rate of 1,330 is eleven times higher than Maine's rate.

Source: By the author. Based on *Statistical Abstract of the United States* 2013:Table 314.

Fear, however, centers on street crime, especially the violent stranger who can change your life forever. As the Social Map above shows, the chances of such an encounter depend on where you live. You can see that entire regions are safer—or more dangerous—than others. In general, the northern states are safer, and the southern states more dangerous.

Gender and Crime. Gender is not just something we do. Gender is a feature of society that surrounds us from birth. Gender pushes us, as male or female, into different corners in life, offering and nurturing some behaviors while it withdraws others. The opportunity to commit crime is one of the many consequences of how society sets up a *gender order*. The social changes that opened business and the professions to women also brought new opportunities for women to commit crime. From stolen property to illegal weapons, Table 6.2 shows how women have taken advantage of this new opportunity.

In Sum: Functionalists stress that just as the social classes differ in opportunities for income and education, so they differ in opportunities for crime. As a result, street crime is greater among the lower social classes and white-collar crime greater among the higher social classes. The growing crime rates of women illustrate how changing gender roles have given women more access to what sociologists call “illegitimate opportunities.”

TABLE 6.2 Women and Crime:
What a Change

Of all those arrested, what percentage are women?			
Crime	1992	2010	Change
Drunken driving	13.8%	23.7%	+72%
Burglary	9.2%	15.3%	+66%
Stolen property	12.5%	19.8%	+62%
Car theft	10.8%	17.5%	+58%
Aggravated assault	14.8%	21.5%	+45%
Robbery	8.5%	12.2%	+44%
Larceny/theft	32.1%	43.9%	+37%
Arson	13.4%	17.0%	+27%
Illegal drugs	16.4%	19.1%	+16%
Forgery and counterfeiting	34.7%	37.7%	+9%
Illegal weapons	7.5%	8.4%	+1%
Fraud	42.1%	41.4%	−3%

Source: By the author. Based on *Statistical Abstract of the United States* 2013:Table 338 and earlier years.

6.4 Explain how social class is related to the criminal justice system and how the criminal justice system is oppressive.

 **Watch on MySocLab**
Video: Deviance: The Basics

In early capitalism, children worked alongside adults. At that time, just as today, most street criminals came from the *marginal working class*, as did the children shown in this 1911 yarn mill in Yazoo City, Mississippi.

The Conflict Perspective

Class, Crime, and the Criminal Justice System

TRW sold transistors to the federal government to use in its military satellites. The transistors failed, and the government had to shut down its satellite program. TRW said that the failure was a surprise, that it was due to some unknown defect. U.S. officials then paid TRW millions of dollars to investigate the failure.

Then a whistle blower appeared, informing the government that TRW knew the transistors would fail in satellites even before it sold them. The government sued Northrop Grumman Corporation, which had bought TRW, and the corporation was found guilty (Drew 2009).

What was the punishment for a crime this serious? The failure of these satellites compromised the defense of the United States. When the executives of TRW were put on trial, how long were their prison sentences? Actually, these criminals weren't even put on trial, and not one spent even a night in jail. Grumman was fined \$325 million. Then—and this is hard to believe—on the same day, the government settled a lawsuit that Grumman had brought against it for \$325 million. Certainly a rare coincidence.



Contrast this backdoor deal between influential people with what happens to the poor who break the law. A poor person who is caught stealing even a \$1,000 car can end up serving years in prison. How can a legal system that proudly boasts “justice for all” be so inconsistent? According to conflict theory, this question is central to the analysis of crime and the **criminal justice system**—the police, courts, and prisons that deal with people who are accused of having committed crimes. Let’s see what conflict theorists have to say about this.

The Criminal Justice System as an Instrument of Oppression

Conflict theorists regard power and social inequality as the main characteristics of society. The criminal justice system, they stress, is a tool designed by the powerful to maintain their power and privilege. For the poor, in contrast, the law is an instrument of oppression (Spitzer 1975; Chambliss 2000, 1973/2014). The idea that the law operates impartially to bring justice, they say, is a cultural myth, promoted by the capitalist class to secure the cooperation of the poor in their own oppression.

The working class and those below them pose a special threat to the power elite. Receiving the least of society’s material rewards, they hold the potential to rebel and overthrow the current social order (see Figure 8.5 on page 231). To prevent this, the law comes down hard on the poor and the underclass. They are the least rooted in society. They have only low-paying, part-time, or seasonal work—if they have jobs at all. Because their street crimes threaten the social order that keeps the elite in power, they are punished severely. From this class come *most* of the prison inmates in the United States.

The criminal justice system, then, does not focus on the executives of corporations and the harm they do through manufacturing unsafe products, creating pollution, and manipulating prices. Yet the violations of the capitalist class cannot be ignored totally; if they become too extreme, they might outrage the working class, encouraging them to rise up and revolt. To prevent this, a flagrant violation by a member of the capitalist class is occasionally prosecuted. The publicity given to the case provides evidence of the “fairness” of the criminal justice system, which helps to stabilize the social system—and keeps the powerful in their positions of privilege.

The powerful are usually able to bypass the courts altogether, appearing instead before an agency that has no power to imprison (such as the Federal Trade Commission). These agencies are directed by people from wealthy backgrounds who sympathize with the intricacies of the corporate world. It is they who oversee most cases of price manipulation, insider stock trading, violations of fiduciary duty, and so on. Is it surprising, then, that the typical sanction for corporate crime is a token fine?

In Sum: Conflict theorists stress that the power elite developed the legal system, which is used to stabilize the social order. They use it to control the poor, who pose a threat to the powerful. The poor hold the potential of rebelling as a group, which could dislodge the power elite from their place of privilege. To prevent this, the criminal justice system makes certain that heavy penalties come down on the poor.

criminal justice system the system of police, courts, and prisons set up to deal with people who are accused of having committed a crime

The cartoonist’s hyperbole makes an excellent commentary on the social class disparity of our criminal justice system. Not only are the crimes of the wealthy not as likely to come to the attention of authorities as are the crimes of the poor, but when they do, the wealthy can afford legal expertise that the poor cannot.



*“If you want justice, it’s two hundred dollars an hour.
Obstruction of justice runs a bit more.”*

© Leo Cullum/The New Yorker Collection/
www.cartoonbank.com



Read on MySocLab

Document: The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison

Reactions to Deviance

Whether it involves cheating on a sociology quiz or holding up a liquor store, any violation of norms invites reaction. Before we examine reactions in the United States, let’s take a little side trip to England. I think you’ll enjoy this little excursion in the Cultural Diversity box on the next page.

6.5 Be familiar with street crimes and prison, three-strikes laws, the decline in violent crime, recidivism, bias in the death penalty, the medicalization of deviance, and the need for a humane approach.

Cultural Diversity around the World

"Dogging" in England

In some places in England, people like "dogging." This is their term for having sex in public so others can watch. The sex often is between strangers who have arranged to meet through the Internet.

"Dogging" is a strange term, and no one knows its origin. The term might come from voyeurs who doggedly follow people who are having sex. Or it might refer to the similarity to female dogs in heat that have sex with any dog around. Or it might even come from the statement "I'm just going to walk the dog," when they are really going out to do something else entirely.

Regardless of the term's origin, frolicking in the fields is popular. Internet sites even lay out basic rules, such as "Only join in if you are asked."

The Internet sites also rate England's dogging locations. The field in Puttenham, a village an hour's drive from London, is ranked Number 2 in England. The field is mostly used by homosexuals during the day, with heterosexuals taking over at night.

One motorist who stopped his car to use the bushes for a bathroom break was startled when a group of eager men surrounded him. He said that he took the quickest pee in his life.

Dogging isn't legal, but the police mostly ignore it. The police have even warned the public, but in a discreet English way. They have designated the field in Puttenham as a "public sex environment."

Some village residents are upset at the litter left behind, from condoms to tea cups. Others are upset that the dogging field is just 400 yards from the village nursery school. A woman who went to the police to complain showed them a pink vibrator she had found in the field. "What should we do with it?" asked the officer. Seeing that she was going to get nowhere, she said they could just put it in Lost and Found.



After listening to citizen complaints, the County Council Cabinet wanted to know if anyone had practical solutions. One suggested that the police patrol the site with dogs. Another said they should fill the field with bad-tempered bulls.

Distressed at such inconsiderate reactions, one empathetic cabinet member said, "If you close this site, they wouldn't have anywhere else to go. There might be an increase in suicides."

The citizens and Council members reached a compromise: They would put up a sign. "Don't have sex here" seemed too direct for the English, so the sign, much more polite and circuitous, says, "Do not engage in activities of an unacceptable nature."

Source: Based on Lyall 2010.

For Your Consideration

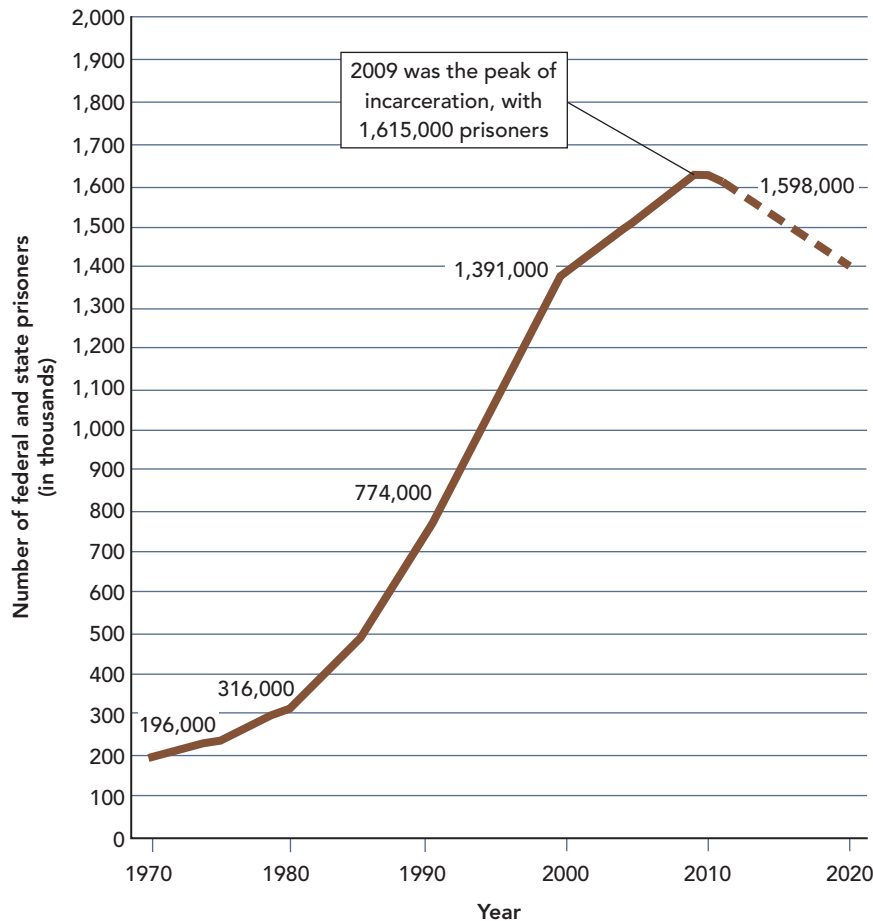
➤ What do you think the police would do if there were a "dogging" field in your town? What do you think the public's reaction would be? Why do you think the police are so "heavy handed" in the United States while those in England take such a lighter approach?

Street Crime and Prisons

Let's turn back to the United States. Figure 6.2 on the next page shows the surge in the U.S. prison population. Arrests and convictions have increased at such a torrid pace that the states and federal government haven't been able to build prisons fast enough to hold all of their incoming prisoners. To keep up, they hired corporations to operate private prisons for them. About 130,000 prisoners are held in these "for-profit" prisons (*Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* 2010:Table 6.32.2009). Actually, the United States has even more prisoners than shown in Figure 6.2, since this total does not include jail inmates. If we add them, the total comes to about 2.3 million people—about one out of every 135 citizens. Not only does the United States have more prisoners than any other country in the world but it also has a larger percentage of its population in prison (Massoglia et al. 2013). Another way of putting this is that the United States has only 5 percent of the world's population but about 25 percent of the world's prisoners (Brayne 2013).

As you can see from Figure 6.2, the number of prisoners peaked in 2009. In 2010, there was a slight decrease of prisoners (1,000), with a larger drop of 16,000 in 2011.

FIGURE 6.2 How Much Is Enough? The Explosion in the Number of U.S. Prisoners



Between 1970 and 2011, the U.S. population increased 52 percent, while the number of prisoners increased 715 percent, *fourteen times faster* than population growth. If the number of prisoners had grown at the same rate as the U.S. population, we would have about 298,000 prisoners, about one-fifth of today's total. Or if the U.S. population had increased at the same rate as that of U.S. prisoners, the U.S. population would be 1,465,000,000—more than the population of China.

Sources: By the author. Based on Carson and Sabol 2012; *Statistical Abstract of the United States* 1995: Table 349; 2013: Tables 2, 6, 354. The broken line is the author's estimate.

With the state and federal governments running out of money, severe complaints about taxes, and an easing of the enforcement of marijuana laws, I predict that this decrease is not temporary. The broken line on this figure gives a rough indication of what the future might look like.

Who has been put in our prisons? Let's compare the prisoners with the U.S. population. As you look at Table 6.3 on the next page, several things may strike you. Close to half (46 percent) of all prisoners are younger than 35, and almost all prisoners are men. Then there is this remarkable statistic: There are more African American prisoners than there are white prisoners. On any given day, *one out of every nine* African American men ages 20 to 34 is in jail or prison. For Latinos, the rate is one of twenty-six; for whites, one of one hundred (Warren et al. 2008).

Finally, note how marriage and education—two of the major ways that society “anchors” people into mainstream behavior—keep people out of prison. About



Read on MySocLab

Document: Beyond Crime and Punishment: Prisons and Inequality

TABLE 6.3 Comparing Prison Inmates with the U.S. Population

Characteristics	Percentage of Prisoners with These Characteristics	Percentage of U.S. Population Age 18 and Over with These Characteristics ^a
Age		
18–24	13.3%	13.1%
25–34	32.7%	17.8%
35–44	26.6%	17.1%
45–54	19.2%	18.8%
55 and older	8.1%	33.4%
Race–Ethnicity		
African American	37.9%	12.4%
White	32.2%	66.7%
Latino	22.3%	14.6%
Other ^b	7.8%	6.3%
Sex		
Male	93.2%	49.2%
Female	6.8%	50.8%
Marital Status		
Never married	48.3%	27.4%
Married	19.3%	55.9%
Divorced and Widowed	32.4%	16.8%
Education		
Less than high school	39.7%	12.4%
High school graduate	49.0%	30.7%
Some college ^c	9.0%	26.5%
College graduate	2.4%	30.4%

^aBecause this column refers to Americans age 18 and over, the percentages will not agree with other totals in this book. For education, the percentages are based on Americans age 25 and over.

^bSourcebook places Asian Americans and Native Americans in this category.

^cIncludes associate's degrees.

Source: By the author. Based on *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* 2004:Table 6.45.2003; 2011:Table 6.33.2010; *Statistical Abstract of the United States* 2013:Tables 11, 56, 236.

half of prisoners have never married. And look at the power of education, a major component of social class. As I mentioned earlier, social class funnels some people into the criminal justice system and diverts others away from it. You can see how people who drop out of high school have a high chance of ending up in prison—and how unlikely it is for a college graduate to have this unwelcome destination in life.

For about the past twenty years or so, the United States has followed a “get tough” policy. One of the most significant changes was “three-strikes-and-you’re-out” laws, which have had unintended consequences, as you will see in the following Thinking Critically section.

THINKING CRITICALLY

"Three Strikes and You're Out!" Unintended Consequences of Well-Intended Laws

As the violent crime rate soared in the 1980s, Americans grew fearful. They demanded that their lawmakers do something. Politicians heard the message, and many responded by passing "three-strikes" laws in their states. Anyone who is convicted of a third felony receives an automatic mandatory sentence. Although some mandatory sentences carry life imprisonment, judges are not allowed to consider the circumstances. While few of us would feel sympathy if a man convicted of a third brutal rape or a third murder were sent to prison for life, in their haste to appease the public the politicians did not limit the three-strike laws to *violent* crimes.

And they did not consider that some minor crimes are considered felonies. As the functionalists would say, this has led to unintended consequences. Here are some actual cases:

- In Los Angeles, a 64-year-old man who stole a package of cigarettes was sentenced to 25-years-to-life in prison (Phillips 2013).
- In Sacramento, a man passed himself off as Tiger Woods and went on a \$17,000 shopping spree. He was sentenced to 200 years in prison (Reuters 2001).
- Also in California, Michael James passed a bad check for \$94. He was sentenced to 25 years to life (Jones 2008).
- A Florida man put a lockbox with cocaine in his girlfriend's attic. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison, but his girlfriend, a 27-year-old mother of three, was sent to prison for life. The judge said the sentence was unjust, but he had no choice (Tierney 2012).
- In New York City, a man who was about to be sentenced for selling crack said to the judge, "I'm only 19. This is terrible." He then hurled himself out of a courtroom window, plunging to his death sixteen stories below (Cloud 1998).

For Your Consideration

➤ Apply the symbolic interactionist, functionalist, and conflict perspectives to the three-strikes laws. For *symbolic interactionism*, what do these laws represent to the public?

How does your answer differ depending on what part of "the public" you are referring to? For *functionalism*, who benefits from these laws? What are some of the functions of three-strikes laws? Their dysfunctions? For the *conflict perspective*, which groups are in conflict? Who has the power to enforce their will on others?

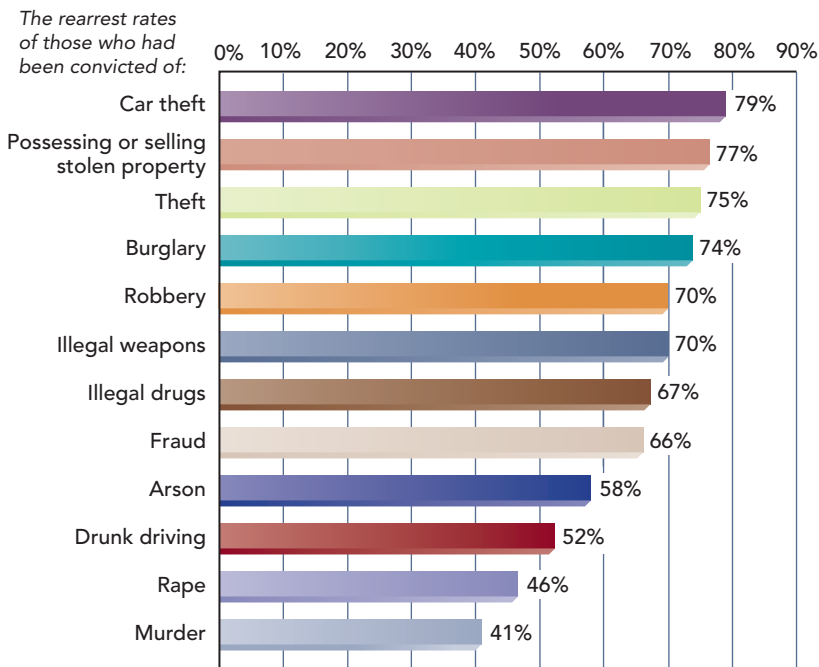
➤ With the economic crisis, some states have concluded that they can't afford to lock so many people up. California is releasing some prisoners whose third crime was not violent (Phillips 2013). What is your opinion of this? ■

The Decline in Violent Crime

As you have seen, judges have put more and more people in prison, and legislators have passed the three-strikes laws. As these changes took place, the crime rate dropped sharply. Sociologists conclude that getting tough on criminals reduced crime, but it is only one of the reasons that violent crime dropped (Baumer and Wolff 2013). Other reasons include higher employment, less illegal drug use, a lower birth rate, and even abortion. There are even those who say that the best explanation is the elimination of lead in gasoline (Drum 2013). We can rule out employment: When the unemployment rate shot up with the economic crisis, the lower crime rates continued (Oppel 2011). This matter is not yet settled. We'll see what answers future research brings.

FIGURE 6.3 Recidivism of U.S. Prisoners

Of 272,000 prisoners released from U.S. prisons, what percentage were rearrested within three years?



Note: The individuals were not necessarily rearrested for the same crime for which they had originally been imprisoned.

Source: By the author. Based on *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* 2003:Table 6.50, the latest data available.

Watch on MySocLab
Video: Deviance: Thinking Like a Sociologist

Explore on MySocLab
Activity: The Death Penalty

recidivism rate the percentage of released convicts who are rearrested

capital punishment the death penalty

Recidivism

If a goal of prisons is to teach their clients to stay away from crime, they are colossal failures. We can measure their failure by the **recidivism rate**—the percentage of former prisoners who are rearrested. For people sent to prison for crimes of violence, within just three years of their release, two out of three (62 percent) are rearrested, and half (52 percent) are back in prison (*Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* 2003:Table 6.52). Since this research, the rates have dropped slightly (“State of Recidivism” 2011). Looking at Figure 6.3, which gives a breakdown of three-year recidivism by type of crime, it is safe to conclude that prisons do not teach people that crime doesn’t pay.

The Death Penalty and Bias

As you know, **capital punishment**, the death penalty, is the most extreme measure the state takes. As you also know, the death penalty arouses both impassioned opposition and support. Advances in DNA testing have given opponents of the death penalty a strong argument: Innocent people have been sent to death row, and some have been executed. Others are just as passionate about retaining the death penalty. They point to such crimes as those of the serial killers discussed in the Down-to-Earth Sociology box on page 182.

Geography. Apart from anyone’s personal position on the death penalty, it certainly is clear that

the death penalty is not administered evenly. Consider geography: You can see from the Social Map on the next page that where people commit murder greatly affects their chances of being put to death.

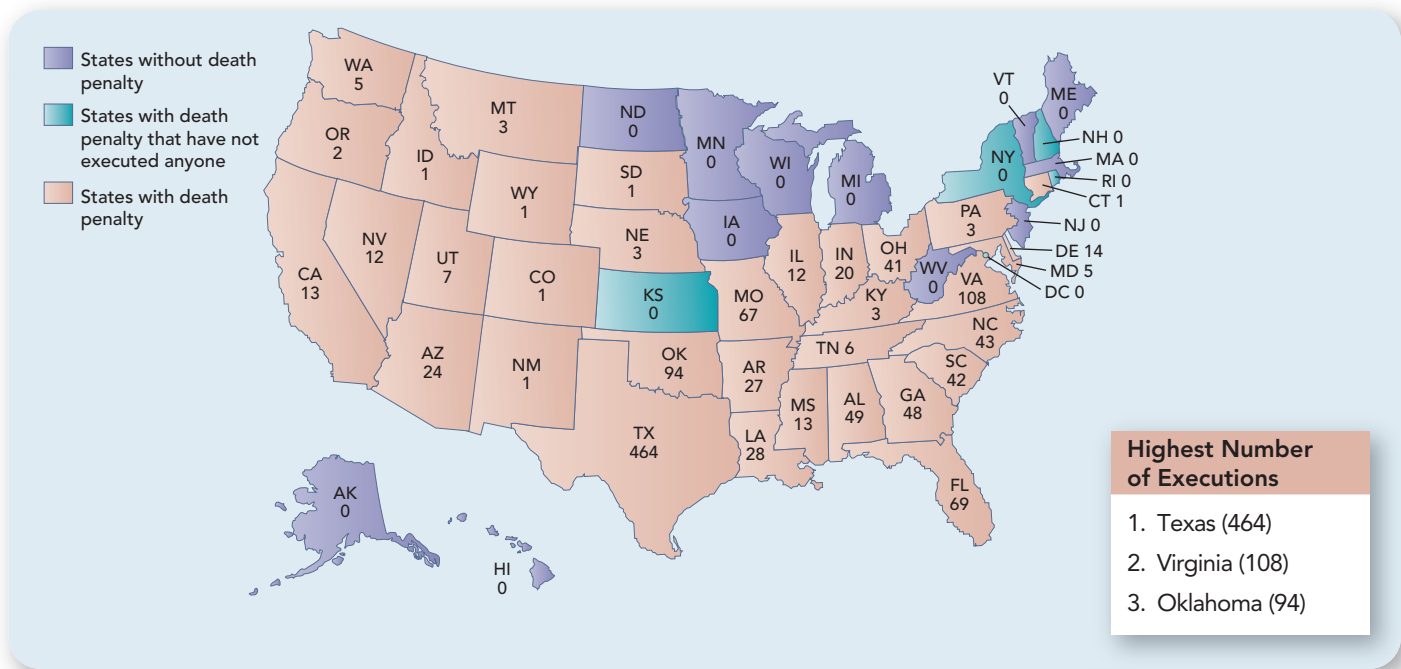
Social Class. The death penalty also shows social class bias. As you know from news reports, it is rare for a rich person to be sentenced to death. Although the government does not collect statistics on social class and the death penalty, this common observation is borne out by the education of the prisoners on death row. *Half* of the prisoners on death row (50 percent) have not finished high school (*Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* 2009:Table 6.81).

Gender. There is also a gender bias in the death penalty—so strong that it is almost unheard of for a woman to be sentenced to death, much less executed. Although women commit 9.6 percent of the murders, they make up only 1.8 percent of death row inmates (*Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* 2009:Table 6.81). Even on death row, the gender bias continues: Of those condemned to death, the state is more likely to execute a man than a woman. As Figure 6.5 on the next page shows, only 0.9 percent of the 5,093 prisoners executed in the United States since 1930 have been women. This gender bias could reflect the women’s previous offenses and the relative brutality of their murders, but we need research to determine if this is so.

Race–Ethnicity. At one point, racial–ethnic bias was so flagrant that it put a stop to the death penalty. Donald Partington (1965), a lawyer in Virginia, was shocked by the bias he saw in the courtroom, and he decided to document it. He found that 2,798 men had been convicted for rape and attempted rape in Virginia between 1908 and 1963—56 percent whites and 44 percent blacks. For rape, 41 men had been executed.

FIGURE 6.4 Executions in the United States

Executions since 1977, when the death penalty was reinstated.



Source: By the author. Based on *Statistical Abstract of the United States* 2013:Table 360.

For attempted rape, 13 had been executed. *All those executed were black.* Not one of the whites was executed.

After listening to evidence like this, in 1972 the Supreme Court ruled in *Furman v. Georgia* that the death penalty, as applied, was unconstitutional. The execution of prisoners stopped—but not for long. The states wrote new laws, and in 1977, they again began to execute prisoners. On Table 6.4, you can see the race–ethnicity of the prisoners who are now on death row. Since the death penalty was reinstated, 65 percent of those put to death have been white and 35 percent African American (*Statistical Abstract* 2013:Table 359). (Latinos are evidently counted as whites in this statistic.)

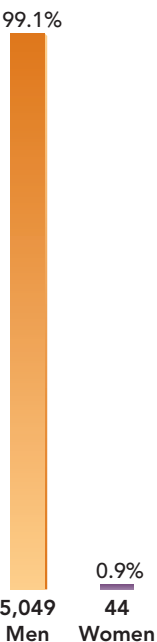
TABLE 6.4 The Race–Ethnicity of the 3,170 Prisoners on Death Row

	Percentage	
	on Death Row	in U.S. Population ^a
Whites	43%	66.7%
African Americans	42%	12.4%
Latinos	12%	14.6%
Asian Americans	1%	5.1%
Native Americans	1%	1.1%

^aAges 18 and over.

Sources: By the author. Based on *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* 2013:Table 6.80.2012; *Statistical Abstract of the United States* 2013:Table 11.

FIGURE 6.5 Who Gets Executed? Gender Bias in Capital Punishment



Source: By the author. Based on *Statistical Abstract of the United States* 2013:Table 359.

serial murder the killing of several victims in three or more separate events

In North Carolina, African Americans who kill whites are three times as likely to be sentenced to death as are whites who kill African Americans (Radelet and Pierce 2011). We don't have this statistic for other states.

The official responses to deviance that we have discussed assume that the state (government) is functioning. What happens when the state breaks down? Let's consider this in the Thinking Critically section on the next page.

Down-to-Earth Sociology

The Killer Next Door: Serial Murderers in Our Midst

Here is my experience with serial killers. As I was watching television one night, I was stunned by the images coming from Houston, Texas. Television cameras showed the police digging up dozens of bodies from under a boat storage shed. Fascinated, I waited impatiently for spring break. A few days later, I drove from Illinois, where I was teaching, to Houston, where 33-year-old Dean Corll had befriended Elmer Wayne Henley and David Brooks, two teenagers from broken homes. Together, they had killed twenty-seven boys. Elmer and David would pick up young hitchhikers and deliver them to Corll to rape and kill. Sometimes they even brought him their own high school classmates.

I talked to one of Elmer's neighbors, as he was painting his front porch. His 15-year-old son had gone to get a haircut one Saturday morning. That was the last time he saw his son alive. The police refused to investigate. They insisted that his son had run away. On a city map, I plotted the locations of the homes of the local murder victims. Many clustered around the homes of the teenage killers.

I decided to spend my coming sabbatical writing a novel on this case. To get into the minds of the killers, I knew that I would have to "become" them day after day. Corll kept a piece of plywood in his apartment. In each of its corners, he had cut a hole. He and the boys would spread-eagle their handcuffed victims on this board and torture them for hours. Sometimes, they would even pause to order pizza. I began to wonder about immersing myself in torture and human degradation. Would I be the same person afterward? I decided not to write the book.

The three killers led double lives so successfully that their friends and family were unaware of their criminal activities. Henley's mother swore to me that her son couldn't possibly be guilty—he was a good boy. Some of Elmer's high school friends told me that that his being involved in homosexual rape and murder was ridiculous—he was interested only in girls. I was interviewing them in Henley's bedroom, and for

proof, they pointed to a pair of girls' panties that were draped across a lamp shade.

Serial murder is killing three or more victims in separate events. The murders may occur over several days, weeks, or years. The elapsed time between murders distinguishes serial killers from *mass murderers*, those who do their killing all at once. Here are some infamous examples:

- During the 1960s and 1970s, Ted Bundy raped and killed dozens of women in four states.
- Between 1974 and 1991, Dennis Rader killed ten people in Wichita, Kansas. Rader had written to the newspapers, proudly calling himself the BTK (Bind, Torture, and Kill) strangler.
- In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Aileen Wuornos hitchhiked along Florida's freeways. She killed seven men after having had sex with them.
- The serial killer with the most victims appears to be Harold Shipman, a physician in Manchester, England. From 1977 to 2000, during house calls, Shipman gave lethal injections to 230 to 275 of his elderly female patients.
- In 2009, Anthony Sowell of Cleveland, Ohio, was discovered living with eleven decomposing bodies of women he had raped and strangled (UPI 2009).



Ted Bundy is shown here on trial in Miami for killing two women, both college students. You can get a glimpse of his charm and wit and how, like most serial killers, he blended in with society. Bundy was executed for his murders.

Is serial murder more common now than it used to be? Not likely. In the past, police departments had little communication with one another, and seldom did anyone connect killings in different jurisdictions. Today's more efficient communications, investigative techniques, and DNA matching make

it easier for the police to know when a serial killer is operating in an area. Part of the perception that there are more serial killers today is also due to ignorance of our history: In our frontier past, for example, serial killers went from ranch to ranch.

For Your Consideration

➔ Do you think that serial killers should be given the death penalty? Why or why not? How does your social location influence your opinion?

THINKING CRITICALLY

Vigilantes: When the State Breaks Down

Many of us chafe under the coercive nature of the state: the IRS, Homeland Security, the many police agencies from the CIA, FBI, and NSA to who knows how many other groups summarized with three capital letters. Little cameras litter society, seemingly watching our every move.

We certainly have given up a lot of freedoms—and we are likely to give up many more in the name of security. We can chafe and complain all we want. This is the wave of the future, seemingly an unstoppable one.

There is another side to what is happening. As many fear, the many guns that the many uniformed and plainclothes men and women are carrying can be trained on us. But for now, they bring security. They indicate that the state is operating; perhaps overreacting, but operating effectively nonetheless.

What happens when the state fails, when men and women in an official capacity carry guns and shields but can't be effective in protecting citizens from the bad guys who are carrying guns—and using them to enforce their way?

One reaction is vigilantism, people taking the law into their own hands. This is what happened in what we call the Wild West. Citizens armed themselves, formed posses, chased the bad guys, and dispensed quick justice at the end of a rope. You've seen the movies.

And this is what is happening in Mexico right now.

The state in Mexico has failed at all levels, from the local to the national. Citizens live in fear since the bad guys, in this case the drug lords, have gained much control. They have infiltrated the police, from the local cops to the *federales*. Even the head of Mexico's national drug enforcement agency was on the drug lords' payroll. Army generals, supposedly part of the war against drugs, take money to protect drug deals. They even use army vehicles to transport drugs. The corruption goes beyond belief, reaching even into the presidential palace. (But why the rush to judgment? Perhaps the president's brother was given a billion-dollar tip by some taxi driver who said he was a good passenger.)

The arrests are countless, the executions (shooting deaths by the police and the army) in the thousands. The death toll continues to mount, now over 60,000 police, drug dealers, and regular citizens.

The result, other than the many deaths? Failure to secure the people's safety.

The Mexican people, then, have begun to take the law into their own hands. In the state of Guerrero, country folk have grabbed their old hunting rifles, put on masks, raided the homes of drug dealers, and put them in makeshift jails. They have set up blockades on the roads leading to their little towns. They won't let drug dealers, or any strangers, in. They won't even let the federal police, the state police, or the army in. These "enforcers of the law" are too corrupt, they say. We can trust only the neighbors we grew up with.

The reaction of the local police, the honest ones? "Maybe they can do something about the problem. We can't. If we try, the drug dealers will go to our homes and kill our families. They don't know who these masked men are."

The reaction of the state governor? "Good job."

The reaction of the regular citizens? Relief. And pleasure at being able to go out at night again and drink a little tequila and dance in the town square.



A boy walks past a member of the unofficial "community police" in Cruz Grande, Guerrero, Mexico.

The masked men are going to hold their own trials. They haven't strung anyone up yet. But what will they do? If they send the men they convict to prison, well, the prison guards and administrators are corrupt, too. In one prison (in Gomez Palacio), the administrators even loaned the prisoners their guns and cars, and let the prisoners out to kill members of a rival drug gang. Afterward, the men dutifully returned to the prison, turned in the cars and guns, and went back to their cells. Incredible, I know. But true.

Based on Sheridan 1998; Malkin 2010; Archibold 2012; Casey 2013.

For Your Consideration

- We don't yet know the consequences of this incipient vigilante movement in Mexico. But what else can the citizens do?
- How much freedom are you willing to give up to have security? Is there a balance somewhere? ■



Read on MySocLab
Document: Rethinking Crime
 and Immigration

The Trouble with Official Statistics

We must be cautious when it comes to official crime statistics. According to official statistics, working-class boys are more delinquent than middle-class boys. Yet, as we have seen, who actually gets arrested for what is influenced by social class, a point that has far-reaching implications. As symbolic interactionists point out, the police follow a symbolic system as they enforce the law. Ideas of “typical criminals” and “typical good citizens” permeate their work. The more a suspect matches their stereotypes of a lawbreaker (which they call “criminal profiles”), the more likely that person is to be arrested. **Police discretion**, the decision whether to arrest someone or even to ignore a matter, is a routine part of police work. Official crime statistics reflect these and many other biases.

Crime statistics do not have an objective, independent existence. They are not like oranges that you pick out in a grocery store. Rather, they are a human creation. If the police enforce laws strictly, crime statistics go up. Loosen up the enforcement, and crime statistics go down. New York City provides a remarkable example. To keep their crime statistics low, the police keep some crime victims waiting in the police station for hours. The victims give up and leave, and the crime doesn't enter any official record. In other cases, the police simply listen to crime victims but make no written record of the crime (Baker and Goldstein 2011). It is likely that such underreporting occurs in most places.

As a personal example, someone took my mailbox (rural, located on the street). When I called and reported the theft, a police officer arrived promptly. He was incredibly friendly. He looked around and spotted the mailbox in the ditch. He retrieved it and then personally restored it to its post. He even used his tools to screw it back on. He then said, “I'm chalking this one up to the wind.” I didn't object. I knew what he was doing. No crime to report, no paperwork for him, and the area has one less incident to go into the crime statistics.

The Medicalization of Deviance: Mental Illness

When the woman drove her car into the river, drowning her two small children strapped to their little car seats, people said that she had “gone nuts,” “went bonkers,” and just plain “lost it” because of her problems.

Neither Mental Nor Illness? When people cannot find a satisfying explanation for why someone does something weird or is “like that,” they often say that a “sickness in the head” is causing the unacceptable behavior. To *medicalize* something is to make it a medical matter, to classify it as a form of illness that properly belongs in the care of physicians. For the past hundred years or so, especially since the time of Sigmund Freud (1856–1939), the Viennese physician who founded psychoanalysis, there has been a growing tendency toward the **medicalization of deviance**. In this view, deviance, including crime, is a sign of mental sickness. Rape, murder, stealing, cheating, and so on are external symptoms of internal disorders, consequences of a confused or tortured mind, one that should be treated by mental health experts.

police discretion the practice of the police, in the normal course of their duties, to either arrest or ticket someone for an offense or to overlook the matter

medicalization of deviance to make deviance a medical matter, a symptom of some underlying illness that needs to be treated by physicians

medicalization the transformation of a human condition into a matter to be treated by physicians

Thomas Szasz (1986, 1998, 2010), a renegade in his profession of psychiatry, disagrees. He argues that what are called *mental illnesses* are *neither mental nor illnesses. They are simply problem behaviors*. Szasz breaks these behaviors for which we don't have a ready explanation into two causes: physical illness and learned deviance.

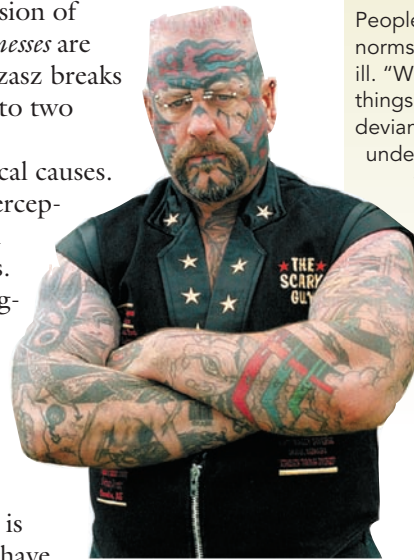
Some behaviors that are called "mental illnesses" have physical causes. That is, something in an individual's body results in unusual perceptions or behavior. Some depression, for example, is caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain, which can be treated by drugs. The behaviors that are associated with depression—crying, long-term sadness, and lack of interest in family, work, school, or grooming—are only symptoms of a physical problem.

Attention-deficit disorder (ADD) is an example of a new "mental illness" that has come out of nowhere. As Szasz says, "No one explains where this disease came from or why it didn't exist 50 years ago. No one is able to diagnose it with objective tests." ADD is diagnosed because a teacher or parent is complaining about a child misbehaving. Misbehaving children have been a problem throughout history, but now, with doctors looking to expand their territory, this problem behavior has become a sign of "mental illness" that they can treat.

All of us have troubles. Some of us face a constant barrage of problems as we go through life. Most of us continue the struggle, perhaps encouraged by relatives and friends and motivated by job, family responsibilities, religious faith, and life goals. Even when the odds seem hopeless, we carry on, not perfectly, but as best we can.

Some people, however, fail to cope well with life's challenges. Overwhelmed, they become depressed, uncooperative, or hostile. Some strike out at others, and some, in Merton's terms, become retreatists and withdraw into their apartments or homes, refusing to come out. These may be inappropriate ways of coping, stresses Szasz, but they are *behaviors, not mental illnesses*. Szasz concludes that "mental illness" is a myth foisted on a naive public. Our medical profession uses pseudoscientific jargon that people don't understand so it can expand its area of control and force nonconforming people to accept society's definitions of "normal."

Szasz's controversial claim forces us to look anew at the forms of deviance that we usually refer to as mental illness. To explain behavior that people find bizarre, he directs our attention not to causes hidden deep within the "subconscious" but, instead, to how people learn such behaviors. To ask, "What is the origin of someone's inappropriate or bizarre behavior?" then becomes similar to asking "Why do some women steal?" "Why do some men rape?" "Why do some teenagers cuss their parents and stalk out of the room, slamming the door?" *The answers depend on those people's particular experiences in life, not on an illness in their mind*. In short, some sociologists find Szasz's renegade analysis refreshing because it indicates that *social experiences*, not some illness of the mind, underlie bizarre behaviors—as well as deviance in general.



People whose behaviors violate norms are often called mentally ill. "Why else would they do such things?" is a common response to deviant behaviors that we don't understand. Mental illness is a label that contains the assumption that there is something wrong "within" people that "causes" their disapproved behavior. The surprise with this man, who changed his legal name to "Scary Guy," is that he speaks at schools across the country, where he promotes acceptance, awareness, love, and understanding.

The Homeless Mentally Ill

Jamie was sitting on a low wall surrounding the landscaped courtyard of an exclusive restaurant. She appeared unaware of the stares elicited by her layers of mismatched clothing, her matted hair and dirty face, and the shopping cart that overflowed with her meager possessions.

After sitting next to Jamie for a few minutes, I saw her point to the street and concentrate, slowly moving her finger horizontally. I asked her what she was doing.

"I'm directing traffic," she replied. "I control where the cars go. Look, that one turned right there," she said, now withdrawing her finger.

"Really?" I said.

After a while she confided that her cart talked to her.

"Really?" I said again.



Mental illness is common among the homeless. This photo was taken in Boston, but it could have been taken in any large city in the United States.

“Yes,” she replied. “You can hear it, too.” At that, she pushed the shopping cart a bit.

“Did you hear that?” she asked.

When I shook my head, she demonstrated again. Then it hit me. She was referring to the squeaking wheels!

I nodded.

When I left Jamie, she was pointing a finger toward the sky, for, as she told me, she also controlled the flight of airplanes.

To most of us, Jamie’s behavior and thinking are bizarre. They simply do not match any reality we know. Could you or I become like Jamie?

Suppose for a bitter moment that you are homeless and have to live on the streets. You have no money, no place to sleep, no bathroom. You do not know *if* you are going to eat, much less where. You have no friends or anyone you can trust. You live in constant fear of rape and other violence. Do you think this might be enough to drive you over the edge?

Consider just the problems involved in not having a place to bathe. (Shelters are often so dangerous that many homeless people prefer to sleep in public settings.) At first, you try to wash in the restrooms of gas stations, bars, the bus station, or a shopping center. But you are dirty, and people stare when you enter and call the management when they see you wash your feet in the sink. You are thrown out and told in no uncertain terms never to come back. So you get dirtier and dirtier. Eventually, you come to think of being dirty as a fact of life. Soon, maybe, you don’t even care. The stares no longer bother you—at least not as much.

No one will talk to you, and you withdraw more and more into yourself. You begin to build a fantasy life. You talk openly to yourself. People stare, but so what? They stare anyway. Besides, they are no longer important to you.

Jamie might be mentally ill. Some organic problem, such as a chemical imbalance in her brain, might underlie her behavior. But perhaps not. How long would it take you to exhibit bizarre behaviors if you were homeless—and hopeless? The point is that *living on the streets can cause mental illness*—or whatever we want to label socially inappropriate behaviors that we find difficult to classify. *Homelessness and mental illness are reciprocal*. Just as “mental illness” can cause homelessness, so the trials of being homeless, of living on cold, hostile streets, can lead to unusual thinking and behaviors.

The Need for a More Humane Approach

As Durkheim (1895/1964:68) pointed out, deviance is inevitable—even in a group of saints.

Imagine a society of saints, a perfect cloister of exemplary individuals. Crimes, properly so called, will there be unknown; but faults which appear invisible to the layman will create there the same scandal that the ordinary offense does in ordinary society.

With deviance inevitable, one measure of a society is how it treats its deviants. Our prisons certainly don’t say much good about U.S. society. Filled with the poor, uneducated, and unskilled, they are warehouses of the unwanted. White-collar criminals continue to get by with a slap on the wrist while street criminals are punished severely. Some deviants, who fail to meet current standards of admission to either prison or mental hospital, take refuge in shelters, as well as in cardboard boxes tucked away in urban recesses. Although no one has *the* answer, it does not take much reflection to see that there are more humane approaches than these.

Because deviance is inevitable, the larger issues are to find ways to protect people from deviant behaviors that are harmful to themselves or others, to tolerate behaviors that are not harmful, and to develop systems of fairer treatment for deviants. In the

absence of fundamental changes that would bring about an equitable society, most efforts are, unfortunately, like putting a Band-Aid on a gunshot wound. What we need is a more humane social system, one that would prevent the social inequalities that are the focus of the next four chapters.

MySocLab



Study and Review on MySocLab

CHAPTER 6

Summary and Review

What Is Deviance?

6.1 Summarize the relativity of deviance, the need of norms, and the types of sanctions; contrast sociobiological, psychological and sociological explanations of deviance.

Deviance (the violation of norms) is relative. What people consider deviant varies from one culture to another and from group to group within the same society. As symbolic interactionists stress, it is not the act but the reactions to the act that make something deviant. All groups develop systems of **social control** to punish **deviants**—those who violate their norms. Pp. 158–161.

How do sociological and individualistic explanations of deviance differ?

To explain why people deviate, sociobiologists and psychologists look for reasons *within* the individual, such as **genetic predispositions** or **personality disorders**. Sociologists, in contrast, look for explanations *outside* the individual, in social experiences. Pp. 161–162.

The Symbolic Interactionist Perspective

6.2 Contrast three theories of deviance: differential association, control, and labeling.

How do symbolic interactionists explain deviance?

Symbolic interactionists have developed several theories to explain deviance such as **crime** (the violation of norms that are written into law). According to **differential association** theory, people learn to deviate by associating with others. According to **control theory**, each of us is propelled toward deviance, but most of us conform because of an effective system of inner and outer controls. People who have less effective controls deviate. Pp. 162–164.

Labeling theory focuses on how labels (names, reputations) help to funnel people into or divert them away from deviance. People often use **techniques of neutralization** to deflect social norms. Pp. 164–168.

The Functionalist Perspective

6.3 Explain how deviance can be functional for society, how mainstream values can produce deviance (strain theory), and how social class is related to crime (illegitimate opportunities).

How do functionalists explain deviance?

Functionalists point out that deviance, including criminal acts, is functional for society. Functions include affirming norms and promoting social unity and social change. According to **strain theory**, societies socialize their members into desiring **cultural goals**. Many people are unable to achieve these goals in socially acceptable ways—that is, by **institutionalized means**. **Deviants**, then, are people who either give up on the goals or use disapproved means to attain them. Merton identified five types of responses to cultural goals and institutionalized means: conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and rebellion. Because of **illegitimate opportunity structures**, some people have easier access to illegal means of achieving goals. Pp. 168–173.

The Conflict Perspective

6.4 Explain how social class is related to the criminal justice system and how the criminal justice system is oppressive.

How do conflict theorists explain deviance?

Conflict theorists take the position that the group in power imposes its definitions of deviance on other groups. From this perspective, the law is an instrument of oppression used by the powerful to maintain their position of privilege. The ruling class, which developed the **criminal justice system**, uses it to

punish the crimes of the poor while diverting its own criminal activities away from this punitive system. Pp. 174–175.

Reactions to Deviance

6.5 Be familiar with street crimes and prison, three-strikes laws, the decline in violent crime, recidivism, bias in the death penalty, the medicalization of deviance, and the need for a humane approach.

What are common reactions to deviance in the United States?

In following a “get-tough” policy, the United States has imprisoned millions of people. African Americans and Latinos make up a disproportionate percentage of U.S. prisoners. The death penalty shows biases by geography, social class, gender, and race–ethnicity. Pp. 175–184.

Are official statistics on crime reliable?

The conclusions of both symbolic interactionists (that the police operate with a large measure of discretion) and

conflict theorists (that a power elite controls the legal system) indicate that we must be cautious when using crime statistics. P. 184.

What is the medicalization of deviance?

The medical profession has attempted to **medicalize** many forms of **deviance**, claiming that they represent mental illnesses. Thomas Szasz disagrees, asserting that these are problem behaviors, not mental illnesses. The situation of homeless people indicates that problems in living can lead to bizarre behavior and thinking. Pp. 184–186.

What is a more humane approach?

Deviance is inevitable, so the larger issues are to find ways to protect people from deviance that harms themselves and others, to tolerate deviance that is not harmful, and to develop systems of fairer treatment for deviants. Pp. 186–187.

Thinking Critically about Chapter 6

1. Select some deviance with which you are personally familiar. (It does not have to be your own—it can be something that someone you know did.) Choose one of the three theoretical perspectives to explain what happened.
2. As explained in the text, deviance can be mild. Recall some instance in which you broke a social rule in dress, etiquette, or speech. What was the reaction? Why do you think people reacted like that? What was your response to their reactions?
3. What do you think should be done about the U.S. crime problem? What sociological theories support your view?

Glossary

- achieved statuses** positions that are earned, accomplished, or involve at least some effort or activity on the individual's part
- acid rain** rain containing sulfuric and nitric acids (burning fossil fuels release sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide that become sulfuric and nitric acids when they react with moisture in the air)
- activity theory** the view that satisfaction during old age is related to a person's amount and quality of activity
- age cohort** people born at roughly the same time who pass through the life course together
- ageism** prejudice and discrimination directed against people because of their age; can be directed against any age group, including youth
- agents of socialization** people or groups that affect our self concept, attitudes, behaviors, or other orientations toward life
- aggregate** individuals who temporarily share the same physical space but who do not see themselves as belonging together
- agricultural society** a society based on large-scale agriculture
- alienation** Marx's term for workers' lack of connection to the product of their labor; caused by workers being assigned repetitive tasks on a small part of a product—this leads to a sense of powerlessness and normlessness; others use the term in the general sense of not feeling a part of something
- alterative social movement** a social movement that seeks to alter only some specific aspects of people and institutions
- anarchy** a condition of lawlessness or political disorder caused by the absence or collapse of governmental authority
- anomie** Durkheim's term for a condition of society in which people become detached from the usual norms that guide their behavior
- anticipatory socialization** the process of learning in advance an anticipated future role or status
- apartheid** the separation of racial-ethnic groups as was practiced in South Africa
- applied sociology** the use of sociology to solve problems—from the micro level of classroom interaction and family relationships to the macro level of crime and pollution
- ascribed status** a position an individual either inherits at birth or receives involuntarily later in life
- assimilation** the process of being absorbed into the mainstream culture
- authoritarian leader** an individual who leads by giving orders
- authoritarian personality** Theodor Adorno's term for people who are prejudiced and rank high on scales of conformity, intolerance, insecurity, respect for authority, and submissiveness to superiors
- authority** power that people consider legitimate, as rightly exercised over them; also called *legitimate power*
- back stages** places where people rest from their performances in everyday life, discuss their presentations, and plan future performances
- background assumption** a deeply embedded, common understanding of how the world operates and of how people ought to act
- basic (or pure) sociology** sociology in everyday life logical research for the purpose of making discoveries about life in human groups, not for making changes in those groups
- basic demographic equation** the growth rate equals births minus deaths plus net migration
- bilineal system** (of descent) a system of reckoning descent that counts both the mother's and the father's side
- biotech society** a society whose economy increasingly centers on modifying genetics to produce food, medicine, and materials
- blended family** a family whose members were once part of other families
- body language** the ways in which people use their bodies to give messages to others
- bonded labor (indentured service)** a contractual system in which someone sells his or her body (services) for a specified period of time in an arrangement very close to slavery, except that it is entered into voluntarily
- born again** a term describing Christians who have undergone a religious experience so life-transforming that they feel they have become new persons
- bourgeoisie** Marx's term for capitalists, those who own the means of production
- bureaucracy** a formal organization with a hierarchy of authority and a clear division of labor; emphasis on impersonality of positions and written rules, communications, and records
- capital punishment** the death penalty
- capitalism** an economic system built around the private ownership of the means of production, the pursuit of profit, and market competition
- case study** an intensive analysis of a single event, situation, or individual
- caste system** a form of social stratification in which people's statuses are lifelong conditions determined by birth
- category** people, objects, and events that have similar characteristics and are classified together
- charisma** literally, an extraordinary gift from God; more commonly, an outstanding, "magnetic" personality
- charismatic authority** authority based on an individual's outstanding traits, which attract followers
- charismatic leader** literally, someone to whom God has given a gift; in its extended sense, someone who exudes extraordinary appeal to a group of followers
- checks and balances** the separation of powers among the three branches of U.S. government—legislative, executive, and judicial—so that each is able to nullify the actions of the other two, thus preventing any single branch from dominating the government
- church** according to Durkheim, one of the three essential elements of religion—a moral community of believers; also refers to a large, highly organized religious group that has formal, sedate worship services with little emphasis on evangelism, intense religious experience, or personal conversion
- citizenship** the concept that birth (and residence or naturalization) in a country imparts basic rights
- city** a place in which a large number of people are permanently based and do not produce their own food
- city-state** an independent city whose power radiates outward, bringing the adjacent area under its rule
- class conflict** Marx's term for the struggle between capitalists and workers
- class consciousness** Marx's term for awareness of a common identity based on one's position in the means of production
- class system** a form of social stratification based primarily on the possession of money or material possessions
- clique** (cleek) a cluster of people within a larger group who choose to interact with one another
- coalition** the alignment of some members of a group against others
- coercion** power that people do not accept as rightly exercised over them; also called *illegitimate power*
- cohabitation** unmarried couples living together in a sexual relationship
- colonialism** the process by which one nation takes over another nation, usually for the purpose of exploiting its labor and natural resources
- compartmentalize** to separate acts from feelings or attitudes
- conflict theory** a theoretical framework in which society is viewed as composed of groups that are competing for scarce resources
- conspicuous consumption** Thorstein Veblen's term for a change from the thrift, saving, and investing of the Protestant ethic to showing off wealth through spending and the display of possessions
- contact theory** the idea that prejudice and negative stereotypes decrease and racial-ethnic relations improve when people from different racial-ethnic backgrounds, who are of equal status, interact frequently
- continuity theory** a theory focusing on how people adjust to retirement by continuing aspects of their earlier lives
- contradictory class locations** Erik Wright's term for a position in the class structure that generates contradictory interests
- control group** the subjects in an experiment who are not exposed to the independent variable
- control theory** the idea that two control systems—inner controls and outer controls—work against our tendencies to deviate
- convergence theory** the view that as capitalist and socialist economic systems each adopt features of the other, a hybrid (or mixed) economic system will emerge
- core values** the values that are central to a group, those around which people build a common identity
- corporate crime** crimes committed by executives in order to benefit their corporation
- corporate culture** the values, norms, and other orientations that characterize corporate work settings
- cosmology** teachings or ideas that provide a unified picture of the world
- counterculture** a group whose values, beliefs, norms, and related behaviors place its members in opposition to the broader culture
- credential society** the use of diplomas and degrees to determine who is eligible for jobs, even though the diploma or degree may be irrelevant to the actual work

G-2 GLOSSARY

crime the violation of norms written into law

criminal justice system the system of police, courts, and prisons set up to deal with people who are accused of having committed a crime

crude birth rate the annual number of live births per 1,000 population

crude death rate the annual number of deaths per 1,000 population

cult a new religion with few followers, whose teachings and practices put it at odds with the dominant culture and religion

cultural capital privileges accompanying a social location that help someone in life; included are more highly educated parents, from grade school through high school being pushed to bring home high grades, and enjoying cultural experiences that translate into higher test scores, better jobs, and higher earnings

cultural diffusion the spread of cultural traits from one group to another; includes both material and nonmaterial cultural traits

cultural goals the objectives held out as legitimate or desirable for the members of a society to achieve

cultural lag Ogburn's term for human behavior lagging behind technological innovations

cultural leveling the process by which cultures become similar to one another; refers especially to the process by which Western culture is being exported and diffused into other nations

cultural relativism not judging a culture but trying to understand it on its own terms

cultural transmission of values the process of transmitting values from one group to another; often refers to how cultural traits are transmitted across generations; in education, the ways in which schools transmit a society's culture, especially its core values

cultural universal a value, norm, or other cultural trait that is found in every group

culture the language, beliefs, values, norms, behaviors, and even material objects that characterize a group and are passed from one generation to the next

culture of poverty the assumption that the values and behaviors of the poor make them fundamentally different from other people, that these factors are largely responsible for their poverty, and that parents perpetuate poverty across generations by passing these characteristics to their children

culture shock the disorientation that people experience when they come in contact with a fundamentally different culture and can no longer depend on their taken-for-granted assumptions about life

currency paper money

deferred gratification going without something in the present in the hope of achieving greater gains in the future

degradation ceremony a term coined by Harold Garfinkel to refer to a ritual whose goal is to remake someone's self by stripping away that individual's self-identity and stamping a new identity in its place

deindustrialization the process of industries moving out of a country or region

democracy a government whose authority comes from the people; the term, based on two Greek words, translates literally as "power to the people"

democratic leader an individual who leads by trying to reach a consensus

democratic socialism a hybrid economic system in which the individual ownership of businesses is mixed with the state ownership of industries thought essential to the public welfare, such as the postal service, natural resources, the medical delivery system, and mass transportation

demographic transition a three-stage historical process of change in the size of populations: first, high birth rates and high death rates; second, high birth rates and low death rates; and third, low birth rates and low death rates; a fourth stage of population shrinkage in which deaths outnumber births has made its appearance in the Most Industrialized Nations

demographic variables the three factors that change the size of a population: fertility, mortality, and net migration

demography the study of the size, composition, (growth or shrinkage), and distribution of human populations

denomination a "brand name" within a major religion; for example, Methodist or Baptist

deviance the violation of norms (or rules or expectations)

dialectical process (of history) each arrangement of power (a thesis) contains contradictions (antitheses) which make the arrangement unstable and which must be resolved; the new arrangement of power (a synthesis) contains its own contradictions; this process of balancing and unbalancing continues throughout history as groups struggle for power and other resources

dictatorship a form of government in which an individual has seized power

differential association Edwin Sutherland's term to indicate that people who associate with some groups learn an "excess of definitions" of deviance, increasing the likelihood that they will become deviant

diffusion the spread of an invention or a discovery from one area to another; identified by William Ogburn as one of three processes of social change

direct democracy a form of democracy in which the eligible voters meet together to discuss issues and make their decisions

disabling environment an environment that is harmful to health

discovery a new way of seeing reality; identified by William Ogburn as one of three processes of social change

discrimination an act of unfair treatment directed against an individual or a group

disengagement theory the view that society is stabilized by having the elderly retire (disengage from) their positions of responsibility so the younger generation can step into their shoes

disinvestment the withdrawal of investments by financial institutions, which seals the fate of an urban area

divine right of kings the idea that the king's authority comes from God; in an interesting gender bender, also applies to queens

division of labor the splitting of a group's or a society's tasks into specialties

documents in its narrow sense, written sources that provide data; in its extended sense, archival material of any sort, including photographs, movies, CDs, DVDs, and so on

dominant group the group with the most power, greatest privileges, and highest social status

downward social mobility movement down the social class ladder

dramaturgy an approach, pioneered by Erving Goffman, in which social life is analyzed in terms of drama or the stage; also called *dramaturgical analysis*

dyad the smallest possible group, consisting of two persons

ecclesia a religious group so integrated into the dominant culture that it is difficult to tell where the one begins and the other leaves off; also called a *state religion*

economy a system of producing and distributing goods and services

ecosabotage actions taken to sabotage the efforts of people who are thought to be legally harming the environment

edge city a large clustering of service facilities and residential areas near highway inter-sections that provides a sense of place to people who live, shop, and work there

egalitarian authority more or less equally divided between people or groups (in heterosexual marriage, for example, between husband and wife)

ego Freud's term for a balancing force between the id and the demands of society

endogamy the practice of marrying within one's own group

enterprise zone the use of economic incentives in a designated area to encourage investment

environmental injustice refers to how minorities and the poor are harmed the most by environmental pollution

environmental sociology a specialty within sociology whose focus is how humans affect the environment and how the environment affects humans

estate stratification system the stratification system of medieval Europe, consisting of three groups or estates: the nobility, clergy, and commoners

ethnic cleansing a policy of eliminating a population; includes forcible expulsion and genocide

ethnic work activities designed to discover, enhance, maintain, or transmit an ethnic or racial identity

ethnicity (and ethnic) having distinctive cultural characteristics

ethnocentrism the use of one's own culture as a yardstick for judging the ways of other individuals or societies, generally leading to a negative evaluation of their values, norms, and behaviors

ethnomethodology the study of how people use background assumptions to make sense out of life

exchange mobility a large number of people moving up the social class ladder, while a large number move down; it is as though they have *exchanged* places, and the social class system shows little change

exogamy the practice of marrying outside of one's group

experiment the use of control and experimental groups and dependent and independent variables to test causation

experimental group the group of subjects in an experiment who are exposed to the independent variable

exponential growth curve a pattern of growth in which numbers double during approximately equal intervals, showing a steep acceleration in the later stages

expressive leader an individual who increases harmony and minimizes conflict in a group; also known as a *socioemotional leader*

extended family a family in which relatives, such as the "older generation" or unmarried aunts and uncles, live with the parents and their children

face-saving behavior techniques used to salvage a performance (interaction) that is going sour

false class consciousness Marx's term to refer to workers identifying with the interests of capitalists

- family** two or more people who consider themselves related by blood, marriage, or adoption
- family of orientation** the family in which a person grows up
- family of procreation** the family formed when a couple's first child is born
- fecundity** the number of children that women are capable of bearing
- feminism** the philosophy that men and women should be politically, economically, and socially equal; organized activities on behalf of this principle
- feminization of poverty** a condition of U.S. poverty in which most poor families are headed by women
- feral children** children assumed to have been raised by animals, in the wilderness, isolated from humans
- fertility rate** the number of children that the average woman bears
- folkways** norms that are not strictly enforced
- formal organization** a secondary group designed to achieve explicit objectives
- front stage** a place where people give their performances in everyday life
- functional analysis** a theoretical framework in which society is viewed as composed of various parts, each with a function that, when fulfilled, contributes to society's equilibrium; also *known as functionalism and structural functionalism*
- functional illiterate** a high school graduate who has difficulty with basic reading and math
- gatekeeping** the process by which education opens and closes doors of opportunity; another term for the *social placement* function of education
- Gemeinschaft** a type of society in which life is intimate; a community in which everyone knows everyone else and people share a sense of togetherness
- gender** the behaviors and attitudes that a society considers proper for its males and females; masculinity or femininity
- gender socialization** learning society's "gender map," the paths in life set out for us because we are male or female
- gender stratification** males' and females' unequal access to property, power, and prestige
- generalized other** the norms, values, attitudes, and expectations of people "in general"; the child's ability to take the role of the generalized other is a significant step in the development of a self
- genetic predisposition** inborn tendencies (for example, a tendency to commit deviant acts)
- genocide** the annihilation or attempted annihilation of a people because of their presumed race or ethnicity
- gentrification** middle-class people moving into a rundown area of a city, displacing the poor as they buy and restore homes
- Gesellschaft** a type of society that is dominated by short-term impersonal relationships, individual accomplishments, and self-interest
- gestures** the ways in which people use their bodies to communicate with one another
- glass ceiling** the mostly invisible barrier that keeps women from advancing to the top levels at work
- global superclass** the top members of the capitalist class, who, through their worldwide interconnections, make the major decisions that affect the world
- globalization** the growing interconnections among nations due to the expansion of capitalism
- globalization of capitalism** capitalism (investing to make profits within a rational system) becoming the globe's dominant economic system
- goal displacement** an organization replacing old goals with new ones; also known as *goal replacement*
- grade inflation** higher grades given for the same work; a general rise in student grades without a corresponding increase in learning
- graying of America** the growing percentage of older people in the U.S. population
- group** people who have something in common and who believe that what they have in common is significant; also called a *social group*
- group dynamics** the ways in which individuals affect groups and the ways in which groups influence individuals
- groupthink** a narrowing of thought by a group of people, leading to the perception that there is only one correct answer and that to even suggest alternatives is a sign of disloyalty
- growth rate** the net change in a population after adding births, subtracting deaths, and either adding or subtracting net migration; can result in a negative number
- hidden curriculum** the unwritten goals of schools, such as teaching obedience to authority and conformity to cultural norms
- homogamy** the tendency of people with similar characteristics to marry one another
- Horatio Alger myth** the belief that due to limitless possibilities anyone can get ahead if he or she tries hard enough
- household** people who occupy the same housing unit
- human ecology** Robert Park's term for the relationship between people and their environment (such as land and structures); also known as *urban ecology*
- humanizing the work setting** organizing a workplace in such a way that it develops rather than impedes human potential
- hunting and gathering society** a human group that depends on hunting and gathering for its survival
- hypothesis** a statement of how variables are expected to be related to one another, often according to predictions from a theory
- id** Freud's term for our inborn basic drives
- ideal culture** a people's ideal values and norms; the goals held out for them
- ideology** beliefs about the way things ought to be that justify social arrangements
- illegitimate opportunity structure** opportunities for crimes that are woven into the texture of life
- impression management** people's efforts to control the impressions that others receive of them
- incest** sexual relations between specified relatives, such as brothers and sisters or parents and children
- incest taboo** the rule that prohibits sex and marriage among designated relatives
- inclusion** helping people to become part of the mainstream of society; also called *mainstreaming*
- income** money received, usually from a job, business, or assets
- independent variable** a factor that causes a change in another variable, called the *dependent variable*
- individual discrimination** person-to-person or face-to-face discrimination; the negative treatment of people by other individuals
- Industrial Revolution** the third social revolution, occurring when machines powered by fuels replaced most animal and human power
- industrial society** a society based on the harnessing of machines powered by fuels
- in-group** a group toward which one feels loyalty
- institutional discrimination** negative treatment of a minority group that is built into a society's institutions; also called *systemic discrimination*
- institutionalized means** approved ways of reaching cultural goals
- instrumental leader** an individual who tries to keep the group moving toward its goals; also known as a *task-oriented leader*
- intergenerational mobility** the change that family members make in social class from one generation to the next
- internal colonialism** the policy of exploiting minority groups for economic gain
- interview** direct questioning of respondents
- interviewer bias** effects of interviewers on respondents that lead to biased answers
- invasion-succession cycle** the process of one group of people displacing a group whose racial-ethnic or social class characteristics differ from their own
- invention** the combination of existing elements and materials to form new ones; identified by William Ogburn as one of three processes of social change
- iron law of oligarchy** Robert Michels' term for the tendency of formal organizations to be dominated by a small, self-perpetuating elite
- labeling theory** the view that the labels people are given affect their own and others' perceptions of them, thus channeling their behavior into either deviance or conformity
- laissez-faire capitalism** literally "hands off" capitalism, meaning that the government doesn't interfere in the market
- laissez-faire leader** an individual who leads by being highly permissive
- language** a system of symbols that can be combined in an infinite number of ways and can represent not only objects but also abstract thought
- latent functions** unintended beneficial consequences of people's actions
- leader** someone who influences other people
- leadership styles** ways in which people express their leadership
- life course** the stages of our life as we go from birth to death
- life expectancy** the number of years that an average person at any age, including newborns, can expect to live
- life span** the maximum length of life of a species; for humans, the longest that a human has lived
- lobbyists** people who influence legislation on behalf of their clients
- looking-glass self** a term coined by Charles Horton Cooley to refer to the process by which our self develops through internalizing others' reactions to us
- machismo** an emphasis on male strength and dominance
- macro-level analysis** an examination of large-scale patterns of society; such as how Wall Street and the political establishment are interrelated
- macrosociology** analysis of social life that focuses on broad features of society, such as social class and the relationships of groups to one another; usually used by functionalists and conflict theorists

G-4 GLOSSARY

Malthus theorem an observation by Thomas Malthus that although the food supply increases arithmetically (from 1 to 2 to 3 to 4 and so on), population grows geometrically (from 2 to 4 to 8 to 16 and so forth)

mandatory education laws laws that require all children to attend school until a specified age or until they complete a minimum grade in school

manifest functions the intended beneficial consequences of people's actions

market forces the law of supply and demand

marriage a group's approved mating arrangements, usually marked by a ritual of some sort

mass hysteria an imagined threat that causes physical symptoms among a large number of people

mass media forms of communication, such as radio, newspapers, and television that are directed to mass audiences

master status a status that cuts across the other statuses that an individual occupies

material culture the material objects that distinguish a group of people, such as their art, buildings, weapons, utensils, machines, hairstyles, clothing, and jewelry

matrarchy a society in which women-as-a-group dominate men-as-a-group; authority is vested in females

matrilineal system (of descent) a system of reckoning descent that counts only the mother's side

McDonaldization of society the process by which ordinary aspects of life are rationalized and efficiency comes to rule them, including such things as food preparation

means of production the tools, factories, land, and investment capital used to produce wealth

mechanical solidarity Durkheim's term for the unity (a shared consciousness) that people feel as a result of performing the same or similar tasks

medicalization the transformation of a human condition into a medical matter to be treated by physicians

medicalization of deviance to make deviance a medical matter, a symptom of some underlying illness that needs to be treated by physicians

megacity a city of 10 million or more residents

megapolis an urban area consisting of at least two metropolises and their many suburbs

meritocracy a form of social stratification in which all positions are awarded on the basis of merit

metaformative social movement a social movement that has the goal to change the social order not just of a country or two, but of a civilization, or even of the entire world

metropolis a central city surrounded by smaller cities and their suburbs

metropolitan statistical area (MSA) a central city and the urbanized counties adjacent to it

micro-level analysis an examination of small-scale patterns of society; such as how the members of a group interact

microsociology analysis of social life that focuses on social interaction; typically used by symbolic interactionists

minority group people who are singled out for unequal treatment and who regard themselves as objects of collective discrimination

modernization the transformation of traditional societies into industrial societies

monarchy a form of government headed by a king or queen

monopoly the control of an entire industry by a single company

monotheism the belief that there is only one God

moral panic a fear gripping a large number of people that some evil threatens the wellbeing of society; followed by hostility, sometimes violence, toward those thought responsible

mores norms that are strictly enforced because they are thought essential to core values or the well-being of the group

multiculturalism (or pluralism) a policy that permits or encourages ethnic differences

multinational corporations companies that operate across national boundaries; also called *transnational corporations*

negative sanction an expression of disapproval for breaking a norm, ranging from a mild, informal reaction such as a frown to a formal reaction such as a prize or a prison sentence

neocolonialism the economic and political dominance of the Most Industrialized Nations over the Least Industrialized Nations

net migration rate the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants per 1,000 population

new technology the emerging technologies of an era that have a significant impact on social life

nonmaterial culture a group's ways of thinking (including its beliefs, values, and other assumptions about the world) and doing (its common patterns of behavior, including language and other forms of interaction); also called *symbolic culture*

nonverbal interaction communication without words through gestures, use of space, silence, and so on

norms expectations of "right" behavior

nuclear family a family consisting of a husband, wife, and child(ren)

oligarchy a form of government in which a small group of individuals holds power; the rule of the many by the few

operational definition the way in which a researcher measures a variable

organic solidarity Durkheim's term for the interdependence that results from the division of labor; as part of the same unit, we all depend on others to fulfill their jobs

out-group a group toward which one feels antagonism

pan-Indianism an attempt to develop an identity that goes beyond the tribe by emphasizing the common elements that run through Native American cultures

participant observation (or fieldwork) research in which the researcher participates in a research setting while observing what is happening in that setting

patriarchy men-as-a-group dominating women-as-a-group; authority is vested in males

patrilineal system (of descent) a system of reckoning descent that counts only the father's side

patterns of behavior recurring behaviors or events

peer group a group of individuals, often of roughly the same age, who are linked by common interests and orientations

personality disorders the view that a personality disturbance of some sort causes an individual to violate social norms

Peter Principle a tongue in-cheek observation that the members of an organization are promoted for their accomplishments until they reach their level of incompetence; there they cease to be promoted, remaining at the level at which they can no longer do good work

pluralism the diffusion of power among many interest groups that prevents any single group from gaining control of the government

pluralistic society a society made up of many different groups

police discretion the practice of the police, in the normal course of their duties, to either arrest or ticket someone for an offense or to overlook the matter

political action committee (PAC) an organization formed by one or more special-interest groups to solicit and spend funds for the purpose of influencing legislation

polyandry a form of marriage in which women have more than one husband

polygyny a form of marriage in which men have more than one wife

population a target group to be studied

population pyramid a graph that represents the age and sex of a population (see Figure 20.7)

population shrinkage the process by which a country's population becomes smaller because its birth rate and immigration are too low to replace those who die and emigrate

population transfer the forced transfer of a minority group

positive sanction an expression of approval for following a norm, ranging from a smile or a good grade in a class to a material reward such as a prize

positivism the application of the scientific approach to the social world

postindustrial (information) society a society based on information, services, and high technology, rather than on raw materials and manufacturing

postmodern society another term for postindustrial society

poverty line the official measure of poverty; calculated to include incomes that are less than three times a low-cost food budget

power the ability to carry out one's will, even over the resistance of others

power elite C. Wright Mills' term for the top people in U.S. corporations, military, and politics who make the nation's major decisions

prejudice an attitude or prejudging, usually in a negative way

prestige respect or regard

primary group a small group characterized by cooperative intimate, longterm, face-to-face associations

proactive social movement a social movement that promotes some social change

profane Durkheim's term for common elements of everyday life

proletariat Marx's term for the exploited class, the mass of workers who do not own the means of production

propaganda in its broad sense, the presentation of information in an attempt to influence people; in its narrow sense, one-sided information used to try to influence people

property material possessions: animals, bank accounts, bonds, buildings, businesses, cars, cash, commodities, copyrights, furniture, jewelry, land, and stocks

Protestant ethic Weber's term to describe the ideal of a self-denying, highly moral life accompanied by thrift and hard work

public in this context, a dispersed group of people relevant to a social movement; the sympathetic and hostile publics have an interest in the issues on which a social movement focuses; there is also an unaware or indifferent public

public opinion how people think about some issue

public sociology applying sociology for the public good; especially the use of the sociological perspective (how things are related to one another) to guide politicians and policy makers

race a group whose inherited physical characteristics distinguish it from other groups

racism prejudice and discrimination on the basis of race

random sample a sample in which everyone in the target population has the same chance of being included in the study

rapprochement (ruh-POUR) a feeling of trust between researchers and the people they are studying

rationality using rules, efficiency, and practical results to determine human affairs

rationalization of society a widespread acceptance of rationality and social organizations that are built largely around this idea

rational-legal authority authority based on law or written rules and regulations; also called *bureaucratic authority*

reactive social movement a social movement that resists some social change

real culture the norms and values that people actually follow; as opposed to *ideal culture*

recidivism rate the percentage of released convicts who are rearrested

redemptive social movement a social movement that seeks to change people and institutions totally, to redeem them

redlining a decision by the officers of a financial institution not to make loans in a particular area

reference group a group whose standards we refer to as we evaluate ourselves

reformative social movement a social movement that seeks to reform some specific aspect of society

reliability the extent to which research produces consistent or dependable results

religion according to Durkheim, beliefs and practices that separate the profane from the sacred and unite its adherents into a moral community

religious experience a sudden awareness of the supernatural or a feeling of coming in contact with God

replication the repetition of a study in order to test its findings

representative democracy a form of democracy in which voters elect representatives to meet together to discuss issues and make decisions on their behalf

research method (or research design) one of seven procedures that sociologists use to collect data: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures

reserve labor force the unemployed; unemployed workers are thought of as being "in reserve"—capitalists take them "out of reserve" (put them back to work) during times of high production and then put them "back in reserve" (lay them off) when they are no longer needed

resocialization the process of learning new norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors

resource mobilization a theory that social movements succeed or fail based on their ability to mobilize resources such as time, money, and people's skills

respondents people who respond to a survey, either in interviews or by self-administered questionnaires

revolution armed resistance designed to overthrow and replace a government

rising expectations the sense that better conditions are soon to follow, which, if unfulfilled, increases frustration

rituals ceremonies or repetitive practices; in religion, observances or rites often intended to evoke a sense of awe of the sacred

role the behaviors, obligations, and privileges attached to a status

role conflict conflicts that someone feels *between* roles because the expectations are at odds with one another

role performance the ways in which someone performs a role; showing a particular "style" or "personality"

role strain conflicts that someone feels within a role

romantic love feelings of erotic attraction accompanied by an idealization of the other

routinization of charisma the transfer of authority from a charismatic figure to either a traditional or a rational-legal form of authority

ruling class another term for the power elite

sacred Durkheim's term for things set apart or forbidden that inspire fear, awe, reverence, or deep respect

sample the individuals intended to represent the population to be studied

sanctions either expressions of approval given to people for upholding norms or expressions of disapproval for violating them

Sapir-Whorf hypothesis Edward Sapir and Benjamin Whorf's hypothesis that language creates ways of thinking and perceiving

scapegoat an individual or group unfairly blamed for someone else's troubles

science the application of systematic methods to obtain knowledge and the knowledge obtained by those methods

scientific method the use of objective, systematic observations to test theories

secondary analysis the analysis of data that have been collected by other researchers

secondary group compared with a primary group, a larger, relatively temporary, more anonymous, formal, and impersonal group based on some interest or activity

sect a religious group larger than a cult that still feels substantial hostility from and toward society

segregation the policy of keeping racial-ethnic groups apart

selective perception seeing certain features of an object or situation, but remaining blind to others

self the unique human capacity of being able to see ourselves "from the outside"; the views we internalize of how others see us

self-fulfilling prophecy Robert Merton's term for an originally false assertion that becomes true simply because it was predicted

self-fulfilling stereotype preconceived ideas of what someone is like that lead to the person's behaving in ways that match the stereotype

serial murder the killing of several victims in three or more separate events

sex biological characteristics that distinguish females and males, consisting of primary and secondary sex characteristics

sexual harassment the abuse of one's position of authority to force unwanted sexual demands on someone

significant other an individual who significantly influences someone else

sign-vehicle the term used by Goffman to refer to how people use social setting, appearance, and manner to communicate information about the self

slavery a form of social stratification in which some people own other people

small group a group small enough for everyone to interact directly with all the other members

social change the alteration of culture and societies over time

social class according to Weber, a large group of people who rank close to one another in property, power, and prestige; according to Marx, one of two groups: capitalists who own the means of production or workers who sell their labor

social construction of reality the use of background assumptions and life experiences to define what is real

social control a group's formal and informal means of enforcing its norms

social environment the entire human environment, including interaction with others

social facts Durkheim's term for a group's patterns of behavior

social inequality a social condition in which privileges and obligations are given to some but denied to others

social institution the organized, usual, or standard ways by which society meets its basic needs

social integration the degree to which members of a group or a society are united by shared values and other social bonds; also known as *social cohesion*

social interaction one person's actions influencing someone else; usually refers to what people do when they are in one another's presence, but also includes communications at a distance

social location the group memberships that people have because of their location in history and society

social mobility movement up or down the social class ladder

social movement a large group of people who are organized to promote or resist some social change

social movement organization an organization to promote the goals of a social movement

social network the social ties radiating outward from the self that link people together

social order a group's usual and customary social arrangements, on which its members depend and on which they base their lives

social placement a function of education—funneling people into a society's various positions

social promotion passing students on to the next level even though they have not mastered basic materials

social stratification the division of large numbers of people into layers according to their relative property, power, and prestige; applies to both nations and to people within a nation, society, or other group

G-6 GLOSSARY

social structure the framework of society that surrounds us; consists of the ways that people and groups are related to one another; this framework gives direction to and sets limits on our behavior

socialism an economic system built around the public ownership of the means of production, central planning, and the distribution of goods without a profit motive

socialization the process by which people learn the characteristics of their group—the knowledge, skills, attitudes, values, norms, and actions thought appropriate for them

society people who share a culture and a territory

sociobiology a framework of thought in which human behavior is considered to be the result of natural selection and biological factors

sociological perspective understanding human behavior by placing it within its broader social context

sociology the scientific study of society and human behavior

special-interest group a group of people who support a particular issue and who can be mobilized for political action

spirit of capitalism Weber's term for the desire to accumulate capital—not to spend it, but as an end in itself—and to constantly reinvest it

split labor market workers split along racial-ethnic, gender, age, or any other lines; this split is exploited by owners to weaken the bargaining power of workers

state a political entity that claims monopoly on the use of violence in some particular territory; commonly known as a country

status the position that someone occupies in a social group; also called *social status*

status consistency ranking high or low on all three dimensions of social class

status inconsistency ranking high on some dimensions of social class and low on others; also called *status discrepancy*

status set all the statuses or positions that an individual occupies

status symbols indicators of a status, especially items in that display prestige

stereotype assumptions of what people are like, whether true or false

stigma “blemishes” that discredit a person's claim to a “normal” identity

strain theory Robert Merton's term for the strain engendered when a society socializes large numbers of people to desire a cultural goal (such as success), but withholds from some the approved means of reaching that goal; one adaptation to the strain is crime, the choice of an innovative means (one outside the approved system) to attain the cultural goal

stratified random sample a sample from selected subgroups of the target population in which everyone in those subgroups has an equal chance of being included in the research

street crime crimes such as mugging, rape, and burglary

structural mobility movement up or down the social class ladder that is due more to changes in the *structure* of society than to the actions of individuals

subculture the values and related behaviors of a group that distinguish its members from the larger culture; a world within a world

subsistence economy a type of economy in which human groups live off the land and have little or no surplus

suburb a community adjacent to a city

suburbanization the migration of people from the city to the suburbs

superego Freud's term for the conscience; the internalized norms and values of our social groups

survey the collection of data by having people answer a series of questions

sustainable environment a world system that takes into account the limits of the environment, produces enough material goods for everyone's needs, and leaves a heritage of a sound environment for the next generation

symbol something to which people attach meaning and then use to communicate with one another

symbolic culture another term for *nonmaterial culture*

symbolic interactionism a theoretical perspective in which society is viewed as composed of symbols that people use to establish meaning, develop their views of the world, and communicate with one another

system of descent how kinship is traced over the generations

taboo a norm so strong that it brings extreme sanctions, even revulsion, if violated

taking the role of the other putting yourself in someone else's shoes; understanding how someone else feels and thinks, so you anticipate how that person will act

teamwork the collaboration of two or more people to manage impressions jointly

techniques of neutralization ways of thinking or rationalizing that help people deflect (or neutralize) society's norms

technology in its narrow sense, tools; its broader sense includes the skills or procedures necessary to make and use those tools

terrorism the use of violence or the threat of violence to produce fear in order to attain political objectives

theory a general statement about how some parts of the world fit together and how they work; an explanation of how two or more facts are related to one another

Thomas theorem William I. and Dorothy S. Thomas' classic formulation of the definition of the situation: “If people define situations as real, they are real in their consequences”

total institution a place that is almost totally controlled by those who run it, in which people are cut off from the rest of society and the society is mostly cut off from them

totalitarianism a form of government that exerts almost total control over people

tracking the sorting of students into different programs on the basis of real or perceived abilities

traditional authority authority based on custom

transitional adulthood a period following high school during which young adults have not yet taken on the responsibilities ordinarily associated with adulthood; also called *adulthood*

transitional older years an emerging stage of the life course between retirement and when people are considered old; about age 63 to 74

transnational social movements social movements whose emphasis is on some condition around the world, instead of on a condition in a specific country; also known as *new social movements*

triad a group of three people

underclass a group of people for whom poverty persists year after year and across generations

universal citizenship the idea that everyone has the same basic rights by virtue of being born in a country (or by immigrating and becoming a naturalized citizen)

unobtrusive measures ways of observing people so they do not know they are being studied

upward social mobility movement up the social class ladder

urban renewal the rehabilitation of a rundown area, which usually results in the displacement of the poor who are living in that area

urbanization the process by which an increasing proportion of a population lives in cities and has a growing influence on the culture

validity the extent to which an operational definition measures what it is intended to measure

value cluster values that together form a larger whole

value contradiction values that contradict one another; to follow the one means to come into conflict with the other

values the standards by which people define what is desirable or undesirable, good or bad, beautiful or ugly

variable a factor thought to be significant for human behavior, which can vary (or change) from one case to another

voluntary associations groups made up of people who voluntarily organize on the basis of some mutual interest; also known as *voluntary memberships* and *voluntary organizations*

voter apathy indifference and inaction on the part of individuals or groups with respect to the political process

war armed conflict between nations or politically distinct groups

WASP white anglo saxon protestant

wealth the total value of everything someone owns, minus the debts

white ethnics white immigrants to the United States whose cultures differ from WASP culture

white-collar crime Edwin Sutherland's term for crimes committed by people of respectable and high social status in the course of their occupations; for example, bribery of public officials, securities violations, embezzlement, false advertising, and price fixing

world system theory how economic and political connections developed and now tie the world's countries together

zero population growth women bearing only enough children to reproduce the population

All new references are printed in cyan.

- Aberg, Yvonne. *Social Interactions: Studies of Contextual Effects and Endogenous Processes*. Doctoral dissertation, Department of Sociology, Stockholm University, 2003.
- Aberle, David F., A. K. Cohen, A. K. David, M. J. Leng, Jr., and F. N. Sutton. "The Functional Prerequisites of a Society." *Ethics*, 60, January 1950:100–111.
- ACLU. "ACLU and Asian Law Caucus Seek Records on FBI Surveillance of Mosques and Use of Informants in Northern California." ACLU Press Release, March 9, 2010.
- Addams, Jane. *Twenty Years at Hull-House*. New York: Signet, 1981. Originally published 1910.
- Adler, Patricia A., and Peter Adler. *Peer Power: Preadolescent Culture and Identity*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1998.
- Adorno, Theodor W., Else Frenkel-Brunswick, D. J. Levinson, and R. N. Sanford. *The Authoritarian Personality*. New York: Harper & Row, 1950.
- Aepfel, Timothy. "More Amish Women Are Tending to Business." *Wall Street Journal*, February 8, 1996:B1, B2.
- Akins, Teri. "When to Carry a Purse to a Meeting." *Wall Street Journal*, October 1, 2009.
- Agnew, Robert. "Reflections on 'A Revised Strain Theory of Delinquency.'" *Social Forces*, 91, 1, September 2012:33–38.
- Agno, John, and Barb McEwen. *Decoding the Executive Woman's Dress Code*. Seattle, Wash: Signature e-Books, 2011.
- Agranovich, Maria. "Should Russian Universities Pay Much Attention to Rankings?" *Rossiyskaya Gazeta*, July 9, 2012.
- Alba, Richard, and Victor Nee. *Remaking the American Mainstream: Assimilation and Contemporary Immigration*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2003.
- Albanese, Jennifer. Personal research for the author. 2010.
- Albert, Ethel M. "Women of Burundi: A Study of Social Values." In *Women of Tropical Africa*, Denise Paulme, ed. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963:179–215.
- Aldrich, Nelson W., Jr. *Old Money: The Mythology of America's Upper Class*. New York: Vintage Books, 1989.
- Alimahomed-Wilson, Jake. "Black Longshoremen and the Fight for Equality in an 'Anti-Racist' Union." *Race and Class*, 53, 4, 2012:39–53.
- Allen, Nick. "Lottery Winner Murderer Jailed for Life." *Telegraph*, December 11, 2012.
- Allhoff, Fritz. "Torture Warrants, Self-Defense, and Necessity." *Public Affairs Quarterly*, 25, 3, July 2011:217–240.
- Allport, Floyd. *Social Psychology*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1954.
- Alvarez, Lizette. "For Young Jews, a Service Says, 'Please, Do Text.'" *New York Times*, September 17, 2012.
- Amato, Paul. "Research on Divorce: Continuing Trends and New Developments." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 72, 3, June 2010: 650–666.
- Amato, Paul R. "The Well-Being of Children with Gay and Lesbian Parents." *Social Science Research*, 41, 2012:771–774.
- Amato, Paul R., and Jacob Cheadle. "The Long Reach of Divorce: Divorce and Child Well-Being across Three Generations." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 67, February 2005:191–206.
- Amato, Paul R., and Juliana M. Sobolewski. "The Effects of Divorce and Marital Discord on Adult Children's Psychological Well-Being." *American Sociological Review*, 66, 6, December 2001:900–921.
- Amenta, Edwin. "The Social Security Debate, Now, and Then." *Contexts*, 5, 3, Summer 2006.
- "America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2010." www.childstats.gov, July 2010.
- American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery. "15th Annual Cosmetic Surgery National Data Bank Statistics." New York: American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery, 2012.
- American Sociological Association. *Code of Ethics and Policies and Procedures of the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics*. Washington, D.C.: American Sociological Association, 1999.
- American Sociological Association. "Section on Environment and Technology." Pamphlet, no date.
- Amnesty International. "Decades of Human Rights Abuse in Iraq." www.amnestyusa.org, 2005.
- Ananat, Elizabeth O., and Guy Michaels. "The Effect of Marital Breakup on the Income Distribution of Women with Children." Centre for Economic Performance, CEP Discussion Paper dp0787, April 2007.
- Andersen, Margaret L. *Thinking about Women: Sociological Perspectives on Sex and Gender*. New York: Macmillan, 1988.
- Anderson, Elijah. *A Place on the Corner*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1978.
- Anderson, Elijah. "Streetwise." In *Exploring Social Life: Readings to Accompany Essentials of Sociology, Sixth Edition*, 2nd ed., James M. Henslin, ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2006:147–156. Originally published 1990.
- Anderson, Elijah. *Streetwise: Race, Class, and Change in an Urban Community*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990.
- Anderson, Eric. *Inclusive Masculinity: The Changing Nature of Masculinities*. New York: Routledge, 2009.
- Anderson, Jenny. "She's Warm, Easy to Talk to, and a Source of Terror for Private-School Parents." *New York Times*, December 18, 2011.
- Anderson, Nels. *Desert Saints: The Mormon Frontier in Utah*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1966. Originally published 1942.
- Anderson, Philip. "God and the Swedish Immigrants." *Sweden and America*, Autumn 1995:17–20.
- Andreev, A. L. "On the Modernization of Education in Russia: A Historical Sociological Analysis." *Russian Education and Society*, 54, 10, October 2012:53–70.
- Angler, Natalie. "Do Races Differ? Not Really, DNA Shows." *New York Times*, August 22, 2000.
- Aptheker, Herbert. "W. E. B. Du Bois: Struggle Not Despair." *Clinical Sociology Review*, 8, 1990:58–68.
- Archibold, Randal C. "Despite Violence, U.S. Firms Expand in Mexico." *New York Times*, July 10, 2011.
- Archibold, Randal C. "Mexico Holds 4 High-Ranking Army Officers." *New York Times*, May 18, 2012.
- Arredy, James T. "Chinese Concern on Inequality Rises." *Wall Street Journal*, October 17, 2012.
- Ariès, Philippe. *Centuries of Childhood*, R. Baldick, trans. New York: Vintage Books, 1965.
- Arlacchi, P. *Peasants and Great Estates: Society in Traditional Calabria*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1980.
- Armstrong, David. "Hard Case: When Academics Double as Expert Witnesses." *Wall Street Journal*, June 22, 2007.
- Arndt, William F., and F. Wilbur Gingrich. *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957.
- Asch, Solomon. "Effects of Group Pressure upon the Modification and Distortion of Judgments." In *Readings in Social Psychology*, Guy Swanson, Theodore M. Newcomb, and Eugene L. Hartley, eds. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1952.
- Associated Press. "Court Allows Priest to Sacrifice Goats in Texas Home." July 31, 2009.
- Audi, Tamara. "A Canyon Separates Foes in Grand Battle." *Wall Street Journal*, March 22, 2012.
- Aughey, Arthur. "Englishness as Class: A Re-examination." *Ethnicities*, 12, 4, 2012:394–408.
- Augoustinos, Martha, Amelia Russin, and Amanda LeCouteur. "Representations of the Stem-Cell Cloning Fraud: From Scientific Breakthrough to Managing the Stake and Interest of Science." *Public Understanding of Science*, 18, 6, 2009:687–703.
- Austin, S. Byrn, Jess Haines, and Paul J. Veuglers. "Body Satisfaction and Body Weight: Gender Differences and Sociodemographic Determinants." *BMC Public Health*, 9, August 2009.
- Auyero, Javier, and Augustin Burbano de Lara. "In Harm's Way at the Urban Margins." *Ethnography*, 13, 4, 2012:531–557.
- Ayittey, George B. N. "Black Africans Are Enraged at Arabs." *Wall Street Journal*, interactive edition, September 4, 1998.
- Baars, Madeline. "Marriage in Black and White: Women's Support for Law Against Interracial Marriage, 1972–2000." *Intersections*, 10, 1, 2009:219–238.
- Babcock, Linda, and Sara Laschever. *Ask For It: How Women Can Use the Power of Negotiation to Get What They Really Want*. New York: Bantam Dell, 2008.
- Bailey, Martha J., and Susan M. Dynarski. "Gains and Gaps: Changing Inequality in U.S. College Entry and Completion." In *Whither Opportunity?: Rising Inequality, Schools, and Children's Life Chances*, Greg J. Duncan and Richard J. Murnane, eds. Russell Sage, September 2011.

R-2 REFERENCES

- Baker, Al, and Joseph Goldstein. "Police Tactic: Keeping Crime Reports off the Books." *New York Times*, December 30, 2011.
- Bales, Robert F. *Interaction Process Analysis*. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1950.
- Bales, Robert F. "The Equilibrium Problem in Small Groups." In *Working Papers in the Theory of Action*, Talcott Parsons et al., eds. New York: Free Press, 1953:111–115.
- Baltzell, E. Digby. *Puritan Boston and Quaker Philadelphia*. New York: Free Press, 1979.
- Baltzell, E. Digby, and Howard G. Schneiderman. "Social Class in the Oval Office." *Society*, 25, September/October 1988:42–49.
- Banjo, Shelly. "Prepping for the Playdate Test." *Wall Street Journal*, August 19, 2010.
- Bardocz, Susan, Stanley Ewen, Michael Hansen, et al. "Seralini and Science: An Open Letter." *Independent Science News*, October 2, 2012.
- Barnard, Anne. "Mormon Church's Plans for Land Upset Harlem." *New York Times*, January 9, 2012.
- Barnes, Fred. "How to Rig a Poll." *Wall Street Journal*, June 14, 1995:A14.
- Barnes, Harry Elmer. *The History of Western Civilization*, Vol. 1. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1935.
- Barnes, J. C., and Bruce A. Jacobs. "Genetic Risk for Violent Behavior and Environmental Exposure to Disadvantage and Violent Crime: The Case for Gene-Environment Interaction." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 18, 1, 2013:92–120.
- Barnes, Julian A. "Pentagon Digs In on Cyberwar Front." *Wall Street Journal*, July 6, 2012.
- Barrett, Devlin, and Michael Howard Saul. "Weiner Now Says He Sent Photos." *Wall Street Journal*, June 7, 2011.
- Barry, John. "A New Breed of Soldier." *Newsweek*, December 10, 2001:24–31.
- Barstow, David, and Lowell Bergman. "Death on the Job, Slaps on the Wrist." *Wall Street Journal*, January 10, 2003.
- Bartlett, Donald L., and James B. Steele. "Wheel of Misfortune." *Time*, December 16, 2002:44–58.
- Basten, Christoph, and Frank Betz. *Marx vs. Weber: Does Religion Affect Politics and the Economy?* Florence, Italy: European University Institute, 2011.
- Bates, Marston. *Gluttons and Libertines: Human Problems of Being Natural*. New York: Vintage Books, 1967. Quoted in Crapo, Richley H. *Cultural Anthropology: Understanding Ourselves and Others*, 5th ed. Boston: McGraw Hill, 2002.
- Batson, Andrew. "China Stimulus Tweaks Don't Redress Imbalances." *Wall Street Journal*, March 9, 2009.
- Baumer, Eric P., and Kevin T. Wolff. "Evaluating the Contemporary Crime Drop(s) in America, New York City, and Many Other Places." *Justice Quarterly*, 2013. (in press)
- Beals, Ralph L., and Harry Hoiijer. *An Introduction to Anthropology*, 3rd ed. New York: Macmillan, 1965.
- Bean, Frank D., Jennifer Lee, Jeanne Batalova, and Mark Leach. *Immigration and Fading Color Lines in America*. Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 2004.
- Bearak, Barry. "Dead Join the Living in a Family Celebration." *New York Times*, September 5, 2010.
- Beck, Scott H., and Joe W. Page. "Involvement in Activities and the Psychological Well-Being of Retired Men." *Activities, Adaptation, & Aging*, 11, 1, 1988:31–47.
- Becker, George. "The Continuing Path of Distortion: The Protestant Ethic and Max Weber's School Enrollment Statistics." *Acta Sociologica*, 52, 3, September 2009:195–212.
- Becker, Howard S. *Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance*. New York: Free Press, 1966.
- Becker, Jo, and Scott Shane. "Secret 'Kill List' Proves a Test of Obama's Principles and Will." *New York Times*, May 29, 2012.
- Beckman, Nils, Magda Waerm, Deborah Gustafson, and Ingmar Skoog. "Secular Trends in Self Reported Sexual Activity and Satisfaction in Swedish 70 Year Olds: Cross Sectional Survey of Four Populations, 1971–2001." *British Medical Journal*, 2008:1–7.
- Beeghley, Leonard. *The Structure of Social Stratification in the United States*, 5th ed. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 2008.
- Begley, Sharon. "Twins: Nazi and Jew." *Newsweek*, 94, December 3, 1979:139.
- Belkin, Douglas. "Chicago Hunts for Answers to Gang Killings." *Wall Street Journal*, July 13, 2012.
- Bell, Daniel. *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society: A Venture in Social Forecasting*. New York: Basic Books, 1973.
- Bell, David A. "An American Success Story: The Triumph of Asian-Americans." In *Sociological Footprints: Introductory Readings in Sociology*, 5th ed., Leonard Cargan and Jeanne H. Ballantine, eds. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth, 1991:308–316.
- Bell, Michael Mayerfeld. *An Invitation to Environmental Sociology*. Los Angeles: Pine Forge Press, 2009.
- Bello, Marisol. "Poverty Affects 46 Million Americans." *USA Today*, September 30, 2011.
- Belsky, Jay, Deborah Lowe Vandell, Margaret Burchinall, K. Alison Clarke-Stewart, Kathleen McCartney, and Margaret Tresch Owen. "Are There Long-Term Effects of Early Child Care?" *Child Development*, 78, 2, March/April 2007:681–701.
- Belsky, Jay. "Early Child Care and Early Child Development: Major Findings of the NICHD Study of Early Child Care." *European Journal of Developmental Psychology*, 3, 1, 2006:95–110.
- Belsky, Jay. "Effects of Child Care on Child Development: Give Parents Real Choice." Unpublished paper, March 2009.
- Ben-Ami, Naomi, and Amy J. L. Baker. "The Long-Term Correlates of Childhood Exposure to Parental Alienation on Adult Self-Sufficiency and Well-Being." *American Journal of Family Therapy*, 40, 2012:169–183.
- Benet, Sula. "Why They Live to Be 100, or Even Older, in Abkhazia." *New York Times Magazine*, 26, December 1971.
- Benford, Robert D. "The College Sports Reform Movement: Reframing the 'Educational' Industry." *The Sociological Quarterly*, 48, 2007:1–28.
- Bennett, Drake. "Who's Still Biased?" *Boston Globe*, March 7, 2010.
- Bennett, Jessica. "How to Attack the Gender Wage Gap? Speak Up." *New York Times*, December 15, 2012.
- Bennett-Smith, Meredith. "Taro Aso, Japanese Finance Minister, Says Country Should Let Old People 'Hurry Up and Die.'" *Huffington Post*, January 23, 2013.
- Bentley, Arthur Fisher. *The Process of Government: A Study of Social Pressures*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1908.
- Berger, Lawrence M., Maria Cancian, and Daniel R. Meyer. "Maternal Re-partnering and New-partner Fertility: Associations with Nonresident Father Investments in Children." *Children and Youth Services Review*, 34, 2012:426–436.
- Berger, Peter L. *Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective*. New York: Doubleday, 1963.
- Berger, Peter. "Invitation to Sociology." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 15th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 2014. Originally published 1963.
- Bergmann, Barbara R. "The Future of Child Care." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1995.
- Berman, Marc G., John Jonides, and Stephen Kaplan. "The Cognitive Benefits of Interacting with Nature." *Psychological Science*, 19, 12, 2008:1207–1212.
- Bernard, Tara Siegel. "The Key to Wedded Bliss? Money Matters." *New York Times*, September 10, 2008.
- Bernard, Viola W., Perry Ottenberg, and Fritz Redl. "Dehumanization: A Composite Psychological Defense in Relation to Modern War." In *The Triple Revolution Emerging: Social Problems in Depth*, Robert Perucci and Marc Pilisuk, eds. Boston: Little, Brown, 1971:17–34.
- Bernstein, David. "The \$18-Million Dollar Headache." *Chicago Magazine*, April 2007.
- Bernstein, Elizabeth. "More Prayer, Less Hassle." *Wall Street Journal*, June 27, 2003:W3, W4.
- Bertrand, Marianne, and Sendhil Mullainathan. "Are Emily and Brendan More Employable than Lakish and Jamal? A Field Experiment on Labor Market Discrimination." Unpublished paper, November 18, 2002.
- Best, Deborah L. "The Contribution of the Whittings to the Study of the Socialization of Gender." *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 41, 2010:534–545.
- Bettelheim, Bruno. "The Commitment Required of a Woman Entering a Scientific Profession in Present-Day American Society." In *Women and the Scientific Professions*, Jacquelyn A. Mattfield and Carol G. Van Aken, eds. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1965.
- Bezrukova, Katerinma, Karen A. Jehn, and Chester S. Spell. "Reviewing Diversity Training: Where We Have Been and Where We Should Go." *Academy of Management Learning and Education*, 11, 2, 2012:207–227.
- Bianchi, Suzanne M. "Family Change and Time Allocation in American Families." Washington, D.C.: Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, November 29–30, 2010.
- Bianchi, Suzanne M., John P. Robinson, and Melissa A. Milkic. *Changing Rhythms of American Family Life*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2006.
- Bilefsky, Dan. "Albanian Custom Fades: Woman as Family Man." *New York Times*, June 25, 2008.
- Bilefsky, Dan. "For New Life, Blacks in City Head South." *New York Times*, June 21, 2011.
- Billeaud, Jacques. "Arizona Sheriff Defends Illegal-Immigrant Sweeps." *Seattle Times*, April 26, 2008.
- Bishop, Jerry E. "Study Finds Doctors Tend to Postpone Heart Surgery for Women, Raising Risk." *Wall Street Journal*, April 16, 1990:B4.

- Blair, Irene V., John F. Steiner, D. L. Fairclough, et al. "Clinicians' Implicit Ethnic/Racial Bias and Perceptions of Care among Black and Latino Patients." *Annals of Family Medicine*, 11, 2013:43–52.
- Blau, David M. "The Production of Quality in Child-Care Centers: Another Look." *Applied Developmental Science*, 4, 3, 2000:136–148.
- Blau, Peter M., and Otis Dudley Duncan. *The American Occupational Structure*. New York: John Wiley, 1967.
- Blee, Kathleen M. "Inside Organized Racism." In *Life in Society: Readings to Accompany Sociology: A Down-to-Earth Approach, Seventh Edition*, James M. Henslin, ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2005:46–57.
- Blee, Kathleen M. "Trajectories of Ideologies and Action in US Organized Racism." In *Identity and Participation in Culturally Diverse Societies: A Multidisciplinary Perspective*. Assaad E. Azzi, Xenia Chrysoschoou, Bert Klandermans, and Bernd Simon, eds. Oxford, UK: Blackwell Publishing, 2011.
- Bloom, Paul. "The Moral Life of Babies." *New York Times Magazine*, May 3, 2010.
- Bloomfield, Ruth. "Where Did the Time Go?" *Wall Street Journal*, November 23, 2012.
- Blumstein, Philip, and Pepper Schwartz. *American Couples: Money, Work, Sex*. New York: Pocket Books, 1985.
- Bodovski, Katerina, and George Farkas. "'Concerted Cultivation' and Unequal Achievement in Elementary School." *Social Science Research*, 37, 2008:903–919.
- Booth, Alan, and James M. Dabbs, Jr. "Testosterone and Men's Marriages." *Social Forces*, 72, 2, December 1993:463–477.
- Boroditsky, Lera. "Lost in Translation." *Wall Street Journal*, July 24, 2010.
- Bosker, Bianca. "Fortune 500 List Boasts More Female CEOs Than Ever Before." *Huffington Post*, May 7, 2012.
- Bosman, Julie. "New York Schools for Pregnant Girls Will Close." *New York Times*, May 24, 2007.
- Boudreaux, Richard. "Putin Move Stirs Russian Environmentalist Row." *New York Times*, January 20, 2010.
- Boudreaux, Richard. "Moscow Raises Alarm Over Missile-Defense Plan for Europe." *Wall Street Journal*, May 3, 2012.
- Bowles, Samuel. "Unequal Education and the Reproduction of the Social Division of Labor." In *Power and Ideology in Education*, J. Karabel and A. H. Halsey, eds. New York: Oxford University Press, 1977.
- Bowles, Samuel, and Herbert Gintis. *Schooling in Capitalist America*. New York: Basic Books, 1976.
- Bowles, Samuel, and Herbert Gintis. "Schooling in Capitalist America Revisited." *Sociology of Education*, 75, 2002:1–18.
- Bradford, Phillips Verner, and Harvey Blume. *Ota Benga: The Pygmy in the Zoo*. New York: Delta, 1992.
- Bradsher, Keith. "China Toughens Its Restrictions on Use of the Internet." *New York Times*, December 28, 2012.
- Braig, Stefanie, Richard Peter, Gabriele Nagel, et al. "The Impact of Social Status Inconsistency on Cardiovascular Risk Factors, Myocardial Infarction and Stroke in the EPIC-Heidelberg Cohort." *BMC Public Health*, 11, 2011:104.
- Brajuha, Mario, and Lyle Hollowell. "Legal Intrusion and the Politics of Fieldwork: The Impact of the Brajuha Case." *Urban Life*, 14, 4, January 1986:454–478.
- Bray, Rosemary L. "Rosa Parks: A Legendary Moment, a Lifetime of Activism." *Ms.*, 6, 3, November–December 1995:45–47.
- Brayne, Sarah. "Explaining the United States' Penal Exceptionalism: Political, Economic, and Social Factors." *Sociology Compass*, 7, 2, 2013:75–86.
- Bremmer, Ian. "The Secret to China's Boom: State Capitalism." Thomson-Reuters, 2011.
- Briand, Frederic. "Silent Plains . . . The Fading Sounds of Native Languages." *National Geographic News Watch*, February 28, 2013.
- Bridgwater, William, ed. *The Columbia Viking Desk Encyclopedia*. New York: Viking Press, 1953.
- Brilliant, Ashleigh E. *Social Effects of the Automobile in Southern California during the 1920s*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of California at Berkeley, 1964.
- Brinkley, Christina. "Women in Power: Finding Balance in the Wardrobe." *Wall Street Journal*, January 24, 2008.
- Brockerhoff, Martin P. "An Urbanizing World." *Population Bulletin*, 55, 3, September 2000:1–44.
- Bronfenbrenner, Urie. "Principles for the Healthy Growth and Development of Children." In *Marriage and Family in a Changing Society*, 4th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1992:243–249.
- Broughton, Philip Delves. "When Two People Click." *Wall Street Journal*, January 29, 2013.
- Brown, Alan S. "Mexico Redux." *Mechanical Engineering*, January 2008.
- Browning, Christopher R. *Ordinary Men: Reserve Police Battalion 101 and the Final Solution in Poland*. New York: HarperPerennial, 1993.
- Bryant, Chandra M., Rand D. Conger, and Jennifer M. Meehan. "The Influence of In-Laws on Changes in Marital Success." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 63, 3, August 2001:614–626.
- Buchanan, Kim Shayo. "Our Prisons, Ourselves: Race, Gender and the Rule of Law." *Yale Law Review*, 29, 1, 2010:1–82.
- Buckley, Cara. "Among Victims, an Amish Farmer Quick to Adapt." *New York Times*, July 21, 2011.
- "Builder Stephen Ross Buys Half of Dolphins from Huizenga." *International Herald Tribune*, February 22, 2008.
- Bumiller, Elisabeth. "First Comes Marriage—Then, Maybe, Love." In *Marriage and Family in a Changing Society*, 4th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1992:120–125.
- Burger, Jerry M. "Replicating Milgram: Would People Still Obey Today?" *American Psychologist*, 64, 1, January 2009:1–11.
- Burgess, Ernest W. "The Growth of the City: An Introduction to a Research Project." In *The City*, Robert E. Park et al., eds. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1925:47–62.
- Burgess, Ernest W., and Harvey J. Locke. *The Family: From Institution to Companionship*. New York: American Book, 1945.
- Burman, Jeremy Trevelyan. "Updating the Baldwin Effect: The Biological Levels Behind Piaget's New Theory." *New Ideas in Psychology*, 2013. (in press)
- Burnham, Walter Dean. *Democracy in the Making: American Government and Politics*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1983.
- Bush, Diane Mitsch, and Robert G. Simmons. "Socialization Processes over the Life Course." In *Social Psychology: Sociological Perspectives*, Morris Rosenberger and Ralph H. Turner, eds. New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction, 1990:133–164.
- Butler, Robert N. "Ageism: Another Form of Bigotry." *Gerontologist*, 9, Winter 1980:243–246.
- Butler, Declan. "Hyped GM Maize Study Faces Growing Scrutiny." *Nature*, 490, 7419, October 10, 2012:158.
- Butler, Robert N. *Why Survive? Being Old in America*. New York: Harper & Row, 1975.
- Byers, Michele, and Diane Crocker. "Feminist Cohorts and Waves: Attitudes of Junior Female Academics." *Women's Studies International Forum*, 35, 2012:1–11.
- Byrnes, Hilary F., and Breda A. Miller. "The Relationship between Neighborhood Characteristics and Effective Parenting Behaviors: The Role of Social Support." *Journal of Family Issues*, 33, 12, 2012:1658–1687.
- Cabrera, Natasha J., and Robert H. Bradley. "Latino Fathers and Their Children." *Child Development Perspectives*, 6, 3, 2012:232–238.
- "Camel Racing in Dubai: Child Slavery." *Asian Times*, September 28, 2011.
- Canedy, Dana. "Critics of Graduation Exam Threaten Boycott in Florida." *New York Times*, May 13, 2003.
- Carlson, Lewis H., and George A. Colburn. *In Their Place: White America Defines Her Minorities, 1850–1950*. New York: Wiley, 1972.
- Carnevale, Anthony P., and Stephen J. Rose. "Socioeconomic Status, Race/Ethnicity, and Selective College Admissions." New York: The Century Foundation, March 2003.
- Carpenter, Betsy. "Redwood Radicals." *U.S. News & World Report*, 109, 11, September 17, 1990:50–51.
- Carper, James C. "Pluralism to Establishment to Dissent: The Religious and Educational Context of Home Schooling." *Peabody Journal of Education*, 75, 1–2, 2000:8–19.
- Carr, Deborah, Carol D. Ryff, Burton Singer, and William J. Magee. "Bringing the 'Life' Back into Life Course Research: A 'Person-Centered' Approach to Studying the Life Course." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1995.
- Carrington, Tim. "Developed Nations Want Poor Countries to Succeed on Trade, but Not Too Much." *Wall Street Journal*, September 20, 1993:A10.
- Carson, E. Ann, and William J. Sabol. "Prisoners in 2011." *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*, December 2012.
- Carter, Nancy M. "Pipeline's Broken Promise." New York: Catalyst, 2010.
- Cartwright, Dorwin, and Alvin Zander, eds. *Group Dynamics*, 3rd ed. Evanston, Ill.: Peterson, 1968.
- Casey, Nicholas. "Mexico's Masked Vigilantes Defy Drug Gangs—And the Law." *Wall Street Journal*, February 2–3, 2013.
- Casper, Lynne M., and Loretta E. Bass. "Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1996." Washington, D.D.: U.S. Census Bureau, 1998.
- Cassel, Russell N. "Examining the Basic Principles for Effective Leadership." *College Student Journal*, 33, 2, June 1999:288–301.
- Catan, Thomas. "Spain's Showy Debt Collectors Wear a Tux, Collect the Bucks." *Wall Street Journal*, October 11, 2008.
- Cauce, Ana Mari, and Melanie Domenech-Rodriguez. "Latino Families: Myths and Realities." In *Latino Children and Families in the United States: Current Research and Future Directions*, Josefina M. Contreras, Kathryn A. Kerns, and Angela M. Neal-Barnett, eds. Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2002:3–25.

R-4 REFERENCES

- Cellini, Stephanie R., Signe-Mary McKernan, and Caroline Ratcliffe. "The Dynamics of Poverty in the United States: A Review of Data, Methods, and Findings." *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 27, 2008:577–605.
- Center for American Women in Politics. "Women in Elective Office 2013." New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University, 2013.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Diagnoses of HIV Infection in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2011." *HIV Surveillance Report*, 23, April 2013.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke." Hyattsville, Md.: Department of Health and Human Services, 2010a.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "HIV among African Americans." Hyattsville, Md.: Department of Health and Human Services, 2010b.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "HIV/AIDS: Statistics Overview." Atlanta, Ga.: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, April 2013b.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report," Divisions of HIV/AIDS Prevention, 1997.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "National Vital Statistics System: Historical Data 1900–1998: Leading Causes of Death." Atlanta, Ga.: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Smoking and Tobacco Use." Hyattsville, Md.: Department of Health and Human Services, 2010a.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2011." *Vital Health Statistics*, 10, 256, December 2012.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Tobacco Related Mortality." Hyattsville, Maryland: Department of Health and Human Services, 2011.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "2001 Surveillance Report." Divisions of HIV/AIDS Prevention, 2003.
- Cerulo, Karen A., and Janet M. Ruane. "Death Comes Alive: Technology and the Re-Conception of Death." *Science as Culture*, 6, 28, 1996:444–466.
- Chafetz, Janet Saltzman. *Gender Equity: An Integrated Theory of Stability and Change*. Newbury Park, Calif.: Sage, 1990.
- Chafetz, Janet Saltzman, and Anthony Gary Dworkin. *Female Revolt: Women's Movements in World and Historical Perspective*. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Allanheld, 1986.
- Chagnon, Napoleon A. *Yanomamo: The Fierce People*, 2nd ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1977.
- Chalkley, Kate. "Female Genital Mutilation: New Laws, Programs Try to End Practice." *Population Today*, 25, 10, October 1997:4–5.
- Chambliss, William J. "The Saints and the Roughnecks." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 15th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 2014. First published in 1973.
- Chambliss, William J. *Power, Politics, and Crime*. Boulder: Westview Press, 2000.
- Chandler, Tertius, and Gerald Fox. *3000 Years of Urban Growth*. New York: Academic Press, 1974.
- Chandra, Vibha P. "Fragmented Identities: The Social Construction of Ethnicity, 1885–1947." Unpublished paper, 1993.
- Chandra, Vibha P. "The Present Moment of the Past: The Metamorphosis." Unpublished paper, 1993.
- Chang, Leslie T. "Why the One-Child Policy Has Become Irrelevant." *Atlantic*, March 20, 2013.
- Chase, Arlen F., Diane Z. Chase, and John F. Weishampel. "Lasers in the Jungle." *Archeology*, 63, 4, July/August 2010.
- Cheadle, Jacob, Paul R. Amato, and Valarie King. "Patterns of Nonresident Father Involvement." *Demography*, 47, 2010:205–226.
- Chen, Edwin. "Twins Reared Apart: A Living Lab." *New York Times Magazine*. December 9, 1979:112.
- Cherlin, J. Andrew. "Remarriage as an Incomplete Institution." In *Marriage and Family in a Changing Society*, 3rd ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1989:492–501.
- "Child Care Workers." In *2012–13 Occupational Outlook Handbook*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013.
- Chin, Nancy P., Alicia Monroe, and Kevin Fiscella. "Social Determinants of (Un) Healthy Behaviors." *Education for Health: Change in Learning and Practice*, 13, 3, November 2000:317–328.
- Chishti, Muzaffar, and Claire Bergeron. "Increasing Evidence That Recession Has Caused Number of Unauthorized Immigrants in US to Drop." Washington, D.C.: Migration Policy Institute, March 15, 2010.
- Chivers, C. J. "Officer Resigns before Hearing in D.W.I. Case." *New York Times*, August 29, 2001.
- Chodorow, Nancy J. "What Is the Relation between Psychoanalytic Feminism and the Psychoanalytic Psychology of Women?" In *Theoretical Perspectives on Sexual Difference*, Deborah L. Rhode, ed. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1990:114–130.
- Choudhary, Ekta, Jeffrey Coben, and Robert M. Bossarte. "Adverse Health Outcomes, Perpetrator Characteristics, and Sexual Violence Victimization among U.S. Adult Males." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25, 8, 2010:1523–1541.
- Chumley, Cheryl K. "Suspected Witch Bound, Tortured, Burned Alive in Papua New Guinea." *Washington Times*, February 8, 2013.
- Church, Wesley T., II, Tracy Wharton, and Julie K. Taylor. "An Examination of Differential Association and Social Control Theory: Family Systems and Delinquency." *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 7, 1, January 2009:3–15.
- CIA (Central Intelligence Agency). "Report of Questionable Activity in Connection with Project PBSuccess." Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 2003.
- CIA (Central Intelligence Agency). "The World Factbook." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2013. Published annually.
- Clair, Jeffrey Michael, David A. Karp, and William C. Yoels. *Experiencing the Life Cycle: A Social Psychology of Aging*, 2nd ed. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1993.
- Clark, Candace. *Misery and Company: Sympathy in Everyday Life*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1997.
- Clarke, Philippa, Jeffrey Morenoff, Michelle Debbink, et al. "Cumulative Exposure to Neighborhood Context: Consequences for Health Transitions Over the Adult Life Course." *Research on Aging*, January 2, 2013. (in press)
- Clausewitz, Carl von. *On War*, J. J. Graham, trans. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1918.
- Clearfield, Melissa W., and Naree M. Nelson. "Sex Differences in Mothers' Speech and Play Behavior with 6-, 9-, and 14-Month-Old Infants." *Sex Roles*, 54, 1–2, January 2006:127–137.
- Cloud, John. "For Better or Worse." *Time*, October 26, 1998:43–44.
- Cloward, Richard A., and Lloyd E. Ohlin. *Delinquency and Opportunity: A Theory of Delinquent Gangs*. New York: Free Press, 1960.
- Cohen, Patricia. "Forget Lonely. Life Is Healthy at the Top." *New York Times*, May 15, 2004.
- Cohen, Patricia. "'Culture of Poverty' Makes a Comeback." *New York Times*, October 17, 2010.
- Colapinto, John. *As Nature Made Him: The Boy Who Was Raised as a Girl*. New York: HarperCollins, 2001.
- Colarco, Jessica McCrory. "I Need Help! Social Class and Children's Help-Seeking in Elementary School." *American Sociological Review*, 76, 6, December 2011:862–882.
- Cole, Diane. "When Romance Is a Click Away." *Wall Street Journal*, July 11, 2012.
- Coleman, James S., and Thomas Hoffer. *Public and Private Schools: The Impact of Communities*. New York: Basic Books, 1987.
- Coleman, Marilyn, Lawrence Ganong, and Mark Fine. "Reinvestigating Remarriage: Another Decade of Progress." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 62, 4, November 2000:1288–1307.
- College Board. "2012 College-Bound Seniors: Total Group Profile Report." New York: College Board, September 24, 2012.
- Collins, Randall. *The Credential Society: An Historical Sociology of Education*. New York: Academic Press, 1979.
- Collins, Randall. "Socially Unrecognized Cumulation." *American Sociologist*, 30, 2, Summer 1999:41–61.
- Collins, Randall, Janet Saltzman Chafetz, Rae Lesser Blumberg, Scott Coltrane, and Jonathan H. Turner. "Toward an Integrated Theory of Gender Stratification." *Sociological Perspectives*, 36, 3, 1993:185–216.
- Compton, Allie. "Is the U.S. Government Planning to Implement Secret Scanners That Can Detect Anything?" *Huffington Post*, July 10, 2012.
- Confessore, Nicholas. "Lines Blur between Candidates and PACs with Unlimited Cash." *New York Times*, August 27, 2011.
- Connors, L. "Gender of Infant Differences in Attachment: Associations with Temperament and Caregiving Experiences." Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the British Psychological Society, Oxford, England, 1996.
- Cooley, Charles Horton. *Human Nature and the Social Order*. New York: Scribner's, 1902.
- Cooley, Charles Horton. *Social Organization*. New York: Schocken Books, 1962. Originally published by Scribner's, 1909.
- Cooper, Charles. "Unmanned Space Plane Opening Door to Space Weaponization?" *CBS News*, April 22, 2010.
- Copen, Casey E., Kimberly Daniels, and William D. Mosher. "First Premarital Cohabitation in the United States: Data from the 2006–2010 National Survey of Family Growth." *National Health Statistics Reports*, 64, Washington, D.C.: National Center for Health Statistics, April 4, 2013.
- Copen, Casey E., Kimberly Daniels, Jonathan Vespa, et al. "First Marriages in the United States: Data from the 2006–2010 National Survey of Family Growth." *National Health Statistics Reports*, 49, March 22, 2012.
- Cornwell, Christopher, David B. Mustard, and Jessica Van Parys. "Noncognitive Skills and the Gender Disparities in Test Scores and Teacher Assessments: Evidence from Primary School." *Journal of Human Resources*, 48, 1, 2013:236–264.

- Cose, Ellis. "What's White Anyway?" *Newsweek*, September 18, 2000: 64–65.
- Coser, Lewis A. *Masters of Sociological Thought: Ideas in Historical and Social Context*, 2nd ed. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1977.
- Costa, Stephanie. "Where's the Outrage?" *Ms Magazine Blog*, September 12, 2011.
- Costantini, Cristina. "Spanish in Miami: Diciendo 'Hola' Or Saying 'Hello.'" *Huffpost Miami*, November 29, 2011.
- Cottin, Lou. *Elders in Rebellion: A Guide to Senior Activism*. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Doubleday, 1979.
- Council of Economic Advisers. "Immigration's Economic Impact." Washington, D.C. June 20, 2007.
- Cousins, Albert N., and Hans Nagpaul. *Urban Man and Society: A Reader in Urban Sociology*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1970.
- Cowen, Emory L., Judah Landes, and Donald E. Schaet. "The Effects of Mild Frustration on the Expression of Prejudiced Attitudes." *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*. January 1959:33–38.
- Cowgill, Donald. "The Aging of Populations and Societies." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 415, 1974:1–18.
- Cowley, Joyce. *Pioneers of Women's Liberation*. New York: Merit, 1969.
- Crane, Andrew. "Modern Slavery as a Management Practice: Exploring the Conditions and Capabilities for Human Exploitation." *Academy of Management Review*, 38, 1, 2012:49–69.
- Crawford, Duane W., Renate M. Houts, Ted L. Huston, and Laura J. George. "Compatibility, Leisure, and Satisfaction in Marital Relationships." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 64, May 2002: 433–449.
- Crosby, Alex E., LaVonne Ortega, and Mark R. Stevens. "Suicide: United States, 1999–2007." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 60, 1, Supplements, January 4, 2011:56–59.
- Crosnoe, Robert, Catherine Riegle-Crumb, Sam Field, Kenneth Frank, and Chandra Muller. "Peer Group Contexts of Girls' and Boys' Academic Experiences." *Child Development*, 79, 1, February 2008:139–155.
- Crossen, Cynthia. "Margin of Error: Studies Galore Support Products and Positions, but Are They Reliable?" *Wall Street Journal*, November 14, 1991:A1.
- Crossen, Cynthia. "Deja Vu." *Wall Street Journal*, March 5, 2003.
- Crossen, Cynthia. "Déjà Vu." *New York Times*, February 25, 2004a.
- Crossen, Cynthia. "Before Social Security, Most Americans Faced Very Bleak Retirement." *Wall Street Journal*, September 15, 2004b.
- Crossen, Cynthia. "How Pygmy Ota Benga Ended Up in Bronx Zoo as Darwinism Dawned." *Wall Street Journal*, February 6, 2006.
- Crossland, David. "Gas Dispute Has Europe Trembling." *Spiegel Online*, January 2, 2006.
- Crumley, Bruce. "The Game of Death: France's Shocking TV Experiment." *Time*, March 17, 2010.
- Cui, Ming, and Frank D. Fincham. "The Differential Effects of Parental Divorce and Marital Conflict on Young Adult Romantic Relationships." *Personal Relationships*, 17, 3, September 2010:331–343.
- Cumming, Elaine, and William E. Henry. *Growing Old: The Process of Disengagement*. New York: Basic Books, 1961.
- Dabbs, James M., Jr., and Robin Morris. "Testosterone, Social Class, and Antisocial Behavior in a Sample of 4,462 Men." *Psychological Science*, 1, 3, May 1990: 209–211.
- Dabbs, James M., Jr., Marian F. Hargrove, and Colleen Heusel. "Testosterone Differences among College Fraternities: Well-Behaved vs. Rambunctious." *Personality and Individual Differences*, 20, 1996:157–161.
- Dabbs, James M., Jr., Timothy S. Carr, Robert L. Frady, and Jasmin K. Riad. "Testosterone, Crime, and Misbehavior among 692 Male Prison Inmates." *Personality and Individual Differences*, 18, 1995:627–633.
- Dahl, Gordon B., and Enrico Moretti. "The Demand for Sons." *Review of Economic Studies*, 75, 2008:1085–1120.
- Dahl, Robert A. *Who Governs?* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1961.
- Dahl, Robert A. *Dilemmas of Pluralist Democracy: Autonomy vs. Control*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1982.
- Dao, James. "Instant Millions Can't Halt Winners' Grim Side." *New York Times*, December 5, 2005.
- Darley, John M., and Bibb Latané. "Bystander Intervention in Emergencies: Diffusion of Responsibility." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 8, 4, 1968:377–383.
- Darwin, Charles. *The Origin of Species*. Chicago: Conley, 1859.
- Dasgupta, Nilanjana, Debbie E. McGhee, Anthony G. Greenwald, and Mahzarin R. Banaji. "Automatic Preference for White Americans: Eliminating the Familiarity Explanation." *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 36, 3, May 2000:316–328.
- Davis, Ann, Joseph Pereira, and William M. Bulkeley. "Security Concerns Bring Focus on Translating Body Language." *Wall Street Journal*, August 15, 2002.
- Davis, Donald R., and David E. Weinstein. "Technological Superiority and the Losses from Migration." National Bureau of Economic Research, working paper, June 2002.
- Davis, Kingsley. "Extreme Isolation." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 15th ed. New York: Free Press, 2012. Originally published as "Extreme Social Isolation of a child." *American Journal of Sociology*, 45, January 4, 1940:554–565.
- Davis, Kingsley, and Wilbert E. Moore. "Some Principles of Stratification." *American Sociological Review*, 10, 1945:242–249.
- Davis, Kingsley, and Wilbert E. Moore. "Reply to Tumin." *American Sociological Review*, 18, 1953:394–396.
- Davis, Nancy J., and Robert V. Robinson. "Class Identification of Men and Women in the 1970s and 1980s." *American Sociological Review*, 53, February 1988:103–112.
- Davis, R. E., M. P. Couper, N. K. Janz, C. H. Caldwell, and K. Resnicow. "Interviewer Effects in Public Health Surveys." *Health Education Research*, 25, 1, 2010:14–28.
- Day, Jennifer Cheseman. "Population Profile of the United States: National Population Projections." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
- Deaver, Michael V. "Democratizing Russian Higher Education." *Demokratizatsiya*, 9, 3, Summer 2001:350–366.
- DeCrow, Karen. Foreword to *Why Men Earn More* by Warren Farrell. New York: AMACOM, 2005:xi–xii.
- Deegan, Mary Jo. "W. E. B. Du Bois and the Women of Hull-House, 1895–1899." *American Sociologist*, Winter 1988:301–311.
- Deflem, Mathieu, ed. *Sociological Theory and Criminological Research: Views from Europe and the United States*. San Diego: JAI Press, 2006.
- Delaney, Arthur. "Revolving Door: 1447 Former Government Workers Lobby for Wall Street." *Huffington Post*, June 3, 2010.
- Deliege, Robert. *The Untouchables of India*. New York: Berg Publishers, 2001.
- DeLuca, Stephanie, and Elizabeth Dayton. "Switching Social Contexts: The Effects of Housing Mobility and School Choice Programs on Youth Outcomes." *Annual Review of Sociology*, 35, 2009:457–491.
- DeMartini, Joseph R. "Basic and Applied Sociological Work: Divergence, Convergence, or Peaceful Co-existence?" *The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 18, 2, 1982:203–215.
- DeMause, Lloyd. "Our Forebears Made Childhood a Nightmare." *Psychology Today* 8, 11, April 1975:85–88.
- Densley, James A. "Street Gang Recruitment: Signaling, Screening, and Selection." *Social Problems*, 59, 3, August 2012:301–321.
- Denzin, Norman K. *Symbolic Interactionism and Cultural Studies: The Politics of Interpretation*. Cambridge, Mass.: Blackwell 2007.
- DeParle, Jason. "Two Classes Divided by 'I Do.'" *New York Times*, July 14, 2012.
- Dershowitz, Alan M. "Tortured Reasoning." In *Torture: A Collection*, Sanford Levinson, ed. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2004:258–280.
- Deutscher, Irwin. *Accommodating Diversity: National Policies that Prevent Ethnic Conflict*. Lanham, Md.: Lexington Books, 2002.
- Dew, Jeffrey, and W. Bradford Wilcox. "If Momma Ain't Happy: Explaining Declines in Marital Satisfaction among New Mothers." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 73, February 2011:1–12.
- Diamond, Jeff. "Distance Learning Forever Alters the Process of Teaching and Learning." *Community College Week*, March 4, 2013.
- Diamond, Milton, and Keith Sigmundson. "Sex Reassignment at Birth: Long-term Review and Clinical Implications." *Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine*, 151, March 1997:298–304.
- Dickey, Christopher, and Adam Rogers. "Smoke and Mirrors." *Newsweek*, February 25, 2002.
- Dickey, Christopher, and John Barry. "Iran: A Rummy Guide." *Newsweek*, May 8, 2006.
- Digest of Education Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Education Statistics, 2007.
- Dillon, Sam. "States' Data Obscure How Few Finish High School." *New York Times*, March 20, 2008.
- DiSilvestro, Roger L. *In the Shadow of Wounded Knee: The Untold Final Chapter of the Indian Wars*. New York: Walker & Co., 2006.
- Doane, Ashley W., Jr. "Dominant Group Ethnic Identity in the United States: The Role of 'Hidden' Ethnicity in Intergroup Relations." *The Sociological Quarterly*, 38, 3, Summer 1997:375–397.
- Dobriner, William M. *Social Structures and Systems*. Pacific Palisades, California: Goodyear, 1969b.
- Dobyns, Henry F. *Their Numbers Became Thinned: Native American Population Dynamics in Eastern North America*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1983.

R-6 REFERENCES

- Dodds, Peter Sheridan, Roby Muhamad, and Duncan J. Watts. "An Experimental Study of Search in Global Social Networks." *Science*, 301, August 8, 2003:827–830.
- Dogan, Mattei. "Status Incongruence in Advanced Societies." *Societamutamentopolitica*, 2, 3, 2011:285–294.
- Dollard, John, Leonard William Doob, Neal Elgar Miller, Orval Hobart Mowrer, and Robert Richardson Sears. *Frustration and Aggression*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1939.
- Dolnick, Sam. "The Obesity-Hunger Paradox." *New York Times*, March 12, 2010.
- Domhoff, G. William. "C. Wright Mills, Power Structure Research, and the Failures of Mainstream Political Science." *New Political Science*, 29, 2007:97–114.
- Domhoff, G. William. "State and Ruling Class in Corporate America (1974): Reflections, Corrections, and New Directions." *Critical Sociology*, 25, 2–3, July 1999a:260–265.
- Domhoff, G. William. "The Bohemian Grove and Other Retreats." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 10th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1999b:391–403.
- Domhoff, G. William. "Wealth, Income, and Power." Website: Who Rules America, 2010 <http://sociology.ucsc.edu/whorulesamerica/>
- Domhoff, G. William. *Who Rules America? Challenges to Corporate and Class Dominance*, 6th ed. New York: McGraw Hill, 2009.
- Domhoff, G. William. *Who Rules America? Power, Politics, and Social Change*, 5th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2006.
- Domingo, Santiago, and Antonio Pellicer. "Overview of Current Trends in Hysterectomy." *Expert Review of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 4, 6, 2009:673–685.
- Donaldson, Stephen. "A Million Jockers, Punks, and Queens: Sex among American Male Prisoners and Its Implications for Concepts of Sexual Orientation." February 4, 1993. Online.
- Donlon, Margie M., Ori Ash, and Becca R. Levy. "Re-Vision of Older Television Characters: A Stereotype-Awareness Intervention." *Journal of Social Issues*, 61, 2, June 2005.
- Dougherty, Conor. "The New American Gentry." *Wall Street Journal*, January 19, 2008.
- Dove, Adrian. "Soul Folk 'Chitling' Test or the Dove Counterbalance Intelligence Test." Mimeo, no date.
- Drakulich, Kevin M. "Strangers, Neighbors, and Race: A Contact Model of Stereotypes and Racial Anxieties about Crime." *Race and Justice*, 2, 4, 2012:322–355.
- Drape, Joe. "Growing Cheers for the Home-Schooled Team." *New York Times*, March 16, 2008.
- Drew, Christopher. "Military Contractor Agrees to Pay \$325 Million to Settle Whistle-Blower Lawsuit." *New York Times*, April 2, 2009.
- Drum, Kevin. "America's Real Criminal Element: Lead." *Mother Jones*, January/February 2013.
- Du Bois, W. E. B. *Black Reconstruction in America: An Essay toward a History of the Part Which Black Folk Played in the Attempt to Reconstruct Democracy in America, 1860–1880*. New York: Atheneum, 1992. Originally published 1935.
- Du Bois, W. E. B. *The Autobiography of W. E. B. Du Bois: A Soliloquy on Viewing My Life from the Last Decade of Its First Century*. New York: International, 1968.
- Du Bois, W. E. B. *The Souls of Black Folk: Essays and Sketches*. Chicago: McClurg, 1903.
- Duck, W. O., and Anne W. Rawls, "Interaction Orders of Drug Dealing Spaces: Local Orders of Sensemaking in a Poor Black American Place." *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 2011.
- Dugger, Celia W. "Abortion in India Is Tipping Scales Sharply against Girls." *New York Times*, April 22, 2001.
- Dugger, Celia W. "Wedding Vows Bind Old World and New." *New York Times*, July 20, 1998.
- Duncier, Mitchell. *Sidewalk*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1999.
- Dunlap, Riley E., and William R. Catton, Jr. "Environmental Sociology." *Annual Review of Sociology*, 5, 1979:243–273.
- Dunlap, Riley E., and William R. Catton, Jr. "What Environmental Sociologists Have in Common Whether Concerned with 'Built' or 'Natural' Environments." *Sociological Inquiry*, 53, 2–3, 1983:113–135.
- Dunn, Hank. "Time to Hold Students Accountable for Their Own Success." *Community College Week*, March 18, 2013.
- Durkheim, Emile. *The Division of Labor in Society*, George Simpson, trans. New York: Free Press, 1933. Originally published 1893.
- Durkheim, Emile. *The Rules of Sociological Method*, Sarah A. Solovay and John H. Mueller, trans. New York: Free Press, 1938, 1958, 1964. Originally published 1895.
- Durkheim, Emile. *Suicide: A Study in Sociology*, John A. Spaulding and George Simpson, trans. New York: Free Press, 1966. Originally published 1897.
- Durkheim, Emile. *The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life*. New York: Free Press, 1965. Originally published 1912.
- Durning, Alan. "Cradles of Life." In *Social Problems 90/91*, LeRoy W. Barnes, ed. Guilford, Conn.: Dushkin, 1990:231–241.
- Dye, Jane Lawler. "Fertility of American Women, June 2004." U.S. Census Bureau. *Current Population Reports*, December 2005.
- Dyer, Gwynne. "Anybody's Son Will Do." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 14th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 2007.
- Eagly, Alice H., Asia Eaton, Suzanna M. Rose, et al. "Feminism and Psychology: Analysis of a Half-Century of Research on Women and Gender." *American Psychologist*, 67, 3, 2012:211–230.
- Ebaugh, Helen Rose Fuchs. *Becoming an Ex: The Process of Role Exit*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1988.
- Eder, Donna. "On Becoming Female: Lessons Learned in School." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 14th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 2007.
- Eder, Donna. "Sitting in on Adolescent Conversations." In *Social Problems: A Down-to-Earth Approach*, 11th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. Boston: Pearson, 2014.
- Eder, Klaus. "The Rise of Counter-Culture Movements against Modernity: Nature as a New Field of Class Struggle." *Theory, Culture & Society*, 7, 1990:21–47.
- Edgerton, Robert B. *Deviance: A Cross-Cultural Perspective*. Menlo Park, Calif.: Benjamin/Cummings, 1976.
- Edgerton, Robert B. *Sick Societies: Challenging the Myth of Primitive Harmony*. New York: Free Press, 1992.
- Ehrlich, Paul R., and Anne H. Ehrlich. "Humanity at the Crossroads." *Stanford Magazine*, Spring–Summer 1978:20–23.
- Ehrlich, Paul R., and Anne H. Ehrlich. *Population, Resources, and Environment: Issues in Human Ecology*, 2nd ed. San Francisco: Freeman, 1972.
- Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Irrenäus. *Ethology: The Biology of Behavior*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1970.
- Eisenegger, Christoph, Johannes Haushofer, and Ernst Fehr. "The Role of Testosterone in Social Interaction." *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 15, 6, 2011:263–271.
- Ekman, Paul. *Faces of Man: Universal Expression in a New Guinea Village*. New York: Garland Press, 1980.
- Ekman, Paul, Wallace V. Friesen, and John Bear. "The International Language of Gestures." *Psychology Today*, May 1984:64.
- Elder, Glen H., Jr. "Age Differentiation and Life Course." *Annual Review of Sociology*, 1, 1975:165–190.
- Elder, Glen H., Jr. *Children of the Great Depression: Social Change in Life Experience*. Boulder: Westview Press, 1999.
- Elder, Miriam. "Russian Mafia Boss Shot Dead by Sniper." *Guardian*, January 16, 2013.
- Elliott, Diana B., and Jamie M. Lewis. "Embracing the Institution of Marriage: The Characteristics of Remarried Americans." Paper presented at the annual meetings of Population Association of America, April 17, 2010.
- Elliott, Diana B., Kristy Krivickas, Matthew W. Brault, et al. "Historical Marriage Trends from 1890–2010. A Focus on Race Differences." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, San Francisco, Calif., May 3–5, 2012.
- Elliott, Joel. "Birth Control Allowed for Maine Middle Schoolers." *New York Times*, October 18, 2007.
- Emery, Cécile, Thomas S. Calvard, and Meghan E. Pierce. "Leadership as an Emergent Group Process: A Social Network Study of Personality and Leadership." *Group Processes and Intergroup Relations*, 16, 1, 2013:28–45.
- England, Paula. "The Impact of Feminist Thought on Sociology." *Contemporary Sociology: A Journal of Reviews*, 2000:263–267.
- Ensign, Rachel Louise. "It's Now a Grind for 2-Year-Olds." *New York Times*, March 12, 2012.
- Environmental Protection Agency. "Final National Priorities List." Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency, March 29, 2013.
- Epstein, Cynthia Fuchs. *Deceptive Distinctions: Sex, Gender, and the Social Order*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1988.
- Erikson, Kai T. *Everything in Its Path: Destruction of Community in the Buffalo Creek Flood*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1978.
- Ernst, Eldon G. "The Baptists." In *Encyclopedia of the American Religious Experience: Studies of Traditions and Movements*, Vol. 1, Charles H. Lippy and Peter W. Williams, eds. New York: Scribners, 1988:555–577.
- Ertel, Karen A., M. Maria Glymour, and Lisa F. Berkman. "Effects of Social Integration on Preserving Memory Function in a Nationally Representative US Elderly Population." *American Journal of Public Health*, 98, 7, July 2008:1215–1220.
- Espenshade, Thomas J. "A Short History of U.S. Policy toward Illegal Immigration." *Population Today*, 18, 2, February 1990:6–9.
- Espenshade, Thomas J., and Alexandria Walton Radford. *No Longer Separate, Not Yet Equal: Race and Class in Elite College Admission and Campus Life*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 2009.

- Estes, Larissa J., Linda E. Lloyd, Michelle Teti, et al. "Perceptions of Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing (ACASI) among Women in an HIV-Positive Prevention Program." *PLoS ONE*, 5, 2, February 10, 2010:e9149.
- Ezekiel, Raphael S. *The Racist Mind: Portraits of American Neo-Nazis and Klansmen*. New York: Viking, 1995.
- Fabio, Anthony, Li-Chuan Tu, Rolf Loeber, and Jacqueline Cohen. "Neighborhood Socioeconomic Disadvantage and the Shape of the Age-Crime Curve." *American Journal of Public Health*, 101, S1, 2011:S325–S331.
- Fabrikant, Geraldine. "Old Nantucket Warily Meets the New." *New York Times*, June 5, 2005.
- Fadiman, Anne. *The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1997.
- Falicov, Celia Jaes. "Changing Constructions of Machismo for Latino Men in Therapy: 'The Devil Never Sleeps.'" *Family Process*, 49, 3, 2010:309–329.
- Falkenberg, Katie. "Pakistani Women Victims of 'Honor.'" *Washington Times*, July 23, 2008.
- Famham, Alan. "Grand Theft Auto V Is Making Shareholders, Investors Rich." *ABC News* September 20, 2013.
- Faris, Robert E. L., and Warren Dunham. *Mental Disorders in Urban Areas*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939.
- Farkas, George. *Human Capital or Cultural Capital?: Ethnicity and Poverty Groups in an Urban School District*. New York: Walter DeGruyter, 1996.
- Farkas, George, Daniel Sheehan, and Robert P. Grobe. "Coursework Mastery and School Success: Gender, Ethnicity, and Poverty Groups within an Urban School District." *American Educational Research Journal*, 27, 4, Winter 1990b:807–827.
- Farkas, George, Robert P. Grobe, Daniel Sheehan, and Yuan Shuan. "Cultural Resources and School Success: Gender, Ethnicity, and Poverty Groups within an Urban School District." *American Sociological Review*, 55, February 1990a:127–142.
- Farr, Rachel H., Stephen L. Forsell, and Charlotte J. Patterson. "Parenting and Child Development in Adoptive Families: Does Parental Sexual Orientation Matter?" *Applied Developmental Science*, 14, 3, 2010:164–178.
- Fattig, Paul. "Good Intentions Gone Bad." *Mail Tribune*, June 6, 2007.
- Faunce, William A. *Problems of an Industrial Society*, 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1981.
- Feagin, Joe R. "The Continuing Significance of Race: Antiracist Discrimination in Public Places." In *Majority and Minority: The Dynamics of Race and Ethnicity in American Life*, 6th ed., Norman R. Yetman, ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1999:384–399.
- Featherman, David L. "Opportunities Are Expanding." *Society*, 13, 1979:4–11.
- Feder, Barnaby J. "Services at the First Church of Cyberspace." *New York Times*, May 15, 2004.
- Feiler, Bruce. "Family Inc." *Wall Street Journal*, February 9–10, 2013.
- Felsenthal, Edward. "Justices' Ruling Further Defines Sex Harassment." *Wall Street Journal*, March 5, 1998:B1, B2.
- Feuer, Alan. "Accommodations for the Discreetly Superrich." *New York Times*, October 6, 2008.
- Filatova, Liudmila, Irina Abankina, Tatiana Abankina, and Elena Nikolayenko. "Education Development Trends in Russia." *Journal of US-China Public Administration*, 9, 10, October 2012:1198–1214.
- Finkelhor, David, and Kersti Yllo. *License to Rape: Sexual Abuse of Wives*. New York: Henry Holt, 1985.
- Finkelhor, David, and Kersti Yllo. "Marital Rape: The Myth versus the Reality." In *Marriage and Family in a Changing Society*, 3rd ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1989:382–391.
- Fischer, Claude S. *The Urban Experience*. New York: Harcourt, 1976.
- Fish, Jefferson M. "Mixed Blood." *Psychology Today*, 28, 6, November–December 1995:55–58, 60, 61, 76, 80.
- Fisher, Bonnie S., Francis T. Cullen, and Michael G. Turner. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000.
- Fisher, Helen E., Lucy L. Brown, Arthur Aron, Greg Strong, and Deborah Masek. "Reward, Addiction, and Emotion Regulation Systems Associated with Rejection in Love." *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 104, 2010:51–60.
- Fisher, Sue. *In the Patient's Best Interest: Women and the Politics of Medical Decisions*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1986.
- Flanagan, William G. *Urban Sociology: Images and Structure*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1990.
- Flavel, John H., et al. *The Development of Role-Taking and Communication Skills in Children*. New York: Wiley, 1968.
- Flavel, John, Patricia H. Miller, and Scott A. Miller. *Cognitive Development*, 4th ed. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 2002.
- Fleming, Kevin C., Jonathan M. Evans, and Darryl S. Chutka. "A Cultural and Economic History of Old Age in America." *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, 78, July 2003:914–921.
- Flexner, E. *Century of Struggle*. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap, 1971. In Claire M. Renzetti and Daniel J. Curran, *Women, Men, and Society*, 4th ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1999.
- Flink, James J., *The Automobile Age*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1990.
- Flippen, Annette R. "Understanding Groupthink from a Self-Regulatory Perspective." *Small Group Research*, 30, 2, April 1999:139–165.
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. "FAO Statistical Yearbook: World Food and Agriculture." Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, January 2013.
- Fordham, Brigham A. "Disability and Designer Babies." *Valparaiso University Law Review*, 45, 4, 2011:1473–1528.
- Form, William. "Comparative Industrial Sociology and the Convergence Hypothesis." *Annual Review of Sociology*, 5, 1, 1979.
- Fountain, Henry. "Archaeological Site in Peru Is Called Oldest City in Americas." *New York Times*, April 27, 2001.
- Fox, Elaine, and George E. Arquitt. "The VFW and the 'Iron Law of Oligarchy.'" In *Down to Earth Sociology*, 4th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1985:147–155.
- Frank, Reanne. "What to Make of It? The (Re)emergence of a Biological Conceptualization of Race in Health Disparities Research." *Social Science & Medicine*, 64, 2007:1977–1983.
- Fraser, Graham. "Fox Denies Free Trade Exploiting the Poor in Mexico." *Toronto Star*, April 20, 2001.
- Freedman, Jane. *Feminism*. Philadelphia: Open University Press, 2001.
- Freeland, Chrystia. "The Rise of the New Global Elite." *Atlantic*, January/February 2011.
- Fremson, Ruth. "Dead Bachelors in Remote China Still Find Wives." *New York Times*, October 5, 2006.
- Friedl, Ernestine. "Society and Sex Roles." In *Conformity and Conflict: Readings in Cultural Anthropology*, James P. Spradley and David W. McCurdy, eds. Glenview, Ill.: Scott, Foresman, 1990:229–238.
- Friedman, John N., and Richard T. Holden. "The Rising Incumbent Reelection Rate: What's Gerrymandering Got to Do with It?" *The Journal of Politics*, 71, 2, April 2009:93–611.
- Frommer, Arthur. *Peru*. New York: Wiley, 2007.
- Frosch, Dan. "Its Native Tongue Facing Extinction, Arapaho Tribe Teaches the Young." *New York Times*, October 17, 2008.
- Furstenberg, Frank F., Jr., Sheela Kennedy, Vonnice C. McLoyd, Ruben G. Rumbaut, and Richard A. Settersten, Jr. "Growing Up Is Harder to Do." *Contexts*, 3, 3, Summer 2004:33–41.
- Gabriel, Trip. "Under Pressure, Teachers Tamper with Test Scores." *New York Times*, June 10, 2010b.
- Gaither, Milton. "Homeschooling in the USA: Past, Present, and Future." *Theory and Research in Education*, 7, 2009:331–346.
- Galbraith, John Kenneth. *The Nature of Mass Poverty*. Cambridge Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1979.
- Gallagher, Ryan. "The Threat of Silence." *Future Tense*, February 4, 2013.
- Gallup Poll. "America's Preference for Smaller Families Edge Higher." Princeton, N. J. Gallup Organization, June 30, 2011a.
- Gallup Poll. "Prefer Boys to Girls Just as They Did in 1941." Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Organization, June 23, 2011b.
- Gallup Poll. "Very Religious Americans Lead Healthier Lives." Princeton, N.J.: Gallup Organization, December 23, 2010.
- Gampbell, Jennifer. "In Northeast Thailand, a Cuisine Based on Bugs." *New York Times*, June 22, 2006.
- Gans, Herbert J. *The Urban Villagers*. New York: Free Press, 1962.
- Gans, Herbert J. *People and Plans: Essays on Urban Problems and Solutions*. New York: Basic Books, 1968.
- Gans, Herbert J. *People, Plans, and Policies: Essays on Poverty, Racism, and Other National Urban Problems*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1991.
- Gardiner, Sean, and Alison Fox. "Glance May Have Led to Murder." *New York Times*, December 6, 2010.
- Garfinkel, Harold. "Conditions of Successful Degradation Ceremonies." *American Journal of Sociology*, 61, 2, March 1956:420–424.
- Garfinkel, Harold. *Studies in Ethnomethodology*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1967.
- Garfinkel, Harold. *Ethnomethodology's Program: Working Out Durkheim's Aporism*. Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2002.

R-8 REFERENCES

- Garfinkel, Irwin, Lee Rainwater, and Timothy Smeeding. *Wealth and Welfare States: Is America a Laggard or a Leader?* New York: Oxford University Press, 2010.
- Gartrell, Nanette, Henny Bos, Heidi Peyser, Amalia Deck, and Carla Rodas. "Family Characteristics, Custody Arrangements, and Adolescent Psychological Well-being after Lesbian Mothers Break Up." *Family Relations*, 60, December 2011:572–585.
- Gatewood, Willard B. *Aristocrats of Color: The Black Elite, 1880–1920*. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1990.
- Gauch, Sarah. "In Egyptian Schools, a Push for Critical Thinking." *Christian Science Monitor*, February 9, 2006.
- Gautham, S. "Coming Next: The Monsoon Divorce." *New Statesman*, 131, 4574, February 18, 2002:32–33.
- Gelderer, Loes, Henny M. W. Bos, Nanette Gartrell, Jo Hermanns, and Ellen C. Perrin. "Quality of Life of Adolescents Raised from Birth by Lesbian Mothers: The U.S. National Longitudinal Family Study." *Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics*, 33, 1, January 2012.
- Gerhard, Jane. "Revisiting 'The Myth of the Vaginal Orgasm': The Female Orgasm in American Sexual Thought and Second Wave Feminism." *Feminist Studies*, 26, 2, Fall 2000:449–477.
- Gerken, James. "Arctic Ice Melt, Sea Level Rise May Pose Imminent Threat to Island Nations, Climate Scientist Says." *Huffington Post*, October 5, 2012.
- Geronimus, Arline T., Margaret T. Hicken, Jay A. Pearson, Sarah J. Seashols, Kelly L. Brown, and Tracy Dawson Cruz. "Do US Black Women Experience Stress-Related Accelerated Biological Aging?" *Human Nature*, 21, 2010:19–38.
- Gerth, H. H., and C. Wright Mills. *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*. New York: Galaxy, 1958.
- Gettleman, Jeffrey. "Starvation and Strife Menace Torn Kenya." *New York Times*, February 28, 2009.
- Gettleman, Jeffrey, and Josh Kron. "U.N. Report on Congo Massacres Draws Anger." *New York Times*, October 1, 2010.
- Gibbs, Nancy. "Affirmative Action for Boys." *Time*, April 3, 2008.
- Gibson-Davis, Christina. "Mothers but Not Wives: The Increasing Lag between Nonmarital Births and Marriage." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 73, 1, February 2011:264–278.
- Gilbert, Dennis L. *The American Class Structure in an Age of Growing Inequality*, 6th ed. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth Publishing, 2003.
- Gilbert, Dennis L. *The American Class Structure in an Age of Growing Inequality*, 8th ed. New York: Sage, 2011.
- Gilbert, Dennis, and Joseph A. Kahl. *The American Class Structure; A New Synthesis*, 4th ed. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth Publishing, 1998.
- Gillum, R. F. "Frequency of Attendance at Religious Services and Smoking: The Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey." *Preventive Medicine*, 41, 2005:607–613.
- Gilman, Charlotte Perkins. *The Man-Made World or, Our Androcentric Culture*. New York: 1971. Originally published 1911.
- Girshick, Lori B. *Woman-to-Woman Sexual Violence: Does She Call It Rape?* Boston: Northeastern University Press, 2002.
- Gitlin, Todd. *The Twilight of Common Dreams: Why America Is Wracked by Culture Wars*. New York: Metropolitan Books, 1997.
- Gjeltén, Tom. "First Strike: US Cyber Warriors Seize the Offensive." *World Affairs Journal*, January/February 2013.
- Glanton, Dahleen. "Hispanic Influx Causes Tensions with Blacks." *Daily Press* (Virginia), May 23, 2013.
- Glaze, Lauren E., and Laura M. Maruschak. "Parents in Prison and Their Minor Children." Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, August 2008:1–25.
- Goffman, Erving. *Asylums: Essays on the Social Situation of Mental Patients and Other Inmates*. Chicago: Aldine, 1961.
- Goffman, Erving. *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. New York: Peter Smith, 1999. Originally published 1959.
- Goffman, Erving. *Stigma: Notes on the Management of Spoiled Identity*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1963.
- Gold, Ray. "Janitors versus Tenants: A Status-Income Dilemma." *American Journal of Sociology*, 58, 1952:486–493.
- Goldberg, Abbie E., Deborah A. Kashy, and JuliAnna Z. Smith. "Gender-Typed Play Behavior in Early Childhood: Adopted Children with Lesbian, Gay, and Heterosexual Parents." *Sex Roles*, 67, 2012:503–515.
- Goldberg, Susan, and Michael Lewis. "Play Behavior in the Year-Old Infant: Early Sex Differences." *Child Development*, 40, March 1969:21–31.
- Goleman, Daniel. "Pollsters Enlist Psychologists in Quest for Unbiased Results." *New York Times*, September 7, 1993:C1, C11.
- Goll, Sven. "Archaeologists Find 'Mini-Pompeii.'" *View and News from Norway*, October 1, 2010.
- Gorman, Peter. "A People at Risk: Vanishing Tribes of South America." *The World & I*, December 1991:678–689.
- Gottfredson, Michael R., and Travis Hirschi. *A General Theory of Crime*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1990.
- Gottschalk, Peter, Sara McLanahan, and Gary Sandefur. "The Dynamics and Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty and Welfare Participation." In *Confronting Poverty: Prescriptions for Change*, Sheldon H. Danziger, Gary D. Sandefur, and Daniel H. Weinberg, eds. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1994.
- Grabe, Shelly, L. Monique Ward, and Janet Shibley Hyde. "The Role of the Media in Body Image Concerns among Women: A Meta-Analysis of Experimental and Correlational Studies." *Psychological Bulletin*, 134, 3:2008:460–476.
- Greeley, Andrew M. "The Protestant Ethic: Time for a Moratorium." *Sociological Analysis*, 25, Spring 1964:20–33.
- Greenhalgh, Susan. "The Chinese Biopolitical: Facing the Twenty-First Century." *New Genetics and Society*, 28, 3, September 2009:205–222.
- Greenwald, Anthony G., and Linda Hamilton Krieger. "Implicit Bias: Scientific Foundations." *California Law Review*, July 2006.
- Grigoriadis, Vanessa. "The Rise and Fall of the Eco-Radical Underground." *Rolling Stone*, June 21, 2011.
- Gross, Jan T. *Neighbors*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2001.
- Gross, Jane. "In the Quest for the Perfect Look, More Girls Choose the Scalpel." *New York Times*, November 29, 1998.
- Guensburg, Carol. "Bully Factories." *American Journalism Review*, 23, 6, 2001:51–59.
- Gunther, Marc. "The Mosquito in the Tent." *Fortune*, 149, 11, May 31, 2004:158.
- Guo, Guang, Yuying Tong, and Tianji Cai. "Gene by Social Context Interactions for Number of Sexual Partners among White Male Youths: Genetics-Informed Sociology." *American Journal of Sociology*, 114, Supplement, 2008:S36–S66.
- Gupta, Giri Raj. "Love, Arranged Marriage, and the Indian Social Structure." In *Cross-Cultural Perspectives of Mate Selection and Marriage*, George Kurian, ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1979.
- Guru, Gopal, and Shiraz Sidhva. "India's 'Hidden Apartheid.'" *UNESCO Courier*, September 2001:27.
- Guthrie, Doug. "The Great Helmsman's Cultural Death." *Contexts*, 7, 3, Summer 2008:26–31.
- Hacker, Helen Mayer. "Women as a Minority Group." *Social Forces*, 30, October 1951:60–69.
- Hakim, Catherine. "Erotic Capital." *European Sociological Review*, 2010:499–518.
- Hall, Edward T. *The Silent Language*. New York: Doubleday, 1959.
- Hall, Edward T., and Mildred R. Hall. "The Sounds of Silence." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 15th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 2014.
- Hall, G. Stanley. *Adolescence: Its Psychology and Its Relations to Physiology, Anthropology, Sociology, Sex, Crime, Religion, and Education*. New York: Appleton, 1904.
- Hall, Ronald E. "The Tiger Woods Phenomenon: A Note on Biracial Identity." *The Social Science Journal*, 38, 2, April 2001:333–337.
- Halpern, Jack. "Iceland's Big Thaw." *New York Times*, May 13, 2011.
- Hamermesh, Daniel. *Beauty Pays: Why Attractive People Are More Successful*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 2011.
- Hamid, Shadi. "Between Orientalism and Postmodernism: The Changing Nature of Western Feminist Thought towards the Middle East." *HAWWA*, 4, 1, 2006:76–92.
- Hamlin, J. Kiley, and Karen Wynn. "Young Infants Prefer Prosocial to Antisocial Others." *Cognitive Development*, 26, 1, 2011:30–39.
- Handel, Stephen J. "Recurring Trends and Persistent Themes: A Brief History of Transfer." New York: College Board Advocacy and Policy Center, March 2013.
- Handwerk, Brian. "Maya City in 3-D." *National Geographic Daily News*, May 20, 2010.
- Hanlon, Michael. "World's First GM Babies Born." *Daily Mail*, July 5, 2012.
- Hanson, Chad. *The Community College and the Good Society*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Publishers, 2010.
- Harlow, Harry F., and Margaret K. Harlow. "Social Deprivation in Monkeys." *Scientific American*, 207, 1962:137–147.
- Harlow, Harry F., and Margaret K. Harlow. "The Affectional Systems." In *Behavior of Nonhuman Primates: Modern Research Trends*, Vol. 2, Allan M. Schrier, Harry F. Harlow, and Fred Stollnitz, eds. New York: Academic Press, 1965:287–334.
- Harney, Alexandra. "The Plight of China's Favored Sons." *New York Times*, December 19, 2011.
- Harrington, Michael. *The Vast Majority: A Journey to the World's Poor*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1977.
- Harris, Anthony R., Gene A. Fisher, and Stephen H. Thomas. "Homicide as a Medical Outcome: Racial Disparity in Deaths from Assault in US Level I and II Trauma Centers." *Journal of Trauma: Injury, Infection, and Critical Care*, 20, 20, 2011:1–10.

- Harris, Chauncey D. "The Nature of Cities and Urban Geography in the Last Half Century." *Urban Geography*, 18, 1997.
- Harris, Chauncey D., and Edward Ullman. "The Nature of Cities." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 242, 1945:7–17.
- Harris, Craig. "Fallout from Ariz. Employer Sanctions Law." *Arizona Republic*, September 15, 2008.
- Harris, Gardiner. "In India, Kisses Are on Rise, Even in Public." *New York Times*, February 13, 2013.
- Harris, Jerry. "Outward Bound: Transnational Capitalism in China." *Race and Class*, 54, 1, 2012b:13–32.
- Harrison, Paul. *Inside the Third World: The Anatomy of Poverty*, 3rd ed. London: Penguin Books, 1993.
- Hart, Charles W. M., and Arnold R. Pilling. *The Tiwi of North Australia*, Fieldwork Edition. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979.
- Hart, Paul. "Groupthink, Risk-Taking and Recklessness: Quality of Process and Outcome in Policy Decision Making." *Politics and the Individual*, 1, 1, 1991:67–90.
- Hartley, Eugene. *Problems in Prejudice*. New York: King's Crown Press, 1946.
- Hartocollis, Anemona. "Diet Plan with Hormone Has Fans and Skeptics." *New York Times*, March 7, 2011.
- Hatch, Laurie Russell. *Beyond Gender Differences: Adaptation to Aging in Life Course Perspective*. Amityville, N.Y.: Baywood Publishing Company, 2000.
- Hatfield, Elaine, Lisamarie Bensman, and Richard L. Rapson. "A Brief History of Social Scientists' Attempts to Measure Passionate Love." *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 29, 2, 2012:143–164.
- Haub, Carl, and Mary Mederlos Kent. "World Population Data Sheet." Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 2008.
- Haub, Carl, and Nancy Yinger. "The U.N. Long-Range Population Projections: What They Tell Us." Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 1994.
- Haub, Carl, and Toshiko Kaneda. "World Population Data Sheet 2012." Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 2012.
- Haughney, Christine. "Harlem's Real Estate Boom Becomes a Bust." *New York Times*, July 8, 2009.
- Haughney, Christine, and Eric Konigsberg. "Despite Tough Times, Ultrarich Keep Spending." *New York Times*, April 14, 2008.
- Hauser, Philip, and Leo Schnore, eds. *The Study of Urbanization*. New York: Wiley, 1965.
- Hawley, Amos H. *Urban Society: An Ecological Approach*. New York: Wiley, 1981.
- Hayashi, Gina M., and Bonnie R. Strickland. "Long-Term Effects of Parental Divorce on Love Relationships: Divorce as Attachment Disruption." *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 15, 1, February 1998:23–38.
- Hellinger, Daniel, and Dennis R. Judd. *The Democratic Facade*. Pacific Grove, Calif.: Brooks/Cole, 1991.
- Hemmings, Annette. "The 'Hidden' Corridor Curriculum." *High School Journal*, 83, December 1999:1–12.
- Hendrix, Lewellyn. "What Is Sexual Inequality? On the Definition and Range of Variation." *Gender and Society*, 28, 3, August 1994:287–307.
- Henley, Nancy, Mykol Hamilton, and Barrie Thorne. "Womanspeak and Manspeak." In *Beyond Sex Roles*, Alice G. Sargent, ed. St Paul, MN: West, 1985.
- Henslin, James M. *Social Problems: A Down-to-Earth Approach*, 11th ed. Boston: Pearson, 2014.
- Henslin, James M., and Mae A. Biggs. "Behavior in Pubic Places: The Sociology of the Vaginal Examination." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 15th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 2014. Originally published 1971.
- Herring, Cedric. "Is Job Discrimination Dead?" *Contexts*, Summer 2002:13–18.
- Herz, Rachel. "You Eat That?" *Wall Street Journal*, January 28, 2012.
- Hetherington, Mavis, and John Kelly. *For Better or for Worse: Divorce Reconsidered*. New York: W. W. Norton, 2003.
- Higginbotham, Elizabeth, and Lynn Weber. "Moving with Kin and Community: Upward Social Mobility for Black and White Women." *Gender and Society*, 6, 3, September 1992:416–440.
- Hill, Mark E. "Skin Color and the Perception of Attractiveness among African Americans: Does Gender Make a Difference?" *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 65, 1, 2002:77–91.
- Hilson, Gavin. "Family Hardship and Cultural Values: Child Labor in Malian Small-Scale Gold Mining Communities." *World Development*, 40, 8, 2012:1663–1674.
- Hippler, Fritz. Interview in a television documentary with Bill Moyers in *Propaganda*, in the series "Walk through the 20th Century," 1987.
- Hirschi, Travis. *Causes of Delinquency*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969.
- "Historical Statistics of the United States: From Colonial Times to the Present." New York: Basic Books, 1976.
- Hnatkovska, Viktoria, Amartya Lahiri, and Sourabh Paul. "Castes and Labor Mobility." *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 4, 2 2012:274–307.
- Hochschild, Arlie. "Feelings around the World." *Contexts*, 7, 2, Spring 2008:80.
- Hoffman, Bert. "The International Dimensions of Authoritarian Legitimation: The Impact of Regime Evolution." Leibnitz: German Institute of Global and Area Studies. Working Paper No. 182, December 2011.
- Holland, Jesse J. "Prison Rape: Department of Justice Orders Increase in Anti-Rape Efforts." Associated Press, May 12, 2012.
- Holler, J. G., S. B. Chrstensen, H. C. Slotved, et al. "Novel Inhibitory Activity of the Staphylococcus Aureus NorA Efflux Pump by a Kaempferol Rhamnoside Isolated from Persea Lingue Nees." *Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy*, 67, 5, 2012:1138–1144.
- Holtzman, Abraham. *The Townsend Movement: A Political Study*. New York: Bookman, 1963.
- Homblin, Dora Jane. *The First Cities*. Boston: Little, Brown, Time-Life Books, 1973.
- Honeycutt, Karen. "Disgusting, Pathetic, Bizarrely Beautiful: Representations of Weight in Popular Culture." Paper presented at the 1995 meetings of the American Sociological Association.
- Hong, Lawrence. "Marriage in China." In *Til Death Do Us Part: A Multicultural Anthology on Marriage*, Sandra Lee Browning and R. Robin Miller, eds. Stamford, Conn.: JAI Press, 1999.
- Hooks, bell. *Where We Stand: Class Matters*. New York: Routledge, 2000.
- Hookway, James. "In Thailand Today, Teen Monks Express the Spirit to a Rock Beat." *Wall Street Journal*, August 15, 2012.
- Hopkins, Nick, Patrick Wintour, Rowena Mason, and Matthew Taylor. "Extent of Spy Agencies' Surveillance to be Investigated by Parliamentary Body." *The Guardian*, October 16, 2013.
- Horn, James P. *Land As God Made It: Jamestown and the Birth of America*. New York: Basic Books, 2006.
- Horowitz, Ruth. *Honor and the American Dream: Culture and Identity in a Chicano Community*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1983.
- Horowitz, Ruth. "Studying Violence among the 'Lions.'" In *Social Problems*, James M. Henslin, ed. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 2005:135.
- Horwitz, Allan V., and Jerome C. Wakefield. *The Loss of Sadness: How Psychiatry Transformed Normal Sorrow into Depressive Disorder*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2007.
- Hout, Michael. "How Class Works: Objective and Subjective Aspects of Class Since the 1970s." In *Social Class: How Does It Work?* Annette Lareau and Dalton Conley, eds. New York: Russell Sage, 2008:52–64.
- Houtman, Dick. "What Exactly Is a 'Social Class'? On the Economic Liberalism and Cultural Conservatism of the 'Working Class.'" Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1995.
- Howells, Lloyd T., and Selwyn W. Becker. "Seating Arrangement and Leadership Emergence." *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 64, February 1962:148–150.
- Hoyt, Homer. *The Structure and Growth of Residential Neighborhoods in American Cities*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Housing Administration, 1939.
- Hoyt, Homer. "Recent Distortions of the Classical Models of Urban Structure." In *Internal Structure of the City: Readings on Space and Environment*, Larry S. Bourne, ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1971:84–96.
- Hsu, Francis L. K. *The Challenge of the American Dream: The Chinese in the United States*. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth, 1971.
- Huang, Penelope M., Pamela J. Smock, Wendy D. Manning, and Cara A. Bergstrom-Lynch. "He Says, She Says: Gender and Cohabitation." *Journal of Family Issues*, 32, February 2011.
- Huber, Joan. "Micro-Macro Links in Gender Stratification." *American Sociological Review*, 55, February 1990:1–10.
- Huggins, Martha K., and Sandra Rodrigues. "Kids Working on Paulista Avenue." *Childhood*, 11, 2004:495–514.
- Huggins, Martha K., Mika Haritos-Fatouros, and Philip G. Zimbardo. *Violence Workers: Police Torturers and Murderers Reconstruct Brazilian Atrocities*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002.
- Hughes, Everett C. "Good People and Dirty Work." In *Life in Society: Readings to Accompany Sociology: A Down-to-Earth Approach*, 7th ed. James M. Henslin, ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2005:125–134. Article originally published 1962.
- Hughes, H. Stuart. *Oswald Spengler: A Critical Estimate*, rev. ed. New York: Scribner's, 1962.
- Hughes, Kathleen A. "Even Tiki Torches Don't Guarantee a Perfect Wedding." *Wall Street Journal*, February 20, 1990:A1, A16.
- Humphreys, Laud. *Tearoom Trade: Impersonal Sex in Public Places*, enlarged ed. Chicago: Aldine, 1975. Originally published 1970.
- Hundley, Greg. "Why Women Earn Less Than Men in Self-Employment." *Journal of Labor Research*, 22, 4, Fall 2001:817–827.
- Hurtado, Aída, David E. Hayes-Bautista, R. Burciaga Valdez, and Anthony C. R. Hernández. *Redefining California: Latino Social Engagement in a Multicultural Society*. Los Angeles: UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center, 1992.

R-10 REFERENCES

- Huttenbach, Henry R. "The Roman *Porajmos*: The Nazi Genocide of Europe's Gypsies." *Nationalities Papers*, 19, 3, Winter 1991:373–394.
- Hymowitz, Carol. "Through the Glass Ceiling." *Wall Street Journal*, November 8, 2004.
- Hymowitz, Carol. "Raising Women to Be Leaders." *Wall Street Journal*, February 12, 2007.
- Hyra, Derek S. "Racial Uplift? Intra-Racial Class Conflict and the Economic Revitalization of Harlem and Bronzeville." *City and Community*, 5, 1, March 2006:71–92.
- Hyse, Karin, and Lars Tornstam. "Recognizing Aspects of Oneself in the Theory of Gerotranscendence." Uppsala, Sweden: The Social Gerontology Group, 2009.
- IES (Institute of Education Sciences). *Digest of Education Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, 2010.
- Innes, Judith E., David E. Boother, and Sarah Di Vittorio. "Strategies for Megaregion Governance—Collaborative Dialogue, Networks, and Self-Organization." *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 77, 1, 2011:55–67.
- Isaac, Carol A., Anna Kaatz, and Molly Carnes. "Deconstructing the Glass Ceiling." *Sociology Mind*, 2, 1, 2012:80–86.
- "It's So Much Nicer on K Street." *New York Times*, June 8, 2008.
- Itard, Jean Marc Gaspard. *The Wild Boy of Aveyron*, George and Muriel Humphrey, trans. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1962.
- Jackson, Elizabeth A., Mauro Moscucci, Dean E. Smith, et al. "The Association of Sex with Outcomes among Patients Undergoing Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction in the Contemporary Era." *American Heart Journal*, 161, 2011:106–112.
- Jacobs, Jerry A. "Detours on the Road to Equality: Women, Work and Higher Education." *Contexts*, Winter 2003:32–41.
- Jacobs, Margaret A. "'New Girl' Network Is Boon for Women Lawyers." *Wall Street Journal*, March 4, 1997:B1, B7.
- Jaggat, Alison M. "Sexual Difference and Sexual Equality." In *Theoretical Perspectives on Sexual Difference*, Deborah L. Rhode, ed. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1990:239–254.
- Jakab, Spencer. "An Offal Tale: For This Club, Everything Is on the Menu." *Wall Street Journal*, June 25, 2012.
- Janis, Irving L. *Victims of Groupthink*. Boston, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin, 1972.
- Janis, Irving. L. *Groupthink: Psychological Studies of Policy Decisions and Fiascos*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1982.
- Jankowiak, William R., and Edward F. Fischer. "A Cross-Cultural Perspective on Romantic Love." *Journal of Ethnology*, 31, 2, April 1992:149–155.
- Jenkins, Philip. "The Next Christianity." *Atlantic Monthly*, October 2002:53–68.
- Jensen, Lene Arnett. "Through Two Lenses: A Cultural-Developmental Approach to Moral Psychology." *Developmental Review*, 28, 2009:289–315.
- Jeong, Yu-Jin, and Hyun-Kyung You. "Different Historical Trajectories and Family Diversity among Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans in the United States." *Journal of Family History*, 33, 3, July 2008:346–356.
- Jessop, Bob. "The Return of the National State in the Current Crisis of the World Market." *Capital and Class*, 34, 1, 2010:38–43.
- John-Henderson, Neha, Emily G. Jacobs, Rodolfo Mendoza-Denton, and Darlene D. Francis. "Wealth, Health, and the Moderating Role of Implicit Social Class Bias." *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, 45, 2013:173–179.
- Johnson, Benton. "On Church and Sect." *American Sociological Review*, 28, 1963:539–549.
- Johnson, Wendy, Eric Turkheimer, Irving I. Gottesman, and Thomas J. Bouchard, Jr. "Beyond Heritability: Twin Studies in Behavioral Research." *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 18, 4, 2009:217–220.
- Johnson-Weiner, Karen. *Train Up a Child: Old Order Amish and Mennonite Schools*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007.
- Jones, Allen. "Let Nonviolent Prisoners Out." *Los Angeles Times*, June 12, 2008.
- Jones, James H. *Bad Blood: The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment*, 2nd ed. New York: Free Press, 1993.
- Jones, Jeffrey Owen, and Peter Meyer. *The Pledge: A History of the Pledge of Allegiance*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2010.
- Jordan, Miriam. "Among Poor Villagers, Female Infanticide Still Flourishes in India." *Wall Street Journal*, May 9, 2000:A1, A12.
- Jordan, Miriam. "Asians Top Immigration Class." *Wall Street Journal*, June 19, 2012.
- Joungtrakul, Jamnean, and Bobbie McGhie Allen. "Research Ethics: A Comparative Study of Qualitative Doctoral Dissertations Submitted to Universities in Thailand and the USA." *Science Journal of Business Management*, 2012, 2012:1–11.
- Judge, Timothy A., and Daniel M. Cable. "The Effect of Physical Height on Workplace Success and Income: Preliminary Test of a Theoretical Model." *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 89, 3, 2004:428–441.
- Judge, Timothy A., Charlice Hurst, and Lauren S. Simon. "Does It Pay to Be Smart, Attractive, or Confident (or All Three)? Relationships among General Mental Ability, Physical Attractiveness, Core Self-Evaluations, and Income." *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 94, 3, 2009:742–755.
- Kacen, Jacqueline J. "Advertising Effectiveness." New York: Wiley International Encyclopedia of Marketing, 2011.
- Kaestle, C. E. "Selling and Buying Sex: A Longitudinal Study of Risk and Protective Factors in Adolescence." *Preventive Science*, 13, 2012:314–322.
- Kagan, Jerome. "The Idea of Emotions in Human Development." In *Emotions, Cognition, and Behavior*, Carroll E. Izard, Jerome Kagan, and Robert B. Zajonc, eds. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1984:38–72.
- Kahlenberg, Susan G., and Michelle M. Hein. "Progression on Nickelodeon? Gender-Role Stereotypes in Toy Commercials." *Sex Roles*, 62, 2010:830–847.
- Kahn, Joseph. "China's Elite Learn to Flaunt It While the New Landless Weep." *New York Times*, December 25, 2004.
- Kahn, Joseph. "Thousands Reportedly Riot in China." *International Herald-Tribune*, March 13, 2007.
- Kalberg, Stephen. "Introduction to *The Protestant Ethic*." In *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, rev. 1920 ed., Max Weber, Stephen Kalberg, trans. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011:8–63.
- Kamber, Michael. "In Afghan Kilns, a Cycle of Debt and Servitude." *New York Times*, March 15, 2011.
- Kanazawa, Satoshi, and Jody L. Kovar. "Why Beautiful People Are More Intelligent." *Intelligence*, 32, 2004:227–243.
- Kanter, Rosabeth Moss. *Men and Women of the Corporation*. New York: Basic Books, 1977.
- Kanter, Rosabeth Moss. *The Change Masters: Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the American Corporation*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1983.
- Kantor, Jodi. "In First Family, a Nation's Many Faces." *New York Times*, January 16, 2009.
- Kantor, Jodi. "A Titan's How-To on Breaking the Glass Ceiling." *New York Times*, February 21, 2013.
- Kapner, Suzanne. "Citi to Settle Suit for \$590 Million." *Wall Street Journal*, August 30, 2012.
- Karon, Tony. "Why China Does Capitalism Better Than the U.S." *Time*, January 20, 2011.
- Karp, David A., Gregory P. Stone, and William C. Yoels. *Being Urban: A Sociology of City Life*, 2nd ed. New York: Praeger, 1991.
- Katz, Bruce, and Jennifer Bradley. "The Suburban Challenge." *Newsweek*, January 26, 2009.
- Kaufman, Joanne. "Married Maidens and Dilatory Domiciles." *Wall Street Journal*, May 7, 1996:A16.
- Keith, Jennie. *Old People, New Lives: Community Creation in a Retirement Residence*, 2nd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.
- Kelley, Tina. "In an Era of School Shootings, a New Drill." *New York Times*, March 25, 2008.
- Kelly, Benjamin, and Khostrow Farahbakhsh. "Public Sociology and the Democratization of Technology: Drawing on User-Led Research to Achieve Mutual Education." *American Sociologist*, 44, 1, 2013:42–53.
- Kelly, Joan B. "How Adults React to Divorce." In *Marriage and Family in a Changing Society*, 4th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1992:410–423.
- Keniston, Kenneth. *Youth and Dissent: The Rise of a New Opposition*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1971.
- Kent, Mary, and Robert Lalasz. "In the News: Speaking English in the United States." Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, January 18, 2007.
- Kephart, William M., and William W. Zellner. *Extraordinary Groups: An Examination of Unconventional Life-Styles*, 7th ed. New York: Worth Publishing, 2001.
- Kerr, Clark. *The Future of Industrialized Societies*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1983.
- Kifner, John. "Building Modernity on Desert Mirages." *New York Times*, February 7, 1999.
- Kille, Kent J., and Ryan C. Hendrickson. "NATO and the United Nations: Debates and Trends in Institutional Coordination." *Journal of International Organizations Studies*, 2, 1, 2011:28–49.
- Kim, Richard. "The L Word." *The Nation*, October 19, 2004.
- Kimmel, Michael. "Racism as Adolescent Male Rite of Passage." *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 36, 2, April 2007:202–218.
- King, Eden B., Jennifer L. Knight, and Michelle R. Hebl. "The Influence of Economic Conditions on Aspects of Stigmatization." *Journal of Social Issues*, 66, 3, September 2010:446–460.
- Kingsbury, Alex. "Many Colleges Reject Women at Higher Rates Than for Men." *U.S. News & World Report*, June 17, 2007.

- Kingston, Maxine Hong. *The Woman Warrior*. New York: Vintage Books, 1975:108. Quoted in Frank J. Zulke and Jacqueline P. Kirley. *Through the Eyes of Social Science*, 6th ed. Prospect Heights, Ill.: Waveland Press, 2002.
- Kissinger, Henry A. "Avoiding a US.-China Cold War." *Washington Post*, January 14, 2011.
- Kleinfeld, Judith S. "Gender and Myth: Data about Student Performance." In *Through the Eyes of Social Science*, 6th ed., Frank J. Zulke and Jacqueline P. Kirley, eds. Prospect Heights, Ill.: Waveland Press, 2002a:380–393.
- Kleinfeld, Judith S. "The Small World Problem." *Society*, January–February, 2002b:61–66.
- Cluegel, James R., and Eliot R. Smith. *Beliefs about Inequality: America's Views of What Is and What Ought to Be*. Hawthorne, N.Y.: Aldine de Gruyter, 1986.
- Kneebone, Elizabeth, and Emily Garr. "The Suburbanization of Poverty: Trends in Metropolitan America, 2000 to 2008." Washington, D.C.: Brookings, January 2010.
- Knickerbocker, Brad. "Firebrands of 'Ecoterrorism' Set Sights on Urban Sprawl." *Christian Science Monitor*, August 6, 2003.
- Kochbar, Rakesh, and Ana Gonzalez-Barrera. "Through Boom and Bust: Minorities, Immigrants and Homeownership." Washington, D.C.: Pew Hispanic Center, May 12, 2009.
- Kohlberg, Lawrence. "Moral Education for a Society in Moral Transition." *Educational Leadership*, 33, 1975:46–54.
- Kohlberg, Lawrence. *The Psychology of Moral Development: Moral Stages and the Life Cycle*. San Francisco: Harper and Row, 1984.
- Kohlberg, Lawrence, and Carol Gilligan. "The Adolescent as a Philosopher: The Discovery of the Self in a Postconventional World." *Daedalus*, 100, 1971:1051–1086.
- Kohn, Melvin L. "Social Class and Parental Values." *American Journal of Sociology*, 64, 1959:337–351.
- Kohn, Melvin L. "Social Class and Parent–Child Relationships: An Interpretation." *American Journal of Sociology*, 68, 1963:471–480.
- Kohn, Melvin L. *Class and Conformity: A Study in Values*, 2nd ed. Homewood, Ill.: Dorsey Press, 1977.
- Kohn, Melvin L. *Change and Stability: A Cross-National Analysis of Social Structure and Personality*. Boulder, CO: Paradigm, 2006.
- Kohn, Melvin L., and Carmi Schooler. "Class, Occupation, and Orientation." *American Sociological Review*, 34, 1969:659–678.
- Kontos, Louis, David Brotherton, and Luis Barrios, eds. *Gangs and Society: Alternative Perspectives*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2003.
- Kopecky, Karen A., and Richard M. H. Suen. "A Quantitative Analysis of Suburbanization and the Diffusion of the Automobile." *International Economic Review*, 51, 4, 2010:1003–1037.
- Kozin, Vladimir. "U.S.-NATO Missile System: First-Strike Potential Aimed at Russia." *Global Research*, March 2, 2013.
- Kramer, Andrew E. "Putin's Grasp of Energy Drives Russian Agenda." *New York Times*, January 29, 2009.
- Kraybill, Donald B. *The Riddle of Amish Culture*, rev. ed. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002.
- Kreider, Rose M., and Diana B. Elliott. "America's Families and Living Arrangements: 2007." *Current Population Reports*, September 2009.
- Krienert, Jessie L., and Jeffrey A. Walsh. "Characteristics and Perceptions of Child Sexual Abuse." *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 20, 2011:353–372.
- Kristof, Gregory. "FCAT Scores Lower for Third Graders, State Drops Standards for More Students to Pass." *Huffington Post*, May 24, 2012.
- Kroeger, Brooke. "When a Dissertation Makes a Difference." *New York Times*, March 20, 2004.
- Krugman, Paul. "White Man's Burden." *New York Times*, September 24, 2002.
- Krumer-Nevo, Michal, and Orly Benjamin. "Critical Poverty Knowledge: Contesting Othering and Social Distancing." *Current Sociology*, 58, 2010:693–714.
- Kubrin, Charis E., and Ronald Weitzer. "Retaliatory Homicide: Concentrated Disadvantage and Neighborhood Culture." *Social Problems*, 50, 2, May 2003:157–180.
- Kurian, George Thomas. *Encyclopedia of the First World*, Vols. 1, 2. New York: Facts on File, 1990.
- Kurian, George Thomas. *Encyclopedia of the Second World*. New York: Facts on File, 1991.
- Kurian, George Thomas. *Encyclopedia of the Third World*, Vols. 1, 2, 3. New York: Facts on File, 1992.
- La Barre, Weston. *The Human Animal*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954.
- Lacey, Marc. "Tijuana Journal: Cities Mesh across Blurry Border, Despite Physical Barrier." *New York Times*, March 5, 2007.
- Lacy, Karyn R. *Blue-Chip Black: Class and Status in the New Black Middle Class*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2007.
- Lacy, Karyn R., and Angel L. Harris. "Breaking the Class Monolith: Understanding Class Differences in Black Adolescents' Attachment to Racial Identity." In *Social Class: How Does It Work?* Annette Lareau and Dalton Conley, eds. New York: Russell Sage, 2008:152–178.
- LaFraniere, Sharon. "As China Ages, Birthrate Policy May Prove Difficult to Reverse." *New York Times*, April 6, 2011.
- LaFraniere, Sharon. "Views of North Korea Show How a Policy Spread Misery." *New York Times*, June 9, 2010.
- Landry, Bart, and Kris Marsh. "The Evolution of the New Black Middle Class." *Annual Review of Sociology*, 37, 2011:373–394.
- Landtman, Gunnar. *The Origin of the Inequality of the Social Classes*. New York: Greenwood Press, 1968. Originally published 1938.
- Lapsley, Michael. *Redeeming the Past: My Journey from Freedom Fighter to Healer*. Maryknoll, N.Y.: Orbis Books, 2012.
- Lareau, Annette. "Invisible Inequality: Social Class and Childrearing in Black Families and White Families." *American Sociological Review*, 67, October 2002:747–776.
- Lareau, Annette, and Elliot B. Weininger. "Class and Transition to Adulthood." In *Social Class: How Does It Work?* Annette Lareau and Dalton Conley, eds. New York: Russell Sage, 2008:118–151.
- Larson, Christina. "Green Activists Feel Sting of Chinese Government Crackdown." *Yale*, e360, June 30, 2011.
- "Last Remaining Amazon Tribes Nearing Extinction." *International Business Times*, June 26, 2011.
- Last, Jonathan V. "The War Against Girls." *Wall Street Journal*, June 24, 2011.
- Latimer, Melissa, and Rachael A. Woldoff. "Good Country Living? Exploring Four Housing Outcomes among Poor Appalachians." *Sociological Forum*, 25, 2, June 2010:315–333.
- Lauer, Jeanette, and Robert Lauer. "Marriages Made to Last." In *Marriage and Family in a Changing Society*, 4th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1992:481–486.
- Lawler, Steph. "'Getting Out and Getting Away': Women's Narratives of Class Mobility." *Feminist Review*, 63, Autumn 1999:3–24.
- Lazaro, Fred de Sam. "In Senegal, a Movement to Reject Circumcision." *PBS Hour*, August 12, 2011.
- Lazarsfeld, Paul F., and Jeffrey G. Reitz. "History of Applied Sociology." *Sociological Practice*, 7, 1989:43–52.
- Leacock, Eleanor. *Myths of Male Dominance*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1981.
- Ledger, Kate. "Sociology and the Gene." *Contexts*, 8, 3, 2009:16–20.
- LeDuff, Charlie. "Handling the Meltdowns of the Nuclear Family." *New York Times*, May 28, 2003.
- Lee, Chulhee. "Technological Changes and Employment of Older Manufacturing Workers in Early Twentieth Century America." Working Paper 14746, Cambridge, Mass.: National Bureau of Economic Research, February 2009.
- Lee, Raymond M. *Unobtrusive Methods in Social Research*. Philadelphia: Open University Press, 2000.
- Lee, Sharon M. "Asian Americans: Diverse and Growing." *Population Bulletin*, 53, 2, June 1998:1–39.
- Leland, John. "A New Harlem Gentry in Search of Its Latte." *New York Times*, August 7, 2003.
- Leland, John, and Gregory Beals. "In Living Colors." *Newsweek*, May 5, 1997: 58–60.
- Lengermann, Madoo, and Gillian Niebrugge. *The Women Founders: Sociology and Social Theory, 1830–1930*. Prospect Heights, Ill.: Waveland Press, 2007.
- Lenski, Gerhard. "Status Crystallization: A Nonvertical Dimension of Social Status." *American Sociological Review*, 19, 1954:405–413.
- Lenski, Gerhard. *Power and Privilege: A Theory of Social Stratification*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966.
- Lenski, Gerhard, and Jean Lenski. *Human Societies: An Introduction to Macrosociology*, 5th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1987.
- Leo, Jen. "Google's Space Explorer Sergey Brin." *Los Angeles Times*, June 12, 2008.
- Leopold, Evelyn. "Female Circumcision—90 Percent of Childbearing Women in Egypt?" *Huffington Post*, January 9, 2012.
- Lerner, Gerda. *Black Women in White America: A Documentary History*. New York: Pantheon Books, 1972.
- Lerner, Gerda. *The Creation of Patriarchy*. New York: Oxford, 1986.
- Lerner, Steve. *Sacrifice Zones: The Front Lines of Toxic Chemical Exposure in the United States*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2010.
- "Less Rote, More Variety: Reforming Japan's Schools." *The Economist*, December 16, 2000:8.

R-12 REFERENCES

- Levanthal, Tama, and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn. "The Neighborhood They Live in: Effects of Neighborhood Residence on Child and Adolescent Outcomes." *Psychological Bulletin*, 126, 2000:309–337.
- Levi, Ken. "Becoming a Hit Man." In *Exploring Social Life: Readings to Accompany Essentials of Sociology: A Down-to-Earth Approach, Eighth Edition*, 4th ed, James M. Henslin, ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2009. Originally published 1981.
- Levine, Robert. "Planned Guns N' Roses Deal Underscores Power of Video to Sell Songs." *Wall Street Journal*, July 14, 2008.
- Levinson, D. J. *The Seasons of a Man's Life*. New York: Knopf, 1978.
- Levy, Becca R., Pil H. Chung, T. Bedford, et al. "Facebook as a Site for Negative Age Stereotypes." *Gerontologist*, 2013.
- Lewin, Ellen. *Gay Fatherhood: Narratives of Family and Citizenship in America*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2009.
- Lewin, Tamar. "College of Future Could Be Come One, Come All." *New York Times*, November 19, 2012.
- Lewis, Neil A. "Justice Dept. Toughens Rules on Torture." *New York Times*, January 1, 2005.
- Lewis, Oscar. "The Culture of Poverty." *Scientific American*, 115, October 1966a:19–25.
- Lewis, Oscar. *La Vida*. New York: Random House, 1966b.
- Lichter, Daniel T., and Zhenchao Qian. "Serial Cohabitation and the Marital Life Course." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 70, November 2008:861–878.
- Liebow, Elliott. *Tally's Corner: A Study of Negro Streetcorner Men*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1999. Originally published 1967.
- Lightfoot-Klein, A. "Rites of Purification and Their Effects: Some Psychological Aspects of Female Genital Circumcision and Infibulation (Pharaonic Circumcision) in an Afro-Arab Society (Sudan)." *Journal of Psychological Human Sexuality*, 2, 1989:61–78.
- Lind, Michael. *The Next American Nation: The New Nationalism and the Fourth American Revolution*. New York: Free Press, 1995.
- Lindau, Stacy Tessler, L. Philip Schumm, Edward O. Laumann, Wendy Levinson, Colm A. O'Muircheartaigh, and Linda J. Waite. "A Study of Sexuality and Health among Older Adults in the United States." *New England Journal of Medicine*, 357, 8, August 23, 2007:762–774.
- Linden, Eugene. "Lost Tribes, Lost Knowledge." *Time*, September 23, 1991:46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56.
- Lindley, Joanne, and Stephen Machin. "The Postgraduate Premium: Revisiting Trends in Social Mobility and Educational Inequalities in Britain and America." London: Sutton Trust, February 2013.
- Lines, Patricia M. "Homeschooling Comes of Age." *Public Interest*, Summer 2000:74–85.
- Linton, Ralph. *The Study of Man*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1936.
- Linz, Daniel, Bryant Paul, Kenneth C. Land, Jay R. Williams, and Michael E. Ezell. "An Examination of the Assumption That Adult Businesses Are Associated with Crime in Surrounding Areas: A Secondary Effects Study in Charlotte, North Carolina." *Law & Society*, 38, 1, March 2004:69–104.
- Lippitt, Ronald, and Ralph K. White. "An Experimental Study of Leadership and Group Life." In *Readings in Social Psychology*, 3rd ed., Eleanor E. Maccoby, Theodore M. Newcomb, and Eugene L. Hartley, eds. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1958:340–365. (As summarized in Olmsted and Hare 1978:28–31.)
- Lipset, Seymour Martin. "The Social Requisites of Democracy Revisited." Presidential address to the American Sociological Association, Boston, Massachusetts, 1993.
- Liptak, Adam. "Justices, 5–4, Reject Corporate Spending Limit." *New York Times*, January 21, 2010.
- Liptak, Adam. "Blocking Parts of Arizona Law, Justices Allow Its Centerpiece." *New York Times*, June 25, 2012.
- Littleton, Heather, Carmen Radecki Breitkopf, and Abbey Berenson. "Women Beyond the Campus: Unacknowledged Rape among Low-Income Women." *Violence against Women*, 14, 3, March 2008:269–286.
- Liu, Hui, and Corinne Reczek. "Cohabitation and U.S. Adult Mortality: An Examination by Gender and Race." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 74, August 2012:794–811.
- Livingston, Gretchen, and D'Vera Cohn. "Childlessness Up among All Women; Down among Women with Advanced Degrees." Washington, D.C.: PEW Research Center, June 25, 2010.
- Logan, John R., Jennifer Darrah, and Sookhee Oh. "The Impact of Race and Ethnicity, Immigration and Political Context on Participation in American Electoral Politics." *Social Forces*, 90, 3, 2012:993–1022.
- Lombroso, Cesare. *Crime: Its Causes and Remedies*, H. P. Horton, trans. Boston: Little, Brown, 1911.
- Longman, Jeré. "Home Schoolers Are Hoping to Don Varsity Jackets in Virginia." *New York Times*, February 8, 2012.
- Lopes, Giza, Marvin D. Krohn, Alan J. Lizotte, Nicole M. Schmidt, Bob Edward Vásquez, and Jón Gunnar Bernburg. "Labeling and Cumulative Disadvantage: The Impact of Formal Police Intervention on Life Chances and Crime during Emerging Adulthood." *Crime and Delinquency*, 58, 3, 2012:456–488.
- López, Adalberto, ed. *The Puerto Ricans: Their History, Culture, and Society*. Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkman, 1980.
- Lopoo, Leonard, and Thomas DeLeire. "Pursuing the American Dream: Economic Mobility Across Generations." Washington, D.C.: PEW Charitable Trust, 2012.
- Loveless, Tom. "How Well Are American Students Learning?" *The 2013 Brown Center Report on American Education*, 3, 2, March 2013.
- Loveluck, Louisa. "Education in Egypt: Key Challenges." London: Chatham House, March 2012.
- Lublin, Joann S. "Living Well." *Wall Street Journal*, April 8, 1999.
- Lurie, Nicole, Jonathan Slater, Paul McGovern, Jacqueline Ekstrum, Lois Quam, and Karen Margolis. "Preventive Care for Women: Does the Sex of the Physician Matter?" *New England Journal of Medicine*, 329, August 12, 1993:478–482.
- Lyall, Sarah. "Here's the Pub, Church and Field for Public Sex." *New York Times*, October 7, 2010.
- MacDonald, William L., and Alfred DeMaris. "Remarriage, Stepchildren, and Marital Conflict: Challenges to the Incomplete Institutionalization Hypothesis." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 57, May 1995:387–398.
- MacFarquhar, Neil. "Many Muslims Turn to Home Schooling." *New York Times*, March 26, 2008.
- Mack, Raymond W., and Calvin P. Bradford. *Transforming America: Patterns of Social Change*, 2nd ed. New York: Random House, 1979.
- MacLennan, Michael. "Locating the Policy Space for Inclusive Green Growth within the SADC Extractive Sector." *International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth*, 38, December 2012:1–7.
- Mahoney, Patricia. "High Rape Chronicity and Low Rates of Help-Seeking among Wife Rape Survivors in a Nonclinical Sample: Implications for Research and Practice." *Violence against Women*, 5, 9, September 1999:993–1016.
- Main, Jackson Turner. *The Social Structure of Revolutionary America*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1965.
- Malinowski, Bronislaw. *Sex and Repression in Savage Society*. Cleveland, Ohio: World, 1927.
- Malkin, Elisabeth. "Mexican Officials Say Prisoners Acted as Hit Men." *New York Times*, July 25, 2010.
- Malthus, Thomas Robert. *First Essay on Population* 1798. London: Macmillan, 1926. Originally published 1798.
- Mamdani, Mahmood. "The Myth of Population Control: Family, Caste, and Class in an Urban Village." New York: Monthly Review Press, 1973.
- Mander, Jerry. *In the Absence of the Sacred: The Failure of Technology and the Survival of the Indian Nations*. San Francisco, Calif.: Sierra Club Books, 1992.
- Manheimer, Ronald J. "The Older Learner's Journey to an Ageless Society." *Journal of Transformative Education*, 3, 3, 2005.
- Manning, Wendy D., and Jessica A. Cohen. "Premarital Cohabitation and Marital Dissolution: An Examination of Recent Marriages." Center for Family and Demographic Research Working Paper Series 2010–11, Bowling Green, Ohio: Bowling Green State University, 2011.
- Manza, Jeff, and Michael A. McCarthy. "The Neo-Marxist Legacy in American Sociology." *Annual Review of Sociology*, 37, 2011:155–183.
- Marino, David. "Border Watch Group 'Techno Patriots' Still Growing." Tucson, Arizona: KVOA News 4, February 14, 2008.
- "Marital History for People 15 Years Old and Over by Age, Sex, Race and Ethnicity: 2001." Annual Demographic Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau, 2004.
- Markoff, John, and Somini Sengupta. "Separating You and Me? 4.74 Degrees." *New York Times*, November 21, 2011.
- Marshall, Samantha. "It's So Simple: Just Lather Up, Watch the Fat Go Down the Drain." *Wall Street Journal*, November 2, 1995:B1.
- Marx, Gary T. "Thoughts on a Neglected Category of Social Movement Participant: The Agent Provocateur and the Informant." In *Collective Behavior and Social Movements*, Russell L. Curtis, Jr., and Benigno E. Aguirre, eds. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1993:242–258.
- Marx, Karl. "Contribution to the Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right." In *Karl Marx: Early Writings*, T. B. Bottomore, ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964:45. Originally published 1844.
- Marx, Karl, and Friedrich Engels. *Communist Manifesto*. New York: Pantheon, 1967. Originally published 1848.
- Masheter, Carol. "Postdivorce Relationships between Ex-Spouses: The Role of Attachment and Interpersonal Conflict." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 53, February 1991:103–110.

- Massoglia, Michael, Glenn Firebaugh, and Cody Warner. "Racial Variation in the Effect of Incarceration on Neighborhood Attainment." *American Sociological Review*, 78, 1, February 2013:142–165.
- Masters, Ryan K., Robert A. Hummer, and Daniel A. Powers. "Educational Differences in U.S. Adult Mortality: A Cohort Perspective." *American Sociological Review*, 77, 4 2012:548–572.
- Mathews, T. J., and Brady E. Hamilton. "Delayed Childbearing: More Women Are Having Their First Child Later in Life." *NCHS Data Brief*, 21, Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, August 2009:1–7.
- Matsumoto, D., and B. Willingham. "Spontaneous Facial Expressions of Emotion of Congenitally and Noncongenitally Blind Individuals." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 96, 2009:1–10.
- Mayer, John D. *Personality: A Systems Approach*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2007.
- McCarthy, Bill. "The Attitudes and Actions of Others: Tutelage and Sutherland's Theory of Differential Association." *British Journal of Criminology* 36, 1, 2011:135–147.
- McCarthy, Michael J. "Granbury, Texas, Isn't a Rural Town: It's a 'Micropolis.'" *Wall Street Journal*, June 3, 2004.
- McCormick, John. "The Sorry Side of Sears." *Newsweek*, February 22, 1999:36–39.
- McDowell, Bart. "Mexico City: An Alarming Giant." *National Geographic*, 166, 1984:139–174.
- McFalls, Joseph A., Jr. "Population: A Lively Introduction, 5th ed." *Population Bulletin*, 62, 1, March 2007:1–30.
- McIntosh, Peggy. "White Privilege and Male Privilege: A Personal Account of Coming to See Correspondences through Work in Women's Studies." Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, Working Paper 189, 1988.
- McKay, Amy. "Buying Policy? The Effect of Lobbyists' Resources on Their Policy Success." *Political Research Quarterly*, 65, 4, 2012:908–923.
- McKeown, Thomas. *The Modern Rise of Population*. New York: Academic Press, 1977.
- McKinlay, Alan, and James Wilson. "'All They Lose Is the Scream': Foucault, Ford and Mass Production." *Management & Organizational History*, 7, 1, 2012:45–60.
- McKinnish, Terra G. "Sexually Integrated Workplaces and Divorce: Another Form of On-the-Job Search." *Journal of Human Resources*, 42, 2, 2007:331–352.
- McKinnish, Terra, Randall Walsh, and Kirk White. "Who Gentrifies Low-Income Neighborhoods?" National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 14036, May 2008.
- McLanahan, Sara, and Christine Percheski. "Family Structure and the Reproduction of Inequalities." *Annual Review of Sociology*, 34, 2008:257–276.
- McLanahan, Sara, and Dona Schwartz. "Life without Father: What Happens to the Children?" *Contexts*, 1, 1, Spring 2002:35–44.
- McLaughlin, Heather, Christopher Uggen, and Amy Blackstone. "Sexual Harassment, Workplace Authority, and the Paradox of Power." *American Sociological Review*, 77, 4, 2012:625–647.
- McLemore, S. Dale. *Racial and Ethnic Relations in America*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1994.
- McNeill, William H. "How the Potato Changed the World's History." *Social Research*, 66, 1, Spring 1999:67–83.
- McShane, Larry. "Abraham Shakespeare, \$31M Florida Lottery Winner, Found Dead 9 Months after Disappearing." *Daily News*, January 30, 2010.
- McShane, Marilyn, and Frank P. Williams, III., eds. *Criminological Theory*. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 2007.
- Mead, George Herbert. *Mind, Self and Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1934.
- Mead, Margaret. *Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies*. New York: New American Library, 1950. Originally published 1935.
- Meese, Ruth Lyn. "A Few New Children: Postinstitutionalized Children of Intercountry Adoption." *Journal of Special Education*, 39, 3, 2005:157–167.
- Meltzer, Scott A. "Gender, Work, and Intimate Violence: Men's Occupational Spillover and Compensatory Violence." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 64, 2, November 2002:820–832.
- Menzel, Peter. *Material World: A Global Family Portrait*. San Francisco: Sierra Club, 1994.
- Merton, Robert K. "The Social-Cultural Environment and Anomie." In *New Perspectives for Research on Juvenile Delinquency*, Helen L. Witmer and Ruth Kotinsky, eds. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1956:24–50.
- Merton, Robert K. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1949. Enlarged ed., 1968.
- Merwine, Maynard H. "How Africa Understands Female Circumcision." *New York Times*, November 24, 1993.
- Milbank, Dana. "Guarded by Greenbelts, Europe's Town Centers Thrive." *Wall Street Journal*, May 3, 1995:B1, B4.
- Milgram, Stanley. "Behavioral Study of Obedience." *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 67, 4, 1963:371–378.
- Milgram, Stanley. "Some Conditions of Obedience and Disobedience to Authority." *Human Relations*, 18, February 1965:57–76.
- Milgram, Stanley. "The Small World Problem." *Psychology Today*, 1, 1967:61–67.
- Milkie, Melissa A. "Social World Approach to Cultural Studies." *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 23, 3, October 1994:354–380.
- Miller, Walter B. "Lower Class Culture as a Generating Milieu of Gang Delinquency." *Journal of Social Issues*, 14, 3, 1958:5–19.
- Mills, C. Wright. *The Power Elite*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1956.
- Mills, C. Wright. *The Sociological Imagination*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1959.
- Mohajer, Shaya Tayefe. "FBI Mosque Spying Case: Judge Dismisses Part of Lawsuit Against the FBI." *Associated Press*, August 14, 2012.
- Mohawk, John C. "Indian Economic Development: An Evolving Concept of Sovereignty." *Buffalo Law Review*, 39, 2, Spring 1991:495–503.
- Moloney, Liam. "Pope to Spread the Faith through Twitter." *Wall Street Journal*, December 3, 2012.
- Money, John, and Anke A. Ehrhardt. *Man and Woman, Boy and Girl*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972.
- Montagu, M. F. Ashley. *Introduction to Physical Anthropology*, 3rd ed. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1960.
- Montagu, M. F. Ashley. *The Concept of Race*. New York: Free Press, 1964.
- Montagu, M. F. Ashley, ed. *Race and IQ: Expanded Edition*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Moreno, Eduardo Lopez, Oyebanji Oyeiyinka, and Gora Mboup. *State of the World's Cities 2010/2011: Bridging the Urban Divide*. London: UN Habitat, 2012.
- Morgan, Lewis Henry. *Ancient Society*. New York: Holt, 1877.
- Morin, Rich, and D'Vera Cohn. "Women Call the Shots at Home; Public Mixed on Gender Roles in Jobs." Pew Research Center Publications: September 25, 2008.
- Morl, Kazuo, and Miho Aral. "No Need to Fake It: Reproduction of the Ash Experiment without Confederates." *International Journal of Psychology*, 45, 5, 2010:390–397.
- Morris, Joan M., and Michael D. Grimes. "Moving Up from the Working Class." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 13th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 2005:365–376.
- Mosca, Gaetano. *The Ruling Class*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1939. Originally published 1896.
- Mosher, Steven W. "China's One-Child Policy: Twenty-Five Years Later." *Human Life Review*, Winter 2006:76–101.
- Mosher, Steven W. "Too Many People? Not by a Long Shot." *Wall Street Journal*, February 10, 1997:A18.
- Mosher, Steven W. "Why Are Baby Girls Being Killed in China?" *Wall Street Journal*, July 25, 1983:9.
- Mouawad, Jad. "Saudi Officials Seek to Temper the Price of Oil." *Bloomberg News*, January 27, 2007.
- Mozur, Paul. "China Alleges Cyberattacks Originated in U.S." *Wall Street Journal*, March 1, 2013.
- Mozur, Paul. "Qihoo 360's Zhou Hongyi: Taking Aim at China's Internet." *Wall Street Journal*, November 30, 2012.
- Muhamad, Roby. "Search in Social Networks." Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia University, 2010.
- "Mujer con cabeza humana alega religion en defensa." AOL Online News, February 14, 2006.
- "Mujer 'resucite blye' en España." *BBC Mundo*, February 17, 2006.
- Munck, Victor C., Audrey Korotayev, Janina de Munck, and Darya Khaltourina. "Cross-Cultural Analysis of Models of Romantic Love Among U.S. Residents, Russians, and Lithuanians." *Cross-Cultural Research*, 45, 2, 2011:128–154.
- Murdock, George Peter. "The Common Denominator of Cultures." In *The Science of Man and the World Crisis*, Ralph Linton, ed. New York: Columbia University Press, 1945.
- Murdock, George Peter. *Social Structure*. New York: Macmillan, 1949.
- Murray, Christopher J. L., Sandeep C. Kulkarni, Catherine Michard, Niels Tomijima, Maria T. Bulzacchelli, Terrell J. Landiorio, and Majid Ezzati. "Eight Americas: Investigating Mortality Disparities across Races, Counties, and Race-Counties in the United States." *PLoS Medicine*, 3, 9, September 2006:1513–1524.
- Mwiti, Neva. "Hadijatou Mani: A Slave to Freedom." *Afritorial*, January 8, 2013.
- Nabhan, Gary Paul. *Cultures in Habitat: On Nature, Culture, and Story*. New York: Counterpoint, 1998.
- Naik, Gautam. "A Baby, Please. Blond, Freckles—Hold the Colic." *Wall Street Journal*, February 12, 2009.

R-14 REFERENCES

- Nakamura, Akemi. "Abe to Play Hardball with Soft Education System." *The Japan Times*, October 27, 2006.
- Nakao, Keiko, and Judith Treas. "Occupational Prestige in the United States Revisited: Twenty-Five Years of Stability and Change." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1990. (As cited in Kerbo, Harold R. *Social Stratification and Inequality: Class Conflict in Historical and Comparative Perspective*, 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1991:181.)
- Nakao, Keiko, and Judith Treas. "Updating Occupational Prestige and Socioeconomic Scores: How the New Measures Measure Up." *Sociological Methodology*, 24, 1994:1–72.
- Nash, Gary B. *Red, White, and Black*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1974.
- National Center for Education Statistics. *Digest of Education Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991.
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. "Child Care and Mother–Child Interaction in the First 3 Years of Life." *Developmental Psychology*, 35, 6, November 1999:1399–1413.
- National School Safety Center. "School Associated Violent Deaths." Westlake Village, Calif.: National School Safety Center, 2013.
- National Women's Political Caucus. "Factsheet on Women's Political Progress." Washington, D.C., June 1998.
- National Women's Political Caucus. "Women in Congress," 2011.
- Needham, Sarah E. "Grooming Women for the Top: Tips from Executive Coaches." *Wall Street Journal*, October 31, 2006.
- Neil, Andrew. "Does a Narrow Social Elite Run the Country?" *BBC*, January 26, 2011.
- Neil, Martha. "New 'Big Brother' Software Will Monitor Workers' Facial Expressions." *ABA Journal*, January 16, 2008.
- Nelson, Dean. "Former Camel Jockeys Compensated by UAE." *Telegraph*, May 5, 2009.
- Nelson, Margaret K. "Whither Fictive Kin? Or, What's in a Name?" *Journal of Family Issues*, 2013.
- Neugarten, Bernice L. "Middle Age and Aging." In *Growing Old in America*, Beth B. Hess, ed. New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction, 1976:180–197.
- Newman, Benjamin J., Todd K. Hartman, and Charles S. Taber. "Foreign Language Exposure, Cultural Threat, and Opposition to Immigration." *Political Psychology*, 33, 5, 2012:635–657.
- Newport, Frank, Dan Witters, and Sangeeta Agrawal. "Religious Americans Enjoy Higher Wellbeing." Princeton, N.J.: Gallup Poll, February 16, 2012.
- Newport, Frank, Sangeeta Agrawal, and Dan Witters. "Very Religious Americans Report Less Depression, Worry." Gallup Poll, December 1, 2010.
- Nichol, Jim. "Russian Political, Economic, and Security Issues and U.S. Interests." Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service, November 4, 2011.
- Nicholson, Ian. "'Torture at Yale': Experimental Subjects, Laboratory Torment and the 'Rehabilitation' of Milgram's 'Obedience to Authority.'" *Theory Psychology*, 21, 737, October 26, 2011.
- Nieuwenhuis-Mark, Ruth Elaine. "Healthy Aging as Disease?" *Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience*, 3, 3, February 22, 2011.
- Nordberg, Jenny. "In Afghanistan, Boys Are Prized and Girls Live the Part." *New York Times*, September 20, 2010.
- Nordland, Rod. "That Joke Is a Killer." *Newsweek*, May 19, 2003:10.
- Norton, Michael I., and Samuel R. Sommers. "Whites See Racism as a Zero-Sum Game That They Are Now Losing." *Perspectives on Psychological Sciences*, 6, 2011:215–218.
- O'Brien, John E. "Violence in Divorce-Prone Families." In *Violence in the Family*, Suzanne K. Steinmetz and Murray A. Straus, eds. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1975:65–75.
- O'Brien, Timothy L. "Fed Assesses Citigroup Unit \$70 Million in Loan Abuse." *New York Times*, May 28, 2004.
- O'Hare, William P. "A New Look at Poverty in America." *Population Bulletin*, 51, 2, September 1996a:1–47.
- O'Hare, William P. "U.S. Poverty Myths Explored: Many Poor Work Year-Round, Few Still Poor after Five Years." *Population Today: News, Numbers, and Analysis*, 24, 10, October 1996b:1–2.
- Ocobock, Abigail. "The Power and Limits of Marriage: Married Gay Men's Family Relationships." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 75, February 2013:191–205.
- Ogburn, William F. *Social Change with Respect to Culture and Human Nature*. New York: W. B. Huebsch, 1922. (Other editions by Viking in 1927, 1938, and 1950.)
- Ogburn, William F. *Recent Social Trends in the United States*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1933.
- Ogburn, William F. "The Hypothesis of Cultural Lag." In *Theories of Society: Foundations of Modern Sociological Theory*, Vol. 2, Talcott Parsons, Edward Shils, Kaspar D. Naegele, and Jesse R. Pitts, eds. New York: Free Press, 1961:1270–1273.
- Ogburn, William F. *On Culture and Social Change: Selected Papers*, Otis Dudley Duncan, ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964.
- Okada, Akito. "Education Reform and Equal Opportunity in Japan." *Journal of International and Comparative Education*, 1, 2, 2012:116–129.
- Olmsted, Michael S., and A. Paul Hare. *The Small Group*, 2nd ed. New York: Random House, 1978.
- "On History and Heritage: John K. Castle." *Penn Law Journal*, Fall 1999.
- Onishi, Norimitsu. "Lucrative Gambling Pits Tribe against Tribe." *New York Times*, August 4, 2012.
- Oppel, Richard A., Jr. "Steady Decline in Major Crime Baffles Experts." *New York Times*, May 23, 2011.
- Orme, Nicholas. *Medieval Children*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2002.
- Osborne, Cynthia, Wendy D. Manning, and Pamela J. Smock. "Married and Cohabiting Parents' Relationship Stability: A Focus on Race and Ethnicity." *Marriage and Family*, 69, December 2007:1345–1366.
- Osterman, Paul. "Community Colleges: Promise, Performance, and Policy." MIT Sloan School, June 2010.
- Ouchi, William. "Decision-Making in Japanese Organizations." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 7th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1993:503–507.
- Page, Jeremy. "China's New Drones Raise Eyebrows." *Wall Street Journal*, November 18, 2010.
- Pager, Devah. "The Mark of a Criminal Record." *American Journal of Sociology*, 108, 5, March 2003:937–975.
- Pager, Devah, Bruce Western, and Bart Bonikowski. "Discrimination in a Low-Wage Labor Market: A Field Experiment." *American Sociological Review*, 74, 5, October 2009:777–799.
- Palen, J. John. *The Urban World*, 9th ed. Boulder: Paradigm Publishers, 2012.
- Parfit, Michael. "Earth First!ers Wield a Mean Monkey Wrench." *Smithsonian*, 21, 1, April 1990:184–204.
- Park, Robert Ezra, and Ernest W. Burgess. *Human Ecology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1921.
- Park, Robert Ezra. "Human Ecology." *American Journal of Sociology*, 42, 1, July 1936:1–15.
- Parker, Chris. *Medicare Fraud Is Sweetest Crime in South Florida*. Broward-Palm Beach New Times, May 2, 2013.
- Parker, Kim, and Eileen Patten. "The Sandwich Generation: Rising Financial Burdens for Middle-Aged Americans." Washington D.C.: PEW Research Center, January 30, 2013.
- Parker, Laura. "It's Hard to Believe in the New Lara Croft." *Gamespot*, December 5, 2012.
- Parsons, Talcott. "An Analytic Approach to the Theory of Social Stratification." *American Journal of Sociology*, 45, 1940:841–862.
- Partington, Donald H. "The Incidence of the Death Penalty for Rape in Virginia." *Washington and Lee Law Review*, 22, 1965:43–75.
- Pearlin, L. I., and Melvin L. Kohn. "Social Class, Occupation, and Parental Values: A Cross-National Study." *American Sociological Review*, 31, 1966:466–479.
- Peck, Grant. "Australian Convicted of Insulting Thai Monarchy." Associated Press, January 19, 2009.
- Pedersen, R. P. "How We Got Here: It's Not How You Think." *Community College Week*, 13, 15, March 15, 2001:4–5.
- Pérez-Peña, Richard. "To Enroll More Minority Students, Colleges Work Around the Courts." *New York Times*, April 1, 2012.
- Perry, Nick. "Kiribati Global Warming Fears: Entire Nation May Move to Fiji." *Huffington Post*, March 9, 2012.
- Petersen, Andrea. "Checking In? Hidden Ways Hotels Court Guests Faster." *Wall Street Journal*, April 11, 2012.
- Phillips, Erica E. "'Three-Strikes' Prisoners Drawing a Walk." *Wall Street Journal*, April 1, 2013.
- Phillips, Peter, and Kimberly Socio. "The Global 1%: Exposing the Transnational Ruling Class." *Project Censored*, August 22, 2012.
- Piaget, Jean. *The Psychology of Intelligence*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1950.
- Piaget, Jean. *The Construction of Reality in the Child*. New York: Basic Books, 1954.
- Pines, Maya. "The Civilizing of Genie." *Psychology Today*, 15, September 1981:28–34.
- Piotrow, Phylis Tilson. *World Population Crisis: The United States' Response*. New York: Praeger, 1973. *Population Today* 4, 5, September 1998.
- Piven, Frances Fox. "Can Power from Below Change the World?" *American Sociological Review*, 73, 1, February 2008:1–14.
- Polgreen, Lydia. "Scaling Caste Walls with Capitalism's Ladders in India." *New York Times*, December 21, 2011.
- Ponzo, Michela, and Vincenzo Scoppa. "The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Teaching Evaluations, Beauty, and Abilities." Working Paper, Arcavata di Rende, Italy: Università della Calabria, March 2012.
- Poole, Steven. "Programmer Bob Who Outsourced His Job Was a Model Modern Employee." *Guardian*, January 17, 2013.
- Pope, Liston. *Millhands and Preachers: A Study of Gastonia*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1942.

- Popescu, Ioana, Mary S. Vaughan-Sarrazin, and Gary E. Rosenthal. "Differences in Mortality and Use of Revascularization in Black and White Patients With Acute MI Admitted to Hospitals With and Without Revascularization Services." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 297, 22, June 13, 2007:2489–2495.
- Population Today* 4, 5, September 1998.
- Portes, Alejandro, and Rubén G. Rumbaut. *Immigrant America*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1990.
- Post, Charles. "Agrarian Class Structure and Economic Development in Colonial British North America: The Place of the American Revolution in the Origins of US Capitalism." *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 9, 4, October 2009:453–483.
- Preston, Julia. "Homeland Security Cancels 'Virtual Fence' after Billion Is Spent." *New York Times*, January 14, 2011.
- Preston, Julia, and John H. Cushman, Jr. "Obama to Permit Young Migrants to Remain in U.S." *New York Times*, June 16, 2012.
- Qian, Zhenchao, and Daniel T. Lichter. "Social Boundaries and Marital Assimilation: Interpreting Trends in Racial and Ethnic Inter-marriage." *American Sociological Review*, 72, February 2007:68–94.
- Quadagno, Jill. *Aging and the Life Course: An Introduction to Gerontology*, 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2007.
- Rabin, Roni Caryn. "Questions about Robotic Hysterectomy." *New York Times*, February 25, 2013.
- Radelet, Michael L., and Glenn L. Pierce. "Race and Death Sentencing in North Carolina, 1980–2007." *North Carolina Law Review*, 89, 2011:2119–2159.
- Raice, Shayndi, and Nick Timiraos. "U.S. Sues Wells Fargo for Faulty Mortgages." *Wall Street Journal*, October 10, 2012.
- Ramakrishnan, Kavita B. "Inconsistent Legal Treatment of Unwanted Sexual Advances." *Berkeley Journal of Gender, Law, and Justice*, 26, 2, 2011:291–355.
- Rampell, Catherine. "In Law Schools, Grades Go Up, Just Like That." *New York Times*, June 21, 2010.
- Ramstad, Evan. "Big Brother, Now at the Mall." *Wall Street Journal*, October 9, 2012.
- Rapoport, Anatoli. "Patriotic Education in Russia: Stylistic Move or a Sign of Substantive Counter-Reform." *Educational Forum*, 73, 2009:141–152.
- Ratcliffe, Caroline, and Signe-Mary McKernan. "Childhood Poverty Persistence: Facts and Consequences." The Urban Institute, Brief 14, June 2010:1–10.
- Ray, Brian. "Academic Achievement and Demographic Traits of Homeschool Students: A Nationwide Study." *Academic Leadership*, 8, 1, Winter 2010.
- Ray, J. J. "Authoritarianism Is a Dodo: Comment on Scheepers, Felling and Peters." *European Sociological Review*, 7, 1, May 1991:73–75.
- Read, Madlen. "Citi Pays \$18M for Questioned Credit Card Practice." Associated Press, August 26, 2008.
- Reckless, Walter C. *The Crime Problem*, 5th ed. New York: Appleton, 1973.
- Reed, Don Collins. "A Model of Moral Stages." *Journal of Moral Education*, 37, 3, September 2008:357–376.
- Reed, Susan, and Lorenzo Benet. "Ecowarrior Dave Foreman Will Do Whatever It Takes in His Fight to Save Mother Earth." *People Weekly*, 33, 15, April 16, 1990: 113–116.
- Reiman, Jeffrey, and Paul Leighton. *The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison: Ideology, Class, and Criminal Justice*, 9th ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2010.
- Reiser, Christa. *Reflections on Anger: Women and Men in a Changing Society*. Westport, Conn.: Praeger Publishers, 1999.
- Reskin, Barbara F. *The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment*. Washington, D.C.: American Sociological Association, 1998.
- Resnik, David B. "Financial Interests and Research Bias." *Perspectives on Science*, 8, 3, Fall 2000:255–283.
- Reuters. "Fake Tiger Woods Gets 200-Years-to-Life in Prison." April 28, 2001.
- Rhoads, Christopher. "Web Site to Holy Site: Israeli Firm Broadcasts Prayers for a Fee." *Wall Street Journal*, January 25, 2007.
- Richardson, Stacey, and Marita P. McCabe. "Parental Divorce during Adolescence and Adjustment in Early Adulthood." *Adolescence*, 36, Fall 2001:467–489.
- Richman, Joe. "From the Belgian Congo to the Bronx Zoo." *National Public Radio*, September 8, 2006.
- Ricks, Thomas E. "'New' Marines Illustrate Growing Gap between Military and Society." *Wall Street Journal*, July 27, 1995:A1, A4.
- Riley, Nancy E. "China's Population: New Trends and Challenges." *Population Bulletin*, 59, 2, June 2004:3–36.
- Riley, Naomi Schaefer. "The Real Path to Racial Harmony." *Wall Street Journal*, August 14, 2009.
- Riley, Naomi Schaefer. "Not Your Grandfather's Southern Baptist." *Wall Street Journal*, March 2, 2012.
- Rios, Victor M. *Punished: Policing the Lives of Black and Latino Boys*. New York: New York University Press, 2011.
- Rist, Ray. "Student Social Class and Teacher Expectations: The Self-Fulfilling Prophecy in Ghetto Education." *Harvard Educational Review*, reprinted in *Opportunity Gap: Achievement and Inequality in Education*, Carol DeShano, James Philip Huguley, Zenub Kakli, Radhika Rao, and Ronald F. Ferguson, eds. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Education Publishing Group, 2007:187–225.
- Rist, Ray C. "Student Social Class and Teacher Expectations: The Self Fulfilling Prophecy in Ghetto Education." *Harvard Educational Review*, 40, 3, August 1970:411–451.
- Ritzer, George. *The McDonaldization of Society: An Investigation into the Changing Character of Contemporary Life*. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Pine Forge Press, 1993.
- Ritzer, George. *The McDonaldization Thesis: Explorations and Extensions*. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1998.
- Ritzer, George. *The McDonaldization of Society*, 7th ed. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2012.
- Rivera, Lauren A. "Hiring as Cultural Matching: The Case of Elite Professional Service Firms." *American Sociological Review*, 77, 6, 2012:999–1022.
- Rivlin, Gary. "Beyond the Reservation." *New York Times*, September 22, 2007.
- Robbins, John. *Healthy at 100*. New York: Random House, 2006.
- Roberts, Andrew. "Bionic Mannequins Spy on Shoppers to Boost Luxury Sales." *Bloomberg News*, November 21, 2012.
- Robertson, Ian. *Sociology*, 3rd ed. New York: Worth, 1987.
- Robinson, Gail, and Barbara Mullins Nelson. "Pursuing Upward Mobility: African American Professional Women Reflect on Their Journey." *Journal of Black Studies*, 40, 6, 2010:1168–1188.
- Robinson, William I. "Global Capitalism and the Emergence of Transnational Elites." *Critical Sociology*, 38, 3, 2012:349–363.
- Rodriguez, Richard. "The Education of Richard Rodriguez." *Saturday Review*, February 8, 1975:147–149.
- Rodriguez, Richard. *Hunger for Memory: The Education of Richard Rodriguez*. Boston: Godine, 1982.
- Rodriguez, Richard. "The Late Victorians: San Francisco, AIDS, and the Homosexual Stereotype." *Harper's Magazine*, October 1990:57–66.
- Rodriguez, Richard. "Mixed Blood." *Harper's Magazine*, 283, November 1991:47–56.
- Rodriguez, Richard. "Searching for Roots in a Changing Society." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 8th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1995:486–491.
- Rogers, Simon, and Lisa Evans. "World Carbon Dioxide Emissions Data by Country: China Speeds Ahead of the Rest." *Guardian*, January 31, 2011.
- Ropiequet, John L., Christopher S. Naveja, and L. Jean Noonan. "Fair Lending Developments: Testing the Limits of Statistical Evidence." *Business Lawyer*, 67, February 2012:575–584.
- Rosenbloom, Stephanie. "Love, Lies and What They Learned." *New York Times*, November 12, 2011.
- Rosenfeld, Michael J., and Reuben J. Thomas. "Searching for a Mate: The Rise of the Internet as a Social Intermediary." *American Sociological Review*, 77, 2012:523–547.
- Rosin, Hanna. "The End of Men." *Atlantic*, July/August 2010.
- Rossi, Alice S. "A Biosocial Perspective on Parenting." *Daedalus*, 106, 1977:1–31.
- Rossi, Alice S. "Gender and Parenthood." *American Sociological Review*, 49, 1984:1–18.
- Rossiter, Caleb. "How Washington, D.C., Schools Cheat Their Students Twice." *Wall Street Journal*, December 1, 2012.
- Roth, Louise Marie. "Selling Women Short: A Research Note on Gender Differences in Compensation on Wall Street." *Social Forces*, 82, 2, December 2003:783–802.
- Rothkopf, David. *Superclass: The Global Power Elite and the World They Are Making*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2008.
- Rowthorn, Robert, Ricardo Andres Guzman, and Carolos Rodriguez-Sickert. "The Economics of Social Stratification in Premodern Societies." MPRA Paper 35567, Munich, Germany: Munich Personal RePEc Archive, November 28, 2011.
- Rubin, Zick. "The Love Research." In *Marriage and Family in a Changing Society*, 2nd ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1985.
- Rudner, Lawrence M. "The Scholastic Achievement of Home School Students." *ERIC/AE Digest*, September 1, 1999.
- Ruggles, Patricia. "Short and Long Term Poverty in the United States: Measuring the American 'Underclass.'" Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, June 1989.
- Russell, Diana E. H. "Preliminary Report on Some Findings Relating to the Trauma and Long-Term Effects of Intrafamily Childhood Sexual Abuse." Unpublished paper, no date.
- Russell, Diana E. H. *Rape in Marriage*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1990.
- Russell, Nestor John Charles. "Milgram's Obedience to Authority Experiments: Origins and Early Evolution." *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 2010:1–23.
- "Russians Given Day Off Work to Make Babies." *Guardian*, September 12, 2007.
- Sánchez-Jankowski, Martín. "Gangs and Social Change." *Theoretical Criminology*, 7, 2, 2003:191–216.

R-16 REFERENCES

- Sacirbey, Omar. "Religion is Key in Combating Female Genital Mutilation According to Activists." *Religion News Service*, October 28, 2012.
- Sageman, Marc. "Explaining Terror Networks in the 21st Century." *Footnotes*, May–June 2008a:7.
- Sageman, Marc. *Leaderless Jihad: Terror Networks in the Twenty-First Century*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2008b.
- Sahlins, Marshall D., and Elman R. Service. *Evolution and Culture*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1960.
- Salomon, Gisela, "In Miami, Spanish Is Becoming the Primary Language." Associated Press, May 29, 2008.
- Salyer, Kirsten. "In Russia, Valentine Day Is for Making Babies." *Bloomberg News*, February 4, 2013.
- Samor, Geraldo, Cecile Rohwedder, and Ann Zimmerman. "Innocents Abroad?" *Wall Street Journal*, May 5, 2006.
- Samuelson, Paul Anthony, and William D. Nordhaus. *Economics*, 18th ed. New York: McGraw Hill, 2005.
- Sanger, David E. "Obama Order Sped Up Waves of Cyberattacks against Iran." *New York Times*, June 1, 2012.
- Sanger, David E., and Thom Shanker. "Broad Powers Seen for Obama in Cyberstrikes." *New York Times*, February 3, 2013.
- Santos, Fernanda. "Are New Yorkers Satisfied? That Depends." *New York Times*, March 7, 2009.
- Sapir, Edward. *Selected Writings of Edward Sapir in Language, Culture, and Personality*, David G. Mandelbaum, ed. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1949.
- Saranow, Jennifer. "The Snoop Next Door." *Wall Street Journal*, January 12, 2007.
- Sareen, Jitender, Tracie O. Afifi, Katherine A. McMillan, and G. J. Asmundson. "Relationship between Household Income and Mental Disorders." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 68, 4, 2011:419–427.
- Saulny, Susan. "Black? White? Asian? More Young Americans Choose All of the Above." *New York Times*, January 29, 2011.
- Savage, Charlie. "Countrywide Will Settle a Bias Suit." *New York Times*, December 21, 2011.
- Savage, Charlie. "U.S. Law May Allow Killings, Holder Says." *New York Times*, March 5, 2012.
- Scarf, Damian, Kana Imuta, Michael Colombo, and Harlene Hayne. "Social Evaluation or Simple Association? Simple Associations May Explain Moral Reasoning in Infants." *Plos One*, 7, 8, e42698, 2012.
- Schaefer, Richard T. *Racial and Ethnic Groups*, 9th ed. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 2004.
- Schaefer, Richard T. *Racial and Ethnic Groups*, 13th ed. Boston: Pearson, 2012.
- Schaefer, Richard T. *Sociology*, 3rd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1989.
- Schaefer, Richard T., and William W. Zellner. *Extraordinary Groups: An Examination of Unconventional Life-Styles*, 9th ed. New York: Worth, 2011.
- Schemo, Diana Jean. "Education Dept. Says States Have Lax Standard for Teachers." *New York Times*, June 13, 2002.
- Schmeer, Kammi K. "The Child Health Disadvantage of Parental Cohabitation." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 73, February 2011:181–193.
- Schmittle Nicholas. "Getting Bin Laden." *The New Yorker*, August 8, 2011.
- Schneider, Daniel. "Gender, Deviance and Household Work: The Role of Occupation." *American Journal of Sociology*, 117, 4, January 2012:1029–1072.
- Schottland, Charles I. *The Social Security Plan in the U.S.* New York: Appleton, 1963.
- "Schwab Study Finds Four Generations of American Adults Fundamentally Rethinking Planning for Retirement." *Reuters*, July 15, 2008.
- Scolforo, Mark. "Amish Population Nearly Doubles in 16 Years." *Chicago Tribune*, August 20, 2008.
- Scott, Monster Cody. *Monster: The Autobiography of an L. A. Gang Member*. New York: Penguin Books, 1994.
- Scully, Diana. "Negotiating to Do Surgery." In *Dominant Issues in Medical Sociology*, 3rd ed., Howard D. Schwartz, ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1994:146–152.
- Scully, Diana, and Joseph Marolla. "Convicted Rapists' Vocabulary of Motive: Excuses and Justifications." *Social Problems*, 31, 5, June 1984:530–544.
- Scully, Diana, and Joseph Marolla. "Riding the Bull at Gilley's: Convicted Rapists Describe the Rewards of Rape." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 15th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 2014.
- Segal, Nancy L., and Scott L. Hershberger. "Virtual Twins and Intelligence." *Personality and Individual Differences*, 39, 6, 2005:1061–1073.
- Segal, Nancy L. *Someone Else's Twin: The True Story of Babies Switched at Birth*. New York: Prometheus, 2011.
- Sengupta, Somini. "In the Ancient Streets of Najaf, Pledges of Martyrdom for Cleric." *New York Times*, July 10, 2004.
- Senior, Jennifer. "All Joy and No Fun." *New York*, July 4, 2010.
- Sennett, Richard, and Jonathan Cobb. "Some Hidden Injuries of Class." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 5th ed., James M. Henslin ed. New York: Free Press, 1988:278–288. Excerpts from Richard Sennett and Jonathan Cobb. *The Hidden Injuries of Class*. New York: Knopf, 1972.
- Séralini, Gilles-Eric, Emile Clair, Robin Mesnage, et al. "Long Term Toxicity of a Roundup Herbicide and a Roundup-Tolerant Genetically Modified Maize." *Food and Chemical Toxicology*, 50, 11, November 2012:4221–4231.
- Shane, Scott. "Report Outlines Medical Workers' Role in Torture." *New York Times*, April 6, 2009.
- Shane, Scott, and Charlie Savage. "Bin Laden Raid Revives Debate on Value of Torture." *New York Times*, May 3, 2011.
- Sharma, Amol, Biman Mukherji, and Rupa Subramanya. "On India's Streets, Women Run Gauntlet of Harassment." *Wall Street Journal*, February 28, 2013.
- Sharp, Lauriston. "Steel Axes for Stone-Age Australians." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 8th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1995:453–462.
- Sheridan, Mary Beth. "Salinas Warns Mexico Against Drug Probe." *Los Angeles Times*, September 22, 1998.
- Sherif, Muzafer, and Carolyn Sherif. *Groups in Harmony and Tension*. New York: Harper & Row, 1953.
- Sherman, Jennifer, and Elizabeth Harris. "Social Class and Parenting: Classic Debates and New Understandings." *Sociology Compass*, 6, 1, 2012:60–71.
- Shor, Eran, David J. Roelfs, Misty Currell, L. Clemow, M. M. Burg, and J. E. Schwartz. "Widowhood and Mortality: A Meta-Analysis and Meta-Regression." *Demography*, 49, 2012:575–606.
- Short, Kathleen. "The Research Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2011." *Current Population Reports P60-244*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, November 2012.
- Siebens, Julie, and Tiffany Julian. "Native North American Languages Spoken at Home in the United States and Puerto Rico: 2006–2010." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, December 2011.
- Siegler, Ilene C., Beverly H. Brummett, Peter Martin, and M. J. Helms. "Consistency and Timing of Marital Transitions and Survival During Midlife: The Role of Personality and Health Risk Behaviors." *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, 45, 3, 2013:338–347.
- Sills, David L. *The Volunteers*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1957.
- Simmel, Georg. *The Sociology of Georg Simmel*, Kurt H. Wolff, ed. and trans. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1950. Originally published between 1902 and 1917.
- Simon, Stephanie. "Naked Pumpkin Run." *Wall Street Journal*, October 31, 2009.
- Simon, Julian L. *The Ultimate Resource*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1981.
- Simons, Marlies. "Social Change and Amazon Indians." In *Exploring Social Life: Readings to Accompany Essentials of Sociology: A Down-to-Earth Approach*, Sixth Edition, 2nd edition, James M. Henslin, ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2006:157–165.
- Simpson, George Eaton, and J. Milton Yinger. *Racial and Cultural Minorities: An Analysis of Prejudice and Discrimination*, 4th ed. New York: Harper & Row, 1972.
- Singer, Natasha. "Shoppers Who Can't Have Secrets." *New York Times*, April 30, 2010.
- Skeels, H. M. "Adult Status of Children with Contrasting Early Life Experiences: A Follow-up Study." *Monograph of the Society for Research in Child Development*, 31, 3, 1966.
- Skeels, H. M., and H. B. Dye. "A Study of the Effects of Differential Stimulation on Mentally Retarded Children." *Proceedings and Addresses of the American Association on Mental Deficiency*, 44, 1939:114–136.
- Skinner, Jonathan, James N. Weinstein, Scott M. Sporer, and John E. Wennberg. "Racial, Ethnic, and Geographic Disparities in Rates of Knee Arthroplasty among Medicare Patients." *New England Journal of Medicine*, 349, 14, October 2, 2003:1350–1359.
- Sklair, Leslie. *Globalization: Capitalism and Its Alternatives*, 3rd ed. New York: Oxford: University Press, 2001.
- Slackman, Michael. "Voices Rise in Egypt to Shield Girls from an Old Tradition." *New York Times*, September 20, 2007.
- Smart, Barry. "On the Disorder of Things: Sociology, Postmodernity and the 'End of the Social.'" *Sociology*, 24, 3, August 1990:397–416.
- Smedley, Audrey, and Brian D. Smedley. "Race as Biology Is Fiction, Racism as a Social Problem Is Real: Anthropological and Historical Perspectives on the Social Construction of Race." *American Psychologist*, 60, 1, January 2005:16–26.
- Smith, Beverly A. "An Incest Case in an Early 20th-Century Rural Community." *Deviant Behavior*, 13, 1992:127–153.
- Smith, Christian, and Robert Faris. "Socioeconomic Inequality in the American Religious System: An Update and Assessment." *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 44, 1, 2005:95–104.
- Smith, Clark. "Oral History as 'Therapy': Combatants' Account of the Vietnam War." In *Strangers at Home: Vietnam Veterans Since the War*, Charles R. Figley and Seymore Leventman, eds. New York: Praeger, 1980:9–34.
- Smith, Ryan A. "A Test of the Glass Ceiling and Glass Escalator Hypotheses." *Annals of the American Academy of Social Sciences*, 639, January 2012:149–172.

- Smith, Simon C. "The Making of a Neo-Colony? Anglo-Kuwaiti Relations in the Era of Decolonization." *Middle Eastern Studies*, 37, 1, January 2001:159–173.
- Smith, Stacy L., Marc Choueiti, Ashley Prescott, Katherine Pieper, and Annenberg School for Communication & Journalism. "Gender Roles and Occupations" A Look at Character Attributes and Job-Related Aspirations in Film and Television." Marina Del Rey, Calif.: Geena Davis Institute on Gender in Media, 2012b.
- Smith-Bynum, Mia A., "African American Families: Research Progress and Potential in the Age of Obama." In *Handbook of Marriage and the Family*, G. W. Peterson and K. R. Bush, eds. New York: Springer, 2013:683–704.
- Snyder, Mark. "Self-Fulfilling Stereotypes." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 7th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1993:153–160.
- Solt, Frederick. "The Social Origins of Authoritarianism." *Political Research Quarterly*, 65, 4, 2012:703–713.
- Sosinsky, Laura Stout, and Se-Kang Kim. "A Profile Approach to Child Care Quality, Quantity, and Type of Setting: Parent Selection of Infant Child Care Arrangements." *Applied Development Science*, 17, 1, 2013:39–56.
- Sosnaud, Benjamin, David Brady, and Steven M. Frenk. "Class in Name Only: Subjective Class Identity, Objective Class Position, and Vote Choice in American Presidential Elections." *Social Problems*, 60, 1, 2013:81–99.
- "Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, published annually.
- South African Police Service. *Crime Statistics 2011/2012*. Pretoria, South Africa: South African Police Service, 2013.
- Spengler, Oswald. *The Decline of the West*, 2 vols., Charles F. Atkinson, trans. New York: Knopf, 1926–1928. Originally published 1919–1922.
- Spitzer, Steven. "Toward a Marxian Theory of Deviance." *Social Problems*, 22, June 1975:608–619.
- Spivak, Gayatri Chakravorty. "Feminism 2000: One Step Beyond." *Feminist Review*, 64, Spring 2000:113.
- Sprague, Jeb. "Transnational State." *Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Globalization*, George Ritzer, ed. Hoboken, N.J.: Blackwell Publishing, 2012.
- Sprecher, Susan, and Rachita Chandak. "Attitudes about Arranged Marriages and Dating among Men and Women from India." *Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology*, 20, 1, May 1992:59–69.
- Srole, Leo, and Anita K. Fisher. *Mental Health in the Metropolis: The Midtown Manhattan Study*. Albany, N.Y.: New York University Press, 1978.
- Stack, Carol B. *All Our Kin: Strategies for Survival in a Black Community*. New York: Harper, 1974.
- Stampp, Kenneth M. *The Peculiar Institution: Slavery in the Ante-Bellum South*. New York: Vintage Books, 1956.
- Staples, Brent. "Loving v. Virginia and the Secret History of Race." *New York Times*, May 14, 2008.
- Stark, Rodney. *Sociology*, 3rd ed. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth, 1989.
- "State of Recidivism: The Revolving Door of America's Prisons." Washington, D.C.: Pew Center on the States, 2011.
- "Statistical Abstract of the United States." Washington D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, published annually.
- Stets, Jan E. "Current Emotion Research in Sociology: Advances in the Discipline." *Emotion Review*, 4, 3, July 2012:326–334.
- Stets, Jan E., and Michael J. Carter. "A Theory of the Self for the Sociology of Morality." *American Sociological Review*, 77, 1, 2012:120–140.
- Stevens, Mitchell. *Creating a Class: College Admissions and the Education of Elites*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2009.
- Stevens, Mitchell L. *Kingdom of Children: Culture and Controversy in the Homeschooling Movement*. Princeton: N.J.: Princeton University Press, 2001.
- Stewart, Phil. "U.S. Can Intercept North Korean Missiles but May Opt Not To, Says Admiral Samuel Locklear." *Reuters*, April 9, 2013.
- "Sticky Ticket: A New Jersey Mother Sues Her Son over a Lottery Jackpot She Claims Belongs to Them Both." *People Weekly*, February 9, 1998:68.
- Stinnett, Nicholas. "Strong Families." In *Marriage and Family in a Changing Society*, 4th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1992:496–507.
- Stipp, David. "Himalayan Tree Could Serve as Source of Anti-Cancer Drug Taxol, Team Says." *Wall Street Journal*, April 20, 1992:B4.
- Stodgill, Ralph M. *Handbook of Leadership: A Survey of Theory and Research*. New York: Free Press, 1974.
- Stokes, Myron, and David Zeman. "The Shame of the City." *Newsweek*, September 4, 1995.
- Stokes, Randall. "Over 60 Years of Sociology at UMass–Amherst." *ASA Footnotes*, May–June 2009:6.
- Stolberg, Sheryl Gay. "Blacks Found on Short End of Heart Attack Procedure." *New York Times*, May 10, 2001.
- Strategic Energy Policy: Challenges for the 21st Century*. New York: Council on Foreign Relations, 2001.
- Straus, Murray A. "Gender Symmetry and Mutuality in Perpetration of Clinical-level Partner Violence: Empirical Evidence and Implications for Prevention and Treatment." *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 16, 2011:279–288.
- Suizzo, Marie-Anne. "The Social-Emotional and Cultural Contexts of Cognitive Development: Neo-Piagetian Perspectives." *Child Development*, 71, 4, August 2000:846–849.
- Sullivan, Andrew. "What We Look Up to Now." *New York Times Magazine*, November 15, 1998.
- Sullivan, Kevin. "India Embraces Online Worship." *Washington Post*, March 15, 2007.
- Sumner, William Graham. *Folkways: A Study in the Sociological Importance of Usages, Manners, Customs, Mores, and Morals*. New York: Ginn, 1906.
- Susman, Tina. "Lottery Winner Who Drew Outrage for Getting Welfare Is Found Dead." *Los Angeles Times*, October 2, 2012.
- Sutherland, Edwin H. *Criminology*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1924.
- Sutherland, Edwin H. *Principles of Criminology*, 4th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1947.
- Sutherland, Edwin H. *White Collar Crime*. New York: Dryden Press, 1949.
- Suzuki, Bob H. "Asian-American Families." In *Marriage and Family in a Changing Society*, 2nd ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1985:104–119.
- Swati, Pandey. "Do You Take This Stranger?" *Los Angeles Times*, June 26, 2008.
- Sweeney, Megan M. "Remarriage and the Nature of Divorce: Does It Matter Which Spouse Chose to Leave?" *Journal of Family Issues*, 23, 3, April 2002:410–440.
- Swigonski, Mary E., and Salome Raheim. "Feminist Contributions to Understanding Women's Lives and the Social Environment." *Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work*, 26, 1, 2011:10–21.
- Sykes, Gresham M., and David Matza. "Techniques of Neutralization." In *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings*, 5th ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1988:225–231. Originally published 1957.
- Szasz, Thomas S. "Mental Illness Is Still a Myth." In *Deviant Behavior* 96/97, Lawrence M. Saling, ed. Guilford, Conn.: Dushkin, 1996:200–205.
- Szasz, Thomas S. *Cruel Compassion: Psychiatric Control of Society's Unwanted*. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1998.
- Szasz, Thomas. "Fifty Years After *The Myth of Mental Illness*." In *The Myth of Mental Illness: Foundations of a Theory of Personal Conduct, 50th Anniversary Edition*. New York: Harper Perennial, 2010.
- Tabenkin, H., C. B. Eaton, M. B. Roberts, D. R. Parker, J. H. McMurray, and J. Borkan. "Differences in Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factor Management in Primary Care by Sex of Physician and Patient." *Annals of Family Medicine*, 8, 1, January–February 2010:25–32.
- Tadic, Maja, Wido G. M. Oerlemans, Arnold B. Bakker, and Ruut Veenhoven. "Daily Activities and Happiness in Later Life: The Role of Work Status." *Journal of Happiness Studies*, September 28, 2012.
- Tafuya, Sonya M., Hans Johnson, and Laura E. Hill. "Who Chooses to Choose Two?" Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 2005.
- Taneja, V., S. Sriram, R. S. Beri, V. Sreenivas, R. Aggarwal, R. Kaur, and J. M. Puliyl. "Not by Bread Alone": Impact of a Structured 90-Minute Play Session on Development of Children in an Orphanage." *Child Care, Health & Development*, 28, 1, 2002:95–100.
- Tasker, Fiona. "Same-Sex Parenting and Child Development: Reviewing the Contribution of Parental Gender." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 72, 1, February 2010:35–40.
- Tavernise, Sabrina. "Day Care Centers Adapt to Round-the-Clock Demand." *New York Times*, January 15, 2012.
- Taylor, Chris. "The Man behind Lara Croft." *Time*, December 6, 1999:78.
- Taylor, Howard F. "The Structure of a National Black Leadership Network: Preliminary Findings." Unpublished manuscript, 1992. (As cited in Margaret L. Andersen and Howard F. Taylor, *Sociology: Understanding a Diverse Society*. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth, 2000.)
- Terhune, Chad. "Pepsi, Vowing Diversity Isn't Just Image Polish, Seeks Inclusive Culture." *Wall Street Journal*, April 19, 2005.
- "Testing Times." *The Economist*, December 31, 2011.
- Tewary, Amarnath. "At a Sperm Bank in Bihar, Caste Divisions Start Before Birth." *New York Times*, July 12, 2012.
- "The Global Religious Landscape." Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, December 18, 2012.
- "The Interaction of Genes, Behavior, and Social Environment." *Today's Research on Aging*, 27, December 2012:1–6.
- "The World of the Child 6 Billion." Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 2000.
- Thomas, Patricia A. "Trajectories of Social Engagement and Mortality in Late Life." *Journal of Aging and Health*, 24, 4, 2012:547–568.
- Thomas, Paulette. "U.S. Examiners Will Scrutinize Banks with Poor Minority-Lending Histories." *Wall Street Journal*, October 22, 1991:A2.
- Thomas, Paulette. "Boston Fed Finds Racial Discrimination in Mortgage Lending Is Still Widespread." *Wall Street Journal*, October 9, 1992:A3.

R-18 REFERENCES

- Thomas, W. I., and Dorothy Swaine Thomas. *The Child in America: Behavior Problems and Programs*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1928.
- Thompson, Ginger. "Chasing Mexico's Dream into Squalor." *New York Times*, February 11, 2001.
- Thompson, Ginger. "Where Education and Assimilation Collide." *New York Times*, March 14, 2009.
- Thompson, Paul. "Pentagon Buys and Destroys 9,500 Copies of Soldier's Afghanistan Book 'to Protect Military Secrets.'" *Mail Online*, September 27, 2010.
- Thornton, Russell. *American Indian Holocaust and Survival: A Population History Since 1492*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987.
- Thurm, Scott. "What's a CEO Worth? More Firms Say \$10 Million." *Wall Street Journal*, May 15, 2013.
- Thurrow, Roger. "Farms Destroyed, Stricken Sudan Faces Food Crisis." *Wall Street Journal*, February 7, 2005.
- Tierney, John. "For Lesser Crimes, Rethinking Life Behind Bars." *New York Times*, December 11, 2012.
- Timasheff, Nicholas S. *War and Revolution*. Joseph F. Scheuer, ed. New York: Sheed & Ward, 1965.
- Tokc-Wilde, Iwona. "Workforce Surveillance: Is Your Boss Keeping a Private Eye on You?" *The Guardian*, May 7, 2011.
- Tomsho, Robert, and Daniel Golden. "Educating Eric." *Wall Street Journal*, May 12, 2007.
- Tönnies, Ferdinand. *Community and Society (Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft)*, with a new introduction by John Samples. New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction, 1988. Originally published 1887.
- Torres, Blanca. "Employers Bring Childcare Onsite to Keep Workers' Lives Balanced." *San Francisco Business Times*, August 9, 2012.
- "Top 10 Most Expensive Video Game Budgets Ever." *Online Digital Battle.com* February 20, 2010.
- Toshkov, Veselin. "Europe's 'Oldest Town' Identified Near Provadia in Eastern Bulgaria." *Huffington Post*, November 1, 2012.
- Toynbee, Arnold. *A Study of History*. D. C. Somervell, abridger and ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1946.
- "Trafficking in Persons" *Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State, June 2012.
- Treiman, Donald J. *Occupational Prestige in Comparative Perspective*. New York: Academic Press, 1977.
- Tresniowski, Alex. "Payday or Mayday?" *People Weekly*, May 17, 1999:128–131.
- Trice, Harrison M., and Janice M. Beyer. "Cultural Leadership in Organization." *Organization Science*, 2, 2, May 1991:149–169.
- Troeltsch, Ernst. *The Social Teachings of the Christian Churches*. New York: Macmillan, 1931.
- Troianovski, Anton. "New Wi-Fi Pitch: Tracker." *Wall Street Journal*, June 19, 2012.
- Tuhus-Dubrow, Rebecca. "Rites and Wrongs." *Boston Globe*, February 11, 2007.
- Tumin, Melvin M. "Some Principles of Social Stratification: A Critical Analysis." *American Sociological Review*, 18, August 1953:394.
- Turner, Jonathan H. *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. Homewood, Ill.: Dorsey, 1978.
- Twenge, J. M., W. K. Campbell, and C. A. Foster. "Parenthood and Marital Satisfaction: A Meta-analytic Review." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 65, 2003:574–583.
- Tyler, Patrick E. "A New Life for NATO? But It's Sidelined for Now." *New York Times*, November 20, 2002.
- U.S. Census Bureau. "50 Million Children Lived with Married Parents in 2007." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2007.
- U.S. Census Bureau. "Annual Social and Economic Supplement to Current Population Survey." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2010.
- U.S. Census Bureau. "Current Population Survey, 2012 Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, November 2012.
- U.S. Census Bureau. "U.S. Census Bureau International Database." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013a.
- U.S. Census Bureau. "America's Families and Living Arrangements: 2012." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013b.
- U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. "Percent of the Projected Population by Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 2010 to 2050." Constant Net International Migration Series (NP2009-T6-C):Table 6-C, December 16, 2009.
- Uchitelle, Louis. "How to Define Poverty? Let Us Count the Ways." *New York Times*, May 28, 2001.
- Udry, J. Richard. "Biological Limits of Gender Construction." *American Sociological Review*, 65, June 2000:443–457.
- Ullman, Edward, and Chauncey Harris. "The Nature of Cities." In *Urban Man and Society: A Reader in Urban Ecology*, Albert N. Cousins and Hans Nagpaul, eds. New York: Knopf, 1970:91–100.
- UNESCO. "Adult and Youth Literacy." Paris: UNESCO, September 2012.
- UNIFEM. "Progress of the World's Women 2008/2009." United Nations Development Fund for Women, 2008.
- United Nations. "An Overview of Urbanization, Internal Migration, Population Distribution and Development in the World." United Nations Population Division, January 14, 2008.
- United Nations. 2015 Population Projections, 2013.
- United Nations. "World Urbanizing Prospects: The 2009 Revision." U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2010.
- UPI. "Experts: Cleveland Killer a Sexual Sadist." November 9, 2009.
- Ur, Jason A. "Cycles of Civilization in Northern Mesopotamia, 4400–2000 BC." *Journal of Archaeological Research*, 18, 4, 2010:387–431.
- Urbina, Ian. "As School Exit Tests Prove Tough, States Ease Standards." *New York Times*, January 11, 2010.
- Useem, Michael. *The Inner Circle: Large Corporations and the Rise of Business Political Activity in the U.S. and U.K.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1984.
- Utar, Hale, and Luis Bernardo Torres Ruiz. "International Competition and Industrial Evolution: Evidence from the Impact of Chinese Competition on Mexican Maquiladoras." University of Colorado at Boulder and Banco de Mexico, July 2010.
- Vandell, Deborah Lowe, Jay Belsky, Margaret Burchinal, Laurence Steinberg, and Nathan Vandergrift. "No Effects of Early Child Care Extend to Age 15 Years? Results from the NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development." *Child Development*, 81, 3, May/June 2010:737–756.
- Vandiver, John. "New Combat Focus for U.S. Africa Command." *Stars and Stripes*, April 5, 2013a.
- Vandiver, John. "550 Marines Head to Spain in Support of AFRICOM." *Stars and Stripes*, April 25, 2013b.
- Varese, Federico. *The Russian Mafia: Private Protection in a New Market Economy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005.
- Vartabedian, Ralph, and Scott Gold. "New Questions on Shuttle Tile Safety Raised." *Los Angeles Times*, February 27, 2003.
- Vaughan, Diane. "Uncoupling: The Social Construction of Divorce." In *Marriage and Family in a Changing Society*, 2nd ed., James M. Henslin, ed. New York: Free Press, 1985:429–439.
- Veblen, Thorstein. *The Theory of the Leisure Class*. New York: Macmillan, 1912.
- Venkatesh, Sudhir. *Gang Leader for a Day: A Rogue Sociologist Takes to the Streets*. New York: Penguin, 2008.
- Vidal, David. "Bilingual Education Is Thriving but Criticized." *New York Times*, January 30, 1977.
- Vidal, Jordi Blanes, Mirko Draca, and Christian Fons-Rosen. "Revolving Door Lobbyists." Center for Economic Performance, Discussion Paper 993, August 2010.
- Vigil, Tammy. "Boulder Police: No Full Frontal Nudity." Fox 31, Denver Colorado, June 11, 2009.
- Voltri, Rudi. *Society and Technological Change*, 3rd ed. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1995.
- Von Hoffman, Nicholas. "Sociological Snoopers." *Transaction* 7, May 1970:4, 6.
- Wagley, Charles, and Marvin Harris. *Minorities in the New World*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1958.
- Wald, Matthew L., and John Schwartz. "Alerts Were Lacking, NASA Shuttle Manager Says." *New York Times*, July 23, 2003.
- Waldfoegel, Jane, Terry-Ann Craigie, and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn. "Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing." In *Fragile Families*, 20, 2, Fall 2010:87–112.
- Walker, Alice, and Pratibha Parmar. *Warrior Marks: Female Genital Mutilation and the Sexual Blinding of Women*. New York: Harcourt Brace, 1993.
- Wall, Robert. "China's Armed Predator." *Aviation Week*, November 17, 2010.
- Wallace, John M., Ryoko Yamaguchi, Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick M. O'Malley, John E. Schulenberg, and Lloyd D. Johnston. "Religiosity and Adolescent Substance Use: The Role of Individual and Contextual Influences." *Social Problems*, 54, 2, 2007:308–327.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. *The Capitalist World-Economy*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1979.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. "Culture as the Ideological Battleground of the Modern World-System." In *Global Culture: Nationalism, Globalization, and Modernity*, Mike Featherstone, ed. London: Sage, 1990:31–55.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. *Modern World System I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century*. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 2011.
- Wallerstein, Judith S., Sandra Blakeslee, and Julia M. Lewis. *The Unexpected Legacy of Divorce: A 25-Year Landmark Study*. Concord, N.H.: Hyperion Press, 2001.
- Walsh, Anthony, and Kevin M. Beaver. "Biosocial Criminology." In *Handbook on Crime and Deviance*, M. D. Krohn et al., eds. Dordrecht, New York: Springer, 2009:79–101.

- Wang, Hongyu, and Paul R. Amato. "Predictors of Divorce Adjustment: Stressors, Resources, and Definitions." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 62, 3, August 2000:655–668.
- Wang, Mo, and Kenneth S. Shultz. "Employee Retirement: A Review and Recommendations for Future Investigation." *Journal of Management*, 36, January 2010:172–206.
- Wang, Stephanie. "Colleges Divided Over Value of Free Online Classes." *Community College Week*, April 1, 2013.
- Wang, Wendy. "The Rise of Intermarriage: Rates, Characteristics Vary by Race and Gender." Washington, D.C.: PEW Research Center, February 16, 2012.
- Ward, Rose Marie, Halle C. Popson, and Donald G. DiPaolo. "Defining the Alpha Female: A Female Leadership Measure." *Journal of Leadership and Organizational Studies* 17, 3, 2010:309–320.
- Wark, Gillian R., and Dennis L. Krebs. "Gender and Dilemma Differences in Real-Life Moral Judgment." *Developmental Psychology*, 32, 1996:220–230.
- Warren, Jennifer, Adam Gelb, Jake Horowitz, and Jessica Riordan. "One in 100: Behind Bars in America 2008." Washington, D.C.: Pew Charitable Trust, February 2008.
- Watson, J. Mark. "Outlaw Motorcyclists." In *Society: Readings to Accompany Sociology: A Down-to-Earth Approach, Core Concepts*, James M. Henslin ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2006:105–114. Originally published 1980 in *Deviant Behavior*, 2, 1.
- Webb, Amy. *Data, A Love Story: How I Gamed Online Dating to Meet My Match*. New York: Dutton, 2013.
- Weber, Max. *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*, Hans Gerth and C. Wright Mills, trans. and ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1946.
- Weber, Max. *The Theory of Social and Economic Organization*, A. M. Henderson and Talcott Parsons, trans., Talcott Parsons, ed. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1947. Originally published 1913.
- Weber, Max. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. New York: Scribner's, 1958. Originally published 1904–1905.
- Weber, Max. *Economy and Society*, G. Roth and C. Wittich, eds. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1978. Originally published 1922.
- Weber, Max. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, rev. 1920 ed. Stephen Kalberg, trans. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011.
- Weinberger, Catherine. "In Search of the Glass Ceiling: Gender and Earnings Growth among U.S. College Graduates in the What is this?" *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, 64, 5, October 2011.
- Weiner, Jill Caryl. "The Home-Schooled Don't Just Stay at Home." *New York Times*, March 14, 2012.
- Weiner, Tim. "Pentagon Envisioning a Costly Internet for War." *New York Times*, November 13, 2004.
- Weiner, Tim. "Air Force Seeks Bush's Approval for Space Weapons Programs." *New York Times*, May 18, 2005.
- Weiss, Karen G. "'Boys Will Be Boys' and Other Gendered Accounts: An Exploration of Victims' Excuses and Justifications for Unwanted Sexual Contact and Coercion." *Violence against Women*, 15, 2009:810–834.
- Weitoft, Gunilla Ringback, Anders Hjern, Bengt Haglund, and Mans Rosen. "Mortality, Severe Morbidity, and Injury in Children Living with Single Parents in Sweden: A Population-Based Study." *Lancet*, 361, January 25, 2003:289–295.
- Wen, Ming. "Family Structure and Children's Health and Behavior." *Journal of Family Issues*, 29, 11, November 2008:1492–1519.
- Western, Bruce, Deirdre Bloome, Benjamin Sosnaud, and Laura Tach. "Economic Insecurity and Social Stratification." *Annual Review of Sociology*, 38, 2012: 341–359.
- Wheaton, Blair, and Philippa Clarke. "Space Meets Time: Integrating Temporal and Contextual Influences on Mental Health in Early Adulthood." *American Sociological Review*, 68, 2003:680–706.
- White, Jack E. "Forgive Us Our Sins." *Time*, July 3, 1995:29.
- White, Joseph B., Stephen Power, and Timothy Aeppel. "Death Count Linked to Failures of Firestone Tires Rises to 203." *Wall Street Journal*, June 19, 2001:A4.
- Whitehead, Barbara Dafoe, and David Popenoe. "The Marrying Kind: Which Men Marry and Why." Rutgers University: The State of Our Unions: The Social Health of Marriage in America, 2004.
- Whiteley, Paul, Thomas Sy, and Stefanie K. Johnson. "Leaders' Conceptions of Followers: Implications for Naturally Occurring Pygmalion Effects." *Leadership Quarterly*, 23, 2012:822–834.
- Whitehead, Tom. "Warning of New Era Surveillance State." *The Telegraph*, November 12, 2010.
- Whorf, Benjamin. *Language, Thought, and Reality*, J. B. Carroll, ed. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1956.
- Wiebe, Richard P. "Integrating Criminology through Adaptive Strategy and Life History Theory." *Journal of Contemporary Justice*, 28, 3, 2012:346–365.
- Wilde, Elizabeth Ty, Lily Batchelder, and David T. Ellwood. "The Mommy Track Divides: The Impact of Childbearing on Wages of Women of Differing Skill Levels." NBER Working Paper N. 16582. December 2010.
- Wilford, John Noble. "Mapping Ancient Civilization, in a Matter of Days." *New York Times*, May 10, 2010.
- Williams, Dmitri, Nicole Martins, Mia Consalvo, and James D. Ivory. "The Virtual Census: Representations of Gender, Race, and Age in Video Games." *New Media & Society*, 11, 5, 2009:815–834.
- Williams, Jasmin K. "Utah—The Beehive State." *New York Post*, June 12, 2007.
- Williams, Robin M., Jr. *American Society: A Sociological Interpretation*, 2nd ed. New York: Knopf, 1965.
- Williams, Timothy. "Old Sound in Harlem Draws New Neighbors' Ire." *New York Times*, July 6, 2008.
- Willie, Charles Vert. "Caste, Class, and Family Life Experiences." *Research in Race and Ethnic Relations*, 6, 1991:65–84.
- Willie, Charles Vert, and Richard J. Reddick. *A New Look at Black Families*, 5th ed. Walnut Creek, Calif.: AltaMira Press, 2003.
- Wilson, Edward O. *Sociobiology: The New Synthesis*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1975.
- Wilson, James Q., and Richard J. Herrnstein. *Crime and Human Nature*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1985.
- Wilson, William Julius. *The Declining Significance of Race: Blacks and Changing American Institutions*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1978.
- Wilson, William Julius. *When Work Disappears: The World of the New Urban Poor*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996.
- Wilson, William Julius. *The Bridge over the Racial Divide: Rising Inequality and Coalition Politics*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2000.
- Wilson, William Julius. "Jobless Poverty: A New Form of Social Dislocation in the Inner-City Ghetto." In *The Inequality Reader: Contemporary and Foundational Readings in Race, Class and Gender*, David B. Grusky and Szonja Szelenyi, eds. Boulder: Westview Press, 2007:142–152.
- Wilson, William Julius. *More Than Just Race: Being Black and Poor in the Inner City*. New York: W.W. Norton, 2009.
- Wimmer, Andreas, and Kevin Lewis. "Beyond and Below Racial Homophily: ERG Models of a Friendship Network Documented on Facebook." *American Journal of Sociology*, 116, 2, 2010:583–642.
- Winerip, Michael. "Ex-Schools Chief in Atlanta Is Indicted in Testing Scandal." *New York Times*, March 29, 2013.
- Wines, Michael. "Africa Adds to Miserable Ranks of Child Workers." *New York Times*, August 24, 2006a.
- "Winner, Dumbest Moment, Marketing." CNN, February 1, 2006.
- Wirth, Louis. "Urbanism as a Way of Life." *American Journal of Sociology*, 44, July 1938:1–24.
- Wirth, Louis. "The Problem of Minority Groups." In *The Science of Man in the World Crisis*, Ralph Linton, ed. New York: Columbia University Press, 1945.
- Wolfensohn, James D., and Kathryn S. Fuller. "Making Common Cause: Seeing the Forest for the Trees." *International Herald Tribune*, May 27, 1998:11.
- Wolfinger, Nicholas H. "Family Structure Homogamy: The Effects of Parental Divorce on Partner Selection and Marital Stability." *Social Science Research*, 32, 2003:80–97.
- "Woman Ordered to Hold 'Idiot' Sign and 6 Other Cases of Court-Ordered Shaming." Associated Press, November 13, 2012.
- Women's Bureau of the United States, Department of Labor. *Handbook on Women Workers*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969.
- Wong, Gillian. "Wife Visits Jailed China Activist Ahead of Release." Associated Press, June 20, 2011.
- Wood, Daniel B., "Latinos Redefine What It Means to Be Manly." *Christian Science Monitor*, 93, 161, July 16, 2001.
- World Bank. "Cost of Pollution in China: Economic Estimates of Physical Damages." Washington, D.C.: World Bank, February 2007.
- World Population Prospects: The 2011 Revision*. New York: United Nations, 2012.
- Worsley, Peter M. "50 Years Ago: Cargo Cults of Melanesia." *Scientific American*, April 24, 2009. A reprint of an article that appeared in *Scientific American*, May 1959.
- Worsley, Peter. *The Trumpet Shall Sound*. London: MacGibbon and Kee, 1957.
- Wright, Erik Olin. *Class*. London: Verso, 1985.
- Wright, Lawrence. "One Drop of Blood." *New Yorker*, July 25, 1994:46–50, 52–55.
- Wright, Lawrence. "Double Mystery." *New Yorker*, August 7, 1995:45–62.
- Xie, Min, Karen Heimer, and Janet L. Lauritsen. "Violence against Women in U.S. Metropolitan Areas: Change in Women's Status and Risk, 1980–2004." *Criminology*, 2011:1–38.
- Yager, Mark, Beret Strong, Linda Roan, David Matsumoto, and Kimberly A. Metcalf. "Nonverbal Communication in the Contemporary Operating Environment." United States Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Technical Report 1238, January 2009.

R-20 REFERENCES

- Yakaboski, Tamara, and Leah Reinert. "Review of Women in Academic Leadership: Professional Strategies, Personal Choices." *Women in Higher Education*, 4, 1, 2011.
- Yamamoto, Yoko, and Mary C. Brinton. "Cultural Capital in East Asian Educational Systems: The Case of Japan." *Sociology of Education*, 83, 1, 2010:67–83.
- Yardley, Jim. "As Wealth and Literacy Rise in India, Report Says, So Do Sex-Selective Abortions." *New York Times*, May 24, 2011.
- Yardley, Jim. "Faces of Abortion in China: A Young, Single Woman." *New York Times*, May 13, 2007.
- Yardley, Jim. "In India, Castes, Honor and Killings Intertwine." *New York Times*, July 9, 2010.
- Yardley, Jim. "India Tries Using Cash Bonuses to Slow Birthrates." *New York Times*, August 21, 2010.
- Yardley, Jim. "Soaring above India's Poverty, a 27-Story Home." *New York Times*, October 28, 2010.
- Yardley, Jim, and Keith Bradsher. "China, an Engine of Growth, Faces a Global Slump." *New York Times*, October 22, 2008.
- Yenfang, Qian. "Fast Growth of Economy, Fast Rise of Wealthiest." *China Daily*, March 4, 2011.
- Yinger, J. Milton. *Toward a Field Theory of Behavior: Personality and Social Structure*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965.
- Yinger, J. Milton. *The Scientific Study of Religion*. New York: Macmillan, 1970.
- "'You Can Die Anytime.' Death Squad Killings in Mindanao." New York: Human Rights Watch, 2009.
- Young, Antonia, and Larenda Twigg. "'Sworn Virgins' as Enhancers of Albanian Patriarchal Society in Contrast to Emerging Roles for Albanian Women." *Emoloska Tribuna*, 39, 2009:117–134.
- Young, Robert D., Bertrand Desjardins, Kirsten McCaughlin, Michel Poulain, and Thomas T. Perls. "Typologies of Extreme Longevity Myths." *Current Gerontology and Geriatrics Research*, 2010:1–12.
- Yu, Rongqin, John R. Geddes, and Seena Fazel. "Personality Disorders, Violence, and Antisocial Behavior: A Systematic Review and Meta-Regression Analysis." *Journal of Personality Disorders*, 26, 5, 2012:775–792.
- Zachary, G. Pascal. "Behind Stocks' Surge Is an Economy in Which Big U.S. Firms Thrive." *Wall Street Journal*, November 22, 1995:A1, A5.
- Zakaria, Fareed. *The Post-American World*. New York: W. W. Norton, 2008.
- Zamiska, Nicholas. "Pressed to Do Well on Admissions Tests, Students Take Drugs." *Wall Street Journal*, November 8, 2004.
- Zaslow, Jeffrey. "Will You Still Need Me When I'm ... 84? More Couples Divorce after Decades." *Wall Street Journal*, June 17, 2003:D1.
- Zaslow, Jeffrey. "Thinness, Women, and School Girls: Body Image." *Wall Street Journal*, September 2, 2009.
- Zellner, William W. *Countercultures: A Sociological Analysis*. New York: St. Martin's, 1995.
- Zerubavel, Eviatar. *The Fine Line: Making Distinctions in Everyday Life*. New York: Free Press, 1991.
- Zoeopf, Katherine. "A Dishonorable Affair." *New York Times*, September 23, 2007.
- Zumbrun, Joshua. "The Sacrifices of Albania's 'Sworn Virgins.'" *Washington Post*, August 11, 2007.