Society
The Basics

A01_MACI3111_16_SE_FM.indd 1 04/01/23 10:03 PM

Randy Olson/National Geographic Image Collection/Alamy Stock Photo

This book is offered to teachers of sociology in the hope that it will help our students understand their place in today's society and in tomorrow's world.

John J. Macionis

Society
The Basics

Sixteenth Edition

John J. Macionis
Kenyon College

A01_MACI3111_16_SE_FM.indd 3 04/01/23 10:03 PM

Content Management: Pamela Chirls/Holly Shufeldt
Content Production: Barbara Cappuccio/Rich Barnes
Product Management: Amber Mackey
Product Marketing: Rachele Strober
Rights and Permissions: Ahsanul Haque

Please contact https://support.pearson.com/getsupport/s/contactsupport with any queries on this content.

Cover Image by Mila Supinskaya Glashchenko/Shutterstock

Copyright © 2024, 2021, 2019 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates, 221 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030. All Rights Reserved. Manufactured in the United States of America. This publication is protected by copyright, and permission should be obtained from the publisher prior to any prohibited reproduction, storage in a retrieval system, or transmission in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise. For information regarding permissions, request forms, and the appropriate contacts within the Pearson Education Global Rights and Permissions department, please visit www.pearsoned.com/permissions/.

Acknowledgments of third-party content appear on the appropriate page within the text.

PEARSON, ALWAYS LEARNING, and REVEL are exclusive trademarks owned by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates in the U.S. and/or other countries.

Unless otherwise indicated herein, any third-party trademarks, logos, or icons that may appear in this work are the property of their respective owners, and any references to third-party trademarks, logos, icons, or other trade dress are for demonstrative or descriptive purposes only. Such references are not intended to imply any sponsorship, endorsement, authorization, or promotion of Pearson's products by the owners of such marks, or any relationship between the owner and Pearson Education, Inc., or its affiliates, authors, licensees, or distributors.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Library of Congress Control Number: LCCN 2022058363

ScoutAutomatedPrintCode

Pearson

Rental Edition
ISBN 10: 0-13-787311-5
ISBN 13: 978-0-13-787311-1

Pearson's Commitment to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

Pearson is dedicated to creating bias-free content that reflects the diversity, depth, and breadth of all learners' lived experiences.

We embrace the many dimensions of diversity, including but not limited to race, ethnicity, gender, sex, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, ability, age, and religious or political beliefs.

Education is a powerful force for equity and change in our world. It has the potential to deliver opportunities that improve lives and enable economic mobility. As we work with authors to create content for every product and service, we acknowledge our responsibility to demonstrate inclusivity and incorporate diverse scholarship so that everyone can achieve their potential through learning. As the world's leading learning company, we have a duty to help drive change and live up to our purpose to help more people create a better life for themselves and to create a better world.

Our ambition is to purposefully contribute to a world where:

- Everyone has an equitable and lifelong opportunity to succeed through learning.
- Our educational content accurately reflects the histories and lived experiences of the learners we serve.
- Our educational products and services are inclusive and represent the rich diversity of learners.
- Our educational content prompts deeper discussions with students and motivates them to expand their own learning (and worldview).

Accessibility

We are also committed to providing products that are fully accessible to all learners. As per Pearson's guidelines for accessible educational Web media, we test and retest the capabilities of our products against the highest standards for every release, following the WCAG guidelines in developing new products for copyright year 2022 and beyond.

You can learn more about Pearson's commitment to accessibility at **https://www.pearson.com/us/accessibility.html**

Contact Us

While we work hard to present unbiased, fully accessible content, we want to hear from you about any concerns or needs with this Pearson product so that we can investigate and address them.

Please contact us with concerns about any potential bias at **https://www.pearson.com/report-bias.html**

For accessibility-related issues, such as using assistive technology with Pearson products, alternative text requests, or accessibility documentation, email the Pearson Disability Support team at **disability.support@pearson.com**

Pearson

A01_MACI3111_16_SE_FM.indd 5 04/01/23 10:03 PM

Brief Contents

1 Sociology: Perspective, Theory, and Method 2

2 Culture 44

3 Socialization: From Infancy to Old Age 78

4 Social Interaction in Everyday Life 104

5 Mass Media and Social Media 128

6 Groups and Organizations 160

7 Sexuality and Society 188

8 Deviance 220

9 Social Stratification 254

10 Global Stratification 298

11 Gender Stratification 326

12 Race and Ethnicity 356

13 Economics and Politics 388

14 Family and Religion 432

15 Education, Health, and Medicine 472

16 Population, Urbanization, and Environment 518

17 Social Change: Modern and Postmodern Societies 550

A01_MACI3111_16_SE_FM.indd 6 04/01/23 10:03 PM

Contents

Boxes xvi
Maps xvii
Preface xix
About the Author xxxi

1 Sociology: Perspective, Theory, and Method 2

The Power of Society to guide our choices in marriage partners 3
The Sociological Perspective 4
1.1: Apply the sociological perspective to show how society shapes our individual lives. 4
SEEING THE GENERAL IN THE PARTICULAR 4
SEEING THE STRANGE IN THE FAMILIAR 5
SEEING SOCIETY IN OUR EVERYDAY LIVES 6
SEEING SOCIOLOGICALLY: MARGINALITY AND CRISIS 7
THE IMPORTANCE OF A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE 9
THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY 10
Applying the Sociological Perspective 11
1.2: Identify the advantages of sociological thinking for assessing public policy, for encouraging personal growth, and for advancing in a career. 11
SOCIOLOGY AND PUBLIC POLICY 12
SOCIOLOGY AND PERSONAL GROWTH 12
CAREERS: THE "SOCIOLOGY ADVANTAGE" 12
Sociological Theory 14
1.3: Summarize sociology's major theoretical approaches. 14
THE STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL APPROACH 14
THE SOCIAL-CONFLICT APPROACH 15
FEMINISM AND GENDER-CONFLICT THEORY 16
RACE-CONFLICT THEORY 17
THE SYMBOLIC-INTERACTION APPROACH 18
Three Ways to Do Sociology 21
1.4: Describe sociology's three research orientations. 21
POSITIVIST SOCIOLOGY 21
INTERPRETIVE SOCIOLOGY 24
CRITICAL SOCIOLOGY 25
RESEARCH ORIENTATIONS AND THEORY 25
Issues Affecting Sociological Research 26
1.5: Identify the importance of gender and ethics in sociological research. 26
GENDER 26
RESEARCH ETHICS 27
Research Methods 28
1.6: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods. 28
TESTING A HYPOTHESIS: THE EXPERIMENT 28
ASKING QUESTIONS: SURVEY RESEARCH 30
IN THE FIELD: PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION 31
USING AVAILABLE DATA: EXISTING SOURCES 34
PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER: TEN STEPS IN SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION 36
The Politics of Sociology 37
1.7: Understand the links between the sociological perspective, sociological theory, and political analysis. 37
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life 40
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life 41
Making the Grade 41

2 Culture 44

The Power of Society to guide our attitudes on social issues such as abortion 45
What Is Culture? 46
2.1: Explain the development of culture as a human strategy for survival. 46
CULTURE AND HUMAN INTELLIGENCE 49
CULTURE, NATION, AND SOCIETY 49
HOW MANY CULTURES? 49
The Elements of Culture 50
2.2: Identify common elements of culture. 50
SYMBOLS 50
LANGUAGE 52
VALUES AND BELIEFS 53
NORMS 55
IDEAL AND REAL CULTURE 56
Technology and Culture 56
2.3: Analyze how a society's level of technology shapes its culture. 56
HUNTING AND GATHERING 57
HORTICULTURE AND PASTORALISM 57
AGRICULTURE 58
INDUSTRIALISM 58
POSTINDUSTRIAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 59
Cultural Diversity: Many Ways of Life in One World 59
2.4: Discuss dimensions of cultural difference and cultural change. 59
HIGH CULTURE AND POPULAR CULTURE 59
SUBCULTURE 60
MULTICULTURALISM 62
COUNTERCULTURE 63
CULTURAL CHANGE 64
ETHNOCENTRISM AND CULTURAL RELATIVISM 65
A GLOBAL CULTURE? 67
Theories of Culture 68
2.5: Apply sociology's macro-level theories to gain greater understanding of culture. 68
STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL THEORY: THE FUNCTIONS OF CULTURE 68

A01_MACI3111_16_SE_FM.indd 7 04/01/23 10:03 PM

SOCIAL-CONFLICT THEORY: INEQUALITY AND CULTURE 69
FEMINIST THEORY: GENDER AND CULTURE 70
CRITICAL RACE THEORY: RACE AND CULTURE 70
SOCIOBIOLOGY: EVOLUTION AND CULTURE 70
Culture and Human Freedom 72
2.6: Critique culture as limiting or expanding human freedom. 72
CULTURE AS CONSTRAINT 72
CULTURE AS FREEDOM 73
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *74*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *75*
Making the Grade *76*

3 Socialization: From Infancy to Old Age 78

The Power of Society to shape how much television we watch 79
Social Experience: The Key to Our Humanity 80
3.1: Describe how social interaction is the foundation of personality. 80
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: NATURE AND NURTURE 80
SOCIAL ISOLATION 81
Understanding Socialization 82
3.2: Explain six major theories of socialization. 82
SIGMUND FREUD'S ELEMENTS OF PERSONALITY 82
JEAN PIAGET'S THEORY OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT 83
LAWRENCE KOHLBERG'S THEORY OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT 84
CAROL GILLIGAN'S THEORY OF GENDER AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT 84
GEORGE HERBERT MEAD'S THEORY OF THE SOCIAL SELF 85
ERIK H. ERIKSON'S EIGHT STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT 86
Agents of Socialization 87
3.3: Analyze how the family, school, peer groups, mass media, and social media guide the socialization process. 87
THE FAMILY 87
THE SCHOOL 89
THE PEER GROUP 89
MASS MEDIA AND SOCIAL MEDIA 90
Socialization and the Life Course 93
3.4: Discuss how our society organizes human experience into distinctive stages of life. 93
CHILDHOOD 93
ADOLESCENCE 95
ADULTHOOD 95
OLD AGE 95
DEATH AND DYING 97
THE LIFE COURSE: PATTERNS AND VARIATIONS 97
Resocialization: Total Institutions 98
3.5: Characterize the operation of total institutions. 98
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *100*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *101*
Making the Grade *102*

4 Social Interaction in Everyday Life 104

The Power of Society to guide our use of social media 105
Social Structure: A Guide to Everyday Living 106
4.1: Explain how social structure helps us to make sense of everyday situations. 106
Status 107
4.2: State the importance of status to social organization. 107
STATUS SET 107
ASCRIBED AND ACHIEVED STATUS 107
MASTER STATUS 107
Role 107
4.3: State the importance of role to social organization. 107
ROLE SET 108
ROLE CONFLICT AND ROLE STRAIN 109
ROLE EXIT 109
The Social Construction of Reality 110
4.4: Describe how we socially construct reality. 110
THE THOMAS THEOREM 111
ETHNOMETHODOLOGY 111
REALITY BUILDING: CLASS AND CULTURE 112
THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA 112
Dramaturgical Analysis: The "Presentation of Self" 113
4.5: Apply Goffman's analysis to several familiar situations. 113
PERFORMANCES 113
NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION 114
GENDER AND PERFORMANCES 115
IDEALIZATION 116
EMBARRASSMENT AND TACT 116
Interaction in Everyday Life: Three Applications 118
4.6: Construct a sociological analysis of three aspects of everyday life: emotions, language, and humor. 118
EMOTIONS: THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF FEELING 118
LANGUAGE: THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER 120
REALITY PLAY: THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF HUMOR 121
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *124*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *125*
Making the Grade *126*

5 Mass Media and Social Media 128

The Power of Society to guide the way women and men use social media 129
What Is the Media? 130
5.1: Explain the meanings of three key concepts: media, mass media, and social media. 130
MASS MEDIA 131
SOCIAL MEDIA 131
Media and the Message: Media Bias and Media Literacy 132
5.2: Investigate the issue of media bias and the need for media literacy. 132
MEDIA AND BIAS 132
MEDIA LITERACY 133

The Historical Evolution of Mass Media and Social Media 133
5.3: Describe the historical evolution of mass media and social media. 133
NEWSPAPERS 134
RADIO 134
TELEVISION 136
THE INTERNET AND THE RISE OF SOCIAL MEDIA 137
IN SUMMARY 139
The Effects of Social Media on Individuals 140
5.4: Explore how the use of social media affects individuals. 140
SOCIAL MEDIA AND THE PRESENTATION OF SELF 140
SOCIAL MEDIA AND SELF-IMAGE 141
SOCIAL MEDIA, ANXIETY, LONELINESS, AND DEPRESSION 141
SOCIAL MEDIA AND EMPATHY 142
SOCIAL MEDIA AND CONFORMITY 143
SOCIAL MEDIA, MULTITASKING, AND ATTENTION SPAN 143
CYBER-BULLYING 144
SOCIAL MEDIA AND ADDICTION 144
IN SUMMARY 145
The Effect of Social Media on Relationships 145
5.5: Assess how the use of social media may affect social relationships. 145
SOCIAL MEDIA, RELATIONSHIPS, PARENTING, AND PREDATORS 145
SOCIAL MEDIA AND DATING 146
The Effect of Social Media on Society 147
5.6: Identify several effects of social media on society. 147
SOCIAL MEDIA AND CULTURE 147
SOCIAL MEDIA AND WORK 148
SOCIAL MEDIA AND POLITICS 150
Theories of Social Media 151
5.7: Apply sociology's major theories to gain understanding of social media. 151
STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL THEORY: THE FUNCTIONS OF SOCIAL MEDIA 151
SYMBOLIC-INTERACTION THEORY: SOCIAL MEDIA AND REALITY CONSTRUCTION 152
SOCIAL-CONFLICT THEORY: SOCIAL MEDIA AND INEQUALITY 152
FEMINIST THEORY: SOCIAL MEDIA AND GENDER 153
The Politics of Social Media 154
5.8: Understand the links between social media and the world of politics. 154
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *156*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *157*
Making the Grade *158*

6 Groups and Organizations 160

The Power of Society to link people into groups 161
Social Groups 162
6.1: Explain the importance of various types of groups to social life. 162
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GROUPS 163
GROUP LEADERSHIP 164
GROUP CONFORMITY 164
REFERENCE GROUPS 166
IN-GROUPS AND OUT-GROUPS 166
GROUP SIZE 167
SOCIAL DIVERSITY: RACE, CLASS, AND GENDER 167
NETWORKS 168
SOCIAL MEDIA AND NETWORKING 169
THE PANDEMIC AND GROUP LIFE 170
Formal Organizations 170
6.2: Describe the operation of large, formal organizations. 170
TYPES OF FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS 170
ORIGINS OF FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS 171
CHARACTERISTICS OF BUREAUCRACY 171
ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT 172
THE INFORMAL SIDE OF BUREAUCRACY 172
PROBLEMS OF BUREAUCRACY 173
OLIGARCHY 174
The Evolution of Formal Organizations 174
6.3: Summarize the changes to formal organizations over the course of the last century. 174
SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT 174
A RECENT TREND: OUTSOURCING 175
THE FIRST CHALLENGE: DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION 175
THE SECOND CHALLENGE: GLOBAL COMPETITION 177
THE THIRD CHALLENGE: THE CHANGING NATURE OF WORK 177
THE "MCDONALDIZATION" OF SOCIETY 179
THE PANDEMIC AND ORGANIZATIONS 180
THE FUTURE OF ORGANIZATIONS: OPPOSING TRENDS 181
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *184*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *185*
Making the Grade *186*

7 Sexuality and Society 188

The Power of Society to shape our attitudes on social issues involving sexuality 189
Understanding Sexuality 190
7.1: Describe how sexuality is both a biological and a cultural issue. 190
SEX: A BIOLOGICAL ISSUE 190
SEX AND THE BODY 191
TRANSGENDER 192
SEX: A CULTURAL ISSUE 193
THE INCEST TABOO 193
Sexual Attitudes in the United States 194
7.2: Explain changes in sexual attitudes in the United States. 194
THE SEXUAL REVOLUTION 195
THE SEXUAL COUNTERREVOLUTION 196
PREMARITAL SEX 197
SEX BETWEEN ADULTS 197
EXTRAMARITAL SEX 197
SEX OVER THE LIFE COURSE 198
Sexual Orientation 198
7.3: Analyze factors that shape sexual orientation. 198
WHAT GIVES US A SEXUAL ORIENTATION? 199
HOW COMMON ARE THE VARIOUS SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS? 201
THE GAY RIGHTS MOVEMENT 201

Sexual Issues and Controversies 202
7.4: Discuss several current controversies involving sexuality. 202
TRANSGENDER ATHLETICS 202
TEEN PREGNANCY 203
PORNOGRAPHY 204
PROSTITUTION 205
SEXUAL VIOLENCE: RAPE AND DATE RAPE 206
ABORTION 207
Theories of Sexuality 210
7.5: Apply sociology's major theories to the topic of sexuality. 210
STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL THEORY 210
SYMBOLIC-INTERACTION THEORY 211
SOCIAL-CONFLICT AND FEMINIST THEORIES 212
THE POLITICS OF SEXUALITY 214
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *216*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *217*
Making the Grade *218*

8 Deviance 220

The Power of Society to affect the odds of being incarcerated for using drugs 221
What Is Deviance? 222
8.1: Explain how sociology addresses limitations of a biological or psychological approach to deviance. 222
SOCIAL CONTROL 222
THE BIOLOGICAL CONTEXT 223
PERSONALITY FACTORS 223
THE SOCIAL FOUNDATIONS OF DEVIANCE 224
Structural-Functional Theories: The Functions of Deviance 225
8.2: Apply structural-functional theories to the topic of deviance. 225
DURKHEIM'S BASIC INSIGHT 225
MERTON'S STRAIN THEORY 226
DEVIANT SUBCULTURES 227
Symbolic-Interaction Theories: Defining Deviance 228
8.3: Apply symbolic-interaction theories to the topic of deviance. 228
LABELING THEORY 228
THE MEDICALIZATION OF DEVIANCE 229
THE DIFFERENCE LABELS MAKE 229
SUTHERLAND'S DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY 230
HIRSCHI'S CONTROL THEORY 230
Theories of Class, Race, and Gender: Deviance and Inequality 231
8.4: Apply social-conflict theories to the topic of deviance. 231
DEVIANCE AND POWER 231
DEVIANCE AND CAPITALISM 231
WHITE-COLLAR CRIME 232
CORPORATE CRIME 233
ORGANIZED CRIME 233
RACE-CONFLICT THEORY: HATE CRIMES 233
FEMINIST THEORY: DEVIANCE AND GENDER 234
Crime 236
8.5: Identify patterns of crime in the United States and around the world. 236
TYPES OF CRIME 236
CRIMINAL STATISTICS 236
THE STREET CRIMINAL: A PROFILE 238
CRIME AND GUNS: GLOBAL PATTERNS 240
The U.S. Criminal Justice System 241
8.6: Analyze the operation of the criminal justice system. 241
DUE PROCESS 241
POLICE 243
COURTS 243
PUNISHMENT 244
THE DEATH PENALTY 246
COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS 248
The Politics of Crime and Criminal Justice 249
8.7: Apply political analysis to crime and criminal justice. 249
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *250*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *251*
Making the Grade *252*

9 Social Stratification 254

The Power of Society to shape our chances of living in poverty 255
What is Social Stratification? Caste and Class Systems 256
9.1: Apply the concepts of caste, class, and meritocracy to societies around the world. 256
THE CASTE SYSTEM 257
THE CLASS SYSTEM 258
CASTE AND CLASS: THE UNITED KINGDOM 260
CLASSLESS SOCIETIES? THE FORMER SOVIET UNION 261
CHINA: EMERGING SOCIAL CLASSES 262
IDEOLOGY: THE POWER BEHIND STRATIFICATION 263
Theories of Social Inequality 264
9.2: Apply sociology's major theories to the topic of social inequality. 264
STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL THEORY: THE DAVIS–MOORE THESIS 265
SOCIAL-CONFLICT THEORIES: KARL MARX AND MAX WEBER 266
SYMBOLIC-INTERACTION THEORY: STRATIFICATION IN EVERYDAY LIFE 268
Social Stratification and Technology: A Global Perspective 269
9.3: Analyze the link between a society's technology and its social stratification. 269
HUNTING-AND-GATHERING SOCIETIES 269
HORTICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND AGRARIAN SOCIETIES 269
INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES 269
THE KUZNETS CURVE 270
Inequality and Social Class in the United States 270
9.4: Describe the distribution of income and wealth in the United States. 270
INCOME, WEALTH, AND POWER 271
OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE 272

SCHOOLING 273
ANCESTRY, RACE, AND GENDER 274
SOCIAL CLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES 274
THE DIFFERENCE CLASS MAKES 277
Social Mobility 279
9.5: Assess the extent of social mobility in the United States. 279
RESEARCH ON MOBILITY 280
MOBILITY BY INCOME LEVEL 282
MOBILITY: RACE, ETHNICITY, AND GENDER 283
MOBILITY AND MARRIAGE 283
THE AMERICAN DREAM: STILL A REALITY? 284
THE GLOBAL ECONOMY AND THE U.S. CLASS STRUCTURE 284
Poverty and the Trend toward Increasing Inequality 285
9.6: Discuss patterns of poverty and increasing economic inequality in the United States. 285
THE EXTENT OF POVERTY 285
WHO ARE THE POOR? 285
EXPLAINING POVERTY 287
THE WORKING POOR 288
HOMELESSNESS 288
THE TREND TOWARD INCREASING INEQUALITY 290
ARE THE VERY RICH WORTH THE MONEY? 290
CAN THE REST OF US GET AHEAD? 291
SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND THE PANDEMIC 291
The Politics of Social Inequality 292
9.7: Describe how people's understanding of social stratification in the United States is guided by position on the political spectrum. 292
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *294*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *295*
Making the Grade *296*

10 Global Stratification 298

The Power of Society to determine a child's chance of survival to age five 299
Global Stratification: An Overview 301
10.1: Describe the division of the world into high-, middle-, and low-income countries. 301
A WORD ABOUT TERMINOLOGY 301
HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES 302
MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES 305
LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES 305
Global Wealth and Poverty 306
10.2: Discuss patterns and explanations of poverty around the world. 306
THE SEVERITY OF POVERTY 306
THE EXTENT OF POVERTY 307
POVERTY AND THE PANDEMIC 308
POVERTY AND CHILDREN 309
POVERTY AND WOMEN 309
SLAVERY 309
EXPLANATIONS OF GLOBAL POVERTY 311
Theories of Global Stratification 312
10.3: Apply sociological theories to the topic of global inequality. 312
MODERNIZATION THEORY 312
DEPENDENCY THEORY 315
THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL STRATIFICATION 319
The Politics of Global Stratification 320
10.4: Apply political analysis to the topic of global inequality. 320
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *322*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *323*
Making the Grade *324*

11 Gender Stratification 326

The Power of Society to guide our life choices 327
Gender and Inequality 328
11.1: Describe the ways in which society creates gender stratification. 328
MALE–FEMALE DIFFERENCES 328
GENDER IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE 329
PATRIARCHY AND SEXISM 330
Gender and Socialization 332
11.2: Explain the importance of gender to socialization. 332
GENDER AND THE FAMILY 332
GENDER AND THE PEER GROUP 332
GENDER AND SCHOOLING 333
GENDER AND THE MASS MEDIA 333
Gender and Social Stratification 334
11.3: Analyze the extent of gender inequality in various social institutions. 334
WORKING WOMEN AND MEN 335
GENDER, INCOME, AND WEALTH 336
HOUSEWORK: WOMEN'S "SECOND SHIFT" 337
GENDER AND EDUCATION 338
GENDER AND POLITICS 338
GENDER AND THE MILITARY 339
ARE WOMEN A MINORITY? 340
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 341
VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN 341
SEXUAL HARASSMENT 341
PORNOGRAPHY 342
Theories of Gender 344
11.4: Apply sociology's major theories to gender stratification. 344
STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL THEORY 344
SYMBOLIC-INTERACTION THEORY 345
SOCIAL-CONFLICT THEORY 346
INTERSECTION THEORY 347
Feminism 348
11.5: Contrast liberal, socialist, and radical feminism. 348
BASIC FEMINIST IDEAS 348
TYPES OF FEMINISM 349
POLITICS AND PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR FEMINISM 350
GENDER: LOOKING AHEAD 351
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *352*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *353*
Making the Grade *354*

12 Race and Ethnicity 356

The Power of Society to shape political attitudes 357
The Social Meaning of Race and Ethnicity 358
12.1: Explain the social construction of race and ethnicity. 358
RACE 358
ETHNICITY 360
MINORITIES 361
A TREND TOWARD MIXTURE 362
Prejudice and Stereotypes 363
12.2: Describe the extent and causes of prejudice. 363
MEASURING PREJUDICE: THE SOCIAL DISTANCE SCALE 364
RACISM AND CRITICAL RACE THEORY 364
THEORIES OF PREJUDICE 366
Discrimination 367
12.3: Distinguish discrimination from prejudice. 367
INSTITUTIONAL PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION 367
PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION: THE VICIOUS CIRCLE 367
Majority and Minority: Patterns of Interaction 367
12.4: Identify examples of pluralism, assimilation, segregation, and genocide. 367
PLURALISM 367
ASSIMILATION 368
SEGREGATION 368
GENOCIDE 369
Race and Ethnicity in the United States 370
12.5: Assess the social standing of racial and ethnic categories of U.S. society. 370
NATIVE AMERICANS 370
WHITE ANGLO-SAXON PROTESTANTS 371
BLACK AMERICANS 372
ASIAN AMERICANS 374
HISPANIC/LATINA AND LATINO AMERICANS 377
ARAB AMERICANS 379
WHITE ETHNIC AMERICANS 380
RACE AND ETHNICITY: LOOKING AHEAD 380
The Politics of Racial and Ethnic Inequality 382
12.6: Apply political analysis to the issue of racial and ethnic inequality. 382
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *384*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *385*
Making the Grade *386*

13 Economics and Politics 388

The Power of Society to shape our choices in jobs 389
The Economy: An Overview 390
13.1: Summarize historical changes to the economy. 390
THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION 391
THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 391
THE INFORMATION REVOLUTION AND POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETY 391
SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY 392
THE GLOBAL ECONOMY 392
CAPITALISM 394
SOCIALISM 395
WELFARE CAPITALISM AND STATE CAPITALISM 396
RELATIVE ADVANTAGES OF CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM 396
Work in the Postindustrial U.S. Economy 397
13.2: Analyze patterns of employment and unemployment in the United States. 397
THE CHANGING WORKPLACE 397
LABOR UNIONS 398
PROFESSIONS 399
SELF-EMPLOYMENT 400
UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT 400
AUTOMATION, COMPUTERS, AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE 402
WORKPLACE DIVERSITY: RACE AND GENDER 404
Corporations 404
13.3: Discuss the importance of corporations to the U.S. economy. 404
ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION 404
CONGLOMERATES AND CORPORATE LINKAGES 404
CORPORATIONS: ARE THEY COMPETITIVE? 405
CORPORATIONS AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY 405
THE ECONOMY: LOOKING AHEAD 405
Power and Authority in Political Systems 406
13.4: Examine various types of political systems around the world. 406
MONARCHY 407
DEMOCRACY 407
AUTHORITARIANISM 409
TOTALITARIANISM 409
A GLOBAL POLITICAL SYSTEM? 410
Politics in the United States: Issues and Theories 410
13.5: Analyze the operation of the U.S. political system. 410
U.S. CULTURE AND THE RISE OF THE WELFARE STATE 410
THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM 411
SPECIAL-INTEREST GROUPS AND CAMPAIGN SPENDING 414
VOTER APATHY 415
SHOULD PEOPLE CONVICTED OF CRIMES VOTE? 416
THEORIES OF POWER IN SOCIETY 416
THE PLURALIST MODEL: THE PEOPLE RULE 416
THE POWER-ELITE MODEL: A FEW PEOPLE RULE 417
THE MARXIST MODEL: THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM RULES 417
Revolution, Terrorism, War, and Peace 418
13.6: Explore global patterns involving revolution, terrorism, war, and peace. 418
REVOLUTION 418
TERRORISM 419
WAR AND PEACE 420
THE CAUSES OF WAR 420
SOCIAL CLASS, GENDER, AND THE MILITARY 422
IS TERRORISM A NEW KIND OF WAR? 422
THE COSTS AND CAUSES OF MILITARISM 422
NUCLEAR WEAPONS 423
MASS MEDIA AND WAR 423
PURSUING PEACE 424
POLITICS: LOOKING AHEAD 425
The Politics of the Economy 426
13.7: Apply political analysis to economic systems. 426
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *428*

Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life 429
Making the Grade 430

14 Family and Religion 432

The Power of Society to encourage family relationships 433
Family: Concepts and Theories 434
14.1: Understand families and how they differ around the world. 434
MARRIAGE PATTERNS 435
RESIDENTIAL PATTERNS 436
PATTERNS OF DESCENT 436
PATTERNS OF AUTHORITY 436
THEORIES OF THE FAMILY 436
STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL THEORY: FUNCTIONS OF THE FAMILY 436
SOCIAL-CONFLICT AND FEMINIST THEORIES: INEQUALITY AND THE FAMILY 437
MICRO-LEVEL THEORIES: CONSTRUCTING FAMILY LIFE 437
The Experience of Family Life 438
14.2: Analyze the changes a family experiences over the life course. 438
COURTSHIP AND ROMANTIC LOVE 438
SETTLING IN: IDEAL AND REAL MARRIAGE 439
CHILD REARING 439
THE FAMILY IN LATER LIFE 440
U.S. FAMILIES: CLASS, RACE, AND GENDER 441
Current Issues of Family Life 444
14.3: Analyze the importance of divorce, remarriage, and various family forms. 444
DIVORCE 445
REMARRIAGE AND BLENDED FAMILIES 447
FAMILY VIOLENCE 447
ONE-PARENT FAMILIES 448
COHABITATION 449
GAY AND LESBIAN COUPLES 449
SINGLEHOOD 449
EXTENDED FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS 450
NEW REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND FAMILIES 450
FAMILIES: LOOKING AHEAD 451
The Politics of the Family 451
14.4: Apply political analysis to the family and family life. 451
Religion: Concepts and Theories 452
14.5: Apply sociology's major theories to religion. 452
STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL THEORY: FUNCTIONS OF RELIGION 453
SYMBOLIC-INTERACTION THEORY: CONSTRUCTING THE SACRED 454
SOCIAL-CONFLICT THEORY: INEQUALITY AND RELIGION 454
FEMINIST THEORY: GENDER AND RELIGION 455
Religion and Social Change 456
14.6: Discuss the links between religion and social change. 456
MAX WEBER: PROTESTANTISM AND CAPITALISM 456
LIBERATION THEOLOGY 456
TYPES OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS: CHURCH, SECT, AND CULT 456
RELIGION IN HISTORY 459
Religious Trends in the United States 459
14.7: Analyze patterns of religiosity in the United States. 459
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION 459
RELIGIOSITY 461
RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY: CLASS, ETHNICITY, AND RACE 462
SECULARIZATION 462
CIVIL RELIGION 464
"NEW AGE" SEEKERS: SPIRITUALITY WITHOUT FORMAL RELIGION 464
RELIGIOUS REVIVAL: "GOOD OLD-TIME RELIGION" 465
RELIGION: LOOKING AHEAD 466
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life 468
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life 469
Making the Grade 470

15 Education, Health, and Medicine 472

The Power of Society to open the door to college 473
Education: A Global Survey 474
15.1: Compare schooling in high-, middle-, and low-income societies. 474
SCHOOLING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 474
SCHOOLING IN INDIA 475
SCHOOLING IN JAPAN 475
SCHOOLING IN THE UNITED STATES 476
Theories of Education 477
15.2: Apply sociology's major theories to education. 477
STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL THEORY: THE FUNCTIONS OF SCHOOLING 477
SYMBOLIC-INTERACTION THEORY: THE SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY 478
SOCIAL-CONFLICT THEORY: SCHOOLING AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY 478
Problems and Issues in U.S. Education 485
15.3: Discuss dropping out, school choice, and other issues facing today's schools. 485
DISCIPLINE AND VIOLENCE 485
STUDENT PASSIVITY 486
DROPPING OUT 486
ACADEMIC STANDARDS 487
GRADE INFLATION 488
SCHOOL CHOICE 488
COMMON CORE 489
HOMESCHOOLING 490
SCHOOLING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES 490
THE TEACHER SHORTAGE 491
SCHOOLING: LOOKING AHEAD 491
THE POLITICS OF EDUCATION 493
Health: A Global Survey 493
15.4: Contrast patterns of health in low- and high-income countries. 493
HEALTH AND SOCIETY 493
HEALTH IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES 494

HEALTH IN HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES 494
HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES: AGE, GENDER, CLASS, AND RACE 495
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND VAPING 496
EATING DISORDERS 498
OBESITY 498
THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC 499
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS 500
ETHICAL ISSUES SURROUNDING DEATH 502
The Medical Establishment 503
15.5: Compare the medical systems in nations around the world. 503
THE RISE OF SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE 503
HOLISTIC MEDICINE 504
PAYING FOR MEDICAL CARE: A GLOBAL SURVEY 504
PAYING FOR MEDICAL CARE: THE UNITED STATES 506
THE NURSING SHORTAGE 507
Theories of Health and Medicine 508
15.6: Apply sociology's major theories to health and medicine. 508
STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL THEORY: ROLE ANALYSIS 508
SYMBOLIC-INTERACTION THEORY: THE MEANING OF HEALTH 509
SOCIAL-CONFLICT AND FEMINIST THEORIES: INEQUALITY AND HEALTH 511
HEALTH AND MEDICINE: LOOKING AHEAD 512
THE POLITICS OF HEALTH CARE 513
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *514*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *515*
Making the Grade *516*

16 Population, Urbanization, and Environment 518

The Power of Society to shape our view of climate change 519
Demography: The Study of Population 520
16.1: Explain the concepts of fertility, mortality, and migration and how they affect population size. 520
FERTILITY 520
MORTALITY 521
MIGRATION 522
POPULATION GROWTH 523
POPULATION COMPOSITION 524
History and Theory of Population Growth 524
16.2: Analyze population trends using Malthusian theory and demographic transition theory. 524
MALTHUSIAN THEORY 525
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY 525
GLOBAL POPULATION TODAY: A BRIEF SURVEY 526
Urbanization: The Growth of Cities 527
16.3: Summarize patterns of urbanization in the United States and around the world. 527
THE EVOLUTION OF CITIES 528
THE GROWTH OF U.S. CITIES 528
SUBURBS AND URBAN DECLINE 529
POSTINDUSTRIAL SUNBELT CITIES 529
MEGALOPOLIS: THE REGIONAL CITY 530
EDGE CITIES 530
CHANGES TO RURAL AREAS 530
Urbanism as a Way of Life 531
16.4: Identify the contributions of Tönnies, Durkheim, Simmel, Park, Wirth, and Marx to our understanding of urban life. 531
FERDINAND TÖNNIES: *GEMEINSCHAFT* AND *GESELLSCHAFT* 531
EMILE DURKHEIM: MECHANICAL AND ORGANIC SOLIDARITY 532
GEORG SIMMEL: THE BLASÉ URBANITE 532
THE CHICAGO SCHOOL: ROBERT PARK AND LOUIS WIRTH 532
URBAN ECOLOGY 533
URBAN POLITICAL ECONOMY 534
Urbanization in Poor Nations 534
16.5: Describe the third urban revolution now underway in poor societies. 534
Environment and Society 535
16.6: Analyze current environmental problems such as pollution and climate change. 535
THE GLOBAL DIMENSION 536
TECHNOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEFICIT 536
CULTURE: GROWTH AND LIMITS 537
SOLID WASTE: THE DISPOSABLE SOCIETY 538
WATER AND AIR 539
THE RAIN FORESTS 541
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE 541
DECLINING BIODIVERSITY 542
ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM AND SEXISM 543
TOWARD A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY AND WORLD 543
THE POLITICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 545
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life *546*
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life *547*
Making the Grade *548*

17 Social Change: Modern and Postmodern Societies 550

The Power of Society to encourage or discourage participation in social movements 551
What Is Social Change? 552
17.1: State four defining characteristics of social change. 552
Causes of Social Change 553
17.2: Explain how culture, conflict, ideas, population patterns, collective behavior, social movements, and the pandemic direct social change. 553
CULTURE AND CHANGE 553
CONFLICT AND CHANGE 554
IDEAS AND CHANGE 554
DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE 554
THE PANDEMIC AND CHANGE 554
COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND CHANGE 555
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND CHANGE 558
DISASTERS: UNEXPECTED CHANGE 560

Visions of Modernity 561
17.3: Apply the ideas of Tönnies, Durkheim, Weber, and Marx to our understanding of modernity. 561
FERDINAND TÖNNIES: THE LOSS OF COMMUNITY 563
EMILE DURKHEIM: THE DIVISION OF LABOR 565
MAX WEBER: RATIONALIZATION 565
KARL MARX: CAPITALISM 566
Theories of Modernity 567
17.4: Contrast analysis of modernity as mass society and as class society. 567
STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL THEORY: MODERNITY AS MASS SOCIETY 567
SOCIAL-CONFLICT THEORY: MODERNITY AS CLASS SOCIETY 569
MODERNITY AND THE INDIVIDUAL 570
MODERNITY AND PROGRESS 572
MODERNITY: GLOBAL VARIATION 572
Postmodernity 572
17.5: Discuss postmodernism as one type of social criticism. 572
Modernization and Our Global Future 574
17.6: Evaluate possible directions of future social change. 574
Seeing Sociology in Everyday Life 576
Seeing Sociology in Your Everyday Life 577
Making the Grade 578

Glossary 580
References 586
Name Index 620
Subject Index 626

Boxes

SEEING SOCIOLOGY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

The Sociological Imagination: Turning Personal Problems into Public Issues *8*
Sports: Playing the Theory Game *20*
Three Useful (and Simple) Descriptive Statistics *23*
New Symbols in the World of Texting *51*
Growing Up: Are We There Yet? *90*
When Sex Is Only Sex: The Campus Culture of "Hooking Up" *210*
The Beauty Myth *334*
Why Grandma Macionis Had No Trash *539*
Tradition and Modernity: The History of Jeans *564*

CONTROVERSY & DEBATE

Is Sociology Nothing More Than Stereotypes? *39*
Are We Free within Society? *99*
Managing Feelings: Women's Abortion Experiences *119*
Gather around the Radio: How Roosevelt's Fireside Chats Saved the Nation *149*
Computer Technology, Large Organizations, and the Assault on Privacy *182*
The Abortion Controversy *208*
The Welfare Dilemma *289*
Affirmative Action: Solution or Problem? *381*
The Volunteer Army: Have We Created a Warrior Caste? *421*
Are We Losing the Right of Free Speech? *425*
Does Science Threaten Religion? *467*
The Twenty-First-Century Campus: Where Are the Men? *492*
The Genetic Crystal Ball: Do We Really Want to Look? *512*
Apocalypse: Will People Overwhelm the Planet? *544*

THINKING ABOUT DIVERSITY: RACE, CLASS, AND GENDER

Nickel and Dimed: On (Not) Getting By in the United States *13*
W. E. B. Du Bois: A Pioneer in Sociology *18*
Studying the Lives of Hispanics *27*
Lois Benjamin's Black Elite: Using Tables in Research *31*
Popular Culture Born in the Inner City: The DJ Scene and Hip-Hop Music *61*
Early Rock-and-Roll: Race, Class, and Cultural Change *66*
Physical Disability as a Master Status *108*
Hate Crime Laws: Should We Punish Attitudes as Well as Actions? *234*
The Meaning of Class: Is Getting Rich "the Survival of the Fittest"? *264*
The Power of Class: A Low-Income Student Asks, "Am I as Good as You?" *278*
Is Social Mobility the Exception or the Rule? *281*
Las Colonias: "America's Third World" *304*
Female Genital Mutilation: Violence in the Name of Morality *343*
Hard Work: The Immigrant Life in the United States *363*
Diversity 2030: Changes Coming to the Workplace *403*
Dating and Marriage: The Declining Importance of Race *444*
Schooling in the United States: Savage Inequality *481*
Masculinity: A Threat to Health? *496*
The Minority-Majority of the Largest U.S. Cities *533*

THINKING GLOBALLY

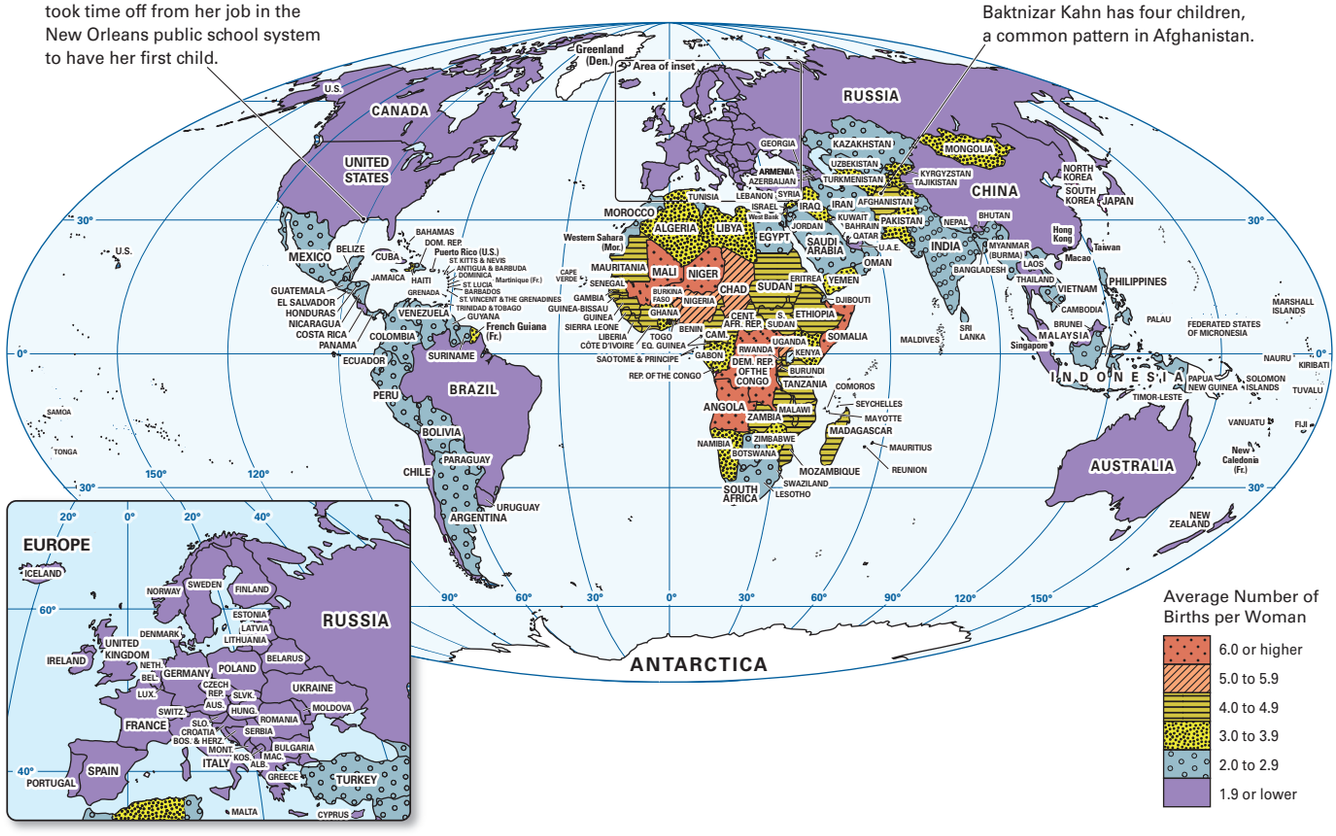
Confronting the Yąnomamö: The Experience of Culture Shock *48*
Race as Caste: A Report from South Africa *259*
"God Made Me to Be a Slave" *310*
A Never-Ending Atomic Disaster *562*
Does "Modernity" Mean "Progress"? The Kaiapo of the Amazon and the Gullah of Georgia *573*

A01_MACI3111_16_SE_FM.indd 16 04/01/23 10:03 PM

Maps

Cindy Rucker, 29 years old, recently took time off from her job in the New Orleans public school system to have her first child.

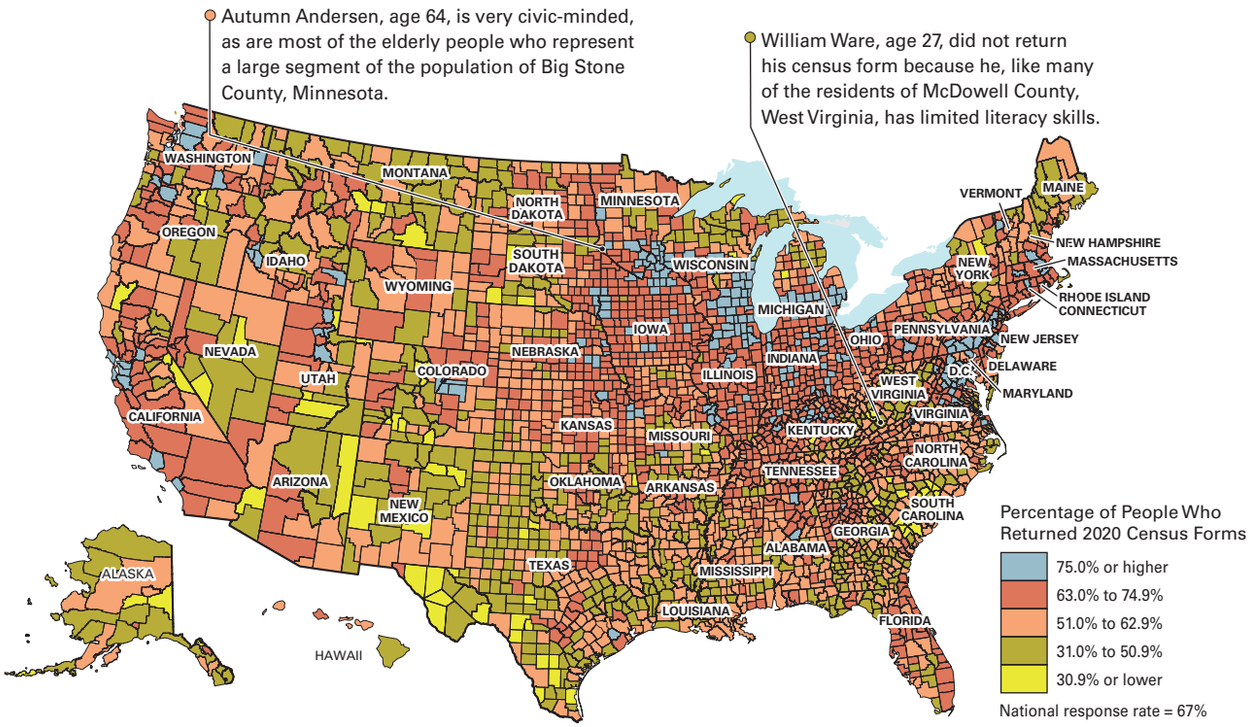
Although she is only 28 years old, Baktnizar Kahn has four children, a common pattern in Afghanistan.



GLOBAL MAPS: Window on the World

1–1 Women's Childbearing in Global Perspective *6*
2–1 Foreign-Born Population in Global Perspective *60*
3–1 Child Labor in Global Perspective *94*
4–1 Housework in Global Perspective *110*
5–1 Internet Use in Global Perspective *140*
7–1 Contraception Use in Global Perspective *196*
7–2 Women's Access to Abortion in Global Perspective *208*
8–1 Capital Punishment in Global Perspective *242*
9–1 Income Inequality in Global Perspective *271*
10–1 Economic Development in Global Perspective *303*
10–2 National Poverty Rate in Global Perspective *308*
11–1 Women's Social Standing in Global Perspective *331*
11–2 Female Genital Mutilation in Global Perspective *342*
13–1 Agricultural Employment in Global Perspective *393*
13–2 Service-Sector Employment in Global Perspective *394*
13–3 Political Freedom in Global Perspective *408*
14–1 The State of Same-Sex Marriage in Global Perspective *450*
15–1 Illiteracy in Global Perspective *476*
15–2 HIV/AIDS Infection of Adults in Global Perspective *501*
16–1 Population Growth in Global Perspective *523*

A01_MACI3111_16_SE_FM.indd 17 04/01/23 10:04 PM



NATIONAL MAPS: Seeing Ourselves

1–1 Suicide Rates across the United States *14*
1–2 Census Participation Rates across the United States *35*
2–1 Language Diversity across the United States *63*
3–1 Multiracial People across the United States *88*
6–1 Internet Access Across the United States *169*
7–1 Legislation Regarding Transgender Women and Women's Sports across the United States *203*
7–2 Teenage Pregnancy Rates across the United States *204*
8–1 The Risk of Violent Crime across the United States *237*
9–1 Poverty across the United States, 2020 *286*
11–1 Women in State Government across the United States *340*
12–1 Share of Population in Minority Categories across the United States *362*
12–2 Land Controlled by Native Americans, 1784 to Today *371*
12–3 The Concentration of Hispanic or Latino Americans, Black Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and Arab Americans, by County *375*
13–1 Right-to-Work Laws across the United States *399*
13–2 The Presidential Election, 2020: Popular Vote by County *414*
14–1 Divorce across the United States *446*
14–2 Religious Membership across the United States *460*
14–3 Religious Diversity across the United States *461*
15–1 Teachers' Salaries across the United States *480*
15–2 Obesity across the United States, 1996 and 2020 *499*
16–1 Population Change across the United States, 2010–2020 *522*
17–1 Who Stays Put? Residential Stability across the United States *555*

Preface

In the last few years, the world has changed more than any of us expected, perhaps more than we could have imagined. In early 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic spread around the globe, altering our everyday lives in countless ways and causing more than 6 million deaths. Then, in summer, violence directed against a man by officers of the Minneapolis police department changed the United States once again. The death of George Floyd repeated a pattern of deadly force against Black people that has become all too familiar, but no less horrific, prompting a national racial reckoning. During the past several years, there has been a steady increase in economic inflation, harming households across the country and around the world. Further turmoil unfolded as Russian forces invaded Ukraine, causing tens of thousands of deaths and widespread destruction, and prompting fear that a regional military conflict would escalate out of control and engulf the entire world. Then, in mid-2022, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned past decisions guaranteeing reproductive rights, sparking protests across the country.

There is no surprise in the fact that surveys indicate that a substantial majority of U.S. adults are unhappy with the way things are going in the United States. This dissatisfaction is made worse by the political polarization that has left the population more divided than ever over the causes of the country's troubles and what to do about them. People are lining up on one side or another as they confront issues—and one another—over immigration, climate change, racial conflict, increasing economic inequality, rising rates of crime, and frightening levels of gun violence.

Consensus seems elusive, perhaps because people disagree not only over policy but also about what kind of nation we want to be. Many of us feel angry, afraid, and overwhelmed.

In such a situation, what are we to do? We might find an answer to this question in the wisdom offered more than sixty years ago by a sociologist named C. Wright Mills. Our feeling that life is spinning out of control, that changes and challenges threaten to overwhelm us, results from the fact that our personal problems are rooted in social forces far bigger than we are. We must turn our attention to larger societal patterns—which we do by making use of the sociological imagination—for a deeper understanding of what's going on and why. Using the sociological perspective, we draw insight and also gain power because we are now confronting the source of our distress. Focusing on how our national and global societies operate, we are able to join together with others to generate change and, in the process, transform ourselves.

For almost 200 years, sociologists have been working to better understand how society operates. We do not arrogantly imagine that we have *all* the answers, but we are confident that we have learned quite a lot that we can share with others.

To our students, we sociologists offer an introduction to the fascinating and very practical study of the social world. Our invitation is this: Share what we have learned and then consider appropriate paths of action. After all, as we come to know our world, we all have a responsibility to do what we can to improve it.

Society: The Basics, Sixteenth Edition, provides you with a comprehensive understanding of how society works. You will find this title to be informative, engaging, and even entertaining. Before you have finished the first chapter, you will discover that sociology is both enlightening and extremely useful. Sociology is also a great deal of fun. Most important, *sociology is a field of study that can change the way you see the world and open the door to many new opportunities.* What could be more exciting than that?

What's New in the Sixteenth Edition?

New! More interactive learning with Revel. Digital learning engages students by transforming passive reading of the printed page into interactive discovery in a digital world. John Macionis is committed to making all his titles as interactive as possible. In this revision, you will find a number of dynamic and interactive features that will increase student interest and learning.

- **Window on the World Global Maps** are interactive and come with a companion map inviting students to discover how one variable (such as a nation's level of economic development) is linked to another variable (such as degree of gender equality).
- **Seeing Ourselves National Maps** show national patterns and also invite students to zoom in to explore their own local communities. Revel national maps are also presented with companion maps so that students can compare patterns to discover how one variable (such as the rate of teenage pregnancy) appears to be linked to another (such as the rate of poverty).
- **Power of Society predictive graphs** invite students to estimate social patterns from our society's past, present, or future, and Revel invites them to compare their estimates to research results. Many students, for example,

A01_MACI3111_16_SE_FM.indd 19 04/01/23 10:04 PM

underestimate the extent of inequality in U.S. society or overestimate the share of the population that is born abroad. Power of Society predictive graphs are found at the beginning of each chapter,

- **Revel's interactive technology** empowers students to dig deeper into maps and figures following their own interests to experience "discovery learning."

New! Comprehensive coverage of the pandemic. Students will have the latest data on infections, hospitalizations, and deaths for various categories of the population and for national and global regions. In addition, each chapter offers part of the story of how COVID-19 transformed everyday life, changing patterns of travel, immigration, work, schooling, and shopping, and increasing the use of mass media and social media while, at the same time, decreasing the size of prison populations. The pandemic has also eroded the separation of work and family life, as it has increased our experience of social isolation. Numerous discussions of COVID-19 point out how the pandemic weakened social groups, increased the power of labor unions, changed our system for voting, decreased rates of marriage and divorce, contributed to a decline in life expectancy, intensified social inequality in the United States, and increased poverty in the world as a whole.

New! Unmatched attention to diversity, equity, and inclusion. This new revision reflects best practices for use of language, and directs attention to disadvantaged categories of the population based on race, ethnicity, class, gender, sexual identity, and disability. There are new discussions of critical race theory and how the DEI movement has shifted cultural values in the United States and increased the presence of Black and multiracial people in the mass media. There is expanded coverage of the transgender and LGBTQ communities, as well as expanded discussion of a host of issues from controversy in women's sports to the use of deadly force by police.

New! A renewed promise of currency. *Society: The Basics, Sixteenth Edition* represents a major revision in response to major changes in our world. This transformative revision is supported with 750 *new* research references—on average, forty per chapter. On average, two-thirds of all chapter references are now dated 2020, 2021, or 2022.

New! Theoretical analysis plus political analysis. *Society: The Basics, Sixteenth Edition* provides theoretical analysis in every chapter, applying all of our discipline's approaches. At the same time, students hear political leaders and mass media pundits discuss issues using the language of politics. Therefore, this revision expands the analysis to include political terms and concepts that reflect both left and right positions on the political spectrum as well as the results of political surveys involving topics at hand. Gaining both theoretical and political literacy enables students to link the sociology they learn to their everyday lives as active citizens.

New! All the data. More than 2,300 different statistics are found in this title. *Every one* of these statistics has been researched and updated to reflect the latest available data. This revision contains the most recent data on the inequality of income and wealth, gun violence, abortion, unemployment, crime, health, the diversity of our society, and other variables. A large share of these data reflect the importance of race, class, and gender.

New! Examples and illustrations. In this age of instant social media, the historical literacy of many students is limited to about two years. Therefore, the sixteenth edition provides recent examples and illustrations, from the 2020 presidential election to the BLM movement to the war in Ukraine to the Uvalde school shootings to recent Supreme Court decisions on abortion and other issues so that you can have confidence that your course is both relevant and current.

Updated! Current Events Bulletins. Found at the beginning of each chapter, these news bulletins inform students of the most recent events and current trends related to the chapter's focus. These bulletins are all new for the sixteenth edition in Revel, and John Macionis will continue to update these bulletins twice each year going forward.

Updated! Full chapter on social media. Macionis titles are the first in sociology to include a full chapter on social media, and this timely chapter has been heavily updated to reflect the large and growing body of research focusing on the effects of social media on individuals, relationships, and society as a whole.

Updated! Power of Society figures. If you could teach your students only one thing in the introductory course, what would it be? Most instructors would probably answer, "To understand the power of society to shape people's lives." Each chapter in this title begins with a Power of Society figure that does exactly that—encouraging students to give up some of the common conviction that life is a matter of personal choice by presenting evidence of how society shapes our major life experiences. Examples include how race and schooling guide marriage choices or how class position influences life expectancy. All of these figures have been updated for this revision.

Updated! Photography and fine art. The rich program of images in this title is continuously updated to better reflect current popular culture and the diversity of our society. Paging through Chapter 1, for example, reveals that the images are timely and a majority include women and people of color.

Updated! Primary source readings. Each chapter includes access to primary-source readings by notable sociologists that invite students to engage with researchers and analysts.

Fully involved author! John Macionis is the only author who does it all, creating all the content and writing all the assessment questions and supplemental material, including

the Instructor's Resource Manual. If you use one of the Revel digital titles, John would be honored to join you online for a class meeting.

New and Updated Content by Chapter

Chapter 1: Sociology: Perspective, Theory, and Method

The updated Power of Society figure shows how race, schooling, and age guide people's selection of marriage partners. Pairs of interactive maps invite exploration of the link between women's fertility and a nation's level of economic development, and also between suicide rates and population density, just as Durkheim suggested. The profile of the world's low-, middle-, and high-income nations is updated. A new discussion shows how race, ethnicity, and gender shape professional baseball. The new discussion of COVID-19 includes how the decline in college enrollment during the pandemic was four times greater at schools enrolling low-income students than those enrolling affluent students.

The discussion of sociological research has a major focus on the power of race. Another pair of interactive maps links return rates in the 2020 census to average household income. A new discussion integrates the sociological perspective, sociological theory, sociological research, and political analysis.

The revised chapter is supported by 25 new research references.

From the new chapter:
"Learning to use the sociological perspective, to engage in theoretical analysis, as well as becoming familiar with political analysis, will provide a suite of powerful skills that enhance understanding and encourage active citizenship."

"Today, we can extend the concept of gender blindness to include what we might call hetero-blindness as well. As an example, researchers studying marriage would consider only heterosexual couples, ignoring the lives of same-sex couples and transgender couples."

Chapter 2: Culture

Revel's predictive graphing invites students to explore attitudes toward abortion in various nations in the world. A pair of interactive global maps asks students to discover the link between the share of foreign-born people and a nation's level of economic development. Updated content begins with the steady loss of global languages; the share of the world's population speaking Chinese, English, or Spanish as a first or second language; the share of foreign-born people in nations around the world; the share of people speaking a language other than English at home in counties across the United States; and the increasing importance of making money among young people today compared to those who came of age in the 1960s.

A new section discusses change in cultural values from an emphasis on individualism to a focus on equity for all categories of the population. Theoretical analysis of culture now includes critical race theory.

Twenty-two new research references support the revision of this chapter.

From the revised chapter:
"Culture is our link to the past, how we make sense of the present, and our guide to the future."

"In recent decades, a counterpoint, a competing cultural narrative has emerged in U.S. culture. This version emphasizes not a competitive, individualistic culture, but a hierarchy in which major categories of the population—defined by race, class, and gender—are sharply unequal. According to this vision of our society—which might be called the *categorical cultural narrative* or the *group-identity narrative,* the goal of society should not be providing *individuals* with equal opportunity but ensuring that all *categories of people* have 'equity,' or parity, in terms of social standing."

Chapter 3: Socialization

The updated Power of Society figure links level of schooling to time spent viewing television. The activism of Rosa Parks is used to illustrate Kohlberg's levels of moral development. The pandemic is discussed in relation to increased television watching and greater use of social media. A new discussion explores how socialization is shaped by greater political polarization in the United States.

A pair of Revel interactive maps invites students to explore the link between the multiracial share of the population and a second demographic variable—share of population over age sixty-five. Another pair of interactive global maps invites students to discover the link between the extent of child labor and a nation's level of economic development. A pair of interactive national maps allows students to investigate the location of counties with the greatest share of multiracial people and contrast that pattern to the distribution of counties with the largest share of people over the age of sixty-five.

Twenty-nine new research citations support the changes made in this revised chapter.

From the revised chapter:
"Without denying the importance of nature, then, we can correctly say that nurture matters more in shaping human behavior. In short, as human beings, *nurture is our nature."*

"A dog responds to *what you do;* a human responds to *what you have in mind* as you do it. You can train a dog to go to the hallway and bring back an umbrella, which is a handy trick on a rainy day. But because the dog doesn't understand intention, if the dog cannot find the umbrella, a canine is incapable of the *human* response: to look for a raincoat instead."

Chapter 4: Social Interaction in Everyday Life

Revel's interactive Power of Society figure allows students to see how age affects the extent of social networking. A pair of interactive, global maps invites students to explore the link between the share of housework performed by women and nations' level of economic development.

COVID-19 infection is used an example of a master status. There is an updated and expanded discussion of humor, which includes a new section titled "Humor: Funny, Sick, or Offensive?" exploring the challenge of using humor in an age of cancel culture.

Eleven new research citations inform this revised chapter.

From the revised chapter:
"Typically, the English language treats whatever has greater value, force, or significance as masculine. For instance, the word *virtuous,* meaning 'morally worthy' or 'excellent,' comes from the Latin word *vir*, meaning 'man.' On the other hand, the adjective *hysterical,* meaning 'emotionally out of control,' comes from the Greek word *hystera,* meaning 'uterus'."

"Humor is all about pushing beyond cultural boundaries. For this reason, as we take lightly conventions that guide everyday life, humor becomes a subversive act. The Greek roots of the word 'comedy' (*komas* and *oide*) mean 'song of the rebel.' Because jokes involve breaking the rules by presenting unconventional realities, humor often walks a fine line between what is funny and what someone may deem to be sick or offensive."

Chapter 5: Mass Media and Social Media

Revel's interactive Power of Society figure shows how gender shapes our use of Pinterest and other social media sites. A pair of global maps invites students to explore the link between level of internet access and nations' level of economic development.

There is updated and expanded discussion of media bias and how media promote political polarization. There are new data and expanded discussion of gender and film, including the share of 2021 films passing the Bechdel gender test. Two important and entirely new sections have been added: "Social Media, Anxiety, and Depression" and "The Politics of Social Media."

In a chapter dealing with this rapidly changing topic, sixty new references have been used in this revision, with three-fourths of all chapter references now dated 2020, 2021, or 2022.

From the revised chapter:
"There are almost 15 billion smartphones in the world—about twice the number of people on the planet."

"The typical person in the United States spends more waking time looking at screens than any other activity, including sleeping."

"At the present rate, for a typical member of our society, half a lifetime will be spent looking at screens."

Chapter 6: Groups and Organizations

The updated Power of Society figure shows that, the higher people's social standing, the greater their opportunity to join professional associations. There is expanded analysis of how race, class, gender, and nonbinary identity affect group dynamics, and also new content on how organizations respond to the challenge of inclusion.

A new discussion explains how the pandemic weakened social groups and altered organizational operation. The discussion of groupthink has been updated to include the effects of "cancel culture." Examples of organization behavior have been updated with discussion of the Amazon corporation.

Forty-seven new research citations support the revision of this chapter.

From the revised chapter:
"In a secondary relationship, therefore, we ask the question 'How are you?' without expecting a truthful answer."

"If two members of a triad were to develop a romantic interest in each other, they would come to understand the meaning of the old saying, 'Two's company, three's a crowd'."

"The EZPass in your car is a wonderful convenience. Once again, however, this device creates an electronic record of when and where you travel."

Chapter 7: Sexuality and Society

A new chapter-opening story questions common assumptions about sexual orientation. Revel's interactive Power of Society figure tracks the steady increase in support for same-sex marriage leading to legalization in 2015. Completing the predictive graphing component of this exercise, students may be surprised to learn that public support for same-sex marriage was small as recently as thirty years ago.

The discussion of transgender and cisgender identity has been updated and expanded and now includes the latest on laws affecting the LGBTQ community. There is a new discussion of the controversy over transgender women participating in women's sports. Revel's pair of interactive national maps invites students to discover the link between states banning transgender women from women's sports and how the states voted in the 2020 election. Another pair of interactive global maps invites students to analyze the link between access to contraception and a nation's level of economic development.

There are updates on the extent of premarital sex, extramarital sex, the number of lifetime opposite-sex partners for women and men in the United States, the share of older people who are sexually active, and the extent of contraceptive use in nations around the world. There are

also new data on the number of LGBTQ people in the U.S. population. The latest research by geneticists helps explain the complex origins of sexual orientation, and the chapter tracks increasing legal challenges—including the recent decision by the Supreme Court—to abortion access. A new section presents political analysis of sexuality.

Sixty-three new research citations inform this revised chapter.

From the revised chapter:
"The pursuit of social equality often involves bathrooms or, more precisely, who is permitted to use which ones. For decades, for example, Black people were forbidden from using bathrooms reserved for White people. Similarly, it was not many years ago that the federal government provided women serving in Congress with a bathroom reserved for 'ladies.' Today, the issue revolves around gender—or, more specifically, the right of people to decide sexual identity for themselves and use a restroom of their choice."

"In 2017, California became the first state to allow a third gender category (F, M, or X) and half the states now allow people to request amending their birth certificate in this way."

"People who identify as pansexual may experience changing patterns of attraction over time. Clearly, there is overlap between bisexuality and pansexuality. Such cases point out that we should not infer a person's sexual orientation based on someone's current romantic partner."

"In global perspective, just fifty-six of the world's (195) nations permit a woman to obtain an abortion on request (that is, for any reason)."

Chapter 8: Deviance

The updated Power of Society figure reveals racial bias in our society's application of drug laws. Revel interactives include a pair of global maps inviting students to explore the link between use of the death penalty and nations' level of economic development.

The pandemic is considered in discussions of the decreasing size of the U.S. prison population and the nation's increasing crime rate. The Russian invasion of Ukraine is used to illustrate how deviance brings the global community together. There are updates concerning drug laws, the increase in crime including all new crime statistics (through 2021), the police policy of de-escalation, and the nation's increasing level of gun violence. There is updated and expanded discussion of white collar and corporate crime.

A major, new section explains how understanding crime varies according to position on the political spectrum.

Seventy new research citations inform this revised chapter.

From the revised chapter:
"Recently, the owners of Purdue Pharma, maker of OxyContin, settled charges of contributing to the overdose deaths of hundreds of thousands of people by paying a fine and having the company (not the leadership) plead guilty to three felony charges. As a result, not one of the owners or top executives of the corporation spent a single day in jail."

"Almost everyone carries a certain level of conscious and unconscious prejudice. Perceptions related to both class and race affect how we respond to others, including the way employers evaluate candidates for jobs, how teachers punish students who misbehave in school, and how police engage with citizens on the streets."

Chapter 9: Social Stratification

Revel's interactive Power of Society figure shows how various categories of people have very different risks of experiencing poverty; the predictive graphing exercise allows students to compare their assessment of those odds to results of sociological research. Revel's interactive global maps reveal the level of economic inequality in nations around the world in relation to nations' levels of economic development, inviting students to explore the link between these two variables. A national map identifies high-poverty counties across the United States, and a companion map presents median income for the all counties, inviting students to investigate their own local communities and assess the relationship between these two variables.

The experience of the pandemic is discussed in relation to class position, and new discussion also reports the finding linking greater economic inequality to more serious pandemic outcomes.

There are updates on the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the wealthiest people in the world, recent pay levels for U.S. corporate CEOs, and Ketanji Brown Jackson's appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The revised chapter has the latest data on inequality of income and wealth, profiling the economic resources of people at all levels of our society as well as patterns of social mobility. There are updates on occupational prestige, levels of educational achievement, and economic resources by race, ethnicity, and gender. The richest person in the United States is identified (it's not Jeff Bezos), and new analysis shows what share of the richest people earned or inherited their wealth. There is new and expanded discussion assessing the reality of the American dream. Analysis of poverty in the United States offers the latest statistics and an updated, interactive national map. Data on homelessness are now the latest available. A new major section provides political analysis of social inequality in the United States.

Forty new research citations inform this revised chapter.

From the revised chapter:
"The top 1 percent of families have as much wealth as the entire U.S. middle class."

"Inequality in income makes a real difference in people's lives: 72 percent of non-Hispanic White families own their homes compared to 42 percent of Black families."

"During the pandemic, researchers found, middle-class people were two to three times more likely than upper-middle and upper-class people to end up being hospitalized."

Chapter 10: Global Stratification

The updated Power of Society figure presents dramatic differences in survival rates for those born in low- and high-income nations; Revel's predictive graphing exercise allows students to assess the link between wealth and health and compare their results to research findings. In Revel, a pair of interactive global maps shows the level of economic development for all nations and the survival rate of the population to age sixty-five; comparison invites students to discover the link between these two variables. There is an updated list of the world's richest people, revealing that the four richest Americans each have wealth equaling the total economic output of half the world's countries.

All data on the distribution of global income and wealth, child poverty, quality of life, and global slavery are the latest available. New discussions include the effects of the pandemic on global poverty. There is also new political analysis of global stratification.

Twenty-three new research citations support this revised chapter.

From the revised chapter:
"Four of the world's top five richest people—Elon Musk (Tesla), Jeff Bezos (Amazon), Bill Gates (a Microsoft founder), and Mark Zuckerberg (Facebook)—live in the United States, and *each* of these men is worth more than $100 billion, an amount that roughly equals the combined economic output of half the world's *countries.*"

"Of all enslaved people, 71 percent (29 million) are women and girls."

Chapter 11: Gender Stratification

The updated Power of Society figure provides a fresh look at how gender shapes the way people prioritize work and family life. A pair of Revel interactive maps contrasts women's social standing compared to that of men and also shows nations' level of economic development, which invites students to assess the link between these two variables. A pair of interactive national maps invites students to discover the link between the practice of female genital mutilation and nations' level of economic development.

The pandemic is discussed in relation to unemployment and gender-related violence. The listing of historic "firsts" for women now includes the ascension of Kentanji Brown Jackson to the U.S. Supreme Court. Revision updates include the latest data on unemployment; the pay disparity for women and men starring in film; how gender interacts with work, pay, and housework; and how gender shapes education and the U.S. military. A new discussion provides political analysis of gender stratification from different positions on the political spectrum.

Thirty-four new research citations inform this revised chapter.

From the revised chapters:
"According to the United Nations' Gender Inequality Index, Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden provide women with the highest social standing relative to that of men; by contrast, women in Chad, Papua New Guinea, and Yemen have the lowest social standing compared with men. Of the world's 195 nations, the United Nations ranks the United States forty-seventh in terms of gender equality."

"Just thirty (or 6 percent) of the S&P 500 companies in the United States have a woman as their chief executive officer (CEO), and just 38 percent of the seats on corporate boards of directors are held by women."

"High-tech companies are cutting edge, right? Therefore, we would expect them to lead the way in terms of gender equality. Such is not the case, however. Generally speaking, less than one-third of the people working at companies including Google, Microsoft, and Facebook are women."

Chapter 12: Race and Ethnicity

Revel offers a pair of interactive national maps that identifies counties where minority categories make up most of the population, and a companion map that invites students to explore the link between this variable and level of income.

The pandemic is included in discussions of economic insecurity for minority populations and also the increase in hate crimes against Asian Americans. This revised chapter focuses on the centrality of race and ethnicity to social stratification in the United States. There is expanded attention to police violence against Black people, new discussion of how race and ethnicity shaped the results of the 2020 elections, and an update on the passage of the Emmett Till Anti-Lynching Act of 2022. New discussions include critical race theory, how U.S. families and individuals are becoming more blended in terms of race and ethnicity, how the major political parties discuss racial and ethnic stratification, and the extent of support from voters in various racial and ethnic categories for the major political parties.

The latest available data are used in discussion of the size and social standing of all racial and ethnic categories of the U.S. population. Thirty-six new research citations inform this revised chapter, and a majority of all citations are now from 2020, 2021, and 2022.

From the revised chapter:
"Race may be real, but it is not based on genes."

"Yes, the country is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. But so are U.S. *families.* And the share of *people*

who are multiracial is also rapidly increasing. Rather than sharpening the lines that divide this nation, increasing diversity is likely to blur them."

"If only minority categories of the U.S. population had voted, the 2020 presidential election would have been a Democratic landslide; if only White people had voted, it would have been a Republican landslide."

Chapter 13: Economics and Politics

Revel's interactive Power of Society figure shows how race and ethnicity shape the types of jobs people have. A pair of interactive global maps invites students to see how economic development changes the type of work people do. Another pair of global maps indicates the level of political freedom for nations around the world and invites students to discover the link between political freedoms and level of economic development. A pair of national maps identifies states that have enacted "right to work" laws and allows students to discover how those states voted in the 2020 presidential election.

The pandemic is discussed in ten different places in this chapter. There is increased attention to emerging mega-businesses, including Amazon, Tesla, Uber, and Lyft, and expanded discussion of artificial intelligence in the workplace. Updates include the latest data on unemployment, a recent surge in the strength of labor unions, the increasing share of small businesses owned by women, political party identification, soaring levels of spending in political campaigns, and the extent of war and terrorism in the world.

There is new discussion of the causes and consequences of increasing political polarization in the United States, the war in Ukraine, and the public's view that free speech is in decline. Finally, a new discussion offers political analysis of economic systems and the extent of public support for socialism and capitalism. All data involving work and voting are the latest available.

Eighty-five new research references support the heavily revised chapter, with more than three-fourths of all references from 2020, 2021, and 2022.

From the revised chapter:
"President Biden's entire cabinet—including 17 people—has a net worth of about $118 million. This total is more than fifty times the net worth of the same number of average people in the United States. In the world of politics, then, 'money talks,' and our political leaders are not exactly 'average Joes.' However, if we compare the Biden cabinet to the cabinet led by former president Donald Trump—which had total wealth of about $6.2 billion (or even the Obama cabinet's total of $2.8 billion), the Biden cabinet seems to be a bit more 'average' after all."

"Charismatic leaders have surfaced throughout history, using their personal skills to turn an audience into followers. Without relying on tradition or established law, they often make their own rules and challenge the status quo, transforming the society around them. This fact also explains why charismatics are highly controversial and why few of them die of old age."

"Higher-income people tend to lean right on the political spectrum because larger government means higher taxes, which largely fall on them. But the link between income and political party is a bit more complex: Most people with *very* high income (think Hollywood celebrities and those at the top of high-technology corporations) are Democrats. A *Forbes* study found that a large majority of the richest 400 people in the country are Democrats."

Chapter 14: Family and Religion

A new Power of Society figure illustrates the decline over four generations in the share of young people living in families. A pair of Revel interactive global maps invites students to discover how legal same-sex marriage is linked to nations' level of economic development. A pair of national maps links divorce rates and degree of religiosity; a second pair of national maps invites students to assess the link between religiosity and age.

The pandemic is included in discussion of child care, the recent decline in rates of marriage and divorce, and the increasing share of people working at home. There is expanded coverage of multiethnic and multiracial marriage. All family patterns are presented with attention to race, ethnicity, class, and gender. New data are provided for the share of people who marry, divorce, or live alone, and for the share of young adults living at home with parents. A new discussion includes analysis of how political attitudes shape people's views of family,

The second half of the chapter provides a survey of concepts and research dealing with religion and society. One important focus is how religious patterns vary by racial and ethnic category, age, gender, and class. There is expanded discussion of secularization, a trend especially evident among younger adults. The latest data are provided for all family patterns and measures of religious affiliation and religiosity.

Forty-five new research references support the revised chapter.

From the revised chapter:
"In 2020, for the first time since the Great Depression in the 1930s, a slight majority of young adults between the ages of eighteen and twenty-nine were living with one or both parents."

"The line between family life and working life is likely to become weaker. The pandemic resulted in millions of people working from home. There is increasing evidence that many of these workers are unlikely to return to the office."

"Among millennials (people between 27 and 41 years of age in 2023), almost 40 percent claim no religious affiliation, which is the same as the share identifying as Christian."

"The share of people who identify with Christianity continues to decline. The loss of membership is most pronounced for established, mainline churches, including Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Catholics. The decline in membership among more conservative religious organizations, including the Mormons, Seventh-Day Adventists, and Christian sects, has been less pronounced. Overall, the U.S. population is becoming less religious; among those who remain religious, however, a larger share is affiliated with conservative organizations generally characterized as 'fundamentalist.' In short, the U.S. population is becoming less religious but also more intensely religious at the same time."

Chapter 15: Education, Health, and Medicine

The updated Power of Society figure shows the strong correlation between race and ethnicity and the share of young people enrolled in college. Other updated Revel interactives include a pair of global maps showing levels of illiteracy for countries around the world and inviting students to discover the link between illiteracy and nations' level of economic development. A pair of national maps invites students to explore the link between teachers' average salaries for each state and how each state voted in the 2020 presidential election. A final pair of interactive national maps illustrates the dramatic increase in obesity in the United States between 1996 and 2020.

The pandemic is discussed throughout this chapter with regard to the closing of schools and consequences for students, the teacher shortage, a dramatic increase in home schooling, inequality in schooling, a decline in college enrollment, an increase in online learning, an increase in smoking, and intensification of the nursing shortage. New discussions include sections on COVID-19, student loan debt, school shootings, political analysis of the U.S. educational system, and also political analysis of health care in the United States, including public support for government-based health care. All educational and health statistics are now the latest available.

Fifty-nine new research references support the revision of this chapter.

From the revised chapter:

"The pandemic has challenged our schools, forcing closures, subjecting employees to health risks, and requiring teachers to develop new distance learning programs almost overnight. For teachers, the times have been stressful. In a 2021 survey, 48 percent of teachers reported considering changing jobs in the past month."

"In the last thirty years, the share of Americans who are clinically obese increased from 22 percent to 42 percent…."

"Doctors call it 'coronary-prone behavior.' Psychologists call it the 'Type A personality.' Sociologists recognize it as our culture's concept of masculinity."

Chapter 16: Population, Urbanization, and the Environment

The updated Power of Society figure shows that the level of public concern about climate change varies from nation to nation around the world. Other Revel interactives include a pair of global maps showing rates of population increase for all nations; the companion map invites students to discover how population increase is linked to nations' level of economic development. A pair of interactive national maps shows population change between 2010 and 2020 for all counties in the United States; the companion map, showing the share of people over the age of sixty-five, invites students to see how the two variables are related.

The pandemic is discussed in relation to various demographic changes, including fertility, mortality, and life expectancy. All demographic data are the latest available. There is updated discussion of climate change policy under the Biden administration. The revision has the latest data showing that people of color are a majority of the population in 65 of the nation's 100 largest cities. Analysis of demographic change to rural areas in the United States has been expanded and updated.

There is a new discussion of how politics shapes people's understanding of environmental issues and their solution. All the data on population, urbanization, and environmental issues are the latest available.

Twenty-seven new research citations inform this revised chapter. Two-thirds of all references are dated 2020, 2021, or 2022.

From the revised chapter:

"Remember that differences exist among various categories of people. For example, Black people, with nearly three times the burden of poverty as White people, have an infant mortality rate of 11.1—more than twice the White rate of 4.4."

"Life expectancy in North America remains high compared to low-income regions of the world. However, for the first time in many decades, life expectancy in the United States declined from 76.1 years for males and 81.1 years for females in 2017. This decline reflects increasing obesity, the opioid epidemic, and the pandemic."

"Despite the political division of the planet into nations, Earth is a single ecosystem composed of the interaction of all living organisms and their natural environment."

"History has shown that women who are free to decide if, when, and where to marry; who bear children as a matter of choice; and who have access to education and to good jobs will limit their own fertility."

"The term 'ghetto' (from the Italian *borghetto*, meaning 'outside the city walls') was first used in the early sixteenth century to describe the neighborhood in which the Jews of Venice were segregated."

Chapter 17: Social Change: Traditional, Modern, and Postmodern Societies

Revel's interactive Power of Society figure illustrates how societies influence the choices of individuals, in this case to join a peaceful demonstration. Other Revel interactives include a pair of national maps that shows the degree of residential stability for counties across the United States with a companion map that invites students to discover how age figures into this pattern.

The pandemic is included in various chapter discussions and includes several likely long-term consequences of COVID-19. There are updates on the level of activism in various nations. New examples include the recent Supreme Court ruling on access to abortion, the killing of George Floyd, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and the Uvalde, Texas, school massacre. All data are the latest available.

Fifteen new research references support the revised chapter, and half of all references are from 2020, 2021, and 2022.

From the revised chapter:
"Media images of George Floyd helped mobilize people to support efforts to reform the culture and practices of police departments. In the same way, images of the Robb Elementary School in Uvalde, Texas, where nineteen young children and two teachers were murdered in the horrific shooting in 2022 served to motivate people to support greater regulation of gun ownership."

"Politicians using social media can reach a vast audience before anyone has the opportunity to assess the accuracy and completeness of the message. Clearly, this is one way in which social media has encouraged greater use of spin."

"Black journalist and activist Ida B. Wells documented how lynching became a tool in the service of white supremacy and, in the 1890s, she tirelessly campaigned against the practice."

Inspire Engagement Through Active Learning

Revel® improves results by empowering students to actively participate in learning. More than a digital textbook, Revel delivers an engaging blend of author content, media, and assessment.

With Revel, students read and practice in one continuous experience. Interactive content and assessments integrated throughout the narrative provide opportunities for students to explore and apply concepts. And Revel is mobile and user-friendly, so students can learn on the go—anytime, anywhere, on any device.

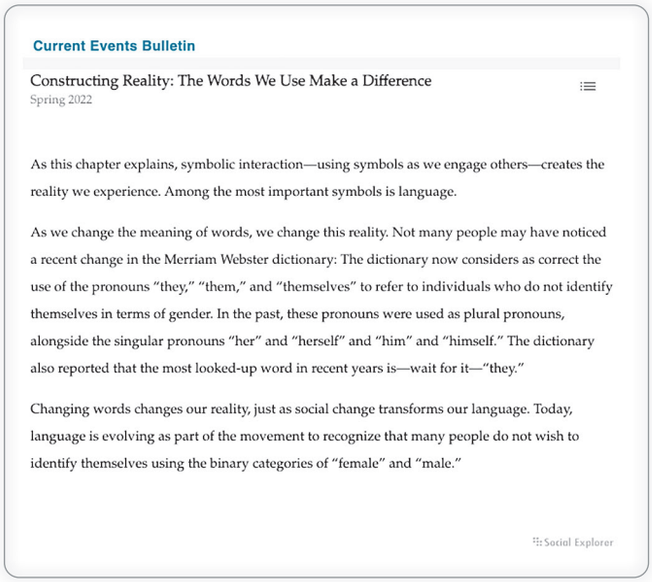
Learn more about Revel: www.pearsonhighered.com/revel/

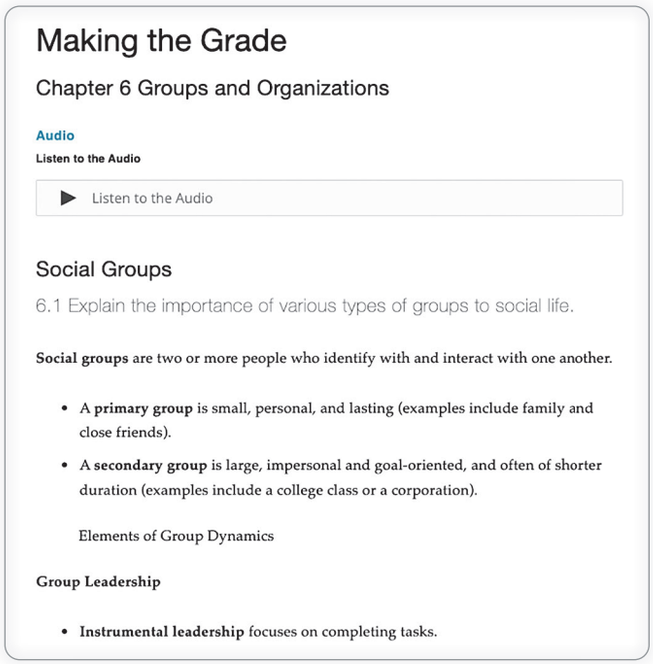
Revel for *Society: The Basics, Sixteenth Edition*

Society: The Basics, Sixteenth Edition presents a major revision of the discipline's leading text in an interactive learning program that is both powerful and enjoyable. As the fully involved author, John Macionis has been personally responsible for revising the content as well as writing the Test Bank and updating the Instructor's Resource Manual. Now, convinced of the ability of computer technology to transform learning, *the author has taken personal responsibility for all the content of the interactive Revel learning program.* To ensure the highest level of quality, he has written a series of interactive Social Explorer map exercises, authored all the questions that assess student learning, and personally selected all the readings and short videos that are keyed to each chapter. The author has written all this content with two goals—to set the highest standard of quality for the entire learning program and also to ensure that all parts of this program are linked seamlessly and transparently. Even if you are familiar with previous editions of this title, please do your students the favor of reviewing all that is new with *Society: The Basics, Sixteenth Edition.*

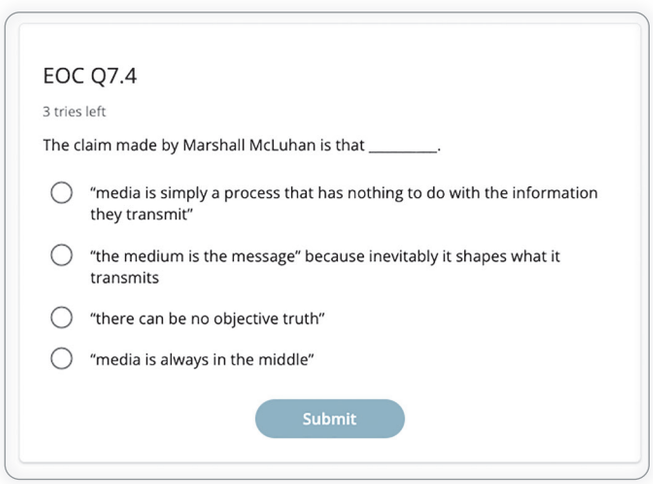
Our outstanding learning program has been constructed with care and directed toward both high-quality content and easy and effective operation.

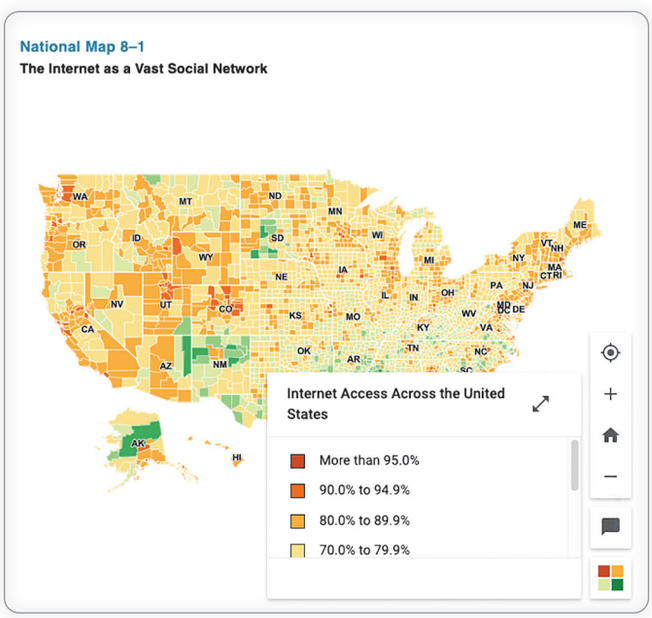
- Each major section of every chapter has a purpose, which is stated simply and clearly in the form of a **Learning Objective**. All the learning objectives are listed on the first screen of each chapter; they guide students through their reading of the chapter, and they appear again as the organizing structure of the **Making the Grade** summary at the chapter's end. These learning objectives also involve a range of cognitive abilities. Some sections of the narrative focus on more basic cognitive skills—such as *remembering* the definitions of key concepts and *understanding* ideas to the point of being able to explain them in one's own words—while others ask students to *compare* and *contrast* theories and *apply* them to specific topics. Questions throughout the narrative provide students with opportunities to engage in *discovery, analysis,* and *evaluation.* In addition, **Assessments** tied to primary chapter sections, as well as full chapter exams, allow instructors and students to track progress and get immediate feedback.





- **Interactive map feature** Social Explorer technology that allows for real-time data updates and rollover information to support the data and show movement over time.

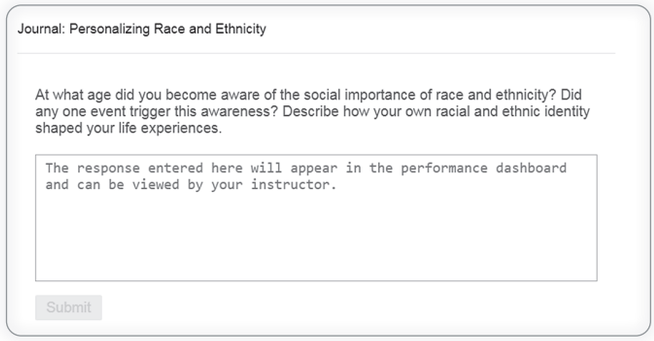




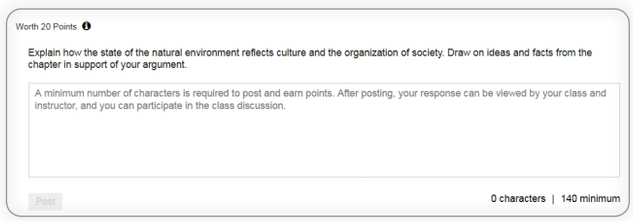
- The **Current Events Bulletin** is a feature showcasing author-written articles, updated or replaced twice each year, that provide breaking news that illustrates disciplinary material. These trends and events will be familiar to students, drawing them into the chapter content. Current events bulletins can also be easily accessed from the Resources folder within Revel.

We also strive to get students writing.

- First, students will encounter **Journal Prompts** in various places within each chapter, where they are encouraged to write a response to a short-answer question applying what they have just learned.



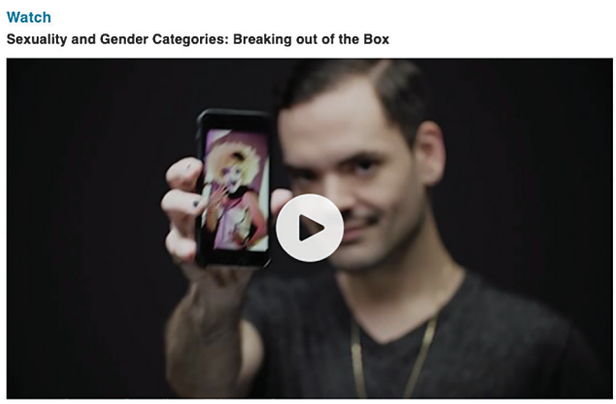
- A shared discussion question at the end of each chapter asks students to respond to a question and see responses from their peers on the same question. These discussions—which include moderation tools that must first be enabled by the instructor—offer students an opportunity to interact with each other in the context of their reading.



- Finally, the author also wrote a more comprehensive **Seeing Sociology in *Your* Everyday Life** photo essay, which serves as the inspiration for a Writing Assignment activity in Revel. These activities show the "everyday life" relevance of sociology by explaining how the material in the chapter can empower students in their personal and professional lives.
- **Writing Applications** are the best way to develop and assess concept mastery and critical thinking through writing. Writing Applications provide a single place within Revel to create, track, and grade writing assignments; access writing resources; and exchange meaningful, personalized feedback quickly and easily to improve results. For students, Writing Applications provide everything they need to keep up with writing assignments, access assignment guides and checklists, write or upload completed assignments, and receive grades and feedback—all in one convenient place. For educators, Writing Applications make assigning, receiving, and evaluating writing assignments easier. It's simple to create new assignments and upload relevant materials, monitor student progress, and receive alerts when students submit work. Writing Applications make students' work more focused and effective, with customized grading rubrics they can see along with personalized feedback. Writing Applications can also check students' work for improper citation or plagiarism by comparing it against the world's most accurate text comparison database available from Turnitin.

  Finally, another key part of the Revel content is our video program.
- The ***Pearson Original*** **docuseries and explainer videos** highlight stories that exemplify and humanize the concepts covered in Sociology courses. These videos illustrate a variety of social issues and current events, bringing key topics to life for students while creating opportunities to further develop their understanding of sociology. Therefore, students not only connect with the people and stories on a personal level but also view these stories and individuals with greater empathy, all while contextualizing core course concepts.

  These videos are incorporated into the chapters and can also be easily accessed from the Resources folder within Revel.



Supplements for the Instructor

Supplements are available to adopters at the Instructor's Resource Center at www.pearsonhighered.com/irc and also within the Resources folder within the Revel product.

INSTRUCTOR'S RESOURCE MANUAL WITH TEST BANK
This learning program offers an Instructor's Resource Manual that will be of interest even to those who have never chosen to use one before. Revised by John Macionis, it goes well beyond the expected detailed chapter outlines and discussion questions to provide summaries of important current events and trends, recent articles that are relevant to classroom discussions, suggestions for classroom activities, and supplemental lecture material for every chapter of the text. This edition of the Instructor's Resource Manual contains a listing of the Revel-specific media and interactive assets, including the Journal Prompts and Shared Writing Prompts, photo galleries, graphics, maps, and documents.

The Revel Media section also includes the videos featured in each chapter of Revel, including many high-interest videos.

The Test Bank—again, written by the author—reflects the material in the text, both in content and in language, far better than the testing file available with any other introductory sociology textbook. The file contains more than 100 items per chapter—in multiple-choice, true/false, and essay formats. For all of the questions, the correct answer is provided, as well as the Bloom's level of cognitive reasoning the question requires of the student, the learning objective that the question tests, and the difficulty level. In addition, Sample Test Questions are posted along with these files so students can test their knowledge even further if they wish.

MYTEST This online, computerized software allows instructors to create their own personalized exams, to edit any or all of the existing test questions, and to add new questions. Other special features of this program include random generation of test questions, creation of alternative versions of the same test, scrambling question sequence, and test preview before printing.

POWERPOINT® SLIDES In order to support varied teaching styles and to easily incorporate dynamic Revel features in class, PowerPoint presentations are available for this edition.

These presentations are available to adopters in electronic formats at the Instructor's Resource Center (www.pearsonhighered.com/irc) or in the Resources folder within the Revel product.

A Note from the Author

This title has been revised to describe the social diversity of the United States and the world. This promise carries with it the responsibility to use language thoughtfully and respectfully. For this revision of *Society: The Basics,* the editorial staff and I have thoroughly reviewed each chapter to ensure that best practices are reflected in language and in use of images.

Speaking personally, this review process has made me keenly aware of the many ways we use language that can have consequences we do not intend. For example, in past editions, I used a descriptive phrase such as "who were slaves" with the intention of describing an historical truth. Deeper reflection, however, led me to change such a construction to "enslaved people." The difference, of course, is that no person is inherently a slave; that is not the human condition. Slavery is a deeply evil societal practice that some people inflict on other people against their will.

All of us, as writers and speakers, have a responsibility to refresh our words in ways that that are not only more respectful, but also better reflect the world we describe. I hope that, in some small manner, the changes to language found in this title will encourage others to pursue the same self-criticism from which I have benefitted.

In Appreciation

The conventional practice of crediting a book to a single author hides the efforts of dozens of women and men who have helped create *Society: The Basics, Sixteenth Edition.* I offer my deep and sincere thanks to the Pearson editorial team for their steady enthusiasm in the pursuit of both innovation and excellence.

Day-to-day work on the content is shared by my colleague, Kelly Eitzen Smith, Ph.D., who works closely with me to ensure that all the data in this revision are the very latest available. Kelly brings enthusiasm that matches her considerable talents. I am grateful for both.

I want to thank Holly Shufeldt, senior analyst, content strategy, and all the members of the Pearson sales staff, the men and women who have represented this title with confidence and enthusiasm over the years. My hat goes off especially to Rachele Strober, who is responsible for our marketing campaign.

Thanks, also, to Barbara Cappuccio, Amit Verma and to Denise Forlow for managing the design and the production process. Leza Young did a wonderful job of copyediting the manuscript.

It goes without saying that every colleague knows more about a number of topics covered in this book than the author does. For that reason, I am grateful to the hundreds of faculty members and the many students who have written to me to offer comments and suggestions. Thank you, one and all, for sharing your wisdom and making a difference! Please stay in touch by contacting me at macionis@kenyon.edu.

Finally, I dedicate this sixteenth edition of *Society: The Basics* to Pamela Gail Siddall, a talented artist and deeply kind and compassionate human being. For the last three years, Pamela has shared my life and, at the end of 2021, we exchanged vows of marriage. It's not the first rodeo for me, of course, but I know in my heart that it is the last. Thank you, Pamela, for inspiring me in many ways that make me a better human being.

With best wishes to my colleagues and with love to all and in pursuit of peace,

macionis@kenyon.edu
FB: John J. Macionis
www.TheSociologyPage.com

About the Author

John J. Macionis (pronounced "ma-SHOWnis") has been writing about sociology and engaged in classroom teaching for fifty years. Born and raised in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, John earned a bachelor's degree from Cornell University, majoring in sociology, and then completed a doctorate in sociology from the University of Pennsylvania.

His publications are wide-ranging, focusing on community life in the United States, interpersonal intimacy in families, effective teaching, humor, new information technology, and the importance of global education. In addition to authoring this best-seller, Macionis has also written *Sociology*, the most popular full-length text in the field, now available in its eighteenth edition. He collaborates on international editions of the titles: *Sociology: Canadian Edition; Society: The Basics, Canadian Edition*; and *Sociology: A Global Introduction*, which is available in Europe. *Sociology* is also available for high school students and in a number of foreign-language editions. All the Macionis titles are available as low-cost Revel editions that offer an interactive, digital learning experience and give students the option of adding a print version. Students can also rent print versions of all U.S. titles.

In addition, Macionis edited the best-selling anthology *Seeing Ourselves: Classic, Contemporary, and Cross-Cultural Readings in Sociology*, which is also available in a Canadian edition. Macionis and Vincent Parrillo wrote the leading urban studies title *Cities and Urban Life,* soon available in an eigth edition. Macionis is also the author of *Social Problems,* now in its eighth edition and the leading title in this field.

The latest on all the Macionis titles, as well as teaching materials and dozens of internet links of interest to students and faculty in sociology, are found at the author's personal website: www.macionis.com or www.TheSociologyPage.com. Follow John on this Facebook author page: John J. Macionis. Additional information and instructor resources are found at the Pearson site: www.pearsonhighered.com.

Macionis stands alone in the field for taking personal responsibility for writing all print and electronic content, just as he authors all the supplemental material. He proudly resists the trend toward "outsourcing" such material to nonsociologists.

John Macionis is now retired from full-time teaching at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, where he was Professor and Distinguished Scholar of Sociology. During that time, he chaired the Sociology Department, directed the college's multidisciplinary program in humane studies, presided over the campus senate and the college's faculty, and taught sociology to thousands of students.

In 2002, the American Sociological Association presented Macionis with the Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching, citing his innovative use of global material as well as the introduction of new teaching technology in his titles.

Professor Macionis has been active in academic programs in other countries, having traveled to some fifty nations. He writes, "I am an ambitious traveler, eager to learn and, through the texts, to share much of what I discover with students, many of whom know little about the rest of the world. For me, traveling and writing are all dimensions of teaching. First and foremost, I am a teacher—a passion for teaching animates everything I do."

At Kenyon, Macionis taught a number of courses, but his favorite classes have always been Introduction to Sociology and Social Problems. He continues to enjoy extensive contact with students across the United States and around the world.

John lives in Vero Beach, Florida, where he enjoys tennis, swimming, and playing oldies rock-and-roll. He is an environmental activist in the Lake George region of New York's Adirondack Mountains, where he spends the summer and works with a number of organizations, including the Lake George Land Conservancy, where he is past-president of the board of trustees, and Fort Ticonderoga, a leading organization in the teaching of U.S. history, where he is vice-chair of the board of trustees.

Professor Macionis welcomes (and responds to) comments and suggestions about this book from faculty and students. Contact him at his Facebook page (John J. Macionis) or e-mail: macionis@kenyon.edu.

A01_MACI3111_16_SE_FM.indd 31 04/01/23 10:04 PM