

Week 8 Exam Study Guide

American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics-(1) professional competence, (2) integrity, (3) professional and scientific responsibility, (4) respect for people's rights, dignity, and diversity, and (5) social responsibility.

Conflict theory-first developed by Karl Marx, is a theory that society is in a state of perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources. Conflict theory holds that social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than by consensus and conformity.

Deviance-the fact or state of departing from usual or accepted standards, especially in social or sexual behavior

Diffusion-the process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social system.

Division of labor-the separation of a work process into a number of tasks, with each task performed by a separate person or group of persons.

Dramaturgical Analysis- Erving Goffman; approach to analyzing social interactions using the metaphor of a theatrical performance, viewing a social situation as a scene and people as actors who strategically present themselves to impress others.

Erving Goffman -the theory of symbolic interactionism

Ethnomethodology -Ethnomethodology and conversational analysis are schools of sociology which focus on the mechanisms by which people use commonsense knowledge in structuring their day-to-day encounters to construct shared meanings and social order from their conversations and interactions.

Ethnocentrism-in which an individual views the world from the perspective of his or her own group, establishing the in-group as archetypal and rating all other groups with reference to this ideal. Factors that are associated with health disparities- genetics, access to care, poor quality of care, community features (e.g., inadequate access to healthy foods, poverty, limited personal support systems and violence), environmental conditions (e.g., poor air quality), language barriers and health behaviors.

Factors that are associated with life expectancy differences-gender, genetics, access to health care, hygiene, diet and nutrition, exercise, lifestyle, and crime rates.

Feminization of poverty-a phenomenon in which women represent a disproportionate percentage of the world's poor

Gender-"the socially constructed characteristics of women and men – such as norms, roles and relationships of and between groups of women and men.

Sex-"the different biological and physiological characteristics of males and females, such as reproductive organs, chromosomes, hormones, etc."