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“社会心理”百科丛书

[美] 詹姆斯·M. 汉斯林 (James M. Henslin) 著
风笑天 等译

社会学与人类生活

社会问题解析

(第11版)

SOCIAL PROBLEMS
A DOWN-TO-EARTH APPROACH
(ELEVENTH EDITION)

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百科丛书

中国工信出版集团

电子工业出版社
PUBLISHING HOUSE OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY
<http://www.phei.com.cn>



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电子工业出版社
Publishing House of Electronics Industry
北京·BEIJING

贵州师范学院内部使用

Authorized translation from the English language edition, entitled SOCIAL PROBLEMS: A DOWN-TO-EARTH APPROACH (ELEVENTH EDITION), 9780205965120 by James M. Henslin, published by Pearson Education, Inc., Copyright © 2014, 2012, 2009 by James M. Henslin.

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版权贸易合同登记号—图字：01-2015-2781

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

社会学与人类生活：社会问题解析：第11版 / (美)詹姆斯·M. 汉斯林 (James M. Henslin) 著；风笑天等译；北京：电子工业出版社，2020.1

书名原文：SOCIAL PROBLEMS: A DOWN-TO-EARTH APPROACH (ELEVENTH EDITION)

ISBN 978-7-121-37379-4

I. ①社… II. ①詹… ②风… III. ①社会学—研究 IV. ①C91

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2019)第262431号

审图号：GS(2019)6349号

本书插图系原书插图。

策划编辑：郭景瑶 张昭

责任编辑：张昭 特约编辑：兰茵

印刷：北京富诚彩色印刷有限公司

装订：北京富诚彩色印刷有限公司

出版发行：电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路173信箱 邮编：100036

开本：850×1168 1/16 印张：31.5 字数：907千字

版次：2020年1月第1版(原著第11版)

印次：2020年1月第1次印刷

定价：188.00元

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社会地图指引



社会地图阐明了中国谚语：“一张图片胜过千言万语”。它们让你一眼就看到，社会特征是如何分布在美国50个州甚至全世界各国。美国社会地图是说明美国在离婚、投票、贫困或女性劳动力等因素方面的简洁方式。全球社会地图显示比较了世界各国在收入、老年人比例、大城市数量等方面的特征。

这些社会地图是本书所特有的。我从原始数据中为读者绘制了这些地图。只需看一眼，你就可以看到如何比较你的国家与其他地区或国家，或者你可以发现如何比较美国与其他国家。如果你有一些社会地图方面的其他建议，请告诉我。

詹姆斯·M. 汉斯林

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前言

社会问题：令人激动的潜力

在社会学课程中，社会问题也许是最令人激动的、最诱人的课程。在这一课程中，你将聚焦于能够引发学生注意力的生活事件。你将感动于一些事物，不仅是引起恐惧的事物，而且还有建设一个更好的社会的期望。本教材所考察的社会问题具有同等的广泛性，既有非常个人层面的问题如流产和强奸，也有非常具有全球性的问题如贫困和战争。你可以期待情绪上的反应，提出有关原因的问题，讨论我们应当如何改变现状。本教材的设计是为了激发批判性思考，指导学生评估当前的社会问题以及潜在的解决问题的方法。

本书的目标是贴近实际进行社会问题研究，也就是说，清晰地分析社会问题，说明社会问题是如何与学生自己的生活相联系。老师和学生同样都会对这种方法做出积极的反应。老师们评论认为，如何清晰地呈现出社会学的视角有助于他们的教学；学生写下意见，反映此书可以帮助他们思考和学习。此书获得积极反馈的主要原因是，我可以使社会问题个性化。这一提升学习的做法在里程碑式的第11版中得到继续。

你可以期待，本书可以使你的课堂生动活泼，它将成为激发学生讨论我们面对的主要社会问题的资源。这一潜力来自本书提供的引人入胜的话题，你的学生将会从中学会看待社会生活以及他们所处位置的视角。

让我们考察一下本书的一些主要特征。

社会研究热点

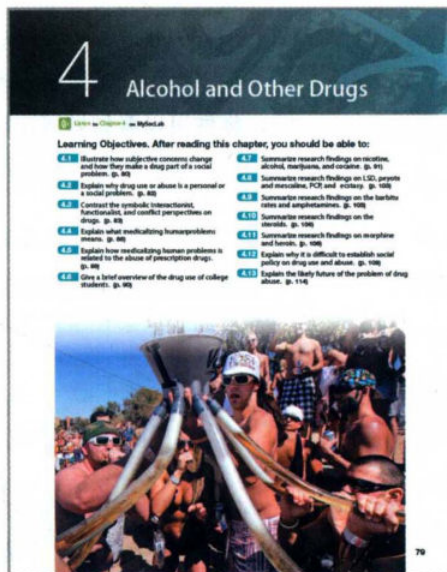
本版教材扩展了被称为“社会研究热点”的这一通俗和独有的特征。在这里，社会学家和学生一起分享他们的个人的研究经验。在为《社会问题：一个贴近实际的视野》进行写作的过程中，作者解释了他们是如何变得对某个社会问题感兴趣，以及如何收集资料的。他们将学生“带入现场”，面对和解决他们在进行真实的社会问题研究中所遇到的困难。

作者们与我们分享的研究经历主要在以下各章：

第2章 菲力斯·摩恩：研究已经老去的“年轻人”。

第3章 爱德华·鲁曼：研究人类性行为——以及源自此研究的污名。

第4章 詹姆士·因西亚迪：探索迈阿密俱乐部文化中的处方药滥用。



- 第5章 露丝·霍洛维茨：以参与者的视角观察奇卡诺帮派。
- 第5章 杰姆·汉斯林：对系列杀人犯的研究。
- 第6章 威廉·钱布利斯：犯罪研究的个人之旅。
- 第7章 赫伯特·甘斯：对穷人被剥削利用的研究。
- 第8章 纳兹利·基布里亚：对亚裔美国人认同问题的研究。
- 第8章 拉斐尔·伊齐基尔：一个犹太人是怎样进入新纳粹和3K党的世界的？
- 第9章 唐娜·埃德尔：参与青少年谈话。
- 第9章 科尔斯顿·德林杰：两个杂志社里的性骚扰。
- 第10章 威廉姆·考克汉姆：解决俄国人意外死亡的医疗疑问。
- 第11章 凯思琳·费拉罗：从一个不受欢迎的内部人视角来看亲密伴侣关系中的暴力。
- 第11章 辛西亚和罗伯特·雷德：选择不生育孩子。
- 第12章 杰克·戈德斯通：为什么人口变化给你的生活带来影响。
- 第13章 罗伯特·戈特利布：发现环境变化的意义。
- 第14章 默特·伊得：一个“嵌入到”部队中的社会学家。

第11版的范围和内容

讲授“社会问题”是一件快乐的事情。你将和你的学生一起考察一些令人着迷且富有争议的事情，从卖淫和色情到社会阶层、种族-族群和性别的不平等。讲授这门课程的部分乐趣在于，和你的学生一起体验这些社会问题所包含的广泛的视角。你的学生时常会聚焦在他们邻里的安全或危险；有时候，他们的目光又会关注全世界各民族国家间权力的改变关系。所有这些问题都是相当重要的，无论它是非常个人化的问题如自杀和犯罪，还是像全球分层和资本主义这样宏观的问题。

在本书中，你的学生将会探讨我们的国家和世界要面对的重要社会议题，以及影响他们的现在和未来的事件和形势。你的学生不仅会获得对这些问题的社会学的理解，他们还能够探索及评估他们自己对具体社会问题的看法和意见。随着课程的推进，他们将对社会力量有更深入的认识，了解到社会力量不仅形塑了他们对社会问题的取向，而且影响了他们对社会生活的看法。本书的观点可以激发学生思考，使他们形成持久的社会学视角。他们可以将这一视角带出教室，带到他们的日常生活中去。

社会学的任务：客观性的目标

洞察和自我发现的过程——对于社会学和好的教学来说至关重要——是讲授社会问题课程最大的收获之一。但是，在课堂上讲授社会问题课程，提出了一个特殊的挑战，因为它需要在激烈的争论中保持客观性。在考察一些会产生情感的议题，甚至可能会挑战你自己价值观的过程中，应保持客观性。在本书中，我试图将争论双方的观点客观地呈现出来。当然，我知道，无论我们怎么殷切地期望它或追求它，要想保持完全的客观性是不可能的，但客观性应该成为社会问题课程的标志。在本书中，我将努力实现这一目标。

Spotlight on Social Research

The Miami Club Culture: Prescription Drug Abuse Among Ecstasy Users

Until his death in 2005, JAMES A. INCARDINI was director of the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware. He was also a member of the International Advisory Committee of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy. His research focused on substance abuse, criminal justice, and public policy. Here is what he wrote for you.



Miami, Florida, historically a major tourist destination, is also a major player in the U.S. club drug scene. With the restoration of Miami's art deco districts and the popularity of the South Beach area, Miami has become an international destination for partying, sexual tourism, and club drug use. To "get high," about 80 percent of ecstasy users in the Miami club culture appear to be using prescription narcotics (Cay-Cortin, Vicodin, Percocet, and morphine), "dozers" (Xanax and Valium), and stimulants (Ritalin and Adderall) (Kurtz et al. 2005).

To investigate this abuse of prescription drugs, we conducted focus groups with scores of young adults from a wide variety of racial-ethnic backgrounds. To achieve a "better high," prescription drugs are also used in combination with club drugs. Popular combinations include marijuana, Ritalin, and alcohol; prescription narcotics with methamphetamine and ecstasy; and hydrocodone with cocaine. Some participants described the practice of "solen riding," also known as "sooty bumping"—dissolving prescription and other drugs and then taking

the solution rectally with an eye dropper or turkey baster. Some preferred this oral route of administration because it made the drugs' effects slower and more even. Of particular note in this regard was the "Royal Flush"—a dangerous combination of methamphetamine, ecstasy, and Viagra.

The focus group participants reported extremely diverse sources for obtaining the prescription drugs they abused. These included drug dealers, on the street and in nightclubs; HIV-positive patients, who have access to prescription medications through their physicians, parents and other relatives; pharmacy employees; online pharmacies; under-the-door apartment flyers advertising telephone numbers to call; Medicaid and Medicare fraud; doctor shopping; leftover supplies following an illness or injury; visits to Mexico, South America, and the Caribbean; prescriptions intended for treatment of drug dependence or mental illness; theft from pharmacies and hospitals; friends and acquaintances; and "stealing from grandma's medicine cabinet." All participants said they had no difficulty in obtaining prescription medications, although they were often happy to take what was available without seeking a specific drug or brand name.

Most participants described the "high" from prescription drugs as less exciting and less euphoric than that from illicit drugs, but they perceived prescription drugs to be more subtle, more respectable, and more legal, as well as producing fewer withdrawal symptoms.



当你读到第1章时，你立即会发现想将客观性带入本书的有意识的努力。开篇第1章，我使用了堕胎这一社会问题作为一个真实的议题来阐明基本的社会学原理。用这样一个议题作为本书的开始，有助于启动你的课程，因为它将你的学生直接置身于美国最富有争议和最热门的一个话题当中。这一议题也使深埋的态度浮到表面。创造性地使用这种方法可让我们说明观点的社会起源，能更客观地理解社会问题。

为了确定在这一敏感问题上我是否具有客观性，我将本章发给支持堕胎合法和支持生命权这两种不同观点的国家机构官员审阅。让我高兴的是，双方用几乎同样的词语给予了回复——他们的观点能够被准确地表达，但是对另一方来说，似乎“太公正”了。

在客观性的框架下，本书的目标是呈现社会问题的主要研究结果，并做出理论性的解释，清晰地描述竞争性观点的基本假设和启示。为了尽力达到这一目标，我努力呈现社会问题社会学的最新研究成果，公正地介绍富有争议的观点。如果我成功做到了这一点，

你的学生将会发现，当阅读到他们同意的观点时，自己会感到满意；同时会发现他们对于他们反对的观点也有了清晰的理解。这对所有的同学来说都是一样的，无论是“激进派”“自由主义派”，还是“保守派”，或者居于任何两者之间的同学。这种取向为本教材成为一个激动人心的课堂奠定了基础。

将理论纳入你的教学

学生们经常会发现“理论”这个词是令人恐怖的。许多学生都期望直接置身于模糊的、简要的观点中，他们在雾蒙蒙的沼泽地中盲目地游逛。但是，理论就不必如此。学生们会发现理论是清晰的、易于理解的，甚至是令人愉快的——如果它们被创造性地表述的话。我一直感到很高兴的事情是，老师和学生同样对本书所呈现的社会学理论做出了令人满意的反应。师生满意的主要原因之一是我将理论嵌入进清晰的上下文背景当中。例如，当我在第2章第一次介绍理论时——符号互动理论、功能理论、冲突理论和女性主义理论——我介绍得非常具体形象。这章的话题聚焦在老龄化，我将每个理论运用在分析老年人需要面对的问题上，这使理论更加易于理解。

在以后的各章中，我坚持将大部分理论应用在每个问题当中。这种方法可以帮助学生更好地理解可能出现迥然不同的事件和议题。好的学习效果需要不断累积，新的每一章都加深了学生对这些理论的理解。正如一位评论者所言，一些有关社会问题的教材只在开始的一章提及理论，随后的章节中就弃之不顾，但是，本教材自始至终都履行了它在导论中做出的“理论承诺”。

本书结构与特色

为了更好地帮助你的学生学好这门课，我在各章运用了统一的篇章结构，这给了你的学生一个“路线地图”，指导他们浏览每个社会问题，让他们知道当阅读各章时，下面的内容将是什么。除了前两章引导学生进入社会问题和社会学理论视角的导论性章节外，在分析每个社会问题时，我使用了下列框架。

开篇小故事。一个简短的开篇小故事，呈现了这个社会问题的关键要素，引发学生对问题的兴趣，激发进一步阅读的愿望。

社会学视角下的问题。为理解具体的社会问题打下基础。

社会问题范围。有关问题普遍性和严重性的基本资料，可以使学生掌握问题更广泛的影响。

运用理论检视问题。对社会问题或它的主要方面的理论分析，一般开始于更多分析个人层面的符号互动论，然后再到功能理论，包括冲突理论。

研究发现。这部分向学生介绍主要的研究结果，包括现代的和经典的社会学研究，辅之以其他学科的相关研究成果。另外，包括由研究者本人撰写的“研究热点”，帮助学生理解研究者的个人背景是如何引发对某个社会问题的研究兴趣的，以及一个社会问题实际上是怎样进行研究的。

社会政策。这部分涉及已经采取的或可能采取的、旨在解决社会问题的行动，强调作为社会政策基础的假设以及社会政策所带来的两难困境。

社会问题展望。当我们看到社会问题可能的发展方向、告诉学生我们所了解的社会问题的维度和趋势时，学生会对未来可能出现什么以及对他们生活可能产生的影响有所了解。

总结与回顾。对章节主要内容进行简洁、逐项的总结。你的学生会发现，这里的总结有助于他们复习，特别是使考试前记忆清晰。一些学生会发现阅读本章前先看看总结，将对本章的预习很有帮助。

关键词。当一个专业术语在教材中首次出现时，字体会被加粗设置，并且做出定义。每章的最后也列出了关键词。

批判性思考社会问题。在每章的后面都设计了几个问题来帮助学生在评估他们阅读过的内容。许多问题都会激发起他们的课堂讨论。

本版的创新

社会问题的写作是一个富有挑战性的工作，因为社会问题永远都在变化。为了使本版内容跟得上当代新形势，我撰写了10个新专栏。这些新专栏可以将你的学生带入社会问题的最新边缘，为争议性观点提供了资料，激发课堂讨论。

11.1

Nancy and Antoine were pleased. Their 4-year-old daughter, Janelle, had been accepted at Rainbow Gardens Preschool in Manhattan Beach, California, a prosperous suburb of Los Angeles. The preschool came highly recommended by their close friends, whose son was attending the school. With Nancy's promotion and Antoine's new job, schedules had become more difficult, and Rainbow Gardens was able to handle their need for flexible hours.

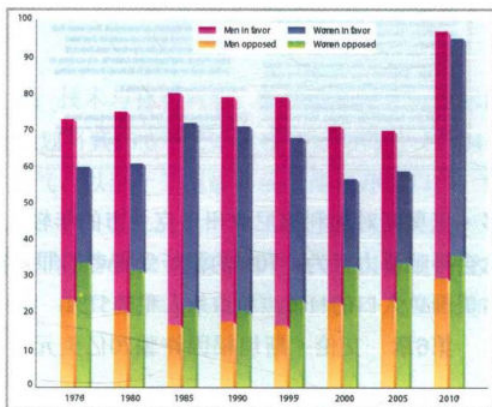
She had begun to have nightmares.

At first, Janelle loved preschool. She would happily leave whichever parent drove her to school for the pleasures of her little friends and the gentle care of loving teachers. Then, gradually, almost imperceptibly, a change came over her. At first, Janelle became reluctant to leave her parents. Then she began to whimper in the mornings when they were getting her ready for school. And lately she had begun to have nightmares. She was waking up crying and screaming several times a week, something she had

never done before. They took Janelle to a counselor. She said it was nothing to worry about, that all kids go through things like this from time to time. This was just a "developmental adjustment" and a "separation anxiety." Their daughter would be just fine in a little while.

When allegations of sexual abuse of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds at Rainbow Gardens made headlines, parents around the nation were devastated. The unthinkable had become real. "Was it happening at our preschool, too? Could it be happening with our child?" they wondered. But for Nancy and Antoine, it was more than a nagging question. Overnight, Janelle's nightmares, her crying, and her bed-wetting took on new meaning. Those gentle teachers, so affectionate with the children, child molesters? Janelle undressed, photographed, forced to commit sexual acts with adults, and threatened with the death of her puppy if she told?

Nancy and Antoine don't know. It is either this or simply a "developmental adjustment," maybe just a normal "separation anxiety." Now it is Nancy's and Antoine's turn for nightmares.



MySocLab

Study and Review on MySocLab

Summary and Review

1. What constitutes drug abuse is a matter of definition. What is considered drug use or non use in one society may be considered drug abuse at another time or in another society.
2. Some drugs are desirable and those who use them are considered to be part of a social problem. People generally consider the particular drugs that they use to not be part of a social problem.
3. A major problem in drug abuse is addiction—becoming dependent on a drug so that its absence creates the stress of withdrawal. One of the most highly addictive drugs is nicotine. Heroin appears to be less addictive than previously thought.
4. Synthetic intoxication emphasizes the social meanings of drugs. Prohibition, for example, has been portrayed as a symbolic crusade. As the old order lost political control, it attempted to dominate society morally by wrapping itself in abstinence (morality) and associating drunkenness (immorality) with the new order.
5. Functionalists stress not just that legal drugs are functional for the medical profession, their patients, and those who manufacture and sell these drugs, but also that illegal drugs are functional for their users, manufacturers (or growers), and distributors. The dysfunction of drugs include problems with the law and abuse that harms people physically and socially.
6. Conflict theorists stress how the criminalization of drugs is related to power. Opium, for example, was made illegal in an attempt to overcome the economic power that Chinese immigrants posed to white workers. Similarly, marijuana laws were directed against the Mexican working class in the United States.

7. Pharmaceutical companies and the medical profession play a central role in getting Americans to define drugs as the way to solve the stresses of everyday life. Defining problems of living as medical matters, known as the medicalization of human problems, includes defining usually children as having an illness for which they need medication.
8. Of all the drugs that Americans use, nicotine causes the most harm. Alcohol is the next most harmful. The social setting to which people learn to drink influences their chances of becoming problem drinkers. We need more studies to determine the effects of marijuana and other drugs. Cocaine's social history illustrates how a drug's reputation depends on the people with whom it is associated.
9. Narcotics themselves do not cause crime or destroy people's health or desire to work. Physicians narcotic addicts maintain normal lives because they need not deal with a black market and are able to obtain pure drugs.
10. As a minimum, an adequate social policy would involve drug education that presents scientific findings honestly, whether they are favorable or unfavorable to any particular drug. It should also break the addictive dependency on a black market and provide help for their multiple problems. Alcoholics Anonymous appears to be a model recovery program.
11. We can anticipate that the future will bring new drugs from the pharmaceutical companies and social policies that penalize the users of drugs that are in disfavor. A "good people" versus "evil drug users" approach is likely to continue.

Key Terms

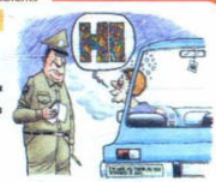
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Thinking Critically About Chapter 4

1. Which perspective—symbolic interactionism, functionalism, or conflict theory—do you think best explains drug policies in the United States? Why?
2. Should we make all drugs legal? If not, what criteria should we use in making a drug illegal?
3. What do you think is the best social policy for reacting to drug addicts? Should social policy depend on whether the drug to which someone is addicted is legal or illegal? Why or why not?

Thinking Critically About Social Problems

Driving High: Marijuana and Driving



Smoking marijuana impairs motor coordination and reduces awareness of external stimuli, such as red lights or stop signs (Carroll 2000). Duration perception, reaction time, and hand-eye coordination drop (Pohl et al. 2004; Stead et al. 2008). If that's not surprising, then, that people who drive after smoking marijuana are more likely to have accidents (Pohl and Engelbrecht 2008). And driving after smoking marijuana is common. When researchers analyzed the blood of 400 male drivers in California who had been killed in auto accidents, 37 percent contained THC, the primary active agent in marijuana (Goode 1999:147).

THC affects logic, even though they may not be noticeable to the smoker. Researchers tested pilots 24 hours after they had smoked marijuana. Although they reported that they no longer felt any effects from their smoking, their performance on simulated landing maneuvers dropped. Oh, I'm sure you will agree that it is not prudent to rely on or to fly with someone who has smoked marijuana.

If roadkill seems only this simple! This certainly seems an obvious conclusion, and I have made it confidently in the past. But now new research casts doubt on reasoning even this obvious.

Seven states have passed laws allowing medical marijuana. What effect, if any, has the had on deaths from car accidents? Some researchers decided to find out (Kleinman and Flees 2011). They examined the records of the National Highway Traffic Safety Council, which gathers information on each traffic death in the United States. The researchers compared the current traffic deaths of each of these 17 states with the state's fatalities before the medical marijuana laws. To account for regional changes, they also compared each of these states' traffic deaths with those of its neighboring states. They found something rather surprising. Traffic deaths in the states that made medical marijuana legal dropped by a stunning 12 percent per 100,000 licensed drivers. This was right after the laws were changed. After three years, when more medical marijuana patients had registered, the death toll dropped further, and was 15 percent less.

Read or what you think. Assume you know it, including the amount of this chapter. How accurate do you think this comes of?

How could this possibly be? Based on data the researchers also had on alcohol and traffic deaths for these states, they came to two main conclusions:

1. Marijuana and alcohol are substitutes. They can and are used together, but people who smoke marijuana reduce their consumption of alcohol. This is especially true for younger smokers, who are more likely to have car wrecks.
2. The marijuana smokers compensated. They knew their reactions were not as sharp as usual, so they went slower and kept more distance from cars ahead of them. People drinking alcohol, it seems, are not likely to do this, and are even likely to increase their risk-taking.

Surprising? Astonishing? It more like it.

For Your Consideration

Do you think the finding that smoking marijuana leads to fewer traffic deaths means that we should encourage people to smoke marijuana? Why or why not?

Technology and Social Problems

"Need a New Body Part? Grab Your Printer"

The advances in technology are mind boggling. Some are so astounding that it is difficult to grasp that what is being developed is even possible. Let's explore one of these leap-frogging changes.

3-D printers are fascinating. Like the replicator of Star Trek, the technology allows us to print entire items. By laying down fine layers of whatever substance an item is made of, we can reproduce exact replicas of the item. This can be as simple as a cup or as complicated as a motorcycle. And you can drink from the replicated cup or ride the motorcycle, whose parts work.

We have just begun to explore the implications of this fascinating achievement in technology. How will we apply it beyond making our parts on demand?

How about making human parts? I'm talking about printing real, genuine body parts such as working blood vessels, real veins and arteries that transport blood through the body. And maybe we can print working lungs and kidneys so good that we can transplant them into real people.

This isn't just some futurist's dream. 3-D bioprinters that can replicate body tissues and organs are now being developed. Their laser-guided nozzles extrude "ink" of human cells onto a model. After about 24 hours, the mold is removed, with a bioreactor keeping the tissues alive. As the tissue attaches itself together, it becomes the particular organ it was intended to be (Bain 2013).

No 3-D-printed kidneys or hearts yet, but they appear to be on the way. One of the problems to be overcome is developing a capillary system to feed the growing tissue. But if you look closely at the glasses in the bioprinting's eyes, you will see the reflection of patients!



Technology is transforming medicine. In the future, we might be able to grow new body parts, replacing those that wear out.

X-rays and CT scans transformed into digital diagrams for printed body parts.

What a potential future. Absolutely mind boggling.

For Your Consideration

When the time comes that we can actually print replacement body parts—and this is likely to occur soon—do you think that we will be able to continually replace our worn-out parts so we can live indefinitely, or at least for a couple of hundred years or so? And if Mary Leticia, as she is called, decides to enhance her running by printing a new knee, one that improves her performance, should she be allowed to compete with people who are left with their old joints? True there is the matter of social equality. If such a woman needs a new body part, because she can pay for it should she be given precedence over a poor woman? How about a person convicted of rape or murder? Should he be given the same consideration as your sociology instructor?

你可以假设，我已经更新了前版的话题、数据、表格，所以我没有列出这些数量巨大的更新。相反，我只列出新表格和许多新话题。

第1章 堕胎作为一项医疗条件写入了健康改革法律；表1.3：社会问题的四个阶段；表1.5：研究问题中的偏见与客观性。

第3章 批判性思考社会问题：什么是色情？色情何以成为社会问题？表3.2：色情的影响；华尔街公司在超级碗周末雇用妓女；性机器人；有关色情对那些对女性怀有敌意的男性影响的新研究；女性主义色情。

第4章 批判性思考社会问题：大麻与驾驶；批判性思考社会问题：当心你在迪拜踩到的东西；使用作为“好成绩”药物的利他林（哌甲酯）和阿得拉；正在出现的新的女性问题——女性醉驾，这在传统上更多是男人的行为；科罗拉多和华盛顿州允许拥有最多1盎司的大麻；联邦药品执法局关闭了医疗大麻分发处；移动的甲基苯丙胺实验室；甲基苯丙胺可以在面包车和汽车上（也可以在汽车旅馆房间中）制作；墨西哥的毒品战争中，尸体被挂在天桥上或送到市政厅；记者和博主被割下头颅；24/7不醉项目；罗杰·克莱门斯没有因为否认使用了类固醇而被发现做伪证。

第5章 批判性思考社会问题：为什么被强奸的巴基斯坦女性很少？抑或，我们为何要审慎地看待犯罪统计数据；维克多·里奥斯对加利福尼亚州奥克兰市的年轻人帮派进行的参与式观察确认了早期的研究结论，维护男子气概的观念会导致暴力行为；70%的强奸受害者的罪魁祸首是“朋友”、亲戚或者是亲密的伙伴；17岁至29岁的年轻男性只占美国总人口的11%，却占杀人犯的57%；自1991年到2010年，美国的谋杀率突然下降了一半左右（51%）。

第6章 艾伦·斯坦福因诈骗70亿美元的庞氏骗局被判处110年监禁；公设辩护人因过度劳累而拒绝受理案件；在经济危机时期，法院向被逮捕的人新征收一项“使用者费”，伤害了穷人。

第7章 美国金融公司由于歧视拉丁裔和非裔美国借款人，被罚款3.35亿美元；由于福利改革，五分之一的低收入单亲妈妈没有收入和政府的现金补助。

第8章 行政命令允许年轻的非法移民获得工作许可，留在美国；美国最高法院维护了州审查被警察阻止或逮捕人员移民身份的权力；新墨西哥州的苏珊娜·马丁内斯，成为第一个拉丁裔。

第9章 批判性思考社会问题：男性平权行动；社会研究热点（唐娜·埃德尔）；参与青少年谈话；禁止女性割礼的社会运动逐步兴起；美国女孩的数学成绩相对于男孩来说没有提高；第一个亚裔美籍女性——麻子广野被选为夏威夷参议员；当研究者对男性和女性都同时注入一次剂量的睾酮时，男性和女性都会

追求更高地位而较少关注其他人的感情；支配性行为，例如赢得一场游戏能使人分泌更多的睾酮；对获得奥斯卡金像奖电影的分析显示，男性作为公共演讲角色的人数可能约是女性的两倍；监狱强奸成为社会问题。

第10章 社会议题：医生，请洗一下你们的手！技术与社会问题：“需要一个新的身体器官吗？抓住你的打印机吧。”治疗每个艾滋病人的抗逆转录病毒药物的价格已经从每年1.2万美元降到了335美元；研究人员已经开始将某些基因与精神病进行匹配；在2013年，内华达州将需要遣散的精神病人沿途放在47个州的公交车站。

第11章 在经济危机期间，更多的妻子们外出工作，丈夫反过来承担起更多家务和照顾儿童；乱伦更多地发生在兄弟和姐妹之间；寡居效应，哪些人丧偶后死亡率更高。

第12章 社会研究热点（杰克·戈德斯通）：人们在哪里？从整个全球来看，世界人口的51%居住在城市；在挪威发现了一个被埋在沙下的5500年前的城市；每年约50亿蒲式耳玉米被用于生产乙醇；桑迪·胡克小学20个学前班孩子被枪杀；在南达科他州老师持有枪支是合法的。

第13章 批判性思考社会问题：从厕所到水龙头：克服恶心因素；技术与社会问题：生物燃料炉子；技术解决方案；基里巴斯，这个由于全球变暖而面临洪水灾难的国家，正计划将其10.6万人口转移到1500英里（约2414千米）外的斐济；福岛核灾难；破裂技术正在生产出如此充足的天然气，以至于美国能够成为能源净出口国；生物燃料炉子减少了94%的燃木烟尘，并产生电能。

第14章 批判性思考社会问题：网络战争和网络防卫；美国正在开发PGS（快速全球打击），用方便的武器可以迅速打击地球上的任何目标；俄罗斯禁止美国人收养俄罗斯孩子；美国正在清理来自越南的一个前基地的橙剂；波士顿马拉松爆炸案。

使用本书的建议

社会问题的作者，和许多讲授这门课程的老师一样，必须决定在对社会问题进行探索时是从“微观”开始还是从“宏观”开始。每个视角都有其优势。本书的选择是介绍微观层次，然后再从微观走向宏观。开始时，我聚焦于学生们关心的个人问题——这些问题很奇特而且有他们想要回答的问题。在我的教学经验中，这种方法可以激发学生的兴趣，帮助学生熟悉社会学视角和社会学理论。从此出发，我们再去考察更广阔的社会问题。与全球事件有更多关联的问题似乎常常使学生觉得距离他们更加遥远。

这不仅是一种偏好，而且它同样是一种开始探讨大规模社会问题的逻辑，用聚焦于更加个人化问题的方法将其引入课堂。期望从更宏观问题开始的老师，可以从本教材的第二部分开始，不会有其他任何影响。

Spotlight on Social Research

Where the People Are

JACK GOLDSTONE is a sociologist and professor of public policy at George Mason University. He does research on democracy, economic development, social movements, and regime change. He connects all of these to changes in population. Here is what he writes for you.



Like most people, I never thought much about population. Countries grow over time, of course, and I always assumed that was a good thing. People had one, two, or three children, they grew up and had children, and so society continued from one generation to the next. I didn't think there was much else to it.

There were worries in the 1980s that global population growth was going too far too fast. Paul Ehrlich and others revived the concerns of Thomas Malthus—a 18th-century English person that you read about in this text—that population growth was going to crowd the planet and use up all our food, land, and water. It was true that population growth reached alarming levels in the late 1980s, as world population surged to five, then six billion people. Yet despite that growth, the global economy grew and food production more than kept up. More and more people in India and China were lifted out of poverty. The rate of population growth slowed down. And the air and water got cleaner in Los Angeles, Tokyo, and New York.

While these events reassured most people, I noticed something odd about this picture. Growth was not slowing down evenly around the world. Instead, the Most Industrialized Nations were experiencing a drastic decline in the number of children, to less than two children per woman, even as life expectancy increased. The result was that these rich countries had more and more older people relative to the number of younger workers. Meanwhile, in many of the Least Industrialized Nations, especially in Africa, the Middle East, and central Asia, population growth was continuing at very high rates. In these countries, women continued to bear large numbers of children, and more and more of them were wanting to have children themselves. Africa, which in 1960 had far fewer people than Europe, was on its way to having as many people as China and India combined. More importantly, the world was dividing into two different groups of countries—rich countries that were getting older and had shrinking or stagnant

populations, and poorer countries that were very young ones with half their population under 15) and growing very fast.

What will happen in this unbalanced world? As we saw with the Arab Revolt of 2011, the Least Industrialized Nations that don't satisfy the demands of their surging young populations for jobs are likely to see youth movements and regime change. Then there are the middle-income countries—like Brazil, Turkey, Mexico, and India—that have lowered their population growth rate to a moderate level, but that are still providing solid growth in the labor force of young workers. In these countries, we can expect to see strong economic growth in the years ahead.

It is clear by themselves are the Most Industrialized Nations that face shrinking numbers of young workers combined with rising numbers of retirees who need pensions and vast amounts of expensive health care. Major worries of these nations are budget deficits, sluggish economies, and a reduced ability to fund both social and military spending.

The imbalance of population growth is driving a vast global migration. To find jobs, young people and families are moving from poor countries with fast-growing populations to the richer countries with slow-growing populations. In countries like the United States, Canada, and Australia, the recent immigrants are contributing to changes in domestic politics. The minorities are becoming important groups of voters, and they are demanding change.

As you can see, population does matter. It is not just some abstract concept. Our current uneasiness in global population growth is changing what is happening within countries and between countries. A whole new field of political demographics is emerging. The focus in this emerging area of study is on how population changes can reshape politics. These days, I find myself explaining these patterns to government officials, who are worried about spending and security; to business executives, who are concerned about where their future workers and markets will be found; and to seniors and youth organizations, who are trying to figure out their place in this fast-changing world. I consider myself fortunate to be able to teach others how national and global processes of population change can help us understand some of the major events that are taking place in our world, and in some instances upsetting the political order.

邀请你做出回应

本教材来自我给各种不同背景的学生讲授社会问题的多年经验。学生们对我教学的反应一直是我写作此书的重要动力。我也一直礼貌地分享着来自教师教学过程中的反馈。我设计完成此教材有助于使你的课程更加成功——它既会挑战学生的理解力，又会使社会学视角清晰并易于理解。当然，重要的是，如何将这本教材运用于“你的”课堂。我将非常感谢你的反馈——无论是正面的还是负面的——因为这是让我继续作为社会问题这门课的终身学生的方法之一，也是让我的教学方法变得更加有效的方法之一。如果你愿意，请让我知道你在课堂中使用此教材的经验。发邮件到henslin@aol.com就可联系到我。

致谢

一个成功的教材不仅要求作者拥有良好的背景和技术，而且有赖于有着良好背景和技术的团队。我想感谢为本版教材与我一道工作的人们所做出的贡献。感谢Charlyce Jones-Owen在教材需要出版时进行的许多相关项目上的合作；感谢Dusty Friedman与我如此紧密地合作了相当长一段时间，我们一起战胜了似乎无穷无尽的细节难题；感谢Jenn Albanese提供的背景研究以及回复流水般不断收到的电子邮件；感谢Kristin Ruscetta的审稿；再次感谢Kate Cebik寻找最“合适的”照片。

我还要感谢许多老师，在我写作《社会学与人类生活：社会问题解析》一书中给予了许多评论。我也要感谢以下这些评论人。

评论人

黎巴嫩谷学院的 Sharon Arnold
 鞍峰学院的 Allison Camelot
 沃什伯恩大学的 Cheryl Childers
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 马里兰大学的Brian Ward
 恩波利亚州立大学的Gary Wyatt

我还要感谢撰写教材附录的人们，他们的工作有助于将其他部件整合进教学经验中。感谢洛杉矶使命学院的Myriam Levy，北科罗拉多大学的Josh Packard以及注册临床社工Joyce D. Meyer，雪城大学的Jacqueline D. Smith，肯高迪亚大学的Alecea Standlee，以及马里恩技术学院的Megan Vertucci。

我希望这本书能对我们所面临的主要问题提供理解和洞察，其中有许多问题具有全球性影响——这些问题对我们自己的生活也能产生影响。



南伊利诺伊大学爱德华兹维尔分校社会学系
 荣誉退休教授詹姆斯·M.汉斯林

关于作者

我出生于明尼苏达州一个寒冷的靠近加拿大边境小城的出租屋里。我的母亲没有读完高中，我的父亲甚至还没有读完七年级。我的家是一个没有卫生设施的改装的车库。我的一个寒冷的记忆可以追溯到10岁或11岁，在我家北边的小村里，我递送着报纸，鼻子被冻得结了冰。16岁时，我的父母打包上车，移居到充满阳光的加利福尼亚，我觉得非常兴奋。在那里，我高中毕业并且进入初级学院。高中毕业后的那个夏天，我在建筑工地上做工人，我在希腊接受了加州大学伯克利分校的函授教育。我大学毕业的地点在印第安纳州。在密苏里州圣路易斯华盛顿大学，我获得了社会学硕士和博士学位。在获得了国家精神健康研究所的竞争性博士后奖学金之后，我花了一年时间研究人们如何适应家庭成员的自杀。

我对社会学感兴趣的领域是日常生活中的社会学、越轨和国际关系。我在社会学上的主要目标之一是使社会学的概念和研究发现能够贴近实际。我的著作主要有《走进社会学：社会学与现代生活》《社会学与人类生活：社会问题解析》等。我还在社会学期刊上大量发表论文，包括《社会问题》和《美国社会学》杂志，主题涵盖从深奥的常人方法论的地位到日常生活中汽车司机在圣路易斯小巷半夜赌博的真实细节。

研究生期间，我在密苏里大学圣路易斯分校从事教学工作。获得博士学位后，我在南伊利诺伊大学爱德华兹维尔分校任教，并成为这里的社会学荣誉退休教授。由于社会问题课程具有令人着迷的多样性以及聚焦于国家面对的主要问题，因此，教这门课一直是一件令人开心的事情。向学生们介绍问题的社会学背景，将对他们现在的生活和他们的未来产生深远的影响，这是一件多么快乐的事情！

我享受阅读（很明显地），但我也喜欢钓鱼、皮划艇，还有点喜欢举重。我最喜欢的两个活动是写作和旅行。我特别喜欢探访其他文化，甚至生活于他们当中。这让我直接面对那些挑战我的视角的行为和思维方式，促使我探索为什么他们和我看待世界的方式如此地不同。这些文化远足让我超越了标准的社会学研究，使得社会学规律变得生动真实。他们提供了更多的解释社会问题的全球背景，使我能够在本书中与你分享这些内容。

我很快乐我能够生活在如此令人激动的社会的、技术的和地理政治的时代——并且在我追求我的社会学的想象力的时候，能够进入广阔的移动互联网世界。



作者工作照

出版方对附录的注释

教师手册

“教师手册”为本书的每一章提供了总结和大纲、学习目标、课堂活动、讨论主题、推荐电影、网址、参考读物。如果有需要，教师手册可以在培生教师资源中心下载：www.pearsonhighered.com/irc。

试题库

“试题库”约有1100道题目，包括多选题、简答题和小论文。所有题目都按照布鲁姆分类法进行了标注和分级。试题库可以在培生教师资源中心以下网址中下载：www.pearsonhighered.com/irc。

我的测试

“我的测试”允许教师制作他们自己的个性化的测试题，编辑任何或所有的现存测试题目以及增加新的题目。这个项目的其他功能还包括随机生成题目、制作同一测试的不同版本、重组问题顺序、测试打印前预览。为方便获取，这一软件可以在《社会学与人类生活：社会问题解析》（第11版）MySocLab中的教师部分中得到，或者在网址 www.pearsonhighered.com 中获取。

PowerPoint™呈现

《社会学与人类生活：社会问题解析》（第11版）的在线PPT提供了一套最佳的补充演讲资料。教授们可以从演讲和在线艺术中挑选。另外，所有的PPT都用清晰简洁的方式进行独特的设计来表达概念。这些可以在培生教师资源中心以下网址中下载：www.pearsonhighered.com/irc。

《发现社会背景：阅读社会问题的补充读物》

（ISBN：0-205-56875-0）

此书由詹姆斯·M.汉斯林编辑，这本简短的读物包括了由詹姆斯·M.汉斯林挑选和介绍的15篇读物。

MySocLab™

MySocLab对于社会问题的教学来说，是一种艺术性的互动形式和具有指导意义的解决方式。设计此项目用来作为传统讲授式课堂的补充，或者完全管理一个在线课程。MySocLab提供了非常丰富的、可以满足每个老师和学生的个性化教学和学习需要的资源。MySocLab的重点包括：

- 本书的MySocLab为你提供了每个学生在课前、课中和课后都必须使用的所有工具。任务分配日历和成绩单使你能够在预计的时间分配具体的活动、测试学生在一个学期中的进步情况。
- 培生电子课本（Pearson Etext）让学生能够在任何时间、任何地点、通过任何方式读到课本，包括在线听讲。本书电子课本包括综合视频、社会探索活动、补充阅读、互动式自我小测验。
- 个性化学习计划。基于布鲁姆分类方法，为每个学生制定了个性化学习计划，安排各种活动，从不太需要复杂思考的活动——比如记忆和理解——到更加复杂的批判性思考——像应用和分析。这种分层次的方法可以更好地提高学生批判性思考的能力，有助于他们更加成功地学习课程。

MySocLab的新特色

MySocLab的新特色是“社会探索”（Social Explorer）和“我的社会学图书馆”（MySocLibrary）。

- “社会探索”活动与教材的主题相关，让学生收集可视的材料、比较经过一定时期的变迁以及他们自己所在社区当地的资料。
- “我的社会学图书馆”在培生教育电子课本中，有200篇经典的和当代的文章，让学生可以更深入地探索理解社会规律。每个阅读的多项选择题有助于学生回顾学过的东西——便于老师监督学生的表现。

MySocLab和《社会学与人类生活：社会问题解析》（第11版）

新版MySocLab中有许多与每章主题相关联的资源。将资源与内容相联系，使MySocLab的整合更有灵活性，这有益于教师分配任务以及让学生有机会探索重要的社会学概念，让他们在这门课上表现得更好。

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