ECONOMICS/SOCIOLOGY PHRASE BOOK by Jeffrey A. Smith and Kermit Daniel

Every so often, you may find yourself a bit bored by the prospect of another evening at Jimmy's spent talking only to your economist friends. After all, even stories about the faculty members' children get tiresome at the third or fourth telling. In this situation, you might want to think about interacting socially with students in one of the University's many other disciplines. Beware! If you attempt to do this without preparation, you will quickly find that you become lost in dense of fog of apparently random jargon, confusing rules for politically correct speech and dress, and general incomprehension.

To help circumvent this problem, we have prepared the ECONOMICS TO SOCIOLOGY PHRASE BOOK to help economists adjust their way of speaking in a manner that will make it comprehensible to Sociologists. We chose Sociologists rather than Political Scientists because the latter tend to be unpleasant, emaciated people with glazed eyes, while Sociologists are often entertaining and cute. Unlike Anthropologists, they can be invited to parties without much worry for the safety of the silverware, and their rhetoric, when treated like background music, has a pleasant, lyrical rhythm. Who knows? If you use the phrase book carefully enough, you might even end up engaged to one.

To see how to use the phrase book, consider the sentence

Those poor people need more money.

Look up the word "need" in the Sociology column and replace it with the corresponding economics term, to form the translated sentence

Those poor people want more money.

Wasn't that easy? Next time you want to talk to a Sociologist, or - perish the thought - read an article in a Sociology journal, just keep the phrase book handy and you'll have no trouble at all.

Sociological Term or Phrase

Economics Term or Phrase

rational behavior

the use of decision rules
based on explicit mathematical
calculation, combined with a
utility function in which
monetary wealth is the only
argument.

need want

different value orientations laziness

is correlated with

determines

is correlated with

is caused by

is correlated with

structural institutional

crosstabs non-parametric regression

empirical work crosstabs

structural analysis OLS regression

sophisticated structural analysis logit model endogenous endogenous endogenous

position in the urban hierarchy what size town you live in

causal nexus general equilibrium

exploitation contract

discrimination wage differential

low wage jobs low productivity workers corporate elite high productivity workers

patriarchy (I) sexual division of labor based

on technological differences

patriarchy (II) family bourgeois sexual privatism monogamy

non-normative family arrangements single motherhood

social capital (I) decentralized insurance within long term relationships

social capital (II) your friends

1000 ----

model (I)

model (II) diagram involving circles and

arrows

explanation

class a group of students

social class a group of especially friendly

students

class behavior unexploited opportunities for

gain

Marxist
socialist
communist

Marxist

Marxist

Marxist

Marxist

government state

profit maximization revenue maximization

profit maximizing behavior discrimination

monopolist large firm unemployment leisure

labor force detachment leisure

macroeconomics Keynesian demand management

conservative macroeconomics neoclassical economics

neoclassical economics economics

Marxist economics sociology

socialization information capital

hypersegregation hyperbole

Section II: Economics to Sociology

Economics Term or Phrase	Sociological Term or Phrase
elasticity	zero
information costs	changing tastes
technological change	changing tastes
relative price change	changing tastes
rational behavior	consistent behavior
structural	absurd mathematical abstraction
economics	ex post rationalization for maintaining current institutional arrangements
Castro	Fidel
dictator	leader

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