This book seeks to offer the general reader a clear and concise introduction to the Matthew effect, one of the least known but most important principles in the social sciences. Matthew effects are said to occur when social advantages lead to further advantages—or disadvantages to further disadvantages—through time, creating widening gaps between those who have more and those who have less. It has been more than forty years since the eminent sociologist Robert K. Merton of Columbia University coined the term to describe circumstances in which the rich get richer and the poor get poorer, as the saying goes. Matthew effects are not confined to the economic sphere, however; they have been observed across a broad spectrum of social institutions. Thus the principle is essential to understanding the social dynamics of inequality in general.

In the years since Merton coined the term, considerable research on Matthew effects has accumulated in fields ranging from sociology, economics, and political science to educational psychology and even biology. These widely scattered fragments of literature seem to point toward a fundamental principle in the social sciences, and yet they have never been brought together and presented as a coherent whole. This book aims to organize these fragments of research and present their major findings in a way that is readily accessible to social scientists, policy makers, students, and citizens at large as we continue to
confront upward and downward spirals of inequality in the twenty-first century.

As a nontechnical introduction, this book does not require a strong quantitative background on the reader's part. For those interested in the more technical and mathematical aspects of Matthew effects, DiPrete and Eirich (2006) provide a useful review of the available literature and a good starting point for further research.

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