Spring 2016

SOCI 20106. Political Sociology. This course provides analytical perspectives on citizen preference theory, public choice, group theory, bureaucrats and state-centered theory, coalition theory, elite theories, and political culture. These competing analytical perspectives are assessed in considering middle-range theories and empirical studies on central themes of political sociology. Local, national, and cross-national analyses are explored. The course covers readings for the Sociology Ph.D. Prelim exam in political sociology. T. Clark. Spring

SOCI 20107. Sociology of Human Sexuality. After briefly reviewing several biological and psychological approaches to human sexuality as points of comparison, we shall explore the sociological perspective on sexual conduct and its associated beliefs and consequences for individuals and society. Topics are addressed through a critical examination of recent national and international surveys of sexual practices and beliefs and related empirical studies. Substantive topics covered include gender relations, lifecourse perspectives on sexual conduct in youth, adolescence and adulthood, social epidemiology of sexually transmitted infections (including AIDS), sexual partner choice and turnover, and the incidence/prevalence of selected sexual practices. E. Laumann. Spring

SOCI 20111. Survey Analysis-1. How to analyse and write up previously collected survey data: the basic logic of multi-variate causal reasoning and its application to OLS regression. Emphasizes practice in writing. NOT a course in sampling methods. J. Davis. Spring. Cancelled

SOCI 20112. Appl of Hierarchical Linear Models. A number of diverse methodological problems such as correlates of change, analysis of multi-level data, and certain aspects of meta-analysis share a common feature—a hierarchical structure. The hierarchical linear model offers a promising approach to analyzing data in these situations. This course will survey the methodological literature in this area, and demonstrate how the hierarchical linear model can be applied to a range of problems. S. Raudenbush. Spring

SOCI 20122. Introduction to Population. This course provides an introduction to the field of demography, which examines the growth and characteristics of human populations. It also provides an overview of our knowledge of three fundamental population processes: fertility, mortality, and migration. We cover marriage, cohabitation, marital disruption, aging, and population and environment. In each case we examine historical trends. We also discuss causes and consequences of recent trends in population growth, and the current demographic situation in developing and developed countries. L. Waite. Spring

SOCI 20125. Rational Fdns of Social Theory. This course introduces conceptual and analytical tools for the micro foundations of macro and intermediate-level social theories, taking as a basis the assumption of rational action. Those tools are then used to construct theories of power, social exchange, collective behavior, socialization, trust, norm, social decision making and justice, business organization, and family organization. K. Yamaguchi. Spring

SOCI 20140. Qualitative Field Methods. This course introduces techniques of, and approaches to, ethnographic field research. An emphasis is placed on quality of attention and awareness of perspective
as foundational aspects of the craft. Students conduct research at a site, compose and share field notes, and produce a final paper distilling sociological insight from the fieldwork. O. McRoberts. Spring

**SOCI 20191.** Social Change in the United States. This course provides students with concepts, facts and methods for understanding the social structure of the contemporary United States, recent changes in the U.S. social structure, survey data for measuring social structure and social change in contemporary industrial societies, and data analysis methods for distinguishing different types of change. This course is taught by traditional and nontraditional methods. The traditional part is taught by a combination of readings, lectures and discussions. The nontraditional part will be taught by in-class, “live” statistical analysis of the 32-year (1972-2004) cumulative file of the NORC General Social Surveys (GSS). R. Stolzenberg. Spring

**SOCI 20192.** The Effects of Schooling. From at least the Renaissance until some time around the middle of the 20th Century, social class was the pre-eminent, generalized determinant of life chances in European and, eventually, American societies. Social class had great effect on one’s social standing, economic well-being, political power, access to knowledge and even longevity, health and height. In that time, there was hardly an aspect of life that was not profoundly influenced by social class. In the ensuing period, the effects of social class have receded greatly, and perhaps have even vanished. In their place formal schooling has become the great generalized influence over who gets access to the desiderata of social life, including food, shelter, political power, medical care, etc. So it is that schooling is sociologically interesting for reasons that go well beyond education. The purpose of this course is to review what is known about the long term effects of schooling. R. Stolzenberg. Spring

**SOCI 20204.** Sociology of Civil Society. This course examines how civil society interacts with the state and market. After a theoretical overview of classical theories of civil society and more modern theoretical variations, it explores the various topics of civil society from institutional, organizational, and cultural perspectives. Topics include: civil society and social movements, civil society and welfare states, civil society and identity politics, civil society and market, and transformation of civil society and public sphere. Lee. Spring

**SOCI 20215.** Urban Health. This course examines health status, healthcare access, and healthcare service delivery in the urban environment. It draws on historic and contemporary research in urban sociology to frame these discussions and uses data from the City of Chicago to illustrate themes. Specific attention is given to race and ethnic differences in disease trajectories and neighborhood-level social and institutional resources. The course also explores both local and national policy implications. K. Cagney. Spring

**SOCI 20236.** The Sociology of Development. The Sociology of development is primarily concerned with the developing world’s transition to “modern”(impersonal) instructions. In this course, we examine the notion, nature, and consequences of this transition. Mainly, we try to understand why developing countries have such a hard time achieving it. We also draw upon case studies to revise the core categories of political sociology in light of developing world, practices. Specifically, we consider the institutional “underdevelopment” of the state, social class, and citizenship in the developing world. We examine why rules governing institutions are often found to be weak, unevenly observed, and conflicted. Finally, we consider the consequences of this underdevelopment for democracy. M. Garrido. Spring
SOCI 20244. Political Theology II. References to transcendent absolutes as a constitutive element of political communities have a long tradition the western world. This course surveys and analyzes classical readings both aiming to institute such a link as well as critiques and analysis of it. Readings include selections from Carl Schmitt, Emile Durkheim, the Bible, Jan Assmann, Michael Walzer, Plato, Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, Ernst Kantorowicz, Jean Bodin, Thomas Hobbes, Baruch Spinoza, Johann Gottlob Fichte, Robert Bellah, Victoria Kahn, Stanley Tambiah, and Clifford Geertz. This is a two-quarter sequence. A. Glaeser. Spring

SOCI 28069. Computing and Society. Using a mix of classical and contemporary social theory, this course traces the history of computing by examining the use of—and dependence on—computers by large organizations. Topics include theories of technology and information, hacker and management cultures, databases, transactions and finance, and the sharing economy. C. Michael. Spring

SOCI 29998. Sociology B.A. Thesis Seminar. This course is a forum for students to present their B.A. Papers. It is offered as a three-quarter sequence in the autumn, winter, and spring of the senior year. Each quarter courts as one-third course credit; however, students formally register for only one quarter, usually spring. Students graduating at a time other than June should participate in three quarters of the senior seminar in the twelve months prior to graduation. See the more general statement about the B.A. paper in the brochure Undergraduate Program in Sociology, available in the Department of Sociology office. J. Evans. Spring