

Sociology

Loyola University Chicago



a window to our world

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT HANDBOOK

Fall 2010

Website: <http://www.luc.edu/depts/sociology>

Table of Contents

ORIENTATION

Welcome	2
Sociology at Loyola University Chicago	3
The Discipline of Sociology	4
Career Development for Majors at LUC	5
ASA Reports on Careers for Sociology Majors.....	6
ASA Reports on Graduate Education for Sociology Majors	7

THE PROGRAM AT LOYOLA

Sociology and Loyola's Core Curriculum	11
Sociology Major.....	12
Sociology Minor.....	14
Declaring a Major/Minor, Advising and Registration.....	15
Sociology-Anthropology Major	16
Urban Studies	18
Transferring Courses and Study Abroad	20
Internships	21
Sociology and Pre-Health Professions	22
Sociology and Law School.....	23
Sociology and Social Work.....	23
Enrichment and Research.....	24
Departmental Awards.....	27
Five Year B.A./M.A. Program in Sociology.....	28

COURSES AND FACULTY AT LOYOLA

Courses	31
Full-Time Faculty.....	38

Welcome

I do not exaggerate when I say that the entire Sociology faculty welcomes you to our program. We have made a life-long commitment to the discipline of sociology, and are eager to share it with students. Sociology is exciting, interesting, and important. With the world changing so rapidly around us, the need to make sense of it is ever more critical. Terms like globalization, information technology, and demographic transition appear in popular and news media. Cultural and religious conflict affects all of our lives, all around the world. The job market is changing rapidly; families form and re-form, changing shape as they do so; America has become a country of immigrant religions not just of immigrants; our wealth grows, but poverty persists. The study of sociology can help you get a handle on these issues, both to help improve your own life and to help change society for the better.

The sociology program here at Loyola University Chicago is designed to help you with that process. We have courses, programs, clubs and honor societies, bright students and a distinguished faculty, and even this handbook to help you. Look through the booklet, discover our courses, talk to our faculty and join us. You can also find more information about the department and us on our website at **www.luc.edu/depts/sociology**.

Everyone listed in this booklet and on our website is ready to field any of your questions – we may not be able to answer them all, but we will point you to who can. Be sure to check in with Dr. Marilyn Krogh, who is the Undergraduate Program Director for Sociology. She knows the ins and outs of the program better than anyone. But all the faculty would be happy to discuss your interests in sociology, and/or your prospective career or vocational plans. The best way to be successful in any academic program is to make connections and keep them active. Come by and talk.

Rhys Williams
Chair, Department of Sociology
January 2010

Sociology at Loyola University Chicago

Undergraduate and graduate students entering Loyola University Chicago's Department of Sociology become part of a distinguished program with a long history of teaching, research, and service to the community begun in 1914. With fifteen full time faculty members, our department supports both an active research agenda and a teaching program that grants personal attention to our students. Our expanding number of undergraduate majors is complemented by over eighty full and part-time graduate students working toward advanced degrees in a program which has a continuing commitment to quality teaching, a plurality of methodological and theoretical styles, and the application of sociological analysis to community problems.

The department offers an undergraduate B.A. degree in sociology, a combined B.A. in sociology and anthropology, and a five year B.A./M.A. in sociology for selected majors as well as an active internship program. Since the department also grants the M.A. and P.D. degrees in sociology, advanced undergraduates can also take graduate courses.

The department at Loyola is young, vigorous, and productive. The faculty is widely published in respected journals, and are quoted in newspaper and radio stories. In addition, a large proportion of the faculty are officers or active members of a range of professional associations, including the American Sociological Association, the Society for Study of Social Problems, the Midwest Sociological Society, the Illinois Sociological Association, Sociologists for Women in Society, and the Religious Research Association. Strong areas of faculty interest are urban communities and policy, and religion, culture and social change. The newsletter, *In Solidarity*, keeps current students and alumni updated on the accomplishments and activities in the department.

Undergraduates at Loyola benefit from a curriculum that exemplifies the educational recommendations of the American Sociological Association. Unlike some undergraduate programs that lack separate courses in methodology and statistics, and frequently lack a capstone course, the program at Loyola requires all three elements for the major. This provides a superior preparation for both careers and graduate school. Undergraduates also benefit from the opportunity to attend the weekly colloquium organized by the graduate program, which brings a variety of speakers to campus.

With few exceptions, all the required courses for the major and many of the electives are taught by full-time faculty members; some classes are taught by advanced graduate students, who have completed a course in college teaching, or already have a strong background in education. These instructors bring enthusiasm of young professionals to the classroom, and many are named as favorites among the undergraduates.

The Discipline of Sociology

Sociology as a discipline emerged in the late 19th century as scholars in Europe and North America attempted to make sense of societies shaped by the modern forces of science, democracy, and industrialization as well as the older, continuing forces of religion, family, and community. They found that the traditional intellectual resources of philosophy and history, while helpful, could not adequately address the empirical questions they were asking—such how many people live in a city, or what causes violent crime. So they adapted the approach of the natural sciences to the study of human society, creating what we now recognize as a social science.

Like the natural sciences, and other social sciences, sociological investigation is grounded in general theories, poses hypotheses, systematically collects observations, and assesses those ideas in light of the evidence. Methodologically, sociologists have pioneered survey research, but they also use many other forms of data collection. Unlike the natural sciences, however, sociology does not only investigate human life “from the outside” but also “from the inside.” Sociologists seek to understand not only action, but also meaning of action for the participants. Consequently, sociologists view human behavior as open-ended; shaped not only by constraints, but also by the intentions and creativity of human actors.

From its beginning, sociology has been not only an academic discipline, but also a tool for people interested in promoting various kinds of social change. For instance, Frances Perkins, who earned a master’s degree in economics and sociology, and was secretary of labor under Franklin D. Roosevelt, chaired the committee that drafted the 1935 Social Security Act, probably the single most important piece of anti-poverty legislation in American history. While few sociologists rise to the level of influence of a Frances Perkins, many seek to lessen inequalities and find new responses to social problems.

Sociologists today seek to understand human relationships from the micro, to the meso, to the macro scale. They study face-to-face interactions, such as those of couples, families, neighbors, and workplace groups. They examine institutions, such as schools, occupations, and churches, as well as large scale forces like globalization and urbanization.

With a background in sociology, you will be better able to raise relevant questions about the direction in which society is moving, interpret social trends, and examine significant social problems. Whether you major in sociology, minor in sociology, or just take a course or two, you should gain new insight into the ways that society shapes people and the way people shape their society.

Career Development for Sociology Majors

Some students, while they find the subject matter of sociology engaging, may be at a loss to answer the question, “So, what will you do for a job?” While sociology builds an outlook and skills that are relevant in many occupations, very few jobs come with the label, “Sociologist wanted.” This means that sociology majors have to define their interests, skills, and values, learn about a range of career options, and find positions that match who they are and want they want to do. This process is best done over the course of at least a couple of years.

The sociology program incorporates some career development experiences in each of the four required courses for the major.

We hope that this will provide a foundation for a more extensive career exploration through opportunities both inside and outside the department. These include our annual alumni panel discussion of life after Loyola, internships, volunteer experiences, personal reading, part-time and summer jobs, as well as the services of the Center for Experiential Learning, the pre-professional program offices of the university, EVOKE (Experiencing Vocation through Knowledge and Experience), and University Ministry.

Here’s a brief sketch of the career development components of the required courses. Staff from the Career Development Center assist instructors with this material.

SOCL 205 Sociological Thought

Overviewing the career development process

SOCL 206 Principles of Social Research

Using research methods to learn about careers

SOCL 301 Statistics

Preparing for the job hunt and job interviews

SOCL 365 Social Theory and Social Research

Anticipating transitions into work world

In addition, sociology majors can register for the **“Career and Life Planning Lab,” a two credit hour course offered under the Counseling Psychology (CPSY 224)**. This course helps students learn a process that can be applied to making career-related decisions throughout their life. The Career Center also offers a two-session, non-credit Career-Self Assessment Workshop (C-SAW) which deals with similar topics in a briefer format. In addition, it makes available books such as *Careers in Sociology*, by Richard Stephens Jr. and *Connect College to Career* by Camile Helkowski and Paul Hettich, as well as online materials, such as the brochures, “What Can I do with This Major?”

ASA Reports on Careers for Sociology Majors

The American Sociological Association (ASA) has sponsored a national, longitudinal survey of students who graduated with majors in sociology in 2005 to track their post-college work experiences. Results from these surveys are reported in a series of research briefs available at the ASA website.* Some of these have also been collected at the department’s website www.luc.edu/sociology/undergraduate.shtml.

In 2007, about 60 percent of the 2005 sociology baccalaureates were working and not attending graduate school, about 20 percent were working and going to graduate school, and about 10 percent were exclusively attending graduate school.** In 2007, 68% of the respondents agreed somewhat or strongly that their jobs reflected the skills and concepts they had learned as undergraduates, and those respondents were much more likely than others to feel highly satisfied with their jobs.***

Students whose mothers have a college degree are more likely to find jobs related to their sociology major, but students can significantly increase their chances of finding such a job, regardless of their family

background. In particular, **students who list their sociological skills on their resumes and talk about them in job interviews are more likely to find a relevant job.**

Moreover, **students who participate in four or more work-oriented “outside the classroom” activities are more likely to find satisfying careers.** Those experiences include service-learning, internships, community activities, leadership training, and attendance at job fairs. These opportunities are all available at Loyola through the sociology department and through other university programs, and all our students are strongly encouraged to participate in them.

Nationally, for the graduates of 2005, the most common occupational categories of full time work for students with bachelor’s degrees in sociology are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Occupations of 2005 Graduates with Bachelor Degrees in Sociology

Social Service Providers, Counselors	26.5%
Clerical/administrative support	15.8%
Management	14.4%
Sales, Marketing	10.1%
Services	8.3%
Teachers, Librarians	8.1%
Public relations, Information Technology	6.8%
Social Science, Researchers	5.7%
Others	4.4%
Total	100%

Graduates in the most common occupational group provide direct social services, especially for disadvantaged people and victims of abuse, such as neglected children, battered women, adolescents in the juvenile justice system, low-income families and disaster victims.

Graduates in the next largest occupational group provide administrative support in for-profit organizations as well as state or local government. They often manage information technology systems, as well as accounting and filing systems.

Graduates classifying themselves as managers work in human resource departments recruiting, staffing, and training employees. Typical responsibilities include budgeting, workforce planning, quality assurance, and employee evaluation.

More information about these and the other occupations is available in the 2008 research brief. However, even a brief examination of the above list suggests **the value of combining sociology courses with another major or minor, particularly those that enhance technical, communication or linguistic skills.**

Compared to sociology alumni nationwide, Loyola sociology alumni are probably more likely to pursue graduate degrees and to work in research and social change-oriented organizations. By way of example, recent graduates in the workforce are:

- Providing paralegal services for low-income people
- Managing a senior housing complex
- Managing a dental clinic
- Organizing for a union
- Coordinating a bilingual after school program
- Teaching high school for Jesuit Volunteer Corp
- Writing for a newspaper
- Raising funds for a medical mission organization
- Serving as field liaison for a development agency in India
- Designing surveys for an opinion research organization
- Playing professional basketball in Germany (really!)

Sociology students are warmly encouraged to attend our annual spring-time panel of recent alumni discussing their experiences in “Life After Loyola,” and to talk at any time with faculty and staff about their interests and goals for the future.

* Go to **<http://www.asanet.org>**, and click on the student tab at the top right of the toolbar, then on “*What Can I Do with a Bachelor’s Degree in Sociology*” and then on “*Bachelor’s and Beyond.*”

** January 2008 research brief, “*What are They Doing with a Bachelor’s Degree in Sociology? Data Brief on Current Jobs*” by Roberta Spalter-Roth and Nicole Van Vooren.

*** January 2009 research brief, “*Decreasing the Leak from the Sociology Pipeline: Social and Cultural Capital to Enhance the Post-Baccalaureate Sociology Career*” by Roberta Spalter-Roth, Nicole Van Vooren, and Mary S. Senter.

ASA Reports on Graduate Education for Sociology Majors

The American Sociological Association (ASA) survey of majors who earned their bachelor's degree in 2005 explores not only their work experience, but also their experience in graduate school.* In 2007, about **35 percent of those sociology alumni were attending graduate school either full or part time.**

Of those in graduate school, about 75 percent were pursuing master's degrees, about 13 percent were pursuing professional degrees, and about 11 percent were pursuing degrees that would lead to a PhD. This distribution is broadly consistent with national trends; in 2006 about 85 percent of all graduate degrees awarded were master's degrees.

Table 2 shows the fields of study pursued by these students. While 22 percent of the students pursued advanced work in sociology, most students were pursuing degrees in professional or vocational fields.

Table 2: Graduate Fields of Study in 2007 of Sociology Graduates from 2005

Sociology	22.4%
Social Work	16.9%
Education	11.4%
Law	10.5%
Other Social Sciences	9.4%
Psychology/Counseling	8.6%
Engineering	7.3%
Business/Management	4.5%
Public Policy/Affairs	3.8%
Other	5.1%
TOTAL	100%

Not surprisingly, of all the students with degrees in sociology, **those who enrolled in any kind of graduate school tended to have higher grade point averages in the major.** They were also more likely to identify as African-American or Hispanic, and to be motivated by their career goals.

Compared to those who enroll in other graduate programs, **those who enroll in sociology graduate programs were more likely to be motivated by their ideals** — wanting to understand social forces and contribute to social change. They also **reported more mastery of research skills**. Scholarly socialization, including participation in honors programs, sociology clubs, and professional meetings, may have also encouraged them to attend graduate school in their discipline.

Both careerist and idealist students report that **sociological skills and concepts, learned as undergraduates, are beneficial for graduate school applications and for daily use in a wide range of graduate programs**. In recent years, Loyola sociology majors have gone on to graduate work in most of the fields mentioned above, as well as medicine, nursing, pharmacy and allied health professions, and ordained ministry in the Roman Catholic church.

Loyola students who are considering graduate degrees in sociology should discuss their plans with faculty members and consult the book , *ASA Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology*, which is published by the American Sociological Association, and available at the department office. A master's degree in sociology can prepare students to work at higher levels of responsibility in a range of organizations, while a doctoral degree typically leads to teaching and research at the post-secondary level, or to research positions outside of an academic setting. In recent years, Loyola students have pursued graduate degrees in sociology at the University of Indiana Bloomington as well as Northwestern University.

* Taken from the May 2009 ASA research brief, "*Idealist vs. Careerist: Graduate School Choices of Sociology Majors*" by Roberta Spalter-Roth and Nicole Van Vooren.

Sociology and Loyola's Core Curriculum

The Core Curriculum is an essential part of a student's general education at Loyola. The Core includes a total of about 15 courses (45 credit hours of coursework), primarily in the Arts and Sciences. These core courses cover ten knowledge areas and address four central values of a Jesuit education. Courses in sociology fulfill important elements of a student's core requirements whether they choose to major or minor in sociology or just take a few courses in the department.

The following courses fulfill a required core knowledge area, a core value, or both.

Societal and Cultural Knowledge

SOCL 123 Mass Media & Popular Culture

Societal and Cultural Knowledge and Diversity Value

SOCL 101 Sociological Perspective

SOCL 121 Social Problems

SOCL 122 Race & Ethnic Relations

SOCL 125 Chicago Growth of a Metropolis

SOCL 271 Sex & Gender

Societal and Cultural Knowledge and Civic Engagement Value

SOCL 127 Social Analysis and Social Action

Open to participants in Alternative Break Immersion and Greeks for a Good Cause service trips as well as participants in Loyola4Chicago

Theological & Religious Studies Knowledge and Spirituality Value

SOCL 245 Religion and Society

Civic Engagement or Leadership Value

SOCL/PLSC 335 Urban Semester Seminar

SOCL 380 Internship

For a complete listing of core courses and requirements, consult the Core Curriculum web site: <http://www.luc.edu/core/>.

Please note that each school and college within the university may have additional general education requirements beyond those of the core, such as the foreign language or writing intensive requirements of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Sociology Major

The required courses for Sociology majors are Sociology 205, 206, 301 and 365. Before registering for Sociology 205, students must take at least one 100-level course in sociology; those courses include but are not limited to 101. The four required courses should be taken in sequence, one per semester, which means that **majors should start the required sequence no later than fall of their junior year**. They are strongly encouraged to begin this sequence during their sophomore year, in order to allow time later for study abroad, graduate courses, and research opportunities. In the capstone class, Sociology 365, students conduct individual research projects, culminating in a senior thesis about 20-24 pages long. This course fulfills one of the two "Writing Intensive" courses required by the College of Arts and Sciences.

Besides the four required courses, **majors take seven additional courses**, five of which must be from sociology courses at the 200 or 300 level. One course in a related discipline at the 200 or 300 level may be counted toward the major with the permission of the undergraduate program director. Only three credit hours of SOCL 380 (Internship) may be counted toward the major. Students who take SOCL 380 for six hours of credit count three hours towards the sociology major and three hours towards general electives.

A sociology major who receives a "D+" or lower grade in any course for the major must seek the advice of the department and/or academic dean, regarding a decision either to repeat the course or replace it with another course.

Under certain conditions, **senior sociology students may enroll in a graduate course**. The student must have an overall G.P.A. of at least 3.3 and a G.P.A. in sociology of at least 3.5. In addition, the student must secure the permission of the instructor and the Graduate Program Director.

Of the total 128 credit hours required for graduation from Loyola, university core courses account for about 45 hours, sociology courses for the major account for 33 hours, and the remaining 50 hours of credit are electives, which may fulfill another major or minor.

To gain some perspective on the major, **students are encouraged to read the collection of essays and research briefs on the Sociology department website www.luc.edu/sociology/undergraduate.shtml**

A good starting point is the essay by Peter Drier, “*How Will You Spend the 21st Century?*” followed by the essay by Stephen Sweet and James Rothenberg, “*Navigating the Major.*” There are also additional ASA research briefs for undergraduates posted there.

Sociology Major

Required Courses for the Sociology Major ⁺	Semester	Status*
SOCL 205: Sociological Thought		
SOCL 206: Prin. Of Social Research		
SOCL 301: Statistics for Social Research ⁺⁺		
SOCL 365: Social Theory & Social Research ⁺⁺⁺		
Electives (7 total. 5 must be from 210-380; 1 course from another social science may be substituted with departmental permission).		
SOCL _____		
SOCL _____		
SOCL _____		
SOCL _____		
SOCL _____		
SOCL _____		
SOCL _____		

*

C=Completed, IP=In Progress, W=Waived, X=Transfer Credit, R=Repeated

+ The required courses should be taken in sequence, one per semester.

++ SOCL 301 fulfills the core quantitative analysis requirement for majors only.

+++ SOCL 365 fulfills one writing intensive requirement of CAS.

Sociology Minor

In choosing elective courses in their undergraduate program, students may wish to take a minor sequence in Sociology. They may do this by completing five courses in Sociology in addition to the 101 course (or another 100-level class).

Of those five courses, only one more may be a 100-level class, and only three credit hours of the internship (SOCL 380) may be counted toward the minor. Two transfer courses may be counted toward the minor.

Any courses taken for a minor in Sociology may be applied to the Department's major requirements, if the student should decide to take sociology as a major.

Required Courses	When Taken	Status*
SOCL 101 (Sociological Perspectives or other 100-level class)		
Elective Courses (15 hours)	When Taken	Status*
May count only one semester of Sociology 380 and one 100-level course. Only two courses (six semester hours) will be accepted in transfer credit toward the minor.		
SOCL _____		
SOCL _____		
SOCL _____		
SOCL _____		
SOCL _____		

* C=Completed, IP=In Progress, W=Waived, X=Transfer Credit, R=Repeated

SUMMARY:	SOCL 101	3 hrs.
	<u>Five Electives</u>	<u>15 hrs.</u>
	TOTAL	18 hrs.

Declaring a Major/Minor, Advising, and Registration

Students who want to discuss a major or minor in sociology should stop by the office of the Undergraduate Program Director. To declare the major, they must fill out a “Declaration of Major/Minor” card. At that time they will be assigned to a sociology advisor, and start to receive email from the department. Students are encouraged to do this by the end of their sophomore year or beginning of their junior year, but they are welcome at any point during their time at Loyola. Students who want to drop the major also need to fill out a similar card and get it signed by the Undergraduate Program Director.

Based on the student’s preference, each major and minor is assigned to a full-time faculty member in the department as an advisor. This advisor serves as a primary contact with the department, and students are encouraged to discuss longer-term plans as well as course selection and other academic issues with their advisor. Students are also welcome to speak with any other member of the department.

Students register for most sociology courses through LOCUS; however, a few courses are blocked to all students until they complete a “Permission to Register” form from the department. Courses requiring this permission include “Social Analysis and Social Action,” the urban seminar, the capstone course, the internship, independent study, graduate courses, and some special topics courses.

The “Permission to Register” form requires the student’s PID as well as the course class number, and is signed by the relevant instructor or program director. Students give the completed form to the Academic Programs Assistant, who registers them on LOCUS in the order in which she receives their forms.

The department does not keep waiting lists for closed classes; students may want to monitor enrollments, especially during the first week of the semester, to find space in a course when others drop it. They should also speak with an advisor about other course options.

Department staff assists students with registration and other matters.

Christine Wolff, Administrative Assistant, cwolff1@luc.edu;
Rosa Negussie, Academic Programs Assistant, vneguss@luc.edu..

Certification Requirements for Teaching Sociology in High School

The Undergraduate Program Director, working in cooperation with the School of Education, will assist Sociology majors seeking certification for teaching in secondary schools. An individualized program of instruction that meets Illinois state requirements as well as the requirements for the Education Department will be developed for each student. For more information on teacher certification requirements, consult the undergraduate catalogue.

Sociology-Anthropology Major

This combined B.A. degree is designed for those students who are interested in both Sociology and Anthropology. It focuses on those areas of the two disciplines where there is convergence in theory and methods. Through this major, students are introduced to major substantive areas in both disciplines. This major is particularly recommended for those who may seek jobs teaching in secondary schools or in community colleges.

Students who major in Sociology and Anthropology are required to take 13 courses, totaling 39 credit hours. The chart on the following page outlines the requirements for this major.

Students interested in this combined major should contact the Undergraduate Program Director in Anthropology, Dr. James Calcagno, as well as Dr. Krogh.

Required Courses	When taken	Status*
One of ANTH: 101: Human Origins 103: Human Social Behavior 104: Humans & Natural Environment 105: Modern Human Biol./Var. 106: Sex, Science, and Anthropology		
One of: ANTH 102: Cultural Anthropology SOCL 100–Level		
SOCL 205: Sociological Thought		
SOCL 206: Principles of Social Research		
SOCL 301: Statistics of Social Research		
One of ANTH: 212: Peoples of Native North America 213: Culture in Contemporary Africa 214: African-American Anthropology 215: Contemporary Japanese Culture 218: Cultures of Southeast Asia 219: Contemporary Pacific Island Societies		
ANTH 304: History of Anthropological Thought		
SOCL 365: Social Theory and Research		
Electives (Five total. Two or three ANTH 200– or 300-level; two or three SOCL 200– or 300-level.)		
ANTH _____		
ANTH _____		
SOCL _____		
SOCL _____		
ANTH or SOCL _____		

* C=Completed, IP=In Progress, W=Waived, X=Transfer Credit, R=Repeated

Urban Studies

Students with a major or minor in sociology are especially welcome to participate in Urban Studies at Loyola. The Urban Studies program offers courses throughout the College of Arts and Sciences focused on the development of cities and contemporary issues in metropolitan regions — topics central to the discipline of sociology. Courses range from Sociology 125 “Chicago: Growth of a Metropolis” to Criminal Justice 371, “Crime, Race and Violence,” and History 386 “American Urban History.”

Sociology students may take one or more of the courses affiliated with the Urban Studies program, or they may pursue a minor in Urban Studies. The minor consists of six courses for eighteen hours of credit. Four of these courses can also count towards the sociology major, so it is very simple to combine a major in sociology with a minor in Urban Studies. Details and course listings for Urban Studies can be found at the program website. Students should check the website for current information, especially on elective courses. See http://www.luc.edu/curl/Urban_Studies_Courses.shtml

The Center for Urban Research and Learning (CURL), located in the Water Tower Campus, hosts the two capstone courses for the Urban Studies minor (SOCL 335 and URB 397). In Urban 397 undergraduates work on applied, collaborative research projects with community groups and government agencies in the Chicago area. This research aims to inform social action and change. In Sociology 335, students participate in a seminar on contemporary urban issues. Students who have completed these courses are in a strong position to win an undergraduate fellowship to continue their work at CURL.

Sociology undergraduates are encouraged to participate in the seminars and other events hosted by CURL, especially the regular Friday morning seminars. These seminars feature speakers who are leading research and activism on significant urban issues. See the seminar schedule at <http://www.luc.edu/curl/seminars.shtml>

Students with a background in sociology and urban studies are well prepared to work in fields such as community organizing and development, urban planning, government, politics, non-profits and social services. They also well prepared to enter graduate education in fields such as law, medicine, divinity and the social sciences with an urban-oriented perspective.

Students who would like more information or advising assistance, please contact Dr. Marilyn Krogh, Associate Professor of Sociology and Director of Urban Studies, at mkrogh@luc.edu.

Urban Studies Minor Course Requirements (18 hours)

+ indicates courses that also count toward the sociology major

Urban Theory (<i>select one</i>)	When Taken	<u>Status</u>
ECON 310: Urban Economics		
HIST 386: American Urban History		
PLSC 334: Urban Policies & Problems		
PLSC 390: Urban Politics		
SOCL 234: City, Suburbs & Beyond +		
Research Methods (<i>select one</i>)		
SOCL 206: Methods of Social Research +		
<i>While methods classes from other departments also count for Urban Studies, SOCL 206 is the best choice for sociology majors.</i>		
Urban Semester (<i>junior standing; both courses must be taken concurrently at CURL</i>)		
SOCL 335: Urban Seminar + (<i>fulfills core civic engagement value</i>)		
URB 397: Urban Studies Research		
Electives (<i>select two</i>)		
_____:		
_____:		

- | | |
|---|---|
| CMUN 146: Community Radio Production | PLSC 334: Urban Issues and Problems* |
| CMUN 296: Documenting the Urban Scene | PLSC 372: Crime, Race & Violence |
| CRMJ 352: Gang Activity & Control | PLSC 390: Urban Politics* |
| CRMJ 354: Cook County Criminal Justice | SOCL 125: Chicago: Growth of a Metropolis |
| ECON 320: Urban Economics* | SOCL 234: City, Suburbs and Beyond* |
| HIST 300: Urban Architecture | SOWK 201: Social Welfare Policy & Services I |
| HIST 364: Emerging Industrial America 1870-1900 | SOWK 361: American Black Men: Race, Class, Gender |
| HIST 385: History of Chicago | SOWK 370: Cultural Diversity |
| HIST 386: American Urban History* | THEO 192: Moral Problems: Urban Issues |
| PLSC 224: Chicago Politics | |
| PLSC 300: Urban School Politics | |

**If taken for the theory course, it may not also count as an elective*

Transferring Courses and Study Abroad

The department allows transfer students to count a maximum of four courses (12 semester hours) from other colleges and universities toward the sociology major at Loyola. A maximum of two courses (6 semester hours) may be counted toward the minor. Students must have received a grade of C or better in any course considered for transfer. The College of Arts and Sciences must also certify the courses are acceptable for transfer to Loyola.

Final decisions on whether a transfer will count for the major are made by the department after reviewing the student's transcript and the course descriptions. The department will assess whether a given transfer course is equivalent to a specific Loyola sociology course, whether it counts towards the major as an elective course that is not offered here, or whether it is not appropriate for Loyola sociology credit. The required theory and methods courses (Sociology 205, 206, 301, 365) must be taken in the Sociology department at Loyola. Students may not use transfer courses as equivalents to any of these four required courses.

The College of Arts and Sciences must "pre-approve" courses that current Loyola students plan to take at other institutions and then transfer back to Loyola. This includes courses that will be taken as part of a study abroad curriculum. The Undergraduate Program Director should also "pre-approve" any courses from other institutions that current students plan to count toward their Loyola major in sociology.



Internships

The sociology department offers internships for academic credit so that students can work off-campus and apply sociological skills in practical settings. Internships are a good way to explore possible career interests, contribute to social change, and develop skills in fields such as human services, community organizing, administration, or data analysis. Internships are open to juniors and seniors during the summer as well as during the regular academic year. Placements are available in both in Chicago and the suburbs. Most internships are unpaid positions.

Sociology interns have worked at:

- Bilingual after-school programs
- Health care and legal aid agencies
- Affordable housing coalitions
- Community development organizations
- Peace and environmental groups
- Business firms
- Local, state, and federal government agencies
- Survey research organizations
- Advocacy and service organizations for women, youth and special populations

The Sociology department offers internships for three or six hours of academic credit through the course Sociology 380. This course provides faculty supervision for off-campus work, and helps students integrate their experiences with their major. Students must work 8 to 10 hours a week on site to earn 3 hours of credit, or 15 hours on site per week to earn 6 hours of credit. Students who take SOCL380 for six hours of credit count three hours towards the sociology major and three hours towards general electives.

Securing an internship is very much like looking for a job. It takes some time to complete the process, so in most cases, students should start that process one semester in advance of the anticipated placement. Students start the process by contacting Louise Deske, the Academic Internship Coordinator at the Center for Experiential Learning, and by filling out the sociology internship application form and submitting it to the Sociology Undergraduate Program Director. The Center and the department help students find a placement, but the responsibility for securing their own internships rests with the students.

More detailed information is available on the Sociology Department website at <http://www.luc.edu/sociology/internship.shtml>

Sociology and Health Professions

You don't have to be a biology or psychology major to enter medical school or any of the health professions. In the past few years, graduates of Loyola's sociology program have attended medical school at the University of Illinois, Rush, Ohio State University and Wayne State University, as well as Loyola's own Stritch School of Medicine. Other recent graduates have gone on to the University of Michigan and University of Washington School of Public Health.

Medical, dental, and pharmacy schools all require a core of basic and suggested science courses (about 10 courses and labs). Combining them with a major in Sociology will not only prepare you academically, it will provide that "something extra" to make your application stand out.

Schools of public health typically require less background in the natural sciences, but expect training in survey research and statistics. Detailed career and graduate school information can be found at <http://www.whatispublichealth.org/> and at <http://www.apha.org> which is the home page for the American Public Health Association.

Studying sociology is good preparation for students who plan to enter health professions because it trains students to think critically, analyze data, and write clearly — very important skills for those planning a career in health care. More importantly, the sociology major also provides the student with insight and empathy needed to be an effective health professional and to understand health and illness in its social context.

Students interested in the health professions might consider courses such as SOCL 225 "The Sociology of Health Care," SOCL 236 "Birth, Work, Marriage and Death," and SOCL 237 "Professions and Society," Because health and illness are often linked to issues of social justice they might also consider SOCL 122 "Race and Ethnic Relations," SOCL 250 "Inequalities in Society," and SOCL 271 "Sex and Gender."

Detailed information about health careers and required science courses can be found at the Office of Pre-Health Advising Sullivan Center 262, Lake Shore Campus. Phone 773-508-3636 or <http://www.luc.edu/prehealth>

Sociology and Law School

Contrary to popular belief, law schools do not prefer one major over another. However, law schools do prefer applicants who can read, analyze, and write well and those who understand what shapes human experience. Studying sociology is good preparation for students who plan to go to law school since sociology majors develop those skills and also examine matters of social justice that arise because of the diversity, complexity and inequities of American society. Such skills and outlooks make sociology majors very competitive law school candidates.

In the past few years, graduates of Loyola's Sociology program have been accepted and attended law school at the University of Illinois, Loyola University, the University of Iowa and John Marshall.

The following sociology courses may be of particular interest to those considering law school. For emphasis on crime, consider SOCL 212 "Patterns of Criminal Activity," SOCL 215 "Law and Society" and SOCL 216 "Sociology of Violence." For an emphasis on social justice and civil rights, consider SOCL 122 "Race and Ethnic Relations," SOCL 250 "Inequality in Society," and SOCL 261 "Social Movements and Social Change."

Loyola's Pre-Law website provides a good introduction to the services available from that office as well as information about how and when you should begin your law school application process. See <http://www.luc.edu/prelaw/index.shtml> or contact the Pre-Law Advisor at 773-508-3057.

Sociology and Social Work

The discipline of sociology is excellent preparation for a vocation in social work providing assistance to disadvantaged and vulnerable people. In fact, as Table 1 shows, about a quarter of all the students who graduate with a bachelor's in sociology are employed as social service providers in non-profit and government agencies.

An undergraduate sociology major provides insight into the forces that shape people's lives, such as race, ethnicity, gender, age, education, and social class. Consequently, it is easier to see how larger societal contexts contribute to problems that arise in individual cases. Moreover, sociology research skills carry over into practice of social work in tasks

such as needs assessment, program development and grant writing.

Students with an undergraduate degree in sociology often obtain graduate degrees in social work. As Table 2 shows, of all the graduate fields of study pursued by people with bachelor degrees in sociology, social work is the second most common field after sociology itself. Loyola sociology majors have gone on to earn master's degrees from the School of Social Service Administration at The University of Chicago, as well as the Jane Addams School of Social Work at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Enrichment and Research

SOCIOLOGY CLUB

The student-led Sociology Club sponsors activities so that undergraduates can get to know each other better and learn more about sociology in today's world. In the past, the club has sponsored a mix of guest speakers, movies, field trips and service projects. The club also cooperates with the Graduate Association of Sociologists (GAS) on events of mutual interest, especially an annual discussion on graduate school. Each spring the club also sponsors a panel of recent alumni who share their experiences of "Life after Loyola." Students can add their names to the club mailing list or volunteer to help plan events by contacting the graduate student advisor for the club, currently Courtney Irby, at cirby@luc.edu.

STUDENT LIFE WORKING GROUP

The Student Life Working Group (SLWG) researches issues related to the quality of life for students on Loyola's campuses and develops proposals, to improve life on campus. The group then collaborates with other student organizations to advocate for those proposals. Most recently, the group has focused on the campus food service. Students can participate in the group as an extra-curricular activity, or by registering for an independent study under the direction of Dr. Wright. See more at <http://www.luc.edu/sociology/SLWG.shtml>

DEPARTMENT COLLOQUIUM

On most Friday afternoons at 3:00 , the department sponsors a colloquium featuring guest speakers from both inside and outside of Loyola.. The colloquium is held on the Lake Shore Campus and undergraduates are welcome..

MINI-CONFERENCE

Each March the department sponsors a one day mini-conference on campus where both graduate and undergraduate students can present papers and hear about the work of other students. The mini-conference also usually includes a keynote speaker and lunch .. Students who would like to participate should submit their papers in response to the call for participation, sent out on email in late February.

CENTER FOR URBAN RESEARCH AND LEARNING (CURL)

The Center for Urban Research and Learning (CURL) provides opportunities for undergraduates to contribute to collaborative research projects with community groups in the Chicago area through the pair of courses SOCL 335 and URB 397. This is an excellent opportunity to work on research in a group setting with supervision from graduate students and staff at CURL. Students who excel in these classes are especially well positioned to apply for an undergraduate research fellowship at CURL.

FRIDAY MORNING SEMINARS AT CURL

Informal CURL Friday Morning Seminars are held regularly on Friday mornings during fall and spring Semesters from 10:30 a.m. until noon in the CURL classroom, Lewis Towers 10th floor.

Loyola faculty and students, community activists, and guests are welcome. These seminars are a time for CURL graduates, undergraduates, staff and community members to discuss their thoughts and experiences with community-based initiatives and/or relevant research.

LOYOLA UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM (LUROP)

LUROP offers a number of research opportunities; those most likely to be relevant to sociology students include the CURL Fellowship and the Provost Fellowship.. Applications are typically due March 1 of the year preceding the award.

Students interested in a fellowship might consider coordinating their project with their capstone paper for SOCL 365, either by completing the capstone during their junior year and using a fellowship to extend that research, or by doing the fellowship simultaneously with SOCL 365 during their senior year. Sometimes students register for an independent research project while working on their fellowship. See <http://www.luc.edu/lurop/about.shtml>.

ILLINOIS SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION PAPER COMPETITION

Each year the Illinois Sociological Association sponsors an undergraduate paper competition. There are two categories for the competition: lower division (freshman/sophomore) and upper division (junior/senior). Cash prizes are given to three winners in each category. Additionally, the winners are invited to present their papers at the annual fall ISA conference. Loyola students have won this competition!

There are two categories for the competition, lower (Freshman/Sophomore) and upper (Junior/Senior) divisions. Cash prizes will be given to the three winners in each category. Additionally, the winners are given the opportunity to present their papers at the 2008 ISA Conference. Papers are accepted through early fall, typically until about October 1. Details on the Loyola sociology webpage.

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (ASA) HONORS PROGRAM

The American Sociological Association Honors Program pays the expenses for a limited number of sociology students to attend the ASA annual meeting. Students typically participate during their junior year. Applications are typically due on February 1 for the August meeting. Loyola sociology majors have won these competitive awards! See http://www.asanet.org/cs/root/topnav/students/about_the_asa_honors_program

Department Awards

Each spring, the department holds a reception for students and their families to honor all graduating seniors and to present awards to students of outstanding achievement. Students initiate earning distinction in the major; otherwise, the department identifies award recipients and sends them a letter of notification prior to the reception.

DISTINCTION IN THE MAJOR

Students majoring in either Sociology or Sociology/Anthropology can graduate with “Distinction” in their major. Distinction is awarded to students who achieve a 3.4 grade point average overall and in their major and: either (1) write a satisfactory Honor’s Thesis under the supervision of a faculty member or (2) take two graduate courses in sociology and earn a grade of B or better in both. (These courses count as electives in the undergraduate major.)

Students who intend to write an Honor’s Thesis must obtain permission from the instructor of Sociology 365, while permission to enroll in graduate courses must be obtained from the Sociology Graduate Program Direction and the course instructor.

ALPHA KAPPA DELTA

In 1928, Loyola’s Sociology Department started a chapter of Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD), the National Sociology Honor Society. Membership is open to students who are at least juniors, have taken four or more Sociology courses and have maintained a GPA of at least 3.4 overall and at least 3.6 in sociology.

GALLAGHER AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING SOCIOLOGY SENIOR

The Gallagher Key is awarded to a graduating senior who has demonstrated the highest level of achievement in Sociology. The Gallagher Award is named for the first Chairperson of Loyola’s Sociology Department, Father Ralph A. Gallagher, S.J., who was chairperson from 1936-1963.

Father Gallagher was also founder, first president, and long-time executive secretary of the American Catholic Sociological Society, as well as the first editor of the American Catholic Sociological Review.

ROSS P. SCHERER AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING SOCIOLOGY JUNIOR

Presented to an outstanding Sociology major in his or her junior year of study. The award honors Professor Ross P. Scherer who, throughout his long and distinguished career at Loyola, encouraged students to excel in the classroom and in the larger community.

DURKHEIM AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING SOCIOLOGY-ANTHROPOLOGY SENIOR

This award recognizes exemplary achievement in the combined major. It is named for Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) whose work was foundational for both disciplines.

Five-Year BA/MA Program in Sociology

This program provides selected Sociology majors with an opportunity to earn both a B.A. and an M.A. degree in five years, which is approximately one year less than normally required to earn both degrees. Graduates of this program will be well prepared to enter the labor force, a professional school or pursue a Ph.D. Interested students should speak with the Graduate Program Director before submitting their application.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

The student must be an undergraduate Sociology or combined Sociology-Anthropology major with a Loyola cumulative GPA of at least 3.3. The student must also have earned a 3.5 GPA in at least five sociology courses (three of which must be at the 200 level or above). The student must complete all of the undergraduate requirements (128 credit hours, including core and major requirements).

Students should notify the Graduate Program Director of their intention to do the five year BA/MA program, and complete and submit the online application for admission to the master's program through Loyola's Graduate Enrollment Management system at the end of their junior year or summer before the senior year. The student must also submit a writing sample and three letters of reference from professors. At least one of the letters must come from a full-time faculty member of the Sociology Program. The Department will supply a transcript. Students are encouraged to take the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), but are not

required to submit scores. There is no application fee.

Each applicant's file will be reviewed by the graduate awards and admissions committee or its equivalent. Admission to the program is not automatic for applicants meeting the minimum GPA requirements. Admission will be based upon an evaluation of all the material in the applicant's file.

AFTER ADMISSION

Once admitted to the program, students may apply up to nine credit hours taken in their senior year toward the thirty graduate credit hours required by the department for the M.A. degree. These nine credit hours must include a minimum of two and up to three pre-approved courses at the 400-level or above. One course may be taken at the 300-level.

Students must achieve at least a 3.00 GPA in all their graduate course work and complete the required course sequence for one of the tracks in the M.A. program, either the regular M.A. track or the applied M.A. track. The tracks are summarized below.

BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE (4 YEARS)

14 sociology courses x 3 hours = 42 out of 128 hours required to graduate

Of the 14 sociology courses, only two may be 100-level; the student must take all required courses in the B.A. sequence: Soc 205, 206, 301, 365. The BA/MA program requires **three more sociology courses** than the eleven normally required for a B.A. sociology major. The three extra courses must be graduate-level courses (one may be at the 300-level). Consequently, BA/MA students will have three fewer non-sociology electives than ordinary B.A. students.

At least two of the fourteen courses must be graduate-level courses taken in the senior year. Students who earn a grade of B or better in both courses will qualify for distinction in the undergraduate major, even though the courses also count toward the M.A. degree.

If the student intends to do the applied MA track, she/he is advised not to take the undergraduate internship (SOCL 380) but to take the graduate internship instead (SOCL 494).

MASTER'S OF ARTS DEGREE (5TH YEAR)

7 graduate-level sociology courses x 3 hours = 21 hours out of 30 hours to graduate.

Note: These courses are in addition to the three graduate courses taken in senior year; those 9 hours of credit plus these 21 hours fulfill the 30 hours required for the M.A..

Required courses for MA: 403, 404, 410, 412, 414 plus 2 more elective courses and a master's portfolio.

Required courses for Applied MA: 403, 410, 412, 414, and 494 plus 2 more elective courses and a master's portfolio.

Courses

Courses marked with an asterisk fulfill at least one Core knowledge area or value requirement. Cross-listings are indicated by a slash and the other program prefix. Not all courses are offered every semester. Currently available courses are listed online on LOCUS. This listing does not include courses offered at the Rome or Beijing Centers.

I. INTRODUCTORY COURSES

These courses introduce students to the discipline of sociology and help students to understand questions addressed by sociologists and the methods used to study these questions.

***SOCL 101. THE SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE: AN INTRODUCTION**
This course is an introduction to the distinctively sociological perspective of analyzing people, societies and their institutions and cultures.

***SOCL 121. SOCIAL PROBLEMS**
This course is an opportunity to examine major issues facing society. In addition to analyzing the roots of social problems, the course addresses social policy concerns and explores solutions.

***SOCL/BWS 122. RACE AND ETHNIC RELATIONS**
This course examines the development of cultural, society, and self-understanding by exploring the social construction of race in the United States. The course explores how social constructions of race affect interpersonal relations, laws, policies, and practices in various racial and ethnic communities.

***SOCL 123 MASS MEDIA AND POPULAR CULTURE**
This course examines the connections between the media of mass communication and multiple forms of popular art and culture. Topics include the social, political and cultural organization of mass communication and its impact on values, expectations, and life styles.

SOCL/WOST 124. WOMEN IN SOCIETY
This course explores the role of women in contemporary societies.

***SOCL 125. CHICAGO: GROWTH OF A METROPOLIS**
This course explores the development of Chicago metropolitan region from the 1830's to the present day. Students will explore the urban area not only through texts, but also through fieldwork.

SOCL 126. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

This course serves as a broad introduction to the social study and analysis of science and technology in society. It examines how scientific knowledge and technologies are created and constructed and how they influence and are influenced by society.

***SOCL /PAX 127. SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND SOCIAL ACTION (ABI)**

This course is open to students participating in a domestic Alternative Break Immersion trip, a Greeks for a Good Cause service trip or Loyola4Chicago. The class will prepare students to better understand the communities they will meet on their trips, and to take action with them on a contemporary issue.

II. REQUIRED THEORY & METHODOLOGY COURSES

205, 206, 301 and 365 are required for all sociology majors.

Sociology 101 or its equivalent is a prerequisite for 205.

Sociology 206 is a prerequisite for 301.

Sociology 205, 206 and 301 are prerequisites for 365.

SOCL 205. SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

This course examines classical and contemporary sociological theories and uses them as frameworks for understanding modern society. Such social theories attempt to explain and understand the world, as well as inspire further research and theory.

SOCL 206. PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

The course is an introduction to the basic research methodologies of sociology. A variety of methods used in sociological analysis and data generation will be considered. Students learn how to select and use methodologies appropriate for various research projects.

SOCL 301. STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

The course is a comprehensive introduction to statistical analysis in social research. Topics include: univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis, computer statistical applications and interpretation of results

SOCL 365. SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

In this capstone course, each student designs and conducts an empirical research project resulting in a senior research paper.

III. SUBSTANTIVE COURSES

Students should have completed at least one 100-level course in sociology before taking substantive courses.

SOCL 210. MEN, WOMEN AND WORK

This course looks at the nature of work through the lens of gender. It considers how male and female labor force participation has changed over time. It examines the ways working families are transformed when women combine employment with domestic responsibilities and child care, or when men's jobs no longer provide a family wage.

SOCL 212. PATTERNS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Students are taught to examine the relevance of criminological theories to patterns of criminal activity, to efforts to control criminals, and to prevent crime.

SOCL 215. LAW AND SOCIETY

This course trains students to examine the law as a sociological concept and to look at the relationship between the legal system and society. A critical concern is whether changes in the legal system reflect societal change or changes in the legal system stimulate change in society.

SOCL 216. SOCIOLOGY OF VIOLENCE

The threat of violence is a significant concern for individuals in many societies. In this course, violence will be studied as a social phenomenon. Topics of particular concern include: family violence, gang violence and terrorism.

SOCL 220 TOPICS OF THE LIFE CYCLE

An examination of the stages of the life cycle (childhood, young adulthood, parenthood, later adulthood, etc) and how such stages are defined and interpreted by social and institutional forces.

SOCL/ANTH 221. AGING IN CULTURE AND SOCIETY

The study of aging and the elderly is presented from a cross-cultural perspective. Age is considered a principle of social organization and classification. The impact of demographic and cultural factors on the current position and the future of older people is also considered.

SOCL 222. POVERTY AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN AMERICA

In this course, students learn to think critically about the character, causes and responses to poverty in American society, using both historical and contemporary evidence.

SOCL 225. SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH CARE

This course examines the sociology of health care with particular attention to: social and psychological factors; health care professionals; inter-personal relations in health care; the organization and use of health services; and the relationship between aging and health.

SOCL/BWS 228. THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

A sociological inquiry into the historical and contemporary experience of African-Americans. Social movements and social change, urban and institutional processes, social values and collective behavior, and African-Americans and public policy are among the topics explored.

SOCL 230. SELF AND SOCIETY

This course examines the relationships between the self as a social product and the larger society in which that self is socialized, develops and expresses itself. Various theories of selfhood are explored.

SOCL 231. CHILDHOOD AND SOCIETY

Childhood is a product of cultural and social institutional patterns, as well as a crucial antecedent of personality development and functioning. This course looks at the social construction of childhood, the impact of parents, the media, peer groups, and educational institutions as well as changing social attitudes about children.

SOCL 234. CITIES, SUBURBS AND BEYOND

Study of the historical emergence of cities, focusing on the ecological, demographic, and organizational processes involved in the continuing growth and change of metropolitan areas and in the relationship of a metropolitan area to the surrounding region.

SOCL 235. COMMUNITIES

This course examines sociological concepts of community, and applies these to several empirical explorations of community, especially urban communities, but also ethnic, utopian and other communities. The course also examines the impact of social policy on community and local efforts to strengthen communities.

SOCL 236. BIRTH, WORK, MARRIAGE AND DEATH

This course introduces the study of demography by examining trends of fertility, work, marriage, migration and mortality. Attention focuses on how demography can be applied to problems of decision-making; to understanding world demographic trends; and to experience with techniques used by demographers to conduct research.

SOCL 237. PROFESSIONS AND SOCIETY

Work involving high levels of expertise - medical, legal, technical, and much else- is a critical component of modern society. This course examines how professional work is structured, the way professionals are trained and organized, the privileges and responsibilities of professional work, and the role of conflicts over expertise.

SOCL 240//WOST 242 THE FAMILY

Contemporary family structures encompass a variety of living arrangements and social relationships. This course considers differences and similarities among the various family types and explores the social, cultural and economic forces structuring family life.

***SOCL 245. RELIGION AND SOCIETY**

This course explores how individual behavior, organizations and society as a whole are affected by religious ideas and institutions, and how religion is itself changed by its encounter with changing social circumstances.

SOCL 247 SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE

This course examines the social production, consumption, and use of culture and cultural objects, especially in the fields of literature, art, music, mass media and religion.

SOCL/BWS 250. INEQUALITY IN SOCIETY

This course examines the manner in which contemporary society is divided by race, ethnicity, class, sexuality and gender, and the impact of social institutions on these divisions. An emphasis will be placed on income/wealth differences, status differences, class conflict and social conflict over time.

SOCL 252 GLOBAL INEQUALITIES

This course examines inequality on a global scale, focusing on the impact of globalization on race, class and gender inequalities.

SOCL 255. DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL

This course is a socio-historical look at definitions of deviant behavior and individuals, an examination of techniques of social control, and an analysis of deviant behavior such as crime and mental illness.

SOCL 260. POWER IN SOCIETY

This course focuses on sociological theories and case studies of power, authority, and social change. It explores how power relations perpetuate social inequality and how power struggles transform society.

SOCL 261. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND SOCIAL CHANGE

This course examines the dynamics of collective behavior and movements promoting social change. A variety of sociological theories are used to understand historical social movements.

SOCL 262. MOVEMENTS FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE: THE SIXTIES AND BEYOND

This course focuses on movements for social justice and human rights from the 1960s to the present, including the civil rights movement, the women's, movement and environmental movements.

SOCL 265/INTS 292. GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIETY

This course considers how contemporary globalization influences communities, nations and the world. It examines the positive and negative consequences of globalization and the global justice movements that are seeking more equality, tolerance and environmental stewardship.

SOCL 270. SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE

This course examines science as a distinctive form of knowledge and social organization.

***SOCL/WOST 271. SOCIOLOGY OF SEX AND GENDER**

This course explores the social organization of sex and gender.

SOCL/ESP/PAX 272. ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

This course examines the distinctively social aspect of the relationship of people to their environments, both built and natural.

SOCL 275. THE SOCIOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION

This course examines the profound ways society and individuals have been transformed by the abundance of consumer goods and mass media that encourage buying these goods.

SOCL 276 SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS OF FOOD

This course explores the impact of globalized economic, political, and social relationships through the prism of food. Considers the cultural and ideological dimensions of food, the structure of food production and consumption, and responses to the global food system.

SOCL 280. TOPICS IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY

The course examines selected contemporary sociological issues. Topics addressed represent specialized or newly developing areas of sociological inquiry. Topics will vary from semester to semester. SOCL 280 may be taken two times; additional registration by special arrangement.

IV. ADVANCED RESEARCH AND INDEPENDENT WORK

SOCL 302. QUALITATIVE METHODS IN SOCIAL RESEARCH

An introduction to the major qualitative methods of social inquiry. Participant observation, interviewing, historical analysis, and content analysis, as well as ethical issues of field research are studied.

***SOCL/PLSC 335. URBAN SEMESTER SEMINAR**

Meeting at Loyola's Center for Urban Research and Learning (CURL), students explore contemporary urban issues and policy responses through texts, field trips, and guest speakers. Must be taken along with URB 397, Limited to juniors and seniors.

SOCL 370. UNDERGRADUATE SEMINAR IN SPECIAL TOPICS

This seminar examines specialized or newly emerging areas of sociological inquiry. Topics will vary from semester to semester. SOCL 370 may be taken two times; additional registration by arrangement

SOCL 372. DIRECTED READINGS

Independent study of a selected body of sociological literature on a topic defined by the student in collaboration with a faculty advisor.

SOCL 380. INTERNSHIP

Supervised field experience for students working in a selected community organization, government agency, social agency, or business.

SOCL 397. INDEPENDENT STUDY

Independent study of a topic delineated by the student in collaboration with a faculty member.

SOCL 398. INDEPENDENT STUDY PROJECT I

Independent research done in collaboration with a faculty member.

SOCL 399. INDEPENDENT STUDY PROJECT II

Advanced independent research in collaboration with a faculty member. Limited to senior sociology majors.

URB/PLSC 397 URBAN STUDIES RESEARCH

Working at Loyola's Center for Urban Research and Learning (CURL), students contribute to collaborative research projects with community and non-profit organizations with a goal of promoting positive social change. Companion course to SOCL/PLSC 335. Limited to juniors and seniors.

Full-Time Sociology Faculty

Michael Agliardo, SJ (Ph.D., University of California, San Diego) Assistant Professor. Religion, environmental issues, public life.

Jordan Brown (Ph.D. Sociology, Florida State University, expected May 2011) Instructor Collective Behavior and Social Movements, Political Sociology, Sociology of Emotions

David Embrick (Ph.D. Texas A&M University) Assistant Professor. Race and ethnic relations; minority participation in corporate management.

Judson Everitt (Ph.D. Indiana University, Bloomington) Instructor. Sociology of education, sociology of teaching.

Anne Figert (Ph.D. Indiana University) Associate Professor and Graduate Program Director. Sociology of science, knowledge and culture, medicine, gender; women's health and AIDS.

Marcel Fredericks (Ph.D. Loyola University Chicago; Post-Doctorate, Harvard University Medical School) Professor. Socialization of health professionals, health care delivery, electronic medical records

Kelly Moore (Ph.D. University of Arizona) Associate Professor. Sociology of science, social movements, sociology of food, environmental sociology

Marilyn Krogh (Ph.D. University of Chicago) Associate Professor Undergraduate Program Director and Urban Studies Director. Urban sociology, poverty, quantitative methods.

Lauren Langman (Ph.D. University of Chicago) Professor. Globalization, Social psychology, systems theory, critical school theory.

Jon Norman (Ph.D. University of California Berkeley) Assistant Professor. Urban sociology, inequality and political economy, research methods.

Philip Nyden (Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania) Professor and Director, Center for Urban Research and Learning. Urban sociology, applied sociology, affordable housing, racial and ethnic integration.

Elfriede Wedam (Ph.D. University of Illinois at Chicago) Instructor. urban and community, religion, American Catholicism, race and ethnic cultures, and Austrian sociology.

Rhys H. Williams (Ph.D. University of Massachusetts, Amherst) Professor and Department Chair. Sociology of religion, social movements, culture

Judith Wittner (Ph.D. Northwestern University) Professor. Families, globalization of women's movements, domestic violence, popular culture, media, qualitative methods

Talmadge Wright (Ph. D. University of California, Irvine) Associate Professor. Media and popular culture; inequality and homelessness, social, critical and cultural theory.



**LOYOLA
UNIVERSITY
CHICAGO**

Preparing people to lead extraordinary lives

Department of Sociology

Coffey Hall, Room 424
1032 W. Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois 60660

Phone: (773) 508-3445

Fax: (773) 508-7099

Website: <http://www.luc.edu/depts/sociology>