

SOCIOLOGY

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Sociology is concerned with the full spectrum of social behavior (of individuals, small groups, large organizations, communities, institutions, and societies) and provides a strong intellectual background for students considering careers in the professions or business. Students may pursue degrees in sociology at the bachelor's, master's (coterminal), or doctoral levels.

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

Sociology offers two programs leading to the B.A. degree: the general sociology major and the specialized major. Both are designed around a core curriculum, the intent of which is to ensure adequate coverage of basic sociological knowledge and to provide enough flexibility for tailoring the degree program to fit individual needs and interests. The general major consists of the core curriculum plus a selection of additional courses intended to provide breadth of exposure to the variety of areas encompassed by sociology. The specialized major consists of the core curriculum plus a concentrated set of courses in one area of sociology. Areas of concentration include Social Psychology and Interpersonal Processes; Organizations, Business, and the Economy; Social Stratification and Inequality; and Political Sociology. If a specialized major is completed, the student's transcript will reflect his or her specialized field of study. These programs and the requirements for each are described below.

CORE CURRICULUM AND GENERAL SOCIOLOGY MAJOR

All recipients of the B.A. degree in Sociology must complete a minimum of 60 units of course work in the major. All units applied to the major must be taken for a grade (except for Sociology 190-193) and a grade point average (GPA) of 'C' or better must be achieved. Related course work from other departments may fulfill part of this requirement, but such work must be approved in advance by a department adviser and must not exceed 15 units. All degree candidates must fulfill the following core requirements:

1. Introduction to Sociology (1). It is recommended that students take this course early in their program.
2. Methods for Sociological Research (180), or its equivalent.
3. An introductory course in statistics, such as Sociology 181B, Statistics 60, Psychology 60, or equivalent.
4. Classics of Modern Social Theory (170), or an equivalent course in social theory.
5. At least three foundation courses, each from a different area of concentration.
6. Senior Seminar: Honors (200H) or Senior Seminar for Majors (200), to be taken during the senior year. These courses fulfill the Writing in the Major (WIM) requirement.

To complete the general Sociology major, students must also complete 20 additional units of work.

SPECIALIZED SOCIOLOGY MAJOR

The department recognizes that some students may wish to engage in more in-depth study than that provided by the major in general Sociology. The specialized Sociology major permits students to pursue a more focused program in one of the four areas of concentration described below. To complete the requirements for the B.A. degree in Sociology with a field designation in Social Psychology and Interpersonal Processes; Organizations, Business, and the Economy; Political Sociology; or Social Stratification and Inequality, the student must (1) complete all core and foundation requirements, and (2) complete 20 units of course work in the selected area of concentration.

CONCENTRATION AREAS

Each area identifies a specialized area of inquiry, a set of skills within sociology, and basic preparation for a variety of careers. A brief description of each area follows.

Social Psychology and Interpersonal Processes—This area of inquiry focuses on the social organization of individual identity, beliefs, and behavior; and upon social structures and processes which emerge in and define interpersonal interactions. Processes studied include social acceptance and competition for prestige and status, the generation of power differences, the development of intimacy bonds, the formation of expectation states which govern performance in task oriented groups, and social pressures to constrain deviance. Foundation courses emphasize the effect of social processes on individual behavior and the analysis of group processes. This area provides excellent training for careers having a significant interpersonal component, including advertising and marketing, business, education, law, management, medicine and health, or social work.

Organizations, Business, and the Economy—This area studies the varied arrangements societies construct to pursue the diverse goals of their members, including the provision of material goods or services. Many such wants and goals are met by formal organizations. When these organizations provide goods or services for profit and sell them through a market, we call the activity "business," and the economic system "capitalism." Many goals are met through not-for-profit organizations, such as garden clubs, hospitals, prisons, and the Red Cross. Some private and social needs are met outside of organizations, such as health care provided by family members and exchange of favors among friends. Courses stress the factors that determine whether needs that people define are met through markets or by non-market allocation, through organizations or by other means. They also investigate the environmental and technical factors that shape organization structure, the determinants of how efficiently organizations operate, and the interpersonal processes that shape individual behavior within organizations. Careers related to this area include management and administration in business or public settings, management consulting and analysis, and legal studies related to corporations, organizations, and business.

Social Stratification and Inequality—This area offers a comprehensive overview of various forms of social inequality. It examines the shape and nature of social inequalities; the competition for power; the allocation of privilege; the production and reproduction of social cleavages; and the consequences of class, race, and gender for such outcomes as attitudes, political behavior, and lifestyles. Many courses emphasize changes in the structure of social inequalities over time, and the processes which produce similarities or differences in stratification across nations. Topics include educational inequality, employment history, gender differences, income distributions, poverty, race, and ethnic relations, social mobility, and status attainment. Careers related to this field include administration, advertising, education, foreign service, journalism, industrial relations, law, management consulting, market research, public policy, and social service.

Political Sociology—This area concerns the emergence, reproduction, and change of political systems and institutions, especially focusing on why and how different political systems appear in different times and places, and how varied are the systems referred to with simple descriptions such as "democracy" or "capitalism." Transitions among democracy and dictatorship or socialism and capitalism are related to his-

torical patterns and to social structure and organization. The origins and significance for change of social movements, including nationalism and revolutions, are studied in comparative and historical perspective. Careers related to this area include law, government service, and national and international business applications.

CONCENTRATION AREA COURSES

Many of the department courses can be categorized as primarily oriented to one of the four areas of concentration; a few courses are relevant to more than one area. Within each area of concentration, one or more undergraduate foundation courses are identified which provide a general introduction to the area or some portion of it. Courses, classified by area, are as follows:

1. *Social Psychology and Interpersonal Processes*
Foundation Courses: 120, 121
Other Courses: 125-128, 132, 142, 150, 220-227, 242
2. *Organizations, Business, and the Economy*
Foundation Courses: 114, 160
Other Courses: 110, 115, 130, 161-169, 260-268
3. *Social Stratification and Inequality*
Foundation Course: 140
Other Courses: 132, 134, 139, 142-149, 150, 240-249
4. *Political Sociology*
Foundation Courses: 110, 130
Other Courses: 112-118, 131, 136, 133, 138, 210-218, 230, 231, 236

MINORS

The minor in Sociology is intended to familiarize students with the basic concepts and methods of the discipline. In addition to ensuring considerable breadth of exposure to the fundamental issues and approaches of the field of sociology, students are encouraged to obtain some depth of exposure to one of the specialized areas of study.

The requirements for a minor in sociology are as follows:

<i>Course No. and Subject</i>	<i>Units</i>
Sociology 1: Introduction to Sociology	5
Sociology 180: Methods for Sociological Research	5
Two Foundation Courses, one each from two of the four concentration areas (e.g., Social Psychology; Organizations, Business and the Economy; Stratification; Political Sociology)	10
Additional course work in the department, preferably in the areas of concentration associated with the Foundation Course taken (consult listing of courses for each area described elsewhere in the <i>Stanford Bulletin</i>)	15
Total course work required	35

All courses qualifying for the minor must be taken for a letter grade and a grade point average (GPA) of 'C' or better must be achieved.

HONORS PROGRAM

Students desiring to undertake an independent scholarly project under the direction of a faculty member are encouraged to apply for admission to the department's honors program. To enter the program, the student must be accepted by a faculty member of the department who agrees to advise on the research and writing of the essay. It is possible in some cases for students to work with faculty advisers in other departments, but such arrangements must be approved by the chair of the Undergraduate Studies Committee. Admission to the program requires a grade point average (GPA) of 'B+' or higher in courses taken within the major, and an overall GPA of 'B' or higher in all undergraduate course work.

Work on the project can begin earlier, but ordinarily is initiated in connection with meeting the course requirements of Sociology 200H, Honors Senior Seminar. Students are encouraged to begin designing their honors project in connection with this seminar, in consultation with the seminar leader and a faculty member who is willing to serve as sponsor for the honor's project. If admitted to the program, the work can then be completed during Winter and Spring Quarters.

To formally enter the program, a student must complete an application form available from the department office. The form requires the endorsement of the faculty sponsor and is to be accompanied by a brief description of the project to be undertaken and a copy of the student's undergraduate transcript. Prospective candidates must submit the copy

of the completed application to the chair of the Undergraduate Studies Committee no later than the end of the third quarter before graduation (typically Autumn Quarter of the senior year).

Honors students may earn up to 12 units credit for work leading to completion of the required honors thesis (excluding units associated with the Senior Seminar). To be eligible for an honors degree, a grade of 'A-' or better must be earned on the honors thesis. If an 'A-' is not earned, the thesis credit counts toward meeting the standard major requirements.

Successful completion of honors in Sociology requires (1) completion of all requirements for the major; and (2) completion of a thesis of honor's quality (a grade of 'A-' or higher). The thesis is due on or before the beginning of the End-Quarter period in the student's final quarter before graduating. If the thesis has been sponsored by a faculty member outside the department, it must be submitted to both that sponsor and to the chair of the Undergraduate Studies Committee, who appoints a departmental reader to evaluate the paper. Both the sponsor and the reader must agree that the paper merits honors. In every case, two copies of the final paper must be submitted. One is retained by the department and becomes a part of the department's permanent collection.

COTERMINAL MASTER'S PROGRAM

Stanford undergraduate students who wish additional training in sociology (whatever their undergraduate major), and who have a good academic record (a GPA of at least 3.5 in previous undergraduate work is required), may apply to the coterminal master's program as described in the "Undergraduate Degrees" section of this bulletin.

To apply for admission to the coterminal program, students should submit the coterminal application and the following: (1) a statement of purpose providing the rationale for the proposed program of study, (2) a proposed program that specifies at least 45 units of course work relevant to the degree program and at least 36 units in Sociology, (3) a current undergraduate transcript, and (4) two letters of recommendation from Stanford faculty familiar with the student's academic work.

All 45 course units to be counted toward the graduate degree must be at or above the 100 level; at least 18 course units must be above the 200 level. Because the acquisition of research skills is an important component of graduate training in the social sciences, it is recommended that coterminal students take one or more research methodology courses, for example, Sociology 281A and 281B. All units applied to the coterminal master's degree must be taken for a grade and an overall grade point average (GPA) of 'B' or better is required.

Most coterminal students propose programs that concentrate on one of the four areas of concentration offered by the department: Social Psychology and Interpersonal Relations; Organizations, Business, and the Economy; Political Sociology; or Social Stratification and Inequality. This approach helps to ensure program coherence.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

University requirements for the M.A. and Ph.D. degree are described in the "Graduate Degrees" section of the bulletin.

Admission—Applicants to the doctoral program should have some undergraduate preparation in sociology; however, the department does consider for admission those without such preparation. Each applicant must submit results from the general Graduate Record Examination (GRE); the sociology subject test is not required. Foreign students must take the TOEFL exam (a minimum score of 600 is required). Applicants must also submit a writing sample, three letters of recommendation, and transcripts. To request an application and to obtain more specific information, go to <http://www.stanford.edu> and select Admission. Completed applications and supplemental materials should be returned to the Department of Sociology. Students are admitted once each year for study beginning in Autumn Quarter. The department deadline for receiving applications for admission is January 4, 2002.

MASTER OF ARTS

The department does not admit students who are candidates solely for the M.A. in Sociology. This degree is, however, granted as a step toward

the fulfillment of Ph.D. requirements. To receive the M.A., 45 units of approved work must be completed. All units applied to the M.A. degree must be taken for a grade and an overall grade point average (GPA) of 'B' or better is required. All course work must be at 100 level or above; 18 units must be above the 200 level.

Students enrolled in business, education, law, medicine, or any other advanced degree program at Stanford may obtain a master's degree in Sociology. In this instance, the usual admission requirements are waived and course requirements are determined in consultation with a Sociology adviser. All 45 units must be taken in Sociology courses at Stanford. Interested students should contact the department for additional information and advance approval of their programs.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

The department admits only those students who appear to have the aptitude and qualities to complete the Ph.D. program in the Department of Sociology successfully. The curriculum and degree requirements are designed to provide students with the necessary knowledge and skills to become proficient as both scholars and teachers. The courses and requirements also provide faculty with essential information on the progress of each student and on areas of difficulty or deficiency requiring attention and improvement.

Students must complete the following department requirements for the Ph.D. degree in Sociology:

1. In order to receive a thorough introduction and orientation to the field of sociology, the department, and the faculty, each student must enroll in the Graduate Proseminar. The proseminar is a one-quarter course given during the Autumn Quarter of the first year of residence. One unit of credit is given for this course; grading is on a satisfactory/no credit basis. The proseminar leader also serves as the academic adviser for all first-year students. After the first year, students are allowed to select their academic adviser from among members of the department's faculty.
2. As partial preparation for becoming an accomplished researcher, each student must complete three quarters of research experience, working under the supervision of faculty members. The experience may involve paid work as a Research Assistant (RA), or unpaid work as a research apprentice, carried out to obtain research experience. Students may work with only one, or more than one, faculty member to satisfy the requirement. With the approval of the chair of Graduate Studies, research experience may be acquired by involvement in research projects outside the department, for example, the American Institute for Research or the Veteran's Administration Hospital. It is recommended that students complete their research requirements early in their graduate program; the requirement must be completed by the end of the fourth year of residency.
3. As partial preparation for becoming an accomplished teacher, each student must complete three quarters of teaching apprenticeship in departmental courses, serving as a Teaching Assistant (TA) working under the supervision of a faculty member, or as a Teaching Fellow (TF). All students are required to take a one-quarter TA training course offered by the department during their first year. In addition, students are expected to take advantage of the department's and University's teacher training programs during their first few years of residence. Students for whom English is a second language are expected to acquire sufficient facility in English to be an effective teacher.
4. In order to demonstrate command of a range of sociological literatures, students must take four broad survey courses offered by department faculty in the following areas: Organizations, Business, and the Economy; Political Sociology; Social Psychology and Interpersonal Processes; Social Stratification and Inequality. Students should consult with their adviser to ensure that the combination of courses selected to meet this requirement exhibits sufficient breadth. This requirement must be met by the end of the third year of residency.
5. In order to obtain a thorough grounding in sociological theory, each student must take two courses in theory (Sociology 370A or 370B or equivalent), and a course on the development of theory and research design (Sociology 372 or equivalent).

6. In order to obtain a thorough grounding in research methods, each student must complete four courses in methodology (281A, 382, 383, and 384 or equivalent). Students with little background in statistics are encouraged to take Sociology 281B or equivalent.
7. In partial preparation for a career of writing scholarly papers, each student must complete a paper by May 15 of the second year of residency. This second-year paper may be on any sociological topic, and may address theoretical, empirical, or methodological issues. The paper is expected to reflect original work and is considered an important piece of evidence in the decision to advance to candidacy. A two-person committee that includes the primary adviser evaluates the paper. Although the reading committee is usually comprised of two regular faculty members in the department, emeritus and other faculty outside of the department may serve as a committee member with prior approval.
8. In order to demonstrate the ability to conduct independent scholarly work, each student must prepare a dissertation prospectus and pass the University oral examination. The oral exam is intended to evaluate the dissertation prospectus or a partial draft of the dissertation and to assess the student's knowledge of the relevant theory and research in the area in which the project intends to contribute.
9. Each student must complete a doctoral dissertation. Assessment of satisfactory completion is determined by the student's doctoral committee members. All students are invited to present their dissertation findings at an informal department colloquium.

The faculty assumes the responsibility to provide students with timely and constructive feedback on their progress toward a degree. In order to evaluate student progress and to identify potential problem areas, the department's faculty reviews the academic progress of each first-year student at the beginning of Winter and Spring quarters and again at the end of Spring Quarter. The reviews at the beginning of Winter and Spring quarters are primarily intended to identify developing problems that could impede progress. In most cases, students are simply given constructive feedback, but if more serious concerns warrant, a student may be placed on probation with specific guidelines for addressing the problems detected. The review at the end of Spring Quarter is more thorough: Each student's performance during the first year is reviewed and discussed. Possible outcomes of the spring review include: (1) continuation of the student in good standing, or (2) placing the student on probation, with specific guidelines for the period of probation and the steps to be taken in order to be returned to good standing. For students on probation at this point (or at any other subsequent points), possible outcomes of a review include: (1) restoration to good standing; (2) continued probation, again with guidelines for necessary remedial steps; or (3) termination from the program. Students leaving the program at the end of the first year are usually allowed to complete the requirements to receive an M.A. degree, if this does not involve additional residence or financial support. All students are given feedback from their advisers at the end of their first year of graduate work, helping them to identify areas of strengths and potential weakness.

At the end of the sixth quarter of residency, the faculty again review the progress of all doctoral students in the program. Students who are performing well, as indicated by their course work, teaching and research apprenticeship performance, and second-year paper, are advanced to candidacy. This step implies that the student has demonstrated the relevant qualities required for successful completion of the Ph.D. Future evaluations are based on the satisfactory completion of specific remaining department and University requirements. Students who are still on probation at this stage may be (1) advanced to candidacy; (2) retained on probation with specification of the steps still required to be removed from this status; or (3) terminated from the program.

REQUIREMENTS

SURVEY COURSES

314. Economic Sociology *or*
 360. Foundations of Organizational Sociology
 310. Political Sociology *or*
 318. Social Movements and Collective Action

320. Foundations of Social Psychology *or*
 322. Social Interaction, Social Structure, and Social Exchange
 340. Social Stratification

RESEARCH METHODS

- 281A. Sociological Methodology 1A: Computer-Assisted Data Analysis
 281B. Sociological Methodology 1B: Statistics (required only of students with little statistics background)
 382. Sociological Methodology II: The General Linear Model
 383. Sociological Methodology III: Advanced Models for Discrete Outcomes
 384. Sociological Methodology IV: Advanced Models for Continuous Outcomes *or*
 388. Advanced Models for Analysis of Tabular Arrays

THEORY

- 370A. Sociological Theory: Social Structure, Inequality, and Conflict *or*
 370B. Sociological Theory: Social Interaction and Group Processes
 372. Theoretical Analysis and Design

Students must complete additional course work sufficient to prepare them to write their second-year paper.

Ph.D. MINOR

Sociology offers a minor for School of Education doctoral students. Students must complete a minimum of 30 graduate-level units with a grade point average (GPA) of 'B' or better. All 30 units for the minor are to be taken in Sociology courses or in courses taught by Sociology faculty, the exception being statistics or methods courses, and must be taken for a grade. Research and directed reading courses are acceptable, but must be approved in advance. The specific program must be approved by a Sociology adviser and filed with the Department of Sociology.

JOINT PROGRAM WITH THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The School of Law and the Department of Sociology conduct joint programs leading to either a combined J.D. or J.M. degree with an M.A. degree in Sociology or to a combined J.D. or J.M. degree with a Ph.D. in Sociology.

Normally, the student interested in pursuing an M.A. degree in Sociology completes one full year of the law program, applying for admission to the Department of Sociology during the first year of law school. Once admitted, the student must complete regular Department of Sociology master's degree requirements. Applications for a joint program must be approved by the Research and Interdisciplinary Studies Committee of the School of Law and by the Department of Sociology. Faculty advisers from both the department and the school participate in the planning and supervise the study program of students admitted to joint degree status.

The joint J.D.-Ph.D. degree program is designed for students who wish to prepare themselves for research or teaching careers in areas relating to legal and sociological concerns. Participation requires application to both the School of Law and the Department of Sociology and acceptance by each. Upon admission, students may elect to begin their study program in either the School of Law or the Department of Sociology. Normally, the student spends the first full year in one program and the second full year in the other. Thereafter, the student may take courses concurrently until requirements for both degree programs have been met.

COURSES

Courses are open to all students without prerequisites, unless specifically indicated. Courses numbered 200-299 are open to advanced undergraduate and graduate students. Courses numbered 300 and above are normally offered to doctoral students only. Courses with an 'X' suffix are taught at an overseas campus only.

OPEN TO ALL STUDENTS

INTRODUCTORY

1. Introduction to Sociology—Introduces the central concepts, methods, and theoretical orientations of the discipline. Sociological imagination is illustrated by recent theory and research. Possible topics: the persistence of class cleavages; ethnic, racial, and gender inequalities; religious beliefs and the process of secularization; functions and dysfunctions of educational institutions; criminology and social deviance; social

movements and social protest; production and reproduction of culture; rise of organizational society. GER:3B

*5 units, Aut (Snipp)
 Spr (Sandefur)*

7. Cultural Patterns—Introduces the point of view that culture is the crucial factor to understanding contemporary human society. Explores the role of culture transmission in the evolutionary process that has transformed the small, homogenous societies of the distant past to the large, heterogeneous societies of today. Patterns of musical taste, leisure activity, political views, religious practice, and exposure to urban legends are considered.

5 units, Spr (Mark)

10. The Nature of Health—(Enroll in Human Biology 12.)

3 units, Spr (Barr)

12A. Transitions in World Society: Towards the Global Citizen-ship—Introduction to the sociological understanding of a changing world environment. The political, economic, and cultural domain issues of the global society and their implications on everyday life.

5 units, Win (Staff)

32N. Stanford Introductory Seminar: Law in Society—Preference to freshmen. For students interested in law and social inequality. Major sociological perspectives on where the law comes from, what law and justice systems do, and how they work. Enrollment limited to 16.

3 units, Win (Sandefur)

44N. Stanford Introductory Seminar: Race, Class and Culture in Urban America—Preference to freshmen. How dividing lines of race and class are enacted, reinforced, or altered in large cities in the U.S. Emphasis is on the experience of urban life, white flight, the development of a "code of the streets," and the social construction of certain neighborhoods as good or bad. Enrollment limited to 16.

3 units, Aut (McDermott)

45Q. Stanford Introductory Seminar: Understanding Race and Ethnicity in American Society—Preference to sophomores. A brief historical overview of race in America, race and violence, race and socioeconomic wellbeing, and the future of race relations in America. Enrollment limited to 16.

5 units, Win (Snipp)

46N. Stanford Introductory Seminar: Race, Ethnic, and National Identities—Imagined Communities—Preference to freshmen. How new identities are created and legitimated. What does it mean to try on a different identity, i.e., to "pass?" National groups and ethnic groups are so large that one individual can know only an infinitesimal fraction of other group members. What explains the seeming coherence of groups? If identities are a product of the imagination, why are people willing to fight and die for them? Enrollment limited to 16.

3 units, Aut (Rosenfeld)

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

110. Politics and Society—(Graduate students register for 210.) Themes of political sociology, the origins and expansion of the modern state, linkages between state and society, the impact of the modern world system on national policies, the internal distribution of power and authority, and the structure of political group formation and individual participation in modern states. Emphasis is on modern empirical literature. GER:3b

5 units, Win (Meyer)

111. State and Society in Korea—(Graduate students register for 211.) Thematic discussion of society and politics in 20th century Korea from a comparative/historical perspective. Colonialism, nationalism, development, state-society relations, democratization, and globalization with reference to the Korean experience.

5 units, Win (Shin)

112. Comparative Democratic Development—(Enroll in Political Science 116L.)

5 units (Diamond) given 2002-03

113. Institutional Theories of Nation-States and Other Organizations—(Graduate students register for 213.) Reviews the institutional theories and research on the impact of wider environments (including world society as a whole) on nation-state structures, and on organizational forms arising within national societies. Prerequisite: previous work in comparative or political sociology.

5 units, not given 2001-02

117A. China under Mao—(Graduate students register for 217A.) The transformation of Chinese society from the 1949 revolution to the eve of China's reforms in 1978: the creation of a socialist economy, the reorganization of rural society and urban workplaces, the emergence of new inequalities of power and opportunity, and the new forms of social conflict during Mao's Cultural Revolution of 1966-69 and its aftermath. GER:4a

5 units, Aut (Walder)

118. Social Movements and Collective Action—(Graduate students register for 218.) Contemporary research on social movements and collective action. The strategies used by researchers for collecting and analyzing information on collective events, protests, conflicts, and social movements organizations. Analysis of different theories and methods that try to account for the rise and fall of social movement activity over time. GER:3b

5 units (Olzak) not given 2001-02

130. Education and Society—(Graduate students register for 230; same as Education 220C.) The effects of schools and schooling on individuals, the stratification system, and society. Education as socializing individuals and as legitimizing social institutions. The social and individual factors affecting the expansion of schooling, individual educational attainment, and the organizational structure of schooling. GER:3b

5 units, not given 2001-02

131. World, Societal, and Educational Change: Comparative Perspectives—(Graduate students register for 231; same as Education 136.) Analysis of the relations between educational and societal developments from a comparative perspective. Readings on various theoretical perspectives and empirical studies on the structural and cultural sources of educational expansion and differentiation, and on the cultural and structural consequences of educational institutionalization. Research topics: education and nation-building; education, mobility, and equality; education, international organizations, and world culture.

4-5 units (Ramirez) not given 2001-02

133. Computers and Interfaces: Psychological and Social Issues—(Graduate students see 233; enroll in Communication 169.)

5 units, Spr (Nass)

136. Law and Society—(Graduate students register for 236.) Sociological approaches to the study of law and the legal system; lectures on theoretical perspectives with examples from legal settings. Topics: central philosophical debates in the sociology of law; the social-psychological foundations of legal behavior; relations between law and the economy, stratification, culture, ideology, and social change. Contemporary legal issues (crime, litigiousness, civil rights, etc.) provide opportunities to link sociological theories with current events. Prerequisite: 1.

5 units, not given 2001-02

138. American Indians in Comparative Historical Perspective—(Graduate students register for 238.) Comparative historical framework surveys the demographic, political, and economic processes and events that shaped relations between Euro-Americans and American Indians from 1600 to 1890. How the intersection of these processes affected the outcome of conflicts between these two groups, and how this conflict was

decisive in determining the social position of American Indians in the late 19th century and the evolution of the doctrine of tribal sovereignty. GER:4b

5 units, Aut (Snipp)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES

105. Status, Friendship, and Social Pressure: An Experiential Approach—(Graduate students register for 205.) The basic social processes that structure the individual's experience in interpersonal situations, including group pressure on individual choices, social control of deviants, operation of status distinctions (sex and race), and formation of friendships and intimate (love) relationships. Structured exercises and simulation gaming in section meetings provide experience with these processes. Lectures examine the processes in terms of theoretical ideas, empirical research, and clinical strategy.

5 units, not given 2001-02

120. Interpersonal Relations—(Graduate students register for 220.) Forming ties, developing norms, status, conformity, deviance, social exchange, power, and coalition formation; important traditions of research have developed from the basic theories of these processes. Emphasis is on understanding basic theories and drawing out their implications for change in a broad range of situations, families, work groups, and friendship groups. GER:3b

5 units, Aut (Ridgeway)

121. Social Psychology and Social Structure—(Graduate students register for 221.) Understanding the individual's relationship to social groups, from two-person groups to society at large. Emphasis is on how social structure shapes individuals and how individuals in turn affect their social environment. Topics: identity, agency, interpersonal relations, social dilemmas, the life course, and collective behavior. GER:3b

5 units, not given 2001-02

125. Sociology of Religion—(Graduate students register for 225.) The social patterns of religious belief and practice, and the classical and contemporary theoretical approaches to understanding these patterns. Topics: churches, sects and cults, sources of religious pluralism, relationships between religion and aspects of social structures including the economy, class structure, ethnicity, social networks, and the state.

5 units, Spr (Mark)

126. Introduction to Social Networks—(Graduate students register for 226.) Introduction to social network theory, methods, and research. Basic network concepts (e.g., density, homogeneity, and centrality) are defined and applied to a variety of substantive areas. The impact of social network structure on individuals and groups in such areas as communities and neighborhoods, families, work life, and innovations.

5 units, Win (Mark)

127. Bargaining, Power, and Influence in Social Interaction—(Graduate students register for 227.) Lab/discussion. Introduction to research and theoretical work on bargaining, social influence, and issues of power and justice in various social settings, including teams, work groups, and organizations. The basic theoretical approaches to the study of the exercise of power and influence in social groups and related issues in the study of social interaction, e.g., the promotion of cooperation, the effects of competition and conflict, negotiation, and inter-group relations. Enrollment limited to 40.

5 units, Win (Cook)

129. Cultural Sociology—Provides a survey of the field of cultural sociology, including research on symbols, language, moral boundaries, and belief systems. Writings of classical theorists and researchers, and contemporary research on religion, organizations, technology, and cognition.

5 units, Aut (Staff)

150. The Family—Examines American families, employing theories of social psychology to study the interactions within the family and between

the family and other institutions. Topics: the nature and history of the family, state regulation of families, variations by class and ethnicity, family violence, gender roles, parenting, and divorce.

5 units, Spr (Kuipers)

155. Environment and Society—Survey of the sociological study of the evolving relationship between humans and their natural environment, with particular emphases on the modern environmental movement in the West, grassroots movements in the developing world, and the actions of international organizations.

5 units, Spr (Staff)

156. Sports and Society—How sports has influenced society. How sports frames issues: how Tiger Woods identifies ethnicity; soccer moms; economics and politics; gender and sexuality. How sports affects our everyday lives. Enrollment limited to 40.

5 units, Spr (Staff)

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND INEQUALITY

132. Gender and Higher Education—(Enroll in Education 273X.)

5 units, Spr (Strober)

134. Education and the Status of Women: Comparative Perspective—(Enroll in Education 197.) GER:4c

4-5 units, Spr (Wotipka)

135. Seminar in Women's Health: Women and Disabilities—(Enroll in Feminist Studies 260.)

5 units, Spr (Krieger)

139. American Indians in Contemporary Society—(Graduate students register for 239.) The social position of American Indians in contemporary American society, 1890 to the present. The demographic resurgence of American Indians, changes in social and economic status, ethnic identification and political mobilization, and institutions, e.g., tribal governments and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Recommended: 138 or a course in American history. GER:4b

5 units, Win (Snipp)

140. Introduction to Social Stratification—(Graduate students register for 240.) Survey and assessment of the main classical and modern explanations of the causes of social, economic, and political inequality. Key issues: the consequences of inequality for individuals and groups; the relative importance of economic, political, and social forces in creating and sustaining inequality; class consciousness; the significance of race, ethnicity, and gender; and the use of social policy to mitigate inequality. Cases discussed range from technologically simple tribes, the Indian caste system, and the U.S. in modern times, including problems of poverty and the underclass. GER:3b

5 units, Win (Granovetter)

142. Sociology of Gender—(Graduate students register for 242.) Gender inequality in contemporary American society with different explanations for how it is maintained. The social and relative nature of knowledge and the problems this poses for understanding sex differences and gendered behavior in society. Three analytical levels of explanation for gender inequalities: socialization, interaction processes, and socioeconomic processes. Arguments and evidence for each approach. The social consequences of gender inequality, e.g., the feminization of poverty, and problems of interpersonal relations. GER:4c

5 units, Win (Ridgeway)

145. Race and Ethnic Relations—(Graduate students register for 245.) Race and ethnic relations in the U.S. and elsewhere. The processes that render ethnic and racial boundary markers (e.g., skin color, language, culture) salient in interaction situations. Why only some groups become targets of ethnic attacks. The social dynamics of ethnic hostility and ethnic/racial protest movements. GER:3b,4b

5 units, Win (Olzak)

147. The Middle Class is Black and White—The experiences and problems faced by African Americans in the late 20th century. Emphasis is on the middle and upper classes using comparisons of other racial and ethnic groups.

5 units, Spr (Staff)

147A. Examining Urban Poverty—How modern theorists explain the emergence of urban poverty and its consequences. Classical theory and modern poverty theorists. The outcomes of poverty: social dislocations; gangs, drugs, and urban family structure; the interplay of poverty and politics in the U.S.

5 units, Aut (Staff)

148. Racial Identity—(Graduate students register for 248.) The construction and meanings of racial identities in the U.S. Attention is on multiracial identities and the shifting boundaries of racial categories in contemporary America.

5 units, Spr (McDermott)

149. The Urban Underclass—(Graduate students register for 249.) Recent research and theory on the urban underclass, including evidence on the concentration of African Americans in urban ghettos, and the debate surrounding the causes of poverty in urban settings. Analysis of ethnic/racial conflict, residential segregation, and changes in the family structure of the urban poor. GER:3b

5 units, Spr (Rosenfeld)

ORGANIZATIONS, BUSINESS, AND THE ECONOMY

114. Economic Sociology—(Graduate students register for 214.) The sociological approach to production, distribution, consumption, and markets, emphasizing the impact of norms, power, social structure, and institutions on the economy. Comparison of classic and contemporary approaches to the economy among the social science disciplines. Topics: consumption, labor markets, organization of professions such as law and medicine, the economic role of informal networks, industrial organizations (including the structure and history of the computer and popular music industries), business alliances, capitalism in non-Western societies, and the transition from state socialism in Eastern Europe and China. GER:3b

5 units, Aut (Granovetter)

115. Topics in Economic Sociology—(Graduate students register for 215.) Intensive reading/discussion of topics initially explored in 114/214, with emphasis on countries and cultures outside N. America. Possible topics: families and ethnic groups in the economy, corporate governance and control, corporate strategy, relations among firms in industrial districts and business groups, the impact of national institutions and cultures on economic outcomes, transitions from state socialism and the role of the state in economic development. Possible case studies: the U.S., Germany, Italy, Britain, France, Brazil, Korea, India, Japan, and China. Prerequisite: 114 or 214.

5 units, Win (Granovetter)

160. Formal Organizations—(Graduate students register for 260.) Organizational structure: diversity and common elements. Three perspectives on structure: rational, natural, and open systems. Environmental and technological determinants of structure. Applications to business concerns, public bureaus, hospitals, schools. GER:3b

5 units, Aut (Freeland)

161. Organizational Ecology—(Graduate students register for 261.) Recent research on populations of market and non-market organizations. The processes determining when new organizations emerge, what forms they assume, and how long they last. Relations between organizations and the environment, and the competitive, commensal, and symbiotic relations that tie organizations together.

5 units

161A. Theory and Practice of Formal Organizations—(Graduate students register for 261A.) Within the framework of organizational theories, how organizations seek to adapt to their environments in consideration of the following issues: What are the mechanisms used by organizations to find out the demands of society? How do organizations determine their goals? What are the mechanisms of organizational learning and change?

5 units, Spr (Staff)

162. Organizations: Then, Now, Next—(Graduate students register for 262A.) The sociology of organizations, emphasizing historical changes in social structures. Organizations have become important collective social actors during the last 150 years, and have undergone important changes. The development and spread of organizations, changes in them over time, and their causes.

5 units, Win (Scott)

164. Firms, Markets, and States—(Graduate students register for 264.) The relationship between business organizations, state economic policies, and market competition. The ways in which state intervention and broad institutional factors influence and delimit the organization of firms. The ways in which such factors create different forms of market competition.

5 units, Win (Freeland)

166. Organizations and Public Policy—(Graduate students register for 266; same as Public Policy 102.) Concepts and methods for analyzing the influence of organizations on the setting and implementation of public policy. Varying conceptions of organizations as corporate actors and as social contexts. The roles of organizations in relation to public policy; organizations as decision makers and problems solvers, as change agents, and as clients. Prerequisite: 160 or Management Science and Engineering 180.

5 units, Win (Staff)

167. Asia-Pacific Transformation—(Graduate students register for 267A.) Post-WW II transformation in the Asia-Pacific region, with focus on the ascent of Japan, the development of newly industrialized capitalist countries (S. Korea and Taiwan), the emergence of socialist states (China and N. Korea), and the changing relationship between the U.S. and these countries.

5 units, Spr (Shin)

168. The Division of Labor—(Graduate students register for 268.) How work is divided into market work, non-market work, and shadow market work; occupations, professions, and “just jobs;” between individuals and members of different groups; and between nations across the globe. Major sociological perspectives on the division of labor and its consequences; empirical evidence supporting and refuting different perspectives.

5 units, Spr (Sandefur)

169. Health Care in America—(Enroll in Human Biology 160.)

3 units, Aut (Barr)

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

170. Classics of Modern Social Theory—(Graduate students register for 270.) The enduring contributions of Karl Marx, Max Weber, and Emile Durkheim to contemporary sociology. Topics: the problem of social order and the nature of social conflict; capitalism and bureaucracy; the relationship between social structure and politics; the social sources of religion and political ideology; and the evolution of modern societies. Examples from contemporary research illustrate the impact of these traditions.

5 units, Win (Freeland)

171. French Social Thought from Durkheim to Bourdieu—(Enroll in French 253E.)

3-5 units, Spr (Dupuy)

RESEARCH METHODS

180. Methods for Sociological Research—(Graduate students register for 280.) Introduces the methods used in contemporary sociological research, focusing on strategies for designing research and analyzing data.

5 units, Spr (Rosenfeld)

181A. Sociological Methods IA: Computer Assisted Data Analysis—(Graduate students register for 281A.) For Sociology majors only. Introduction to the computer as a research tool and to common data sets in the social sciences. Emphasis is on development of the necessary skills for other courses in sociology methodology. Enrollment limited to 15.

3 units, Aut (Staff)

181B. Sociological Methods IB: Statistics—(Graduate students register for 281B.) Emphasizes the statistical methods of principal relevance to sociology: contingency tables, correlation, and regression. Recommended: 181A/281A.

5 units, not given 2001-02

200. Senior Seminar for Majors—Capstone course in which sociological problems are framed, linked to theories, and answers pursued through appropriate research designs. (WIM)

5 units, Aut (Kuipers)

Spr (McDermott)

201H. Senior Honors Colloquium in Social and Policy Research—(Same as Human Biology 160B). Limited to students doing senior honors research in either Human Biology or Sociology. Year-long class to assist students doing honors research pertaining to sociology or social policy. Weekly discussions center around defining the research question, identifying data acquisition methods, carrying out data analysis, and writing the honors thesis. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

1 unit, Aut, Win, Spr (Barr, Lee)

INDIVIDUALIZED LEARNING EXPERIENCES, PRIMARYLY FOR UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS

190. Undergraduate Individual Study

1-5 units (Staff)

191. Undergraduate Directed Research—Work on a project of one's own choice under the close supervision of a faculty member. Prior arrangement required.

1-5 units (Staff)

192. Undergraduate Research Apprenticeship—Work in an apprentice-like relationship with specific faculty member(s) on an on-going research project. Prior arrangement required.

1-5 units (Staff)

193. Undergraduate Teaching Apprenticeship

1-5 units (Staff)

196A,B,C. Honors Thesis—Work intensively on an honors thesis project under faculty supervision (see description of honors program). Must be arranged early in the year of graduation, or before.

1-15 units (Staff)

FOR ADVANCED/COTERMINAL UNDERGRADUATES AND MASTER'S STUDENTS

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

210. Politics and Society—For graduate students; see 110.

5 units, Win (Meyer)

211. State and Society in Korea—For graduate students; see 111.

5 units, Win (Shin)

213. Institutional Theories of Nation-States and Other Organizations—For graduate students; see 113.

5 units, not given 2001-02

217. China's Social Transformation—The implications of China's transition to a market economy for social stratification and mobility, property rights and economic organization, and political organization and authority. Critical overview of recent scholarship, identifying promising questions for further research.

5 units, not given 2001-02

217A. China under Mao—For graduate students; see 117A.

5 units, Aut (Walder)

217B. Seminar: Chinese Communist Revolution—Evolving interpretations of the Chinese Communist Revolution of 1921-55 against the background of the theoretical literature on the revolutionary process. How have the interpretations of the communist revolution changed? Why? What contributions to the theoretical literature on revolution can the Chinese case make?

5 units, not given 2001-02

218. Social Movements and Collective Action—For graduate students; see 118.

5 units (Olzak) not given 2001-02

230. Education and Society—For graduate students; see 130.

5 units, not given 2001-02

231. World, Societal, and Educational Change: Comparative Perspectives—(Same as Education 306D.) For graduate students; see 131.

4-5 units (Ramirez) not given 2001-02

233. Computers and Interfaces: Psychological and Social Issues—(Enroll in Communication 269.) For graduate students.

5 units, Spr (Nass)

236. Law and Society—For graduate students; see 136.

5 units, not given 2001-02

238. American Indians in Comparative Historical Perspective—For graduate students; see 138.

5 units, Aut (Snipp)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES

205. Status, Friendship, and Social Pressure: An Experiential Approach—For graduate students; see 105.

5 units, not given 2001-02

220. Interpersonal Relations—For graduate students; see 120.

5 units, Aut (Ridgeway)

221. Social Psychology and Social Structure—For graduate students; see 121.

5 units, not given 2001-02

222. Sociology of Culture—The major theoretical approaches to culture, including cultural capital theory, rational choice, symbolic interactionism, and structuralism. The adequacy of explanations offered by different theories for major empirical findings in the sociology of culture. Emphasis is on the relationship between culture and social structure.

5 units, not given 2001-02

224. Microsociology: Interaction Processes in Education—(Enroll in Education 312.)

4 units, Aut (McFarland)

225. Sociology of Religion—For graduate students; see 125.

5 units, Spr (Mark)

226. Introduction to Social Networks—For graduate students; see 126.

5 units, Win (Mark)

227. Bargaining, Power, and Influence in Social Interaction—For graduate students; see 127.

5 units, Win (Cook)

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND INEQUALITY

232. Sociology of Education: The Social Organization of Schools—(Graduate students register for 330; enroll in Education 210.)

4 units, Spr (McFarland)

239. American Indians in Contemporary Society—For graduate students; see 139.

5 units, Win (Snipp)

240. Introduction to Social Stratification—For graduate students; see 140.

5 units, Win (Granovetter)

242. Sociology of Gender—For graduate students; see 142.

5 units, Win (Ridgeway)

245. Race and Ethnic Relations—For graduate students; see 145.

5 units, Win (Olzak)

248. Racial Identity—For graduate students; see 148.

5 units, Spr (McDermott)

249. The Urban Underclass—For graduate students; see 149.

5 units, Spr (Rosenfeld)

ORGANIZATIONS, BUSINESS, AND THE ECONOMY

214. Economic Sociology—For graduate students; see 114.

5 units, Aut (Granovetter)

215. Topics in Economic Sociology—For graduate students; see 115.

5 units, Win (Granovetter)

260. Formal Organizations—For graduate students; see 160.

5 units, Aut (Freeland)

261. Organizational Ecology—For graduate students; see 161.

5 units

261A. Theory and Practice of Formal Organizations—For graduate students; see 161A.

5 units, Spr (Staff)

261B. Women in Organizations—(Same as Business 387R.) Business cases, exercises, videos, class discussions, and guest speakers are used to explore issues relevant to women's working experiences in managerial and professional positions. Topics: cross-cultural differences in women's experiences, women's networking patterns, fair pay and promotion issues, management styles, and strategies of women entrepreneurs.

4 units, Spr (Martin)

262. Organization and Environment—(Same as Business 672R.) Seminar. Alternative theoretical approaches for analyzing organization-environment and interorganizational relations. Approaches: resource dependence, population ecology of organizations, and Williamson's markets and hierarchies. Mergers and vertical integration, joint ventures, interlocking directorates, and organizational forms and structures. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

5 units (Staff)

262A. Organizations: Then, Now, Next—For graduate students; see 162.

5 units, Win (Scott)

263. Cultures in Organizations—(Same as Business 386R.) Case studies, individual and group papers, exercises, videos, guest speakers, and a field project to decipher the meanings of various cultural manifestations, including stories, rituals, informal norms, and formal policies and practices. Cultures in organizations as sources of conflict, power, ambiguity, and value consensus.

4 units, Win (Martin)

263A. Work Organization and Society—For graduate students; see 163.
5 units, not given 2001-02

264. Firms, Markets, and States—For graduate students; see 164.
5 units, Win (Freeland)

266. Organization and Public Policy—For graduate students; see 166.
5 units, Win (Staff)

267. Institutional Analysis of Organizations—Reading and research on the nature, origins, and effects of the modern institutional system. Emphasis is on the effects of institutional systems on organizational structure.
3-5 units, Spr (Scott)

267A. Asia-Pacific Transformation—For graduate students; see 167.
5 units, Spr (Shin)

268. The Division of Labor—For graduate students; see 168.
5 units, Spr (Sandefur)

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

270. Classics of Modern Social Theory—For graduate students; see 170.
5 units, Win (Freeland)

RESEARCH METHODS

280. Methods for Sociological Research—For graduate students; see 180.
5 units, Spr (Rosenfeld)

281A. Sociological Methods IA: Computer Assisted Data Analysis—For graduate students; see 181A.
3 units, Aut (Staff)

281B. Sociological Methods IB: Statistics—For graduate students; see 181B.
5 units, not given 2001-02

PRIMARILY FOR DOCTORAL STUDENTS

GENERAL

300. Workshop: Teaching Development—For doctoral students in Sociology with little or no teaching experience. Students learn the fundamental principles essential for becoming an effective instructor, adviser, and mentor to undergraduates. Topics: ethics, course organization and syllabus development, issues related to test construction and grading, conflict resolution, common classroom problems, and University policies related to matters such as sexual harassment. Technologies and other topics related to making effective presentations, and campus resources that may be used to improve classroom performance. Roundtable discussions with faculty and advanced graduate students known for teaching excellence. Students may be asked to give a demonstration lecture subject to critique and discussion.

2 units, Spr (Kuipers)

305. Graduate Proseminar—For first-year Sociology doctoral students only. Introduction and orientation to the field of Sociology.
1 unit, Aut (Cook)

308. Social Demography: Theories, Methods, and Data—For graduate students and advanced undergraduates interested in the study of demography. Topics: models of fertility behavior, migration models, stable population theory, life table analysis, data sources, and measure-

ment problems. How population behavior affects social processes, and how social processes influence population dynamics. Recommended: knowledgeable about sociological research methods, and have a basic understanding of regression analysis and log linear models.

5 units, Spr (Snipp)

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

310. Issues in Political and Comparative Sociology—A review of major themes in macro-sociology. Expansion, variation, and change in nation-states and the world system. The penetration of the institutions of modernity. The character of social change, and the distribution of power, authority, and participation. Prerequisite: doctoral student.
5 units, Win (Meyer)

311A,B,C. Workshop: Comparative Studies of Educational and Political Systems—(Same as Education 387A,B,C.) Analysis of quantitative and longitudinal data on national educational systems and political structures. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

311A. *2-5 units, Aut (Meyer)*

311B. *2-5 units, Win (Meyer)*

311C. *2-5 units, Spr (Meyer)*

312A,B,C. Workshop: Collective Action and Social Movements—Issues of research design, data gathering, measurement, and analysis of evidence on the occurrence of race and ethnic collective action. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.
1-5 units, not given 2001-02

313A,B,C. Workshop: Political Sociology in Comparative and Domestic Perspective—Focus is on presentations by workshop participants and guest speakers on their work in the field of political sociology; general discussions of contemporary issues. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.
2-5 units, not given 2001-02

318. Social Movements and Collective Action—Intensive survey of past and contemporary scholarship on social movements and collective action. Topics: causes of social movements; dynamics of movement development; the question of movement outcomes; the organizational dimensions/dynamics of collective action; and the causes and consequences of individual activism.
5 units, Spr (Olzak)

319. Sociological Perspectives on Transitional Societies—Critical examination of the emerging research literature on social change in eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and China, providing a critical understanding of the state of the field, and of the emerging models and new data sources employed in current research.
5 units, not given 2001-02

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES

320. Foundations of Social Psychology—Major theoretical perspectives in interpersonal processes and social psychology. The basic principles, assumptions, and substantive problems associated with each perspective; techniques of investigation and methodological issues. Perspectives: symbolic interaction, social structure and personality, cognitive, and group processes.
5 units, not given 2001-02

321A,B,C. Workshop: Social Psychology—Current theories and research agendas, critical reviews of recent publications, presentations of ongoing research by faculty and students. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.
2-5 units, Aut, Win, Spr (Cook)

322. Social Interaction, Social Structure, and Social Exchange—Current theoretical perspectives and research on such topics as social cognition and social identity, group processes, bargaining and negotiation, social justice, social dilemmas and social exchange, and networks and collective action. Students gain a broad knowledge of the sociolog-

ical perspective on social psychology and a deeper knowledge of the social exchange approach.

5 units, not given 2001-02

326A,B,C. Workshop: Sociology of Culture—Current theories and research agendas, critical reviews of recent publications, presentations of ongoing research by faculty and students. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

2-5 units, not given 2001-02

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND INEQUALITY

330. Sociology of Education: The Social Organization of Schools—(Enroll in Education 310.) For graduate students; see 232.

4 units, Spr (McFarland)

340. Social Stratification—Survey of classical and contemporary approaches to understanding the unequal distribution of goods, status, and power. Introduction to modern analytic models of the effects of social contact, cultural capital, family background, and “luck” in producing inequality. The role of education in perpetuating or undermining stratification. The causes and consequences of inequality by race and gender. The structure of social classes, status groupings, and prestige hierarchies in a variety of societies. Labor markets and their role in inequality. The implications of inequality for individual lifestyles. The rise of the “new class,” the “underclass,” and other emerging forms of stratification. Prerequisite: enrollment in a doctoral program or consent of the instructor.

5 units, not given 2001-2002

341A,B,C. Workshop: Social Stratification—Stratification theory and research for advanced students. Current theories and research agendas, critical reviews of recent publications, presentations of ongoing research by faculty and students. Prerequisite: registration in a Ph.D. program or consent of instructor.

1-5 units, not given 2001-02

ORGANIZATIONS, BUSINESS, AND THE ECONOMY

314. Economic Sociology—Survey of the classical and contemporary literature in economic sociology, covering the sociological approach to markets and the economy, and comparing it to that of other disciplines. Possible topics: consumption, labor, profession, industrial organization, and the varieties of capitalism; historical and comparative perspectives on market and non-market provision of goods and services, and on transitions among economic systems. The relative impact of culture, institutions, norms, social networks, technology, and material conditions. Prerequisite: enrollment in a doctoral program or consent of the instructor.

5 units, Aut (Granovetter)

315A,B,C. Workshop: Economic Sociology—Theory, methods, and research in the sociology of the economy. Possible activities: participation in ongoing research projects; instruction in new methods; and presentation of ongoing research by students, faculty, or visiting speakers. Prerequisite: enrollment in a doctoral program or consent of the instructor.

2-5 units, not given 2001-02

360. Foundations of Organizational Sociology—Core problems in the sociology of organizations, main theoretical perspectives, and research programs directed at evaluating these perspectives.

5 units, Aut (Freeland)

361. Seminar: Social Psychology of Organizations—(Same as Business 671R.) Selected curriculum issues in social psychology relevant to behavior in organizations. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

4 units (Morris)

363. Social and Political Processes in Organizations—(Same as Business 676R.) Focus is on cognition, attitudes, and behavior in organizations, drawing on psychological and sociological research at the “meso” level of analysis. Topics vary each year, including organizational learning and decision making; power and conflict; emotions in organizations; mobility and stratification; gender inequality and discrimination; networks; organizational justice and legitimacy; cultural perspectives on organizations, etc. No auditors. Prerequisite: enrollment in a Ph.D. program.

4 unit, Win (Martin)

363A. Seminar on Organization Theory—(Same as Education 375A.) For doctoral-level students or equivalents. Provides a thorough grounding in the social science literature on organizations. Readings are organized historically, and introduce the major theoretical traditions and debates in organization theory.

5 units, Aut (Powell)

363B. Seminar on Organizations: Institutional Change—(Same as Education 375B.) Current research on organizational change, drawing on institutional, network, and evolutionary perspectives. Focus is on explaining large-scale change in organizational populations and institutions.

3-5 units, Win (Powell)

364. Organizations as Governance Structures—Introduction to a body of work that treats organizations as governance structures that coordinate transactions between firms while creating and maintaining cooperation within firms. In-depth reading of economic accounts of the firm (transaction cost economics, agency theory, and related approaches) and of competing explanations of governance that have emerged in the recent sociological literature.

5 units, not given 2001-02

366. Workshop on Organizational Ecology—Workshop for designing, collection, and analysis of data on long term change in populations and communities of organizations. Prerequisite: 360, consent of the instructor.

5 units, not given 2001-02

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

370A. Sociological Theory: Social Structure, Inequality, and Conflict—The traditions of structural analysis derived from the work of Marx, Weber, and related thinkers. Antecedent ideas in foundational works are traced through contemporary theory and research on political conflict, social stratification, formal organization, and the economy.

5 units, Aut (Walder)

370B. Sociological Theory: Social Interaction and Group Processes—The analyses of social solidarity and group processes derived from such thinkers as Durkheim, Simmel, and Mead. Antecedent ideas in foundational works are traced through contemporary theory and research on small group processes, social networks, group identification, and related subjects.

5 units, Spr (Zelditch)

372. Theoretical Analysis and Design—Teaches skills in theoretical analysis and the logical elements of design, including the systematic analysis of the logical structure of arguments, the relationship of arguments to more encompassing theoretical or metatheoretical assumptions, the derivation of logical implications from arguments, assessments of theoretically significant problems or gaps in knowledge, etc.

5 units, not given 2001-02

373. Formal Theoretical Analysis—The construction and analysis of formal models as a method for exploring current theories and research agendas, critical reviews of recent publications, presentations of ongoing research by faculty and students. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

2-5 units, Aut (Mark)

RESEARCH METHODS

335. Graduate Seminar: Methods for Social Science Research in China—(Enroll in Political Science 315O.)*2 units, Win (Oi)*

382. Sociological Methodology II: The General Linear Model—The general linear model for discrete and continuous variables. Introduction to model selection, the principles of estimation, assessment of fit, and modeling diagnostics. Prerequisites: 281A,B, or equivalents.

4-6 units, Win (Tuma)

383. Sociological Methodology III: Advanced Models for Discrete Outcomes—Required for Ph.D. in Sociology. The rationale for and interpretation of static and dynamic models for the analysis of discrete variables. Prerequisites: 281A,B and 382, or equivalent.

3-6 units, Win (Tuma)

384. Sociological Methodology IV: Advanced Models for Continuous Outcomes—The rationale for estimation and interpretation of static and dynamic models of continuous variables. Topics: structural-equation models, latent-variable models, times-series models, and pooled cross-section and time-series models. Evaluation at first class meeting determines whether students have the appropriate background.

4-6 units, not given 2001-02

386. Seminar: Event History Analysis—Event history analysis and its application in social science research, plus hands-on experience with computer software. Exploratory and multivariate approaches. Alternative approaches to time dependence and population heterogeneity. Estimation and testing. Parametric and semi-parametric models. Prerequisite: 383 or equivalent.

5 units, not given 2001-02

387. Seminar: Frontiers of Quantitative Sociological Research—Advanced topics in quantitative sociological research, especially recently-developed models and methods. Possible topics: robust regression methods, boot-strapping, local likelihood estimation, quantile regression, two-sided logit models, event count models, event sequence models, heterogeneous diffusion models, and models for change in social networks.

3-5 units, not given 2001-02

388. Advanced Models for Analysis of Tabular Arrays—Analysis of categorical data with log-linear, log-multiplicative, latent class, latent trait, Markov, Rasch, and related models.

5 units, Aut (Rosenfeld)

GRADUATE INDIVIDUAL STUDY

390. Graduate Individual Study*(Staff)***391. Graduate Directed Reading***(Staff)***392. Research Apprenticeship***(Staff)***393. Teaching Apprenticeship***(Staff)***394. Thesis***(Staff)*

395A,B,C. Research Internship—Graduate students engage in internship work and integrate that work into their academic program. Students register in the quarter following internship work and complete a research report outlining their work activity, problems investigated, key results, and any follow-up projects they expect to perform. Meets requirements for Curricular Practical Training for students on F-1 visas. Work completed cannot be counted toward the departmental research assistantship requirement.

(Staff)

OVERSEAS STUDIES

These courses are approved for the Sociology major and taught at the campus indicated. Students should discuss with their major advisers which courses would best meet educational needs. Course descriptions can be found in the "Overseas Studies" section of this bulletin or in the Overseas Studies Program office, 126 Sweet Hall.

OXFORD

117W. Social Change in Modern Britain*4-5 units, Spr (Palmer)*

SANTIAGO

111. Social Heterogeneity in Latin America*5 units, Aut (Valdés)*

This file has been excerpted from the *Stanford Bulletin*, 2001-02, pages 601-612. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy; late changes (after print publication of the bulletin) may have been made here. Contact the editor of the *Stanford Bulletin* via email at arod@stanford.edu with changes, corrections, updates, etc.