

sociology major ucla

sociology major ucla is a highly sought-after program renowned for its academic excellence, innovative research, and comprehensive approach to understanding society. Students who choose to pursue a sociology major at UCLA benefit from a diverse curriculum, world-class faculty, and countless opportunities for hands-on learning. This article explores the sociology major at UCLA in detail, including program highlights, curriculum structure, career prospects, student resources, admission requirements, and more. Whether you are considering applying or are simply curious about what UCLA's sociology major offers, this guide provides all the essential information you need. Discover the unique advantages of studying sociology at UCLA, how it prepares students for a range of professional paths, and the vibrant campus life that supports academic and personal growth.

- Overview of the Sociology Major at UCLA
- Core Curriculum and Course Structure
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Overview of the Sociology Major at UCLA

The sociology major at UCLA is designed to equip students with critical thinking skills and a deep understanding of social structures, institutions, and interactions. As one of the most popular majors within the College of Letters and Science, sociology attracts students interested in analyzing human behavior, social change, inequality, and global issues. The program emphasizes both theoretical knowledge and practical research skills, preparing graduates for diverse careers in education, law, business, public policy, and beyond.

UCLA's sociology department is consistently ranked among the top in the nation, reflecting its commitment to academic rigor and innovation. The faculty includes leading scholars in fields such as urban sociology, gender studies, race and ethnicity, family, health, and globalization. Students benefit from a dynamic learning environment that fosters intellectual curiosity and collaboration.

Core Curriculum and Course Structure

Foundational Courses

At the heart of the sociology major at UCLA is a comprehensive curriculum that introduces students to foundational concepts, theories, and research methods. The program begins with introductory courses that cover essential topics such as social theory, research design, and data analysis. These courses provide a solid base for more advanced study while helping students develop analytical and communication skills.

- Introduction to Sociology
- Social Theory
- Research Methods in Sociology
- Statistics for Sociology

Elective and Specialized Courses

After completing the core requirements, sociology majors at UCLA can choose from a wide range of elective courses that allow them to focus on areas of personal interest. Electives cover specialized topics such as social movements, criminology, race and ethnicity, gender and sexuality, globalization, and health disparities. The flexible curriculum enables students to tailor their studies to match their career goals and academic passions.

Capstone Projects and Fieldwork

Many students in the sociology major at UCLA participate in capstone projects, internships, or fieldwork experiences. These opportunities allow undergraduates to apply classroom learning to real-world situations, conduct independent research, and gain practical skills. Faculty mentors provide guidance throughout these projects, helping students refine their research questions and methodologies.

Faculty and Research Opportunities

Renowned Faculty

The sociology department at UCLA boasts an impressive roster of faculty members recognized for their groundbreaking research and dedication to teaching. Professors are actively engaged in publishing, presenting at international conferences, and mentoring students. Their expertise spans a broad range of sociological fields, ensuring that students receive a well-rounded education.

Research Centers and Initiatives

UCLA offers numerous research centers and initiatives that enrich the sociology major experience. Students have the chance to collaborate on projects related to urban studies, health policy, immigration, family dynamics, and more. These centers promote interdisciplinary research and foster connections between students, faculty, and community partners.

- Center for the Study of Inequality
- Institute for Research on Labor and Employment
- California Center for Population Research
- UCLA Social Science Data Archive

Student Life and Organizations

Student Clubs and Associations

Sociology majors at UCLA benefit from a vibrant campus community and access to student organizations dedicated to social sciences. The Sociology Undergraduate Association (SUA) is one of the primary clubs, providing networking events, guest lectures, and social activities. These organizations help students build connections, develop leadership skills, and engage in service projects related to sociology.

Events and Networking Opportunities

The department regularly hosts panels, workshops, and seminars featuring distinguished guests and alumni. These events create opportunities for students to explore career options, discuss current social issues, and interact with professionals in the field. Networking with peers and mentors is a valuable part of the UCLA sociology experience.

Career Pathways and Alumni Success

Professional Opportunities

Graduates of the sociology major at UCLA find success across a wide spectrum of professions. The analytical and research skills acquired through the program are highly valued in sectors such as public policy, education, law, healthcare, business, and nonprofit organizations. Many sociology alumni pursue advanced degrees in sociology, social work, law, or business administration.

- Policy Analyst
- Social Worker
- Market Researcher
- Human Resources Specialist
- Community Organizer
- Education Administrator

Alumni Achievements

UCLA sociology graduates have a strong record of achievement and leadership in their chosen fields. The department maintains a network of alumni who contribute to mentorship programs and career panels, offering guidance to current students. This supportive community helps undergraduates transition from UCLA to the professional world with confidence and clarity.

Admission Requirements and Application Tips

Eligibility and Prerequisites

Admission to the sociology major at UCLA is competitive and based on a holistic review of academic performance, extracurricular involvement, and personal achievements. Prospective students should demonstrate a strong interest in social issues and an aptitude for analytical thinking. Prerequisites typically include completion of general education courses and introductory sociology classes, either at UCLA or through transfer credits.

Application Process

Applicants must submit the UCLA undergraduate application, including transcripts, personal statements, and letters of recommendation. Highlighting leadership experience, research interests, and commitment to social justice can strengthen an application. Transfer students should carefully review transfer articulation guidelines to ensure their courses meet major requirements.

Academic Support and Resources

Advising and Mentorship

Sociology majors at UCLA benefit from comprehensive advising services that support academic planning and career development. Dedicated advisors assist with course selection, degree progress,

and graduate school preparation. Faculty mentors are available to guide students through research projects and professional transitions.

Learning Resources

The department provides access to tutoring, writing workshops, and library resources tailored to sociology students. The UCLA Social Science Data Archive and on-campus research centers offer valuable tools for data analysis and project development. These resources help students excel academically and prepare for graduate study or professional work.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What makes the sociology major at UCLA unique compared to other universities?

A: UCLA's sociology major stands out due to its nationally ranked faculty, comprehensive curriculum, diverse research opportunities, and vibrant campus community. The program emphasizes both theoretical and practical learning, preparing students for a wide range of career paths.

Q: What are the key courses required for the sociology major at UCLA?

A: Core courses include Introduction to Sociology, Social Theory, Research Methods, and Statistics for Sociology. Students also choose from a variety of electives focused on topics such as race, gender, health, and globalization.

Q: Are there internship or fieldwork opportunities for sociology majors at UCLA?

A: Yes, UCLA offers numerous opportunities for internships, fieldwork, and capstone projects. Students can apply classroom knowledge to real-world situations and collaborate with faculty on research initiatives.

Q: What career options do graduates of the UCLA sociology major typically pursue?

A: Graduates find careers in public policy, education, law, healthcare, business, nonprofit organizations, and research. Many also pursue advanced degrees in related fields.

Q: How competitive is admission to the sociology major at UCLA?

A: Admission is competitive and based on academic achievement, extracurricular involvement, and a demonstrated interest in sociology. Students should have strong grades and relevant coursework before applying.

Q: What student organizations are available for sociology majors at UCLA?

A: The Sociology Undergraduate Association (SUA) is a primary club for sociology students, offering networking events, social activities, and guest lectures. Other campus organizations focus on social science and community engagement.

Q: Can transfer students apply to the sociology major at UCLA?

A: Yes, transfer students are welcome. They should review UCLA's transfer articulation guidelines to ensure their completed courses align with major prerequisites.

Q: What academic support is available for sociology majors at UCLA?

A: Students have access to advising, mentoring, tutoring, writing workshops, and extensive library resources. Faculty and staff support students in academic planning and career development.

Q: Are there opportunities for undergraduate research in sociology at UCLA?

A: Absolutely. Students can participate in research projects through campus centers, work with faculty mentors, and present findings at conferences and symposia.

Q: What are some notable research centers affiliated with UCLA's sociology department?

A: The department is affiliated with centers such as the Center for the Study of Inequality, Institute for Research on Labor and Employment, and California Center for Population Research, offering students numerous research opportunities.

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Sociology Major UCLA: A Deep Dive into the Program and Beyond

Are you captivated by human interaction, societal structures, and the complexities of social change? Do you dream of pursuing a sociology degree at a prestigious university? If so, UCLA's sociology major might be the perfect fit. This comprehensive guide delves into everything you need to know about the UCLA sociology major, from its curriculum and faculty to career prospects and student life. We'll unpack the program's strengths, explore research opportunities, and answer your burning questions to help you determine if this vibrant program is the right path for your future.

Why Choose UCLA for Your Sociology Degree?

UCLA boasts a renowned sociology department, consistently ranked among the best in the nation. This isn't just hype; it's backed by exceptional faculty, cutting-edge research opportunities, and a diverse student body that fosters intellectual growth and collaboration.

Renowned Faculty:

The faculty at UCLA's sociology department comprises leading scholars in various subfields, including social inequality, social theory, demography, and environmental sociology. Many professors are internationally recognized for their groundbreaking research and publications. This means you'll learn from the best and have access to mentorship from experts in your area of interest.

Cutting-Edge Research:

UCLA's sociology department is actively engaged in impactful research projects across a wide range of topics. Students have ample opportunities to participate in research, gaining invaluable hands-on experience and contributing to scholarly advancements. This involvement can significantly enhance your resume and prepare you for graduate studies or professional pursuits.

Diverse Student Body and Collaborative Environment:

The UCLA sociology program attracts a diverse student body with varied backgrounds and perspectives. This rich environment fosters intellectual discourse, critical thinking, and collaborative learning, enriching your educational experience and preparing you for a globalized world.

UCLA Sociology Major: Curriculum and Specializations

The UCLA sociology major offers a robust curriculum designed to provide students with a strong foundation in sociological theory, research methods, and substantive areas of inquiry.

Core Curriculum:

The core curriculum provides a comprehensive overview of sociological perspectives, research methodologies, and key social issues. Students learn to critically analyze social phenomena, develop research skills, and effectively communicate their findings.

Specialization Options:

Beyond the core curriculum, UCLA's program allows for specialization in various areas, including but not limited to:

Social Inequality: Exploring issues of race, class, gender, and other forms of social stratification.
Social Theory: Delving into the major theoretical perspectives that shape sociological understanding.
Demography: Analyzing population dynamics and their impact on society.
Environmental Sociology: Examining the relationship between society and the environment.
Criminology: Studying crime, deviance, and social control.

Research Opportunities for Sociology Majors at UCLA

UCLA offers extensive opportunities for undergraduate research involvement, fostering hands-on learning and mentorship from leading scholars.

Undergraduate Research Programs:

Several undergraduate research programs are specifically designed for sociology majors, providing students with the chance to work alongside faculty on current research projects. This can involve fieldwork, data analysis, and contributing to publications.

Independent Study and Thesis Options:

Students can also undertake independent study projects or a senior thesis, allowing for in-depth exploration of a specific research topic under faculty supervision. This provides valuable experience in designing, conducting, and writing about research.

Career Paths and Graduate School Opportunities for UCLA Sociology Graduates

A UCLA sociology degree opens doors to a wide range of career paths and graduate school opportunities.

Career Paths:

Graduates with a sociology degree from UCLA are well-prepared for careers in various sectors, including:

Social Research: Working in research institutions, government agencies, or non-profit organizations.

Public Policy: Contributing to the development and implementation of social policies.

Social Work: Providing direct services to individuals and communities.

Data Analysis: Utilizing statistical skills to analyze social data and inform decision-making.

Journalism: Reporting on social issues and trends.

Graduate School:

A strong academic record from UCLA positions graduates well for admission to top graduate programs in sociology, social work, public policy, and related fields.

Conclusion

Choosing a sociology major at UCLA is an investment in a stimulating academic experience and a future filled with diverse possibilities. The program's renowned faculty, cutting-edge research, and strong emphasis on critical thinking equip graduates with the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in a variety of fields. If you're passionate about understanding society and contributing to positive change, the UCLA sociology major is a pathway worth exploring.

FAQs

1. What is the GPA requirement for admission to the UCLA sociology major? The GPA requirement varies, but a strong academic record is essential for admission. Check the UCLA admissions website for the most up-to-date information.
2. Are there any specific prerequisites for declaring a sociology major at UCLA? Consult the UCLA sociology department website for the most current prerequisites. Generally, introductory sociology courses are often required.
3. What types of financial aid are available to sociology majors at UCLA? UCLA offers a variety of financial aid options, including grants, loans, and scholarships. Explore the UCLA Financial Aid website for details.
4. What are the opportunities for studying abroad as a UCLA sociology major? UCLA offers various study abroad programs that allow sociology students to gain international perspectives on their field of study. Check with the UCLA Education Abroad Program for options.
5. How can I connect with current UCLA sociology students to learn more about their experiences? Contact the UCLA sociology department to inquire about connecting with current students or explore student organizations related to sociology.

sociology major ucla: Agents of God Jeffrey Guhin, 2020-11-24 Sociologist Jeffrey Guhin spent a year and a half embedded in four high schools in the New York City area -- two of them Sunni Muslim and two Evangelical Christian. At first pass, these communities do not seem to have much in common. But under closer inspection Guhin finds several common threads: each school community holds to a conservative approach to gender and sexuality, a hostility towards the theory of evolution, and a deep suspicion of secularism. All possess a double-sided image of America, on the one hand as a place where their children can excel and prosper, and on the other hand as a land of temptations that could lead their children astray. He shows how these school communities use boundaries of politics, gender, and sexuality to distinguish themselves from the secular world, both in school and online. Guhin develops his study of boundaries in the book's first half to show how the school communities teach their children who they are not; the book's second half shows how the communities use external authorities to teach their children who they are. These external authorities -- such as Science, Scripture, and Prayer -- are experienced by community members as real powers with the ability to issue commands and coerce action. By offloading agency to these external

authorities, leaders in these schools are able to maintain a commitment to religious freedom while simultaneously reproducing their moral commitments in their students. Drawing on extensive classroom observation, community participation, and 143 formal interviews with students, teachers, and staff, this book makes an original contribution to sociology, religious studies, and education.

sociology major ucla: Diverging Pathways Alan C. Kerckhoff, 1993-06-25 Social arrangements of society's institutions deflect people's achievement patterns. Some schools take only talented students, others take the rest; within schools, students are separated into ability groups. Firms are in different industries and vary in size. During their educational and work careers, people get sorted into these different locations. *Diverging Pathways* examines that sorting process and shows how it affects people's achievements. Some locations accelerate achievements, others depress them - in elementary, secondary, and postsecondary school programs, and in the labor force. Most important, some people are consistently in the same kinds of locations, repeatedly advantaged or disadvantaged, especially in school. They end up far apart as adults, due in large part to the cumulative effects of the social arrangements they passed through. *Diverging Pathways* follows the members of a 1958 British birth cohort for the first twenty-three years of their lives. It presents a detailed picture of their family backgrounds and their school and early labor force experiences and achievements. Besides the cumulative effects of institutional locations, it shows major career differences of men and women, and it describes how the interface between postsecondary education and the labor force alters some of the outcomes of elementary and secondary schooling.

sociology major ucla: Generations of Exclusion Edward E. Telles, Vilma Ortiz, 2008-03-21 Foreword by Joan W. Moore When boxes of original files from a 1965 survey of Mexican Americans were discovered behind a dusty bookshelf at UCLA, sociologists Edward Telles and Vilma Ortiz recognized a unique opportunity to examine how the Mexican American experience has evolved over the past four decades. Telles and Ortiz located and re-interviewed most of the original respondents and many of their children. Then, they combined the findings of both studies to construct a thirty-five year analysis of Mexican American integration into American society. *Generations of Exclusion* is the result of this extraordinary project. *Generations of Exclusion* measures Mexican American integration across a wide number of dimensions: education, English and Spanish language use, socioeconomic status, intermarriage, residential segregation, ethnic identity, and political participation. The study contains some encouraging findings, but many more that are troubling. Linguistically, Mexican Americans assimilate into mainstream America quite well—by the second generation, nearly all Mexican Americans achieve English proficiency. In many domains, however, the Mexican American story doesn't fit with traditional models of assimilation. The majority of fourth generation Mexican Americans continue to live in Hispanic neighborhoods, marry other Hispanics, and think of themselves as Mexican. And while Mexican Americans make financial strides from the first to the second generation, economic progress halts at the second generation, and poverty rates remain high for later generations. Similarly, educational attainment peaks among second generation children of immigrants, but declines for the third and fourth generations. Telles and Ortiz identify institutional barriers as a major source of Mexican American disadvantage. Chronic under-funding in school systems predominately serving Mexican Americans severely restrains progress. Persistent discrimination, punitive immigration policies, and reliance on cheap Mexican labor in the southwestern states all make integration more difficult. The authors call for providing Mexican American children with the educational opportunities that European immigrants in previous generations enjoyed. The Mexican American trajectory is distinct—but so is the extent to which this group has been excluded from the American mainstream. Most immigration literature today focuses either on the immediate impact of immigration or what is happening to the children of newcomers to this country. *Generations of Exclusion* shows what has happened to Mexican Americans over four decades. In opening this window onto the past and linking it to recent outcomes, Telles and Ortiz provide a troubling glimpse of what other new immigrant groups may experience in the future.

sociology major ucla: The Sociology of W. E. B. Du Bois José Itzigsohn, Karida L. Brown, 2020-03-24 The first comprehensive understanding of Du Bois for social scientists *The Sociology of*

W. E. B. Du Bois provides a comprehensive introduction to the founding father of American sociological thought. Du Bois is now recognized as a pioneer of American scientific sociology and as someone who made foundational contributions to the sociology of race and to urban and community sociology. However, in this authoritative volume, noted scholars José Itzigsohn and Karida L. Brown provide a groundbreaking account of Du Bois's theoretical contribution to sociology, or what they call the analysis of "racialized modernity." Further, they examine the implications of developing a Du Boisian sociology for the practice of the discipline today. The full canon of Du Bois's sociological works spans a lifetime of over ninety years in which his ideas evolved over much of the twentieth century. This broader and more systematic account of Du Bois's contribution to sociology explores how his theories changed, evolved, and even developed to contradict earlier ideas. Careful parsing of seminal works provides a much needed overview for students and scholars looking to gain a better grasp of the ideas of Du Bois, in particular his understanding of racialized subjectivity, racialized social systems, and his scientific sociology. Further, the authors show that a Du Boisian sociology provides a robust analytical framework for the multilevel examination of individual-level processes—such as the formation of the self—and macro processes—such as group formation and mobilization or the structures of modernity—key concepts for a basic understanding of sociology.

sociology major ucla: Grassroots for Hire Edward T. Walker, 2014-04-03 This book examines how elite consultants are reshaping democracy by helping corporations and powerful advocacy groups to mobilize grassroots participation.

sociology major ucla: Come Out, Come Out, Whoever You are Abigail Cope Saguy, 2020 While people used to conceal the fact that they were gay or lesbian to protect themselves from stigma and discrimination, it is now commonplace for people to come out and encourage others to do so as well. *Come Out, Come Out, Whoever You Are* systematically examines how coming out has moved beyond gay and lesbian rights groups and how different groups wrestle with the politics of coming out in their efforts to resist stigma and enact social change. It shows how different experiences and disparate risks of disclosure shape these groups' collective strategies. Through scores of interviews with LGBTQ+ people, undocumented immigrant youth, fat acceptance activists, Mormon fundamentalist polygamists, and sexual harassment lawyers and activists in the era of the #MeToo movement, *Come Out, Come Out, Whoever You Are* explains why so many different groups gravitate toward the term coming out. By focusing on the personal and political resonance of coming out, it provides a novel way to understand how identity politics work in America today.

sociology major ucla: Measuring Culture John W. Mohr, Christopher A. Bail, Margaret Frye, Jennifer C. Lena, Omar Lizardo, Terence E. McDonnell, Ann Mische, Iddo Tavory, Frederick F. Wherry, 2020-08-11 Social scientists seek to develop systematic ways to understand how people make meaning and how the meanings they make shape them and the world in which they live. But how do we measure such processes? *Measuring Culture* is an essential point of entry for both those new to the field and those who are deeply immersed in the measurement of meaning. Written collectively by a team of leading qualitative and quantitative sociologists of culture, the book considers three common subjects of measurement—people, objects, and relationships—and then discusses how to pivot effectively between subjects and methods. *Measuring Culture* takes the reader on a tour of the state of the art in measuring meaning, from discussions of neuroscience to computational social science. It provides both the definitive introduction to the sociological literature on culture as well as a critical set of case studies for methods courses across the social sciences.

sociology major ucla: Black Los Angeles Darnell M. Hunt, Ana-Christina Ramón, 2010-04-29 Naráyana's best-seller gives its reader much more than "Friendly Advice." In one handy collection—closely related to the world-famous Pañcatantra or Five Discourses on Worldly Wisdom—numerous animal fables are interwoven with human stories, all designed to instruct wayward princes. Tales of canny procuresses compete with those of cunning crows and tigers. An intrusive ass is simply thrashed by his master, but the meddlesome monkey ends up with his testicles crushed. One prince manages to enjoy himself with a merchant's wife with her husband's consent, while

another is kicked out of paradise by a painted image. This volume also contains the compact version of King Víkrama's Adventures, thirty-two popular tales about a generous emperor, told by thirty-two statuettes adorning his lion-throne. Co-published by New York University Press and the JJC Foundation For more on this title and other titles in the Clay Sanskrit series, please visit <http://www.claysanskritlibrary.org>

sociology major ucla: Power to the Transfer Dimpal Jain, Santiago N. Bernal Melendez, Alfred R. Herrera, 2020-02-01 Currently, U.S. community colleges serve nearly half of all students of color in higher education who, for a multitude of reasons, do not continue their education by transferring to a university. For those students who do transfer, often the responsibility for the application process, retention, graduation, and overall success is placed on them rather than their respective institutions. This book aims to provide direction toward the development and maintenance of a transfer receptive culture, which is defined as an institutional commitment by a university to support transfer students of color. A transfer receptive culture explicitly acknowledges the roles of race and racism in the vertical transfer process from a community college to a university and unapologetically centers transfer as a form of equity in the higher education pipeline. The framework is guided by critical race theory in education, which acknowledges the role of white supremacy and its contemporary and historical role in shaping institutions of higher learning.

sociology major ucla: *Mundane Reason* Melvin Pollner, 2010-06-10 This book assumes that an objective world exists independently of the knower and shows that it is historically emergent, culturally contingent and situationally constructed.

sociology major ucla: *Exhuming Violent Histories* Nicole Iturriaga, 2022-02-15 Winner, 2023 Charles Tilly Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Book Award, Collective Behavior and Social Movements Section, American Sociological Association Honorable Mention, 2023 Peace, War, and Social Conflict Section Outstanding Book Award, Peace, War, and Social Conflict Section, American Sociological Association Many years after the fall of Franco's regime, Spanish human rights activists have turned to new methods to keep the memory of state terror alive. By excavating mass graves, exhuming remains, and employing forensic analysis and DNA testing, they seek to provide direct evidence of repression and break through the silence about the dictatorship's atrocities that persisted well into Spain's transition to democracy. Nicole Iturriaga offers an ethnographic examination of how Spanish human rights activists use forensic methods to challenge dominant histories, reshape collective memory, and create new forms of transitional justice. She argues that by grounding their claims in science, activists can present themselves as credible and impartial, helping them intervene in fraught public disputes about the remembrance of the past. The perceived legitimacy and authenticity of scientific techniques allows their users to contest the state's historical claims and offer new narratives of violence in pursuit of long-delayed justice. Iturriaga draws on interviews with technicians and forensics experts and provides a detailed case study of Spain's best-known forensic human rights organization, the Association for the Recovery of Historical Memory. She also considers how the tools and tactics used in Spain can be adopted by human rights and civil society groups pursuing transitional justice in other parts of the world. An ethnographically rich account, *Exhuming Violent Histories* sheds new light on how science and technology intersect with human rights and collective memory.

sociology major ucla: Routledge International Handbook of Critical Gang Studies David C. Brotherton, Rafael Jose Gude, 2021-07-28 Routledge International Handbook of Critical Gang Studies is rooted in the instability, inequality and liquidity of the post-industrial era. It understands the gang as a complex and contradictory phenomenon; a socio-historical agent that reflects, responds to and creates a certain structured environment in spaces which are always in flux. International in scope and drawing on a range of sociological, criminological and anthropological traditions, it looks beyond pathological, ahistorical and non-transformative approaches, and considers other important factors that produce the phenomenon, whether the historically entrenched racialized power structure and segregation in Chicago; the unconstrained state-abandoned development of favelas in Brazil; or the colonization, displacement and dependency

of people in Central America. This handbook reflects and defines the new theoretical and empirical traditions of critical gang studies. It offers a variety of perspectives, including: A view of gangs that takes into consideration the global context and appearance of the gang in its various forms and stages of development; An appreciation of the gang as a socio-cultural formation; A race-ethnic and class analysis of the gang that problematizes domain assumptions such as the underclass; Gender variations of the gang phenomenon with a particular emphasis on their intersectional properties; Relations between gangs and the political economy that address the dominant mode of production and exchange; Treatments that demonstrate the historically contingent nature of gangs and their changes across time; The contradictory impact of gang repressive policies, institutions and practices as part of a broader discussion on the nature of the state in specific societies; and Critical methodologies on gangs that involve discussions of visual and textual representations and the problematics of data collection and analysis. Authoritative, multi-disciplinary and international, this book will be of interest to criminologists, sociologists and anthropologists alike, particularly those engaged with critical criminology/sociology, youth crime, delinquency and global social inequality. The Handbook will also be of interest to policy makers and those in the peacebuilding field.

sociology major ucla: The Oxford Handbook of Migration Crises Dr. Cecilia Menjívar, Dr. Marie Ruiz, Dr. Immanuel Ness, 2019-01-16 The objective of The Oxford Handbook of Migration Crises is to deconstruct, question, and redefine through a critical lens what is commonly understood as migration crises. The volume covers a wide range of historical, economic, social, political, and environmental conditions that generate migration crises around the globe. At the same time, it illuminates how the media and public officials play a major role in framing migratory flows as crises. The volume brings together an exceptional group of scholars from around the world to critically examine migration crises and to revisit the notion of crisis through the context in which permanent and non-permanent migration flows occur. The Oxford Handbook of Migration Crises offers an understanding of individuals in societies, socio-economic structures, and group processes. Focusing on migrants' departures and arrivals in all continents, this comprehensive handbook explores the social dynamics of migration crises, with an emphasis on factors that propel these flows as well as the actors that play a role in classifying them and in addressing them. The volume is organized into nine sections. The first section provides a historical overview of the link between migration and crises. The second looks at how migration crises are constructed, while the third section contextualizes the causes and effects of protracted conflicts in producing crises. The fourth focuses on the role of climate and the environment in generating migration crises, while the fifth section examines these migratory flows in migration corridors and transit countries. The sixth section looks at policy responses to migratory flows, The last three sections look at the role media and visual culture, gender, and immigrant incorporation play in migration crises.

sociology major ucla: Just Neighbors? Edward Telles, Mark Sawyer, Gaspar Rivera-Salgado, 2011-09-01 Blacks and Latinos have transformed the American city—together these groups now constitute the majority in seven of the ten largest cities. Large-scale immigration from Latin America has been changing U.S. racial dynamics for decades, and Latino migration to new destinations is changing the face of the American south. Yet most of what social science has helped us to understand about these groups has been observed primarily in relation to whites—not each other. Just Neighbors? challenges the traditional black/white paradigm of American race relations by examining African Americans and Latinos as they relate to each other in the labor market, the public sphere, neighborhoods, and schools. The book shows the influence of race, class, and received stereotypes on black-Latino social interactions and offers insight on how finding common ground may benefit both groups. From the labor market and political coalitions to community organizing, street culture, and interpersonal encounters, Just Neighbors? analyzes a spectrum of Latino-African American social relations to understand when and how these groups cooperate or compete. Contributor Frank Bean and his co-authors show how the widely held belief that Mexican immigration weakens job prospects for native-born black workers is largely unfounded—especially as these groups are rarely in direct competition for jobs. Michael Jones-Correa finds that Latino

integration beyond the traditional gateway cities promotes seemingly contradictory feelings: a sense of connectedness between the native minority and the newcomers but also perceptions of competition. Mark Sawyer explores the possibilities for social and political cooperation between the two groups in Los Angeles and finds that lingering stereotypes among both groups, as well as negative attitudes among blacks about immigration, remain powerful but potentially surmountable forces in group relations. Regina Freer and Claudia Sandoval examine how racial and ethnic identity impacts coalition building between Latino and black youth and find that racial pride and a sense of linked fate encourages openness to working across racial lines. Black and Latino populations have become a majority in the largest U.S. cities, yet their combined demographic dominance has not abated both groups' social and economic disadvantage in comparison to whites. *Just Neighbors?* lays a much-needed foundation for studying social relations between minority groups. This trailblazing book shows that, neither natural allies nor natural adversaries, Latinos and African Americans have a profound potential for coalition-building and mutual cooperation. They may well be stronger together rather than apart.

sociology major ucla: What Is Sexual Harassment? Abigail Saguy, 2003-08-13 An outstanding work. This book is at once an analysis of a disturbing social practice and a study in legal mobilization. Saguy gets inside the black box of culture by showing how a piece of legal culture gets produced, disseminated, and received. Paying close attention to the discursive possibilities in the legal texts, the work is grounded in the organizational settings through which representational struggles are waged, displaying how the laws came to be as they are. A rich and provocative account that will be the starting point for future discussions of sexual harassment.—Susan Silbey, author of *The Common Place of Law: Stories from Everyday Life* In this pathbreaking comparative study, Saguy sheds light on a crucial aspect of the lives of many working women by analyzing the various frames through which sexual harassment is understood in two national contexts. While norms against sexual harassment are growing deeper roots in the American workplace, accusations of sexual improprieties remain often the object of ridicule in France. Saguy's explanation of this and other differences goes beyond traditional culturalist models. The beauty of her analysis is to capture some of the ways in which sexuality is used to gain power in the workplace, and the role played by cultural frameworks in mediating these modalities.—Michele Lamont, co-author of *Rethinking Comparative Cultural Sociology: Repertoires of Evaluation in France and the United States* This sophisticated, yet highly readable and dramatic account reveals how differently sexual harassment is interpreted in the laws and social practices in the United States and France. Drawing on a wide range of research, Saguy reveals how political and cultural differences in the two societies have implications for addressing the harm victims face. A must read for sociologists of organizational behavior and culture, as well as lawyers and the informed public.—Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, author of *Deceptive Distinctions: Sex, Gender and the Social Order* Rooted in rigorous comparative research, *What Is Sexual Harassment?* answers its own question with no-nonsense lucidity and cutting intelligence. —Joshua Gamson, author of *Freaks Talk Back* This is a remarkable book, both in terms of methodology and theory. This work will be an indispensable tool for anyone concerned with defining the concept of sexual harassment. The comparative approach demonstrates its heuristic importance, as Saguy shows a remarkable mastery of different social and legal cultures.—Françoise Gaspard, author of *A Small City in France* *What is Sexual Harassment?* offers an original examination of the variable, much contested meanings of sexual harassment in both the United States and France. Saguy not only explains how divergent legal understandings have reflected the quite different cultural traditions and social structures in each of these two nations, but she also addresses how reaction to American media representations of sexual harassment reinforced the development of unique legal constructions in France. This is a highly interesting, innovative, and important study that advances our understanding about how socio-legal meaning is produced, reproduced, and transformed.—Michael McCann, author of *Rights at Work: Pay Equity Reform and the Politics of Legal Mobilization*

sociology major ucla: *Modernity and the Jews in Western Social Thought* Chad Alan Goldberg,

2017-05-23 The French tradition: 1789 and the Jews -- The German tradition: capitalism and the Jews -- The American tradition: the city and the Jews

sociology major ucla: Introduction to Mathematical Sociology Phillip Bonacich, Philip Lu, 2012-04 A comprehensive textbook on the tools of mathematical sociology and their applications Mathematical models and computer simulations of complex social systems have become everyday tools in sociology. Yet until now, students had no up-to-date textbook from which to learn these techniques. Introduction to Mathematical Sociology fills this gap, providing undergraduates with a comprehensive, self-contained primer on the mathematical tools and applications that sociologists use to understand social behavior. Phillip Bonacich and Philip Lu cover all the essential mathematics, including linear algebra, graph theory, set theory, game theory, and probability. They show how to apply these mathematical tools to demography; patterns of power, influence, and friendship in social networks; Markov chains; the evolution and stability of cooperation in human groups; chaotic and complex systems; and more. Introduction to Mathematical Sociology also features numerous exercises throughout, and is accompanied by easy-to-use Mathematica-based computer simulations that students can use to examine the effects of changing parameters on model behavior. Provides an up-to-date and self-contained introduction to mathematical sociology Explains essential mathematical tools and their applications Includes numerous exercises throughout Features easy-to-use computer simulations to help students master concepts

sociology major ucla: *The Latinos of Asia* Anthony Christian Ocampo, 2016-03-02 This “groundbreaking book . . . is essential reading not only for the Filipino diaspora but for anyone who cares about the mysteries of racial identity” (Jose Antonio Vargas, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist). Is race only about the color of your skin? In *The Latinos of Asia*, Anthony Christian Ocampo shows that what “color” you are depends largely on your social context. Filipino Americans, for example, helped establish the Asian American movement and are classified by the US Census as Asian. But the legacy of Spanish colonialism in the Philippines means that they share many cultural characteristics with Latinos, such as last names, religion, and language. Thus, Filipinos’ “color”—their sense of connection with other racial groups—changes depending on their social context. The Filipino story demonstrates how immigration is changing the way people negotiate race, particularly in cities like Los Angeles where Latinos and Asians now constitute a collective majority. Amplifying their voices, Ocampo illustrates how second-generation Filipino Americans’ racial identities change depending on the communities they grow up in, the schools they attend, and the people they befriend. Ultimately, *The Latinos of Asia* offers a window into both the racial consciousness of everyday people and the changing racial landscape of American society.

sociology major ucla: *Democratizing Inequalities* Caroline W. Lee, Michael McQuarrie, Edward T. Walker, 2015-01-30 Opportunities to “have your say,” “get involved,” and “join the conversation” are everywhere in public life. From crowdsourcing and town hall meetings to government experiments with social media, participatory politics increasingly seem like a revolutionary antidote to the decline of civic engagement and the thinning of the contemporary public sphere. Many argue that, with new technologies, flexible organizational cultures, and a supportive policymaking context, we now hold the keys to large-scale democratic revitalization. *Democratizing Inequalities* shows that the equation may not be so simple. Modern societies face a variety of structural problems that limit potentials for true democratization, as well as vast inequalities in political action and voice that are not easily resolved by participatory solutions. Popular participation may even reinforce elite power in unexpected ways. Resisting an oversimplified account of participation as empowerment, this collection of essays brings together a diverse range of leading scholars to reveal surprising insights into how dilemmas of the new public participation play out in politics and organizations. Through investigations including fights over the authenticity of business-sponsored public participation, the surge of the Tea Party, the role of corporations in electoral campaigns, and participatory budgeting practices in Brazil, *Democratizing Inequalities* seeks to refresh our understanding of public participation and trace the reshaping of authority in today’s political environment.

sociology major ucla: American Shtetl Nomi M. Stolzenberg, David N. Myers, 2022-02-08 A

compelling account of how a group of Hasidic Jews established its own local government on American soil. Settled in the mid-1970s by a small contingent of Hasidic families, Kiryas Joel is an American town with few parallels in Jewish history—but many precedents among religious communities in the United States. This book tells the story of how this group of pious, Yiddish-speaking Jews has grown to become a thriving insular enclave and a powerful local government in upstate New York. While rejecting the norms of mainstream American society, Kiryas Joel has been stunningly successful in creating a world apart by using the very instruments of secular political and legal power that it disavows. Nomi Stolzenberg and David Myers paint a richly textured portrait of daily life in Kiryas Joel, exploring the community's guiding religious, social, and economic norms. They delve into the roots of Satmar Hasidism and its charismatic founder, Rebbe Joel Teitelbaum, following his journey from nineteenth-century Hungary to post-World War II Brooklyn, where he dreamed of founding an ideal Jewish town modeled on the shtetls of eastern Europe. Stolzenberg and Myers chart the rise of Kiryas Joel as an official municipality with its own elected local government. They show how constant legal and political battles defined and even bolstered the community, whose very success has coincided with the rise of political conservatism and multiculturalism in American society over the past forty years. Timely and accessible, *American Shtetl* unravels the strands of cultural and legal conflict that gave rise to one of the most vibrant religious communities in America, and reveals a way of life shaped by both self-segregation and unwitting assimilation.

sociology major ucla: *The Age of the Gas Mask* Susan R. Grayzel, 2022-08-11 The First World War introduced the widespread use of lethal chemical weapons. In its aftermath, the British government, like that of many states, had to prepare civilians to confront such weapons in a future war. Over the course of the interwar period, it developed individual anti-gas protection as a cornerstone of civil defence. Susan R. Grayzel traces the fascinating history of one object – the civilian gas mask – through the years 1915–1945 and, in so doing, reveals the reach of modern, total war and the limits of the state trying to safeguard civilian life in an extensive empire. Drawing on records from Britain's Colonial, Foreign, War and Home Offices and other archives alongside newspapers, journals, personal accounts and cultural sources, she connects the histories of the First and Second World Wars, combatants and civilians, men and women, metropole and colony, illuminating how new technologies of warfare shaped culture, politics, and society.

sociology major ucla: *The Social Question in the Twenty-First Century* Jan Breman, Kevan Harris, Ching Kwan Lee, Marcel van der Linden, 2019-07-30 A free open access ebook is available upon publication. Learn more at www.luminosoa.org. Want, disease, ignorance, squalor, and idleness: first recognized together in mid-nineteenth-century Europe, these are the focus of the Social Question. In 1942 William Beveridge called them the “giant evils” while diagnosing the crises produced by the emergence of industrial society. More recently, during the final quarter of the twentieth century, the global spread of neoliberal policies enlarged these crises so much that the Social Question has made a comeback. *The Social Question in the Twenty-First Century* maps out the linked crises across regions and countries and identifies the renewed and intensified Social Question as a labor issue above all. The volume includes discussions from every corner of the globe, focusing on American exceptionalism, Chinese repression, Indian exclusion, South African colonialism, democratic transitions in Eastern Europe, and other phenomena. The effects of capitalism dominating the world, the impact of the scarcity of waged work, and the degree to which the dispossessed poor bear the brunt of the crisis are all evaluated in this carefully curated volume. Both thorough and thoughtful, the book serves as collective effort to revive and reposition the Social Question, reconstructing its meaning and its politics in the world today.

sociology major ucla: *What's Wrong with Fat?* Abigail Saguy, 2013-01-31 *What's Wrong with Fat?* examines the social implications of understanding fatness as a medical health risk, disease, and epidemic. Examining the ways in which debates over fatness have developed, Abigail Saguy argues that the obesity crisis literally makes us fat, intensifies negative body image, and justifies weight-based discrimination.

sociology major ucla: The Black Bruins James W. Johnson, 2019-10-01 The Black Bruins chronicles the inspirational lives of five African American athletes who faced racial discrimination as teammates at UCLA in the late 1930s. Best known among them was Jackie Robinson, a four-star athlete for the Bruins who went on to break the color barrier in Major League Baseball and become a leader in the civil rights movement after his retirement. Joining him were Kenny Washington, Woody Strode, Ray Bartlett, and Tom Bradley—the four played starring roles in an era when fewer than a dozen major colleges had black players on their rosters. This rejection of the “gentleman’s agreement,” which kept teams from fielding black players against all-white teams, inspired black Angelinos and the African American press to adopt the teammates as their own. Kenny Washington became the first African American player to sign with an NFL team in the post-World War II era and later became a Los Angeles police officer and actor. Woody Strode, a Bruins football and track star, broke into the NFL with Washington in 1946 as a Los Angeles Ram and went on to act in at least fifty-seven full-length feature films. Ray Bartlett, a football, basketball, baseball, and track athlete, became the second African American to join the Pasadena Police Department, later donating his time to civic affairs and charity. Tom Bradley, a runner for the Bruins’ track team, spent twenty years fighting racial discrimination in the Los Angeles Police Department before being elected the first black mayor of Los Angeles.

sociology major ucla: *Cities by Design* Fran Tonkiss, 2014-01-21 Who makes our cities, and what part do everyday users have in the design of cities? This book powerfully shows that city-making is a social process and examines the close relationship between the social and physical shaping of urban environments. With cities taking a growing share of the global population, urban forms and urban experience are crucial for understanding social injustice, economic inequality and environmental challenges. Current processes of urbanization too often contribute to intensifying these problems; cities, likewise, will be central to the solutions to such problems. Focusing on a range of cities in developed and developing contexts, *Cities by Design* highlights major aspects of contemporary urbanization: urban growth, density and sustainability; inequality, segregation and diversity; informality, environment and infrastructure. Offering keen insights into how the shaping of our cities is shaping our lives, *Cities by Design* provides a critical exploration of key issues and debates that will be invaluable to students and scholars in sociology and geography, environmental and urban studies, architecture, urban design and planning.

sociology major ucla: *Contested Embrace* Jaeun Kim, 2016-07-20 Scholars have long examined the relationship between nation-states and their internal others, such as immigrants and ethnoracial minorities. *Contested Embrace* shifts the analytic focus to explore how a state relates to people it views as external members such as emigrants and diasporas. Specifically, Jaeun Kim analyzes disputes over the belonging of Koreans in Japan and China, focusing on their contested relationship with the colonial and postcolonial states in the Korean peninsula. Extending the constructivist approach to nationalisms and the culturalist view of the modern state to a transnational context, *Contested Embrace* illuminates the political and bureaucratic construction of ethno-national populations beyond the territorial boundary of the state. Through a comparative analysis of transborder membership politics in the colonial, Cold War, and post-Cold War periods, the book shows how the configuration of geopolitics, bureaucratic techniques, and actors’ agency shapes the making, unmaking, and remaking of transborder ties. Kim demonstrates that being a homeland state or a member of the transborder nation is a precarious, arduous, and revocable political achievement.

sociology major ucla: *Spaces of Conflict, Sounds of Solidarity* Gaye Theresa Johnson, 2013-02-15 In *Spaces of Conflict, Sounds of Solidarity*, Gaye Theresa Johnson examines interracial anti-racist alliances, divisions among aggrieved minority communities, and the cultural expressions and spatial politics that emerge from the mutual struggles of Blacks and Chicanos in Los Angeles from the 1940s to the present. Johnson argues that struggles waged in response to institutional and social repression have created both moments and movements in which Blacks and Chicanos have unmasked power imbalances, sought recognition, and forged solidarities by embracing the

strategies, cultures, and politics of each others' experiences. At the center of this study is the theory of spatial entitlement: the spatial strategies and vernaculars utilized by working class youth to resist the demarcations of race and class that emerged in the postwar era. In this important new book, Johnson reveals how racial alliances and antagonisms between Blacks and Chicanos in L.A. had spatial as well as racial dimensions.

sociology major ucla: Wayward Puritans Kai T. Erikson, 1966

sociology major ucla: **Here, There, and Elsewhere** Tahseen Shams, 2020-08-04 Challenging the commonly held perception that immigrants' lives are shaped exclusively by their sending and receiving countries, *Here, There, and Elsewhere* breaks new ground by showing how immigrants are vectors of globalization who both produce and experience the interconnectedness of societies—not only the societies of origin and destination, but also, the societies in places beyond. Tahseen Shams posits a new concept for thinking about these places that are neither the immigrants' homeland nor hostland—the elsewhere. Drawing on rich ethnographic data, interviews, and analysis of the social media activities of South Asian Muslim Americans, Shams uncovers how different dimensions of the immigrants' ethnic and religious identities connect them to different elsewheres in places as far-ranging as the Middle East, Europe, and Africa. Yet not all places in the world are elsewheres. How a faraway foreign land becomes salient to the immigrant's sense of self depends on an interplay of global hierarchies, homeland politics, and hostland dynamics. Referencing today's 24-hour news cycle and the ways that social media connects diverse places and peoples at the touch of a screen, Shams traces how the homeland, hostland, and elsewhere combine to affect the ways in which immigrants and their descendants understand themselves and are understood by others.

sociology major ucla: **Postmortem** Stefan Timmermans, 2008-11-15 As elected coroners came to be replaced by medical examiners with scientific training, the American public became fascinated with their work. From the grisly investigations showcased on highly rated television shows like *C.S.I.* to the bestselling mysteries that revolve around forensic science, medical examiners have never been so visible—or compelling. They, and they alone, solve the riddle of suspicious death and the existential questions that come with it. Why did someone die? Could it have been prevented? Should someone be held accountable? What are the implications of ruling a death a suicide, a homicide, or an accident? Can medical examiners unmask the perfect crime? *Postmortem* goes deep inside the world of medical examiners to uncover the intricate web of pathological, social, legal, and moral issues in which they operate. Stefan Timmermans spent years in a medical examiner's office, following cases, interviewing examiners, and watching autopsies. While he relates fascinating cases here, he is also more broadly interested in the cultural authority and responsibilities that come with being a medical examiner. Although these professionals attempt to remain objective, medical examiners are nonetheless responsible for evaluating subtle human intentions. Consequently, they may end—or start—criminal investigations, issue public health alerts, and even cause financial gain or harm to survivors. How medical examiners speak to the living on behalf of the dead, is Timmermans's subject, revealed here in the day-to-day lives of the examiners themselves.

sociology major ucla: **Book Review Digest**, 1927 Excerpts from and citations to reviews of more than 8,000 books each year, drawn from coverage of 109 publications. *Book Review Digest* provides citations to and excerpts of reviews of current juvenile and adult fiction and nonfiction in the English language. Reviews of the following types of books are excluded: government publications, textbooks, and technical books in the sciences and law. Reviews of books on science for the general reader, however, are included. The reviews originate in a group of selected periodicals in the humanities, social sciences, and general science published in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. - Publisher.

sociology major ucla: **Working for Respect** Adam Reich, Peter Bearman, 2018-07-24 Walmart is the largest employer in the world. It encompasses nearly 1 percent of the entire American workforce—young adults, parents, formerly incarcerated people, retirees. Walmart also presents one possible future of work—Walmartism—in which the arbitrary authority of managers mixes with a hyperrationalized, centrally controlled bureaucracy in ways that curtail workers' ability

to control their working conditions and their lives. In *Working for Respect*, Adam Reich and Peter Bearman examine how workers make sense of their jobs at places like Walmart in order to consider the nature of contemporary low-wage work, as well as the obstacles and opportunities such workplaces present as sites of struggle for social and economic justice. They describe the life experiences that lead workers to Walmart and analyze the dynamics of the shop floor. As a part of the project, Reich and Bearman matched student activists with a nascent association of current and former Walmart associates: the Organization United for Respect at Walmart (OUR Walmart). They follow the efforts of this new partnership, considering the formation of collective identity and the relationship between social ties and social change. They show why traditional unions have been unable to organize service-sector workers in places like Walmart and offer provocative suggestions for new strategies and directions. Drawing on a wide array of methods, including participant-observation, oral history, big data, and the analysis of social networks, *Working for Respect* is a sophisticated reconsideration of the modern workplace that makes important contributions to debates on labor and inequality and the centrality of the experience of work in a fair economy.

sociology major ucla: *Misbehaving Science* Aaron Panofsky, 2014-07-07 Behavior genetics has always been a breeding ground for controversies. From the “criminal chromosome” to the “gay gene,” claims about the influence of genes like these have led to often vitriolic national debates about race, class, and inequality. Many behavior geneticists have encountered accusations of racism and have had their scientific authority and credibility questioned, ruining reputations, and threatening their access to coveted resources. In *Misbehaving Science*, Aaron Panofsky traces the field of behavior genetics back to its origins in the 1950s, telling the story through close looks at five major controversies. In the process, Panofsky argues that persistent, ungovernable controversy in behavior genetics is due to the broken hierarchies within the field. All authority and scientific norms are questioned, while the absence of unanimously accepted methods and theories leaves a foundationless field, where disorder is ongoing. Critics charge behavior geneticists with political motivations; champions say they merely follow the data where they lead. But Panofsky shows how pragmatic coping with repeated controversies drives their scientific actions. Ironically, behavior geneticists’ struggles for scientific authority and efforts to deal with the threats to their legitimacy and autonomy have made controversy inevitable—and in some ways essential—to the study of behavior genetics.

sociology major ucla: *Genomics and Society* Dhavendra Kumar, Ruth Chadwick, 2015-10-29 *Genomics and Society: Ethical, Legal-Cultural, and Socioeconomic Implications* is the first book to address the vast and thorny web of ELSI topics identified as core priorities of the NHGRI in 2011. The work addresses fundamental issues of biosociety and bioeconomy as the revolution in biology moves from research lab to healthcare system. Of particular interest to healthcare practitioners, bioethicists, and health economists, and of tangential interest to the gamut of applied social scientists investigating the societal impact of new medical paradigms, the work describes a myriad of issues around consent, confidentiality, rights, patenting, regulation, and legality in the new era of genomic medicine. - Addresses the vast and thorny web of ELSI topics identified as core priorities of the NHGRI in 2011 - Presents the core fundamental issues of biosociety and bioeconomy as the revolution in biology moves from research lab to healthcare system - Describes a myriad of issues around consent, including confidentiality, rights, patenting, regulation, and more

sociology major ucla: *Social Demography* Karl E. Taeuber, Larry L. Bumpass, James A. Sweet, 2013-10-22 *Social Demography* focuses on selected topics on social science research on population. The papers included in the book are compiled from a conference sponsored by the Center for Population Research, held at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in June 1975. The book compiles various findings in social and behavioral research. Chapters explore topics on trend analysis; the sociological meaning of age, and the social-psychological processes of reproductive behavior; analysis of certain aspects of the spatial organization of metropolitan activities; the changing racial stratification; and the future of research in social demography. Demographers, sociologists, and

political and economic policy makers will find the book as a good source of insights.

sociology major ucla: Right-Wing Populism and Gender Gabriele Dietze, Julia Roth, 2020-04-30 While research in right-wing populism has recently been blossoming, a systematic study of the intersection of right-wing populism and gender is still missing, even though gender issues are ubiquitous in discourses of the radical right ranging from »ethnosexism« against immigrants, to »anti-genderism.« This volume shows that the intersectionality of gender, race and class is constitutional for radical right discourse. From different European perspectives, the contributions investigate the ways in which gender is used as a meta-language, strategic tool and »affective bridge« for ordering and hierarchizing political objectives in the discourse of the diverse actors of the »right-wing complex.«

sociology major ucla: Sociological Theory in the Classical Era Laura Desfor Edles, Scott Appelrouth, 2020-06-18 Now available for the first time in both print and e-book formats Sociological Theory in the Classical Era, Fourth Edition is an innovative text/reader for courses in classical theory. It introduces students to important original works by sociology's key classical theorists while providing a thorough framework for understanding these challenging readings. For each theorist, the editors supply a biographical sketch, discuss intellectual influences and core ideas, and offer contemporary applications of those ideas. In addition to the seven major theorists covered, the book also connects their work to Significant Others—writers and thinkers who may have derived much of their own perspectives from Marx, Durkheim, Weber, Gilman, Simmel, Du Bois, and Mead. Included with this title: The password-protected Instructor Resource Site (formally known as SAGE Edge) offers access to all text-specific resources, including a test bank and editable, chapter-specific PowerPoint® slides. Learn more.

sociology major ucla: Public Sociology Michael Burawoy, 2021-09-08 Michael Burawoy has helped to reshape the theory and practice of sociology across the Western world. Public Sociology is his most thoroughgoing attempt to explore what a truly committed, engaged sociology should look like in the twenty-first century. Burawoy looks back on the defining moments of his intellectual journey, exploring his pivotal early experiences as a researcher, such as his fieldwork in a Zambian copper mine and a Chicago factory. He recounts his time as a graduate and professor during the ideological ferment in sociology departments of the 1970s, and explores how his experiences intersected with a changing political and intellectual world up to the present. Recalling Max Weber, Burawoy argues that sociology is much more than just a discipline – it is a vocation, to be practiced everywhere and by everyone.

sociology major ucla: Common Enemies Rachel Kahn Best, 2019 For over a hundred years, millions of Americans have joined together to fight a common enemy by campaigning against diseases. In *Common Enemies*, Rachel Kahn Best asks why disease campaigns have dominated a century of American philanthropy and health policy and how the fixation on diseases shapes efforts to improve lives. Combining quantitative and qualitative analyses in an unprecedented history of disease politics, Best shows that to achieve consensus, disease campaigns tend to neglect stigmatized diseases and avoid controversial goals. But despite their limitations, disease campaigns do not crowd out efforts to solve other problems. Instead, they teach Americans to give and volunteer and build up public health infrastructure, bringing us together to solve problems and improve our lives.

sociology major ucla: Introduction to Sociology 2e Nathan J. Keirns, Heather Griffiths, Eric Strayer, Susan Cody-Rydzewski, Gail Scaramuzzo, Sally Vyain, Tommy Sadler, Jeff D. Bry, Faye Jones, 2015-03-17 This text is intended for a one-semester introductory course.--Page 1.

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