

Sociology Major

Students completing the Bachelor of Arts major in Sociology will have an understanding of group life: its characteristics, values, changes, causes and consequences. It employs scientific and humanistic perspectives in the study of urban and rural life, family patterns and relationships, social change, inter-group relationships, social class, environment, technology and communications, health-seeking behavior, and social movements.

All major requirements must be completed with a grade of 'C' or higher. This major requires a minimum of 39 credits.

Major Requirements

*Choose one of the following:	3cr
• MAT 105: Statistics	
• PSY 216: Statistics for Behavioral Science	
PSY 101: Psychology	3cr
PSY 410: Research Methods for Behavioral Science	3cr
SOC 101: Sociology	3cr
SOC 315: Sociology of Diversity	3cr
SOC 450: Social theory	3cr
Electives: Select additional courses for a cohesive plan of study from the areas of Social Stratification, Social Organizations, Social Psychology, Urban/rural Sociology, Sociology of the Family, or Social Change. A minimum of 9 credits must be upper level (300 or 400 level). Course options include:	18cr
• SOC 210: Sociology of the Family	
• SOC 215: Women in American Society	
• SOC 311: Sociology of the City	
• SOC 320: Urban Youth in American Society	
• SOC 350: Children, School & the Community	
• SOC 449: Social Problems: Impact on the Workplace	

No more than 9 credits (out of 18 electives) may be from:

- PSY 321: Social Psychology
- PSY 333: Social Psychology & Deviance
- PSY 454: Psychology of Addiction
- PUB 215: Making Public Policy

Note: Credits in Social Work are not acceptable for elective credit. See General Studies major for Applied Behavior Science-Sociology Concentration.

SOC 495: Sociology Major Capstone	3cr
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* Grade of C- or higher required for MAT 105 and PSY 216. All other major courses require a grade of C or higher.

Student Learning Outcomes

Students who graduate with a major in Sociology will be able to:

1. use qualitative and quantitative research methodologies, including statistical reasoning, research design, and evaluation of data;
2. identify key concepts of classical and contemporary sociological theory;
3. evaluate societal institutions and social processes, e.g., stratification, racial and ethnic groups, gender, family, urban, work, health care, and education;
4. relate sociological research to social policy formation;
5. explain the relationship between personal experience and societal change within an historical/global context; and
6. synthesize their learning of the concentration through a research paper, project, portfolio, or practicum.