

# Social Inequality CONCENTRATION

## Required Core Courses:

12 CREDIT HOURS

SOCI 101: Introduction to Sociology  
SOCI 300: Modern Sociological Thought  
SOCI 306: Logic of Social Inquiry

*One of the four statistics courses listed below:*

SOCI 307: Social Statistics  
ANTH 319: Introduction to Statistical Analysis in the Social Sciences  
STAT 201: Basic Statistics for Social and Life Sciences  
PSCL 282: Quantitative Methods in Psychology

## Four (4) of the following courses:

12 CREDIT HOURS

SOCI 201: Introduction to Gender Studies  
SOCI 202: Race and Ethnic Minorities in American Society  
SOCI 203: Human Development: Medical and Social  
SOCI 213: Critical Problems in Modern Society  
SOCI 228: Sociology of Sexuality  
SOCI 264: Body, Culture and Disability  
SOCI 320: Delinquency and Juvenile Justice  
SOCI 326: Gender, Inequality and Globalization  
SOCI 328: Capitalism, Cities and Inequality  
SOCI 344: Health Disparities  
SOCI 349: Social Inequality  
SOCI 356: Economic Sociology: Money, Markets, Morals and Social Life  
SOCI 357: Sociology of Human Rights  
SOCI 365: Health Care Delivery  
SOCI 366: Racial Inequality & Mass Imprisonment in the US  
SOCI 372: Work and Family: U.S. and Abroad  
SOCI 380: Social Movements and Social Change  
SOCI 384: Sociology of Sex(es), Gender(s) and Sexuality(ies)  
SOCI 386: Race & Racism

**As the major requires a total of 30 credits, 6 additional credits (two electives) will need to be taken.** These credits can either be within the concentration or from any of the other sociology courses. In addition to the requirements listed above for Sociology major, Case Western Reserve University also requires all undergraduate students to participate in courses through the Undergraduate General Education Requirements (UGER).

This concentration prepares students for pursuing advanced degrees in graduate studies, in professional schools, or for seeking employment opportunities in public administration or non-profit management.

Study the consequences of inequality and its effects across the social institutions of work and family, education, medicine, law and other aspects of society.

## Are you interested in...

- Why are social class differences so robust even during periods of rapid prosperity in an open society?
- Why is the unequal distribution of resources across gender and ethno-racial groups so resistant to change?
- Why is there such a strong connection between social position and health? What are the effects, and who is most affected, by sharp downturns in the economy?

**PRE-SOCIAL  
WORK?**

**PRE-LAW?**