SOC 001-001  INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Sociology provides a unique way to look at human behavior and the world. Sociology is the systematic study of the groups and societies in which people live. In this introductory course, we examine and analyze how social structures and cultures are created, maintained, and most importantly, how they affect behavior. The course deconstructs our taken-for-granted world of social interactions and behaviors and examines what theory and research can tell about human social behavior.

MW 11-12  LAREAU

201 - REC  F 12-1  STAFF
202 - REC  F 11-12  STAFF
203 - REC  R 11-12  STAFF
204 - REC  R 12-1  STAFF

SOC 005-001  AMERICAN SOCIETY

What is American Society? The literary critic, Leslie Fielder once wrote, "...to be and American...precisely to imagine a destiny rather than to inherit one; since we have always been, insofar as we are Americans at all, inhabitants of myth rather than history..." The myths that we inherit form the basis of American civil religion. In this course we will explore the elements of the myth that form the basis of the civil religion as well as the facts on the ground that contradict our conceptions of American Society: Examples of mythic elements and their contradiction that we will explore are: A nation founded to pursue liberty and freedom yet allowed slavery, equality of opportunity and persistent structural inequality, and a welcoming of the Immigrant coupled with a suspicion of the outsider.

TR 3-4:30  BOSK
SOC 011-401    URBAN SOCIOLOGY

This course is a comprehensive introduction to the sociological study of urban areas. This includes more general topics such as the rise of cities and theories urbanism, as well as more specific areas of inquiry, including American urbanism, segregation, urban poverty, suburbanization and sprawl, neighborhoods and crime, and immigrant ghettos. The course will also devote significant attention to globalization and the process of urbanization in less developed countries.

W 2-5

FLIPPEN

SOC 033-401    TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY

"We shape our technologies; thereafter they shape us." This course surveys the ways in which technology has shaped our societies and our relations with the natural world. We will examine the origins and impact of technical developments throughout human history and across the globe--from stone tools, agriculture and cave painting to ancient cities, metallurgy and aqueducts; from windmills, cathedrals, steam engines and electricity to atom bombs, the internet and genetic engineering. We will pay attention to the aesthetic, religious and mythical dimensions of technological change and consider the circumstances in which innovations emerge and their effects on social order, on the environment and on the ways humans understand themselves.

TR 12-1:30

TRESCH
SOC 041-301   POVERTY & SOCIAL EXCLUSION
Freshman Seminar

In this seminar, we will focus on inequality in the distribution of resources in the U.S. population. We start by examining basic necessities such as food, shelter, and health care. Then, we consider who has access to the best neighborhoods and the best schools and the processes by which others are excluded. We will also discuss who performs the most dangerous and the lowest paying jobs in the U.S. labor market and who lacks access to jobs of any type. To encourage active engagement with course material, students will be required to complete short written assignments each week related to the assigned readings

M 2-5          HARKNETT

SOC 100-001   INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

As a science, sociology uses various tools to establish knowledge about the social world, as one step in the process of producing explanatory (and ideally, predictive) theory. The purpose of this course is to introduce students to different sociological methods, including survey research and associated quantitative/statistical analysis, interviewing, ethnography, historical-comparative and archival research, experimentation, and computer simulation. We will review basic mechanics for applying these methods, and discuss the assumptions behind each, and the kind of insight each yields. Students gain hands-on experience in applying several of these methods through class assignments.

MW 2-3          GIBSON

402 - REC  R 9:30-10:30  STAFF
403 - REC  R 10:30-11:30  STAFF
404 - REC  F 11-12  STAFF
405 - REC  F 12-1  STAFF
Bioethics is intended to introduce students to the complex issues that confront medicine and biotechnology in this time of rapid change. The first part of the course will be devoted to an overview of the standard principles of academic bioethics. We will then consider several clinical topics to which the principles may be applied, including neonatal medicine, death and dying, abortion, and the ethics of human experiments. The last part of the course will address certain "cutting edge" issues including genetics, cloning, stem cells, biodefense, and neuroscience in relation to national security. These subjects will be addressed using the tools and methods of history, sociology philosophy and law.

MW 1-2
402 - REC  F 1-2  MORENO  STAFF
403 - REC  F 1-2  STAFF
404 - REC  F 2-3  STAFF
405 - REC  F 11-12  STAFF

SOC 120-001  SOCIAL STATISTICS
This course offers an introduction to the application and interpretation of statistical analysis in sociology. Upon completion, you should be familiar with a variety of basic statistical techniques that allow examination of interesting social questions. We begin by learning to describe the characteristics of groups, followed by discussion of how to examine and generalize about relationships between characteristics of groups. Emphasis is placed on the understanding and interpretation of statistics used to describe and make generalizations about group characteristics. In addition to hand calculation, you will also become familiar with using PCs to run statistical tests.

MW 10-11
201 - REC  F 12-1  PARK  STAFF
202 - REC  F 1-2  STAFF
**SOC 126-001 CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY**

A sociological theory is a verbal (but sometimes also mathematical) argument about core social processes underlying the apparently irreducible variety of social life. This course will review theoretical perspectives developed after the "classical" period of Durkheim, Weber, and Marx, and particularly since WWII. Theories to be covered include: micro-sociological perspectives of phenomenology, symbolic interactionism, and neo-Durkheimian interaction ritual theory; social behaviorism, exchange theory, and rational choice theory, neo-Marxian perspectives on power, conflict, and class; accounts of modernity and post-modernity; and the systems theories of Parsons and Luhmann. Recurring themes will include the micro-macro connection, the relationship between subjectivity and behavior, and the structure-agency problem. The course satisfies the theory requirement for sociology majors.

**MW 3:30-5 GIBSON**

**SOC 137-401 SOCIOLOGY OF THE MEDIA & POPULAR CULTURE**

This course relies on a variety of sociological perspectives to examine the role of the media and popular culture in everyday society, with a particular emphasis on the power of the mass media industry, the relationship between cultural consumption and status, and the social organization of leisure activities from sports to shopping. Specific course topics include the marketing of Starbucks, the rise of aesthetics and style in everyday life, the reception of film and rock music in contemporary American society, and the social effects of new media technologies in the digital age.

**MW 11-12 GRAZIAN**

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This lecture course will introduce students to a broad range of topics that fall under the heading of American health policy. Its main emphasis will be on the history of health care in America from the U.S. Civil War to Obama care. The primary objective of the course will be to consider why the United States, until very recently, remained one of the only industrialized nations to have a private, non-nationalized health care system. Some of the themes addressed include: private health insurance (such as Blue Cross/Blue Shield), industrial health and workmen’s compensation, the welfare state (in Europe, Canada, and the U.S.), women’s health, especially maternal and infant care programs, Medicare/Medicaid, the Clinton Health Plan of 1993, injured soldiers and the Veterans Administration.

**SOC 152-401 AMERICAN HEALTH POLICY**

**SOC 200-401 CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

This course examines how the criminal justice system responds to crime in society. The course reviews the historical development of criminal justice agencies in the United States and Europe and the available scientific evidence on the effect these agencies have on controlling crime. The course places an emphasis on the functional creation of criminal justice agencies and the discretionary role decision makers in these agencies have in deciding how to enforce criminal laws and whom to punish. Evidence on how society measures crime and the role that each major criminal justice agency plays in controlling crime is examined from the perspective of crime victims, police, prosecutors, jurors, judges, prison officials, probation officers and parole board members. Using the model of social policy evaluation, the course asks students to consider how the results of criminal justice could be more effectively delivered to reduce the social and economic costs of crime.
SOC 221-301   SAMPLE SURVEY METHODS

This course introduces students to the theory and practice of survey research. Students will learn about questionnaire design and formatting; sample design and selection; interviewing techniques; data base design and data entry; and elementary data analysis and report preparation.
These objectives will be achieved through student involvement in the design of a sample survey of the connection between migration and health. We will also examine and discuss general sample surveys widely used in the social and biomedical sciences. This course will address three fundamental issues in sample survey design: validity, reliability, and representativeness. In addition, this course will enhance students' analytical skills and prepare them for conduction quantitative analyses.

               R 1:30-4:30           PARRADO

SOC 235-401   LAW & SOCIAL CHANGE

Beginning with discussion of various perspectives on social change and law, this course then examines in detail the interdependent relationship between changes in legal and societal institutions. Emphasis will be placed on (1) how and when law can be an instrument for social change, and (2) how and when social change can cause legal change. In the assessment of this relationship, the laws of the United States and other countries as well as international law, will be studied. Throughout the course, discussions will include legal controversies relevant to social change such as civil liberties, human rights, gender and the law, and issues of nation-building. A comparative framework will be used in the analysis of this interdependent relationship between law and social change.

               TR 4:30-6            FETNI
SOC 264-401  POVERTY, RACE & HEALTH

This course is designed to introduce students to current literature on race/ethnic differences in health and mortality in the United States, covering such topics as explanations for why some race/ethnic groups fare better than others, how inner city poverty and residential segregation may contribute to racial/ethnic differences in health outcomes, and health of immigrants versus native-born populations. Current policy debates and recent policy developments related to health are also briefly discussed.

The course is organized as a seminar with a combination of lectures and class discussions. We will meet only once a week. It is important that students attend seminars regularly and actively participate in class discussions. Students will be required to pass in written questions and answers developed from the readings weekly. There will be two in-class exams towards the end of the course. In addition, students are required to write a research paper (12-15 pages), which will consist of a health profile of a race/ethnic group of a student's choice and its possible explanations. Findings will be presented to the class. There are no prerequisites, although a prior sociology course and familiarity with a spreadsheet program would be useful.

T 1:30-4:30  CULHANE

SOC 275-401  MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

This course will give the student an introduction to the sociological study of medicine. Medical sociology is a broad field, covering topics as diverse as the institution and profession of medicine, the practice of medical care, and the social factors that contribute to sickness and well-being. Although we will not explore everything, we will attempt to cover as much of the field as possible through four thematic units: (1) the organization and development of the profession of medicine, (2) the delivery of health-care, especially doctor-patient interaction, (3) the social and cultural factors that affect how illness is defined, and (4) the social causes of illness. The class will emphasize empirical research especially but not only quantitative research.

MWF 10-11  SCHNITTKER

Revised 11-12-07
SOC 380-401  NEIGHBORHOOD DYNAMICS OF CRIME

Crime varies in time, space and populations as it reflects ecological structures and the routine social interactions that occur in daily life. Concentrations of crime can be found among locations, with antisocial activities like assaults and theft occurring at higher rates because of the demographic make-up of people (e.g., adolescents) or conflicts (e.g., competing gangs), for reasons examined by ecological criminology. Variation in socio-demographic structures (age, education ratios, and the concentration of poverty) and the physical environment (housing segregation, density of bars, street lighting) predicts variations between neighborhoods in the level of crime and disorder. Both ethnographic and quantitative research methods are used to explore the connections between the social and physical environment of areas and antisocial behavior.

TR 3-4:30  STOKES

SOC 430-401  GANGS & ORGANIZED CRIME

There are a variety of illegal organizations and activities, often overlapping or interconnected. We will examine (1) illegal businesses (drugs, alcohol, smuggling, gambling, prostitution, loan-sharking); (2) racketeering (government corruption and bribery; protection for illegal activities); (3) protection money extracted from both legal and illegal activities; (4) robbery, embezzlement and other property crimes carried out by organized groups or crews, including their roots in gangs as umbrella organizations and in reputational networks for recruiting participants, and in networks for fencing stolen property; (5) organized violence (as enforcement, as reputation building, as turf wars, and as civil wars; analogies and feedbacks between legitimate governments and underground governments). Emphasis will be on social organization and on historical comparisons of crime in different places and times.

TR 3-4:30  COLLINS
Spatial concepts—like neighborhood and region, distance and proximity—have always been central factors for understanding social phenomena, particularly those tied to various aspects of urban poverty and inequality. This course will help cultivate and integrated approach to social science research that recognizes the importance of location, space, and time to enhancing our understanding of social processes. Students will be exposed to (1) examples of the integration of spatial thinking to social science research; (2) the fundamentals of geographic information system (GIS) mapping and spatial analysis methods; (3) the vast array of spatial data that are available; and pushed to (4) think critically about how a spatially integrated social science approach can enhance their own research. Although students will be trained in the use of the basic tools for GIS, this course is not intended to serve as a GIS methods course.

R 1:30-4:30

CHARLES/JACKSON
GRADUATE LEVEL COURSES

SOC 524-001  SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILY

This introduction to the sociology of the family explores historical, economic, and cultural changes that have shaped the past and present form of the American kinship system. It will also compare demographic and social trends and consequences of family patterns across societies, providing a perspective on differences and similarities between the U.S. family system and other nations. Students will have an opportunity to engage in research on topics of special interest.

M 3:30-6:30  LAREAU

SOC 530-401  ANXIOUS IDENTITIES IN POSTMODERN CONTEXT

This course will explore a range of theories of marginalization related to race, class, gender, power, and sexuality, sampling works from various intellectual projects such as cultural studies, postcolonial studies, queer theory, and postmodern thought. An overarching question that guides such course is, "how do changing conceptions of social categories and competing particularities, affect what is deemed "marginal" given shifting ideas of once deemed stable categories of gender, sexuality, and race in the face of postmodern thought?"

F 12-2:30  MILLER
SOC 536-401  QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY II
Registration REQUIRED for both the Lecture and a Recitation section.

A course on statistical methods for social scientists, applying the general linear model (GLM). Students learn the logic and assumptions underlying the GLM and complete exercises that apply linear modeling techniques using the Stata statistical package to "real-world" data. Issues covered include the logic of statistical modeling, efficient estimation (i.e. statistical precision), specification errors (i.e. what happens when you make incorrect assumptions about how the world works), analyzing group differences with discrete (qualitative) variables (e.g. looking at differences in social processes by gender, or race), representing social processes with multiple equations ("path analysis"), and nonlinear relationships in linear models.

TR 12-1:30           ALLISON
402 - REC   F 10-11   STAFF
403 - REC   F 11-12   STAFF

SOC 542-401  WORK AND GENDER

This seminar examines the relevance of gender to the organization and experience of paid and unpaid work. Combining materialist and social constructionist approaches, we will consider occupational segregation, the relation of work and family, gender and class solidarity, the construction of gender through work, race and class variation in work experiences, and related topics.

W 2-5           LEIDNER

SOC 556-301  PROSEMINAR SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS II
Open to Sociology/Demography (Graduate) Majors Only

This graduate seminar for first-year graduate students will be a two-semester course covering the major subfields of sociology - their classical and contemporary theories, current methods and substance.

W 2-5           GRAZIAN/HANNUM

Revised 11-12-07
SOC 603-401   PROSEMINAR OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

This course is intended to develop the skills and judgment required to conduct independent research in sociology. We will discuss the selection of intellectually strategic research questions and practical research designs. Students will get experience with the process of editing successive drafts of manuscripts, the oral presentation of work in progress, and the preparation of finished research projects. The course is designed to be the context in which master's papers are written.

T 1:30-4:30         PARK

SOC 613-001   EVENT HISTORY ANALYSIS

An applications-oriented course on statistical methods for the analysis of longitudinal data on the occurrence of events, also known as survival analysis, failure-time analysis, hazard analysis or duration analysis. Emphasis on regression-like models in which the risk of event occurrence is a function of a set of explanatory variables. Topics include accelerated failure-time models, hazard models, censoring, Cox regression models, time-dependent covariates, competing risks, repeated events, unobserved heterogeneity, discrete-time methods.

TR 9-10:30        ALLISON

SOC 620-001   SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH II

This course is intended to aid in the selection, framing, writing and revising of sociological dissertation proposals. It is also intended to provide a forum for the presentation of dissertation research in progress. The goal is to provide a forum for the acquisition of professional socialization in sociology. We will discuss the framing of research questions, the design of research strategies, and the writing of dissertation proposals. We will discuss the process of submitting manuscripts for conferences and journals, preparing curriculum vitae, job search strategies, and preparing for effective colloquium presentations. It is expected that third year graduate students in Sociology will enroll in this class.

R 1:30-4:30        HANNUN
SOC 630-402  RACE, SPACE & INEQUALITY

Spatial concepts--like neighborhood and region, distance and proximity--have always been central factors for understanding social phenomena, particularly those tied to various aspects of urban poverty and inequality. This course will help cultivate and integrated approach to social science research that recognizes the importance of location, space, and time to enhancing our understanding of social processes. Students will be exposed to (1) examples of the integration of spatial thinking to social science research; (2) the fundamentals of geographic information system (GIS) mapping and spatial analysis methods; (3) the vast array of spatial data that are available; and pushed to (4) think critically about how a spatially integrated social science approach can enhance their own research. Although students will be trained in the use of the basic tools for GIS, this course is not intended to serve as a GIS methods course.

R 1:30-4:30  CHARLES/JACKSON

SOC 634-401  POPULATION PROCESSES II

Population Processes I and II make up a two-course sequence designed to introduce students to the core areas of demography (fertility, mortality, population aging, and/or migration) and recent developments in the field. PP II focuses on biological, social and demographic factors explaining levels, trends, and differentials in human fertility transition with an emphasis on the historical and current course of fertility transition in developed and developing countries. In addition the course covers topics in family demography. The course format consists of lectures and class discussions. The course format consists of lectures and class discussions. The two course sequence is required of Ph.D. students in Demography. Others interested in enrolling in only one of the courses may do so with the permission of the Chair of the Graduate Group in Demography.

M 2-5  PARRADO/TBA
**SOC 685-301  SOCIAL CONFLICT**

General theory of social conflict, with an emphasis on violent conflict. Specific applications include fights, riots, combat, and gang violence; tribal and modern war; abuse of the weak; domestic conflict; sexual conflict and rape; homicide; social movements and moral crusades; conflict management and social control; state breakdowns and revolutions; ethnic conflict and genocide.

T 9-12  COLLINS

**SOC 708-401  SEMINAR IN DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH II**

A second semester of an intensive course in preparing a major independent research paper. This is a required course for second year demography students.

M 2-5  KOHLER
SOC 006-601  RACE AND ETHNIC RELATIONS

The election of Barack Obama as the United States’ first Black president has raised questions about whether we have entered a post-racial society. This course examines the idea of racial progress that is at the heart of such a question, paying close attention to how social scientists have defined and measured racial inequality and progress in the last century. We will consider how dramatic demographic shifts, the growing number of interracial families and individuals who identify as mixed-race, trans-racial adoptions, and the increased visibility of people of color in media, positions of influence, and as celebrities inform scholarly and popular debates about racial progress.

Along with some classic works, we will also read literature regarding the class versus race debate and color-blind racism. In the process, students will become familiar with sociological data often drawn from in debates about racial progress and will also develop analytical and critical thinking skills.

R 5:30-8:40  Nopper

SOC 135-601  LAW & SOCIETY

After introducing students to the major theoretical concepts concerning law and society, significant controversial societal issues that deal with law and the legal systems both domestically and internationally will be examined. Class discussions will focus on issues involving civil liberties, the organization of courts, legislatures, the legal profession and administrative agencies. Although the focus will be on law in the United States, law and society in other countries of Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America will be covered in a comparative context. Readings included research reports, statutes and cases.

M 6:30-9:30  Fetni
SOC 137-601  SOCIOLOGY OF THE MEDIA & POPULAR CULTURE

This course relies on a variety of sociological perspectives to examine the role of media and popular culture in everyday life, with a particular emphasis on the organization of the mass media industries, the relationship between cultural consumption and status, and the social significance of leisure activities from sports to shopping. Specific course topics will include the marketing of Disney, Nike and Starbucks; how consumers experience nightlife in the city; and the rise of new media technologies in the digital age.

W 5-8  NOLAN

SOC 231-601  IMMIGRANT URBAN LABOR IN THE U.S.

This course examines post-1965 immigrant labor in urban U.S. cities. We consider how 1) globalization and U.S. immigration and labor policies inform labor flows and placement; 2) the conditions under which immigrants work; 3) the impact of immigrant labor on employment patterns, wages, labor unions, and the national economy; 4) labor activism among immigrants (workers centers, independent labor organizations); 5) the impact of xenophobia, immigration enforcement, and the economic recession on immigrant laborers; and 6) how family and kin networks are affected by labor patterns. We look at examples from industries in which immigrants are concentrated or over-represented: garment work, taxi driving, nursing, domestic work, and restaurant work. This course will be of particular interest to students of urban development, work and labor, race relations, policy, and globalization and will familiarize all students with government and non-profit data, grassroots and transnational labor activism, and the contemporary debate on immigration reform.

T 5:30-8:40  NOPPER
SOC 270-601  THE IMMIGRANT CITY

Immigration is among the most important yet controversial forces shaping cities, regions, and neighborhoods. The diversity of immigrant and receiving communities means that the dynamics and impacts of migration are varied and complex. This course examines the development of immigrant and receiving communities in the United States. It surveys public policy and community and economic development practices related to migration at the local, regional, national, and trans-national scale. Class readings, discussions, and visits to Philadelphia’s immigrant neighborhoods explore themes including labor markets, housing experiences, political mobilization, civil society, cultural preservation, and the built environment.

The first half of the course surveys migration and community formation among a broad range of ethnic groups in different parts of the city and suburbs, mainly through history, sociology, and geography; the second half focuses on specific policy and community and economic development initiatives. The major class project will be a study of gentrification in Philadelphia’s Chinatown with the community organization Asian Americans United, part of a multi-city Chinatown study in collaboration with the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund and colleagues in Boston and New York.

Ultimately, the class aims to provide students with 1) a broad knowledge of immigration and its impacts on cities and regions; 2) an in-depth understanding of urban policies and institutions working on immigration in U.S. cities; and 3) familiarity with community and economic development strategies for migrant and receiving communities.

W 5-8

VITIELLO

SOC 275-601  MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

This course will give the student an introduction to the sociological study of medicine. Medical sociology is a broad field, covering topics as diverse as the institution and profession of medicine, the practice of medical care, and the social factors that contribute to sickness and well-being. Although we will not explore everything, we will attempt to cover as much of the field as possible through four thematic units: (1) the organization and development of the profession of medicine, (2) the delivery of health-care, especially doctor-patient interaction, (3) the social and cultural factors that affect how illness is defined, and (4) the social causes of illness. The class will emphasize empirical research especially but not only quantitative research.

W 6-9

JOYCE
SOC 431-601  MODERN MEXICAN SOCIETY

An introduction to social, political, and economic organization of modern Mexico. The course traces the evolution of Mexico’s fundamental societal institutions from their birth during the Mexican Revolution of 1910, though their flowering during the 1950s and 1960s, to changes under the neoliberal projects of Miguel de la Madrid and Carlos Salinas, to the transitional presidency of Ernesto Zedillo and the alternation of the party in government in the year 2000. The course ends with an assessment of Mexico’s ostensible democratic transition in the twenty-first century under the National Action Party. Tracing these processes of Mexico’s development will allow students to gain a clearer understanding of current questions facing the country’s leaders, including how to approach globalization, how to constructively integrate its economy with that of the U.S. through NAFTA, how to assess the impact of migration of undocumented workers, and how to confront drug violence.

TR 6:30-8  LOMBERA

SOC 595-640  MEDIA, CULTURE, AND SOCIETY
MLA PROSEMINAR

This graduate course relies on a variety of interdisciplinary perspectives to examine a number of emergent issues in the sociology of media and mass culture. Specific course topics will include the state of contemporary journalism; the mainstream media’s coverage of American politics; the consolidation of corporate ownership within the media industry; and the Internet and the digital age.

M 5:30-8:40  GRAZIAN
Note on registering for LPS courses:

Courses offered through the College of liberal and Professional Studies are open to students in the College of Arts and Sciences, but LPS imposes some restrictions on registration. During the pre-registration period, most in LPS classes are reserved for LPS students. Once all of the non-reserved places are filled, College students will find that they cannot register without permission. Please be aware that the Sociology Department cannot grant permission and/or override the restrictions LPS has imposed. These registration restrictions will be lifted on the second day of classes. At that time, College students will be able to register for any LPS courses that still have openings but must go through LPS to do this.

LPS’S phone number is 215-898-7326.