

Network Analysis II

Instructor: Fedor A. Dokshin, PhD

Class: Mon 9am to 11am

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Mode of delivery: Online

Office: Room 372 at Sociology Dept.
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Class website: q.utoronto.ca

Office hours: TBD

Course Description and Aims

This seminar focuses on the theoretical and substantive themes within social network analysis (SNA). The social networks perspective emphasizes the essential role of relationships among actors in shaping the social world. We will consider how different social relationships (and patterns of relationships) form and the consequences of this emergent social structure for individuals, groups, and society. The seminar is oriented by a sociological perspective on social networks, but network analysis is increasingly an interdisciplinary field and our reading list reflects this trend.

The social networks perspective is both a theoretical orientation and a set of methodological tools. These are inextricable elements in social networks research and accordingly the seminar will emphasize both in equal measure. The assigned readings include a mix of articles that highlight theoretical developments, methodological approaches, and substantive applications. We will cover classic and contemporary studies.

The course will center primarily on the discussion of ideas and approaches to social networks research, but I will use one session to introduce the rudiments of network analysis with the *R* programming language. This is meant to get you started. Mastering any statistical software requires lots of self-directed practice and tinkering. The syllabus lists some of the common packages used for social network analysis and directs you to additional resources.

Course goals and learning objectives:

1. Students will be able to *describe* the major ideas in SNA and the major strategies for measuring and analyzing social networks.
2. Students will be able to *evaluate* contemporary research that uses social network ideas and/or methodological tools.
3. Students will be able to *propose* new research that uses social network ideas and/or methodological tools.
4. Students will begin to *create* new empirical research that advances social network research or applies the networks perspective to other areas.

Prerequisite

There are no formal prerequisites for this course. You do not need to take Networks I before taking Networks II. You are, however, also welcome to enroll in this course if you took Networks I. Although there are no formal math/statistics prerequisites for this seminar, you will get the most out of this course if you have completed the sociology statistics sequence (SOC6302 & SOC6707) or equivalent. Our focus will be on conceptual issues and not the mathematical models/definitions, however.

Evaluation Components

Class participation (10% of final grade)

You are responsible for reading the assigned materials and coming to class prepared to discuss it. I expect everyone to participate in the discussion.

Discussion leadership (10% of final grade)

Within each week's reading list are one or more articles marked with three asterisks (***) . These are (mostly) empirical articles that are (relatively) recent and apply one or more of the week's core ideas to a substantive topic. We will start each session (beginning in week 2) with a student presentation of these articles. This will allow us the opportunity to dig deeper into what goes into producing a piece of empirical networks research at the frontier of the field. We will allocate the articles in the first session.

Your presentation should be no longer than **20 minutes** and you should **prepare a series of questions** to help guide discussion following your presentation. You must use PowerPoint or another presentation software to prepare slides for your presentation. As you create your presentation, focus on the following questions:

- What is the research question? Is the contribution primarily empirical or theoretical? What are the key debates that the article is engaging?
- Describe the data. What are the strengths and limitations of the data?
- What methods did the author(s) use? What are the strengths and limitations?
- Are there any parts of the article that you found unclear or confusing?
- What conclusions can we draw from this research? Does it generate any new questions or puzzles?
- Which parts did you find convincing and which parts are you skeptical about?

Response memos (15% of final grade)

For **five** of the class meetings of your choosing, you will prepare a short response memo (maximum 1, single-spaced page). *These are not meant to be polished documents.* The main goal of these memos is to help you organize your thoughts about the week's material. You should avoid summarizing each article individually, but rather aim to extract the "big picture." What are the key tensions that animate the week's readings? How do the readings relate to each other and/or to other things we've read? Which parts did you find convincing and what kinds of limitations did you identify?

Research proposals and peer review (20% of final grade)

During the course of the semester, you will submit **two** short (~800 words) research proposals. The proposals should clearly explain what you want to do and why it is important.

You will also write **two** reviews of your peers' research proposals. I will post detailed guidelines about what to include in your proposals and your reviews on the class website.

Present final project (5% of final grade)

On the last day of the semester, each student will present the preliminary version of their project to the class. The goal is to share what you've been working on with the class and get feedback. We will divide the time allocated to each presentation based on enrollment. As with discussion leadership, you should prepare a few slides to help us follow along.

Final project (40% of final grade) — Due December 18th

As the final project, you will write a paper related to the material covered during the semester. This paper can take one of two forms: (1) an original empirical analysis using quantitative or qualitative data; (2) a research proposal for a study which defines a specific research question as informed by relevant literature, describes in detail the data needed to conduct such a study, anticipates the expected outcomes and potential difficulties of carrying out the research, and may include preliminary results.

Late submission policy

Late submission will result in a 5% deduction for each day the assignment is late (starting with the day the assignment is due), unless you have a legitimate, documented reason beyond your control.

Course Texts and Other Resources

Texts:

Most readings for this class are journal articles, which I will post on the course website. You are responsible for the articles under the "Required" heading. I also include a list of "Supplementary" articles. These are pieces that touch on some element of the week's discussion, but I did not have space to include. You are not responsible for these articles, but they're there if you want to delve deeper.

Required books:

- **Wasserman and Faust. 1994. *Social Network Analysis*. Cambridge University Press.**

Wasserman and Faust provides the main methodological background reading for the course. Despite its age, this is still *the* methods textbook of choice for sociologists. A new edition has been rumored for years, but I'm yet to see a timeline for it.

There are other good methods texts that take more of a "network science" perspective. These include:

- Easley and Kleinberg. 2010. *Networks, Crowds, and Markets: Reasoning About a Highly Connected World*. Cambridge University Press. (Free version here: <https://www.cs.cornell.edu/home/kleinber/networks-book/>)
- Newman. 2018. *Networks: An Introduction*. (2nd edition). Oxford University Press.
- Jackson. 2010. *Social and Economic Networks*. Princeton University Press.

I will not assign readings from these latter three books, but you may find them useful in your work.

Software:

Instruction on SNA software will be limited to a single session during Week 6. Unfortunately, there's simply not enough time to cover all of the material and also provide meaningful software training. Besides, I believe that such skills are not learned in the classroom, but rather through experimenting on your own and trying to solve practical problems in your specific research project. Nonetheless, to get you started on your own projects I will introduce the basics of doing SNA in the R programming language. I will provide instructions on how to install R and related software on your machine.

We will use R because its suite of SNA tools is most advanced and the newest methods tend to appear in R first. It is also quickly becoming the software of choice for applied statistics of every variety. There are several other software options, however. Below is a *partial list* of popular software that implements SNA:

1. **R** is a general programming language that has gained increasing use in the academic research community. It has a well-developed suite of SNA libraries, including *sna*, *network*, *iGraph* and *statnet*. Anything you might want to do with network data, you can do with R. Although the learning curve for R is somewhat steep, the benefits of getting comfortable with it are substantial for both SNA and your other data processing/analysis needs.
2. **Python** is another general programming language that offers a set of tools for SNA. In recent years Python has pretty much caught up to R in terms of SNA packages, including implementing the popular *iGraph* package. Another great Python package is NetworkX. As with R, the learning curve is steep (with commensurate benefits).
3. **UCI-NET**: This is software with a much less steep learning curve. No programming knowledge is necessary, as it comes with a graphic user interface (you can compute many network metrics with simple drop-down menus). It is only available for Windows. Compared to the SNA packages available in R and Python, UCI-NET's capabilities are more limited. A student can purchase a license for UCI-NET for \$40 (USD).
4. **Gephi** and **Pajek** are two popular software packages used primarily for visualizing networks.

Other Information

Accessibility needs:

It is the University of Toronto's goal to create a community that is inclusive of all persons and treats all members of the community in an equitable manner. In creating such a community, the University aims to foster a climate of understanding and mutual respect for the dignity and worth of all persons. Please see the University of Toronto Governing Council "Statement of Commitment Regarding Persons with Disabilities" at

<http://www.governingcouncil.utoronto.ca/Assets/Governing+Council+Digital+Assets/Policies/PDF/ppnov012004.pdf>.

In working toward this goal, the University will strive to provide support for, and facilitate the accommodation of individuals with disabilities so that all may share the same level of access to opportunities, participate in the full range of activities that the University offers, and achieve their full potential as members of the University community. We take seriously our obligation to make this course as welcoming and accessible as feasible for students with diverse needs. We also understand that disabilities can change over time and will do our best to accommodate you.

Students seeking support must have an intake interview with a disability advisor to discuss their individual needs. In many instances it is easier to arrange certain accommodations with more advance notice, so we strongly encourage you to act as quickly as possible. To schedule a registration appointment with a disability advisor, please visit Accessibility Services at <http://www.studentlife.utoronto.ca/as>, call at 416-978-8060, or email at: accessibility.services@utoronto.ca. The office is located at 455 Spadina Avenue, 4th Floor, Suite 400.

Additional student resources for distressed or emergency situations can be located at distressedstudent.utoronto.ca; Health & Wellness Centre, 416-978-8030, <http://www.studentlife.utoronto.ca/hwc>, or Student Crisis Response, 416-946-7111.

Academic integrity:

Copying, plagiarizing, falsifying medical certificates, or other forms of academic misconduct will not be tolerated. Any student caught engaging in such activities will be referred to the Dean's office for adjudication. Any student abetting or otherwise assisting in such misconduct will also be subject to academic penalties. Students are expected to cite sources in all written work and presentations. See this link for tips for how to use sources well:

(<http://www.writing.utoronto.ca/advice/using-sources/how-not-to-plagiarize>).

According to Section B.I.1.(e) of the Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters it is an offence "*to submit, without the knowledge and approval of the instructor to whom it is submitted, any academic work for which credit has previously been obtained or is being sought in another course or program of study in the University or elsewhere.*"

By enrolling in this course, you agree to abide by the university's rules regarding academic conduct, as outlined in the Calendar. You are expected to be familiar with the *Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters* (<http://www.artsci.utoronto.ca/osai/The-rules/code/the-code-of-behaviour-on-academic-matters>) and *Code of Student Conduct* (<http://www.viceprovoststudents.utoronto.ca/publicationsandpolicies/codeofstudentconduct.htm>) which spell out your rights, your duties and provide all the details on grading regulations and academic offences at the University of Toronto.

Equity and diversity:

The University of Toronto is committed to equity and respect for diversity. All members of the learning environment in this course should strive to create an atmosphere of mutual respect. As a course instructor, I will neither condone nor tolerate behaviour that undermines the dignity or self-esteem of any individual in this course and wish to be alerted to any attempt to create an intimidating or hostile environment. It is our collective responsibility to create a space that is inclusive and welcomes discussion. Discrimination, harassment and hate speech will not be tolerated.

Additional information and reports on Equity and Diversity at the University of Toronto is available at <http://equity.hrandequity.utoronto.ca>.

Course Schedule

Week	Date	Topic & Reading
1	14-Sep	<p>Introduction and Basics</p> <p><u>Required:</u></p> <p>Wasserman & Faust, Chapter 1.</p> <p>Emirbayer. 1997. "Manifesto for Relational Sociology." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 103:281-317.</p> <p>DellaPosta, Shi, and Macy. 2015. "Why Do Liberals Drink Lattes?" <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>.</p> <p><u>Supplementary:</u></p> <p>Borgatti et al. 2009. "Network Analysis in the Social Sciences." <i>Science</i> 323:892-895.</p> <p>Blau. 1977. "A Macrosociological Theory of Social Structure." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 83(1):26-54.</p>
2	21-Sep	<p>Data collection and data accuracy</p> <p><u>Required:</u></p> <p>Wasserman & Faust, Chapter 2. (Up to Section 2.5)</p> <p>***Lee and Bearman. 2017. "Important Matters in Political Context." <i>Sociological Science</i> 4:1-30.</p> <p>***Small. 2017. <i>Someone to Talk To: How Networks Matter in Practice</i>. (Introduction; Chapters 1&2)</p> <p>Lazer et al. 2009. "Computational Social Science." <i>Science</i> 323:721-723.</p> <p>Breiger. 2005. "Introduction to special issue: ethical dilemmas in social network research" <i>Social Networks</i> 27:89-93</p> <p><u>Supplementary:</u></p> <p>Marsden, Peter. 2005. "Recent Developments in Network Measurement." in Peter J. Carrington, John Scott, and Stanley Wasserman (eds.) <i>Advances in Social Network Analysis</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Pp. 8-30.</p> <p>Fischer, Claude S. 1982. "What do we mean by 'friend'? An inductive study of social networks." <i>Social Networks</i> 3: 287–306.</p> <p>Bearman and Parigi. 2004. "Cloning Headless Frogs and Other Important Matters: Conversation Topics and Network Structure." <i>Social Forces</i> 83(2):535-557.</p> <p>Brashears. 2014. "'Trivial' Topics and Rich Ties: The Relationship Between Discussion Topic, Alter Role, and Resource Availability Using the 'Important Matters' Name Generator." <i>Sociological Science</i> 1: 493-511.</p> <p>Kadushin. "Who benefits from network analysis: ethics of social network research" <i>Social Networks</i> 27:139-153.</p>
3	28-Sep	<p>Network concepts and measures (global)</p> <p><u>Required:</u></p> <p>Wasserman & Faust, Chapter 3 & 4. (may skip sections marked with O or ⊗)</p> <p>Milgram. 1967. "The Small World Problem." <i>Psychology Today</i> 2:60-67.</p>

Week	Date	Topic & Reading
		<p>Watts, D.J. 1999. "Networks, dynamics, and the small world phenomenon." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>.</p> <p>***Moody, James. 2004. "The Structure of a Social Scientific Collaboration Network." <i>American Sociological Review</i> 69:213-238.</p> <p>***Baldassarri and Diani. 2007. "The integrative power of civic networks." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>, 113(3):735-780.</p> <p><u>Supplementary:</u></p> <p>Barabasi, A.L. and Albert, R. 1999. "The emergence of scaling in random networks." <i>Science</i>.</p> <p>Newman. 2006. "Modularity and Community Structure in Networks." <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences</i> 103, 8577-8582.</p> <p>Moody and Douglas. 2003. "Structural Cohesion and Embeddedness: A Hierarchical Conception of Social Groups." <i>American Sociological Review</i> 68:103-127</p> <p>Dodds, Muhamad, and Watts. 2003. "An Experimental Study of Search in Global Social Networks." <i>Science</i>.</p> <p>Watts and Strogatz. 1998. "Collective Dynamics of 'Small-World' Networks." <i>Nature</i> 393:440-442.</p>
4	05-Oct	<p>Network concepts and measures (local)</p> <p>DUE: First research proposal</p> <p><u>Required:</u></p> <p>Granovetter. 1973. "The Strength of Weak Ties." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 78:1360-80.</p> <p>***Burt. 2004. "Structural Holes and Good Ideas." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 110(2):349-99.</p> <p>Wasserman & Faust. Read Chapter 5. <i>Skim</i> Chapter 6.</p> <p>*** Faris and Felmler. 2011. Status Struggles: Network Centrality and Gender Segregation in Same- and Cross-Gender Aggression. <i>American Sociological Review</i> 76(1):48-73.</p> <p><u>Supplementary:</u></p> <p>Bonacich, Phillip. 1987. Power and Centrality: A Family of Measures." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 92:1170-1182.</p> <p>Gould. 2002. "The Origins of Status Hierarchies: A Formal Theory and Empirical Test." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 107:1143-78.</p> <p>Papachristos. 2009. "Murder by Structure: Dominance Relations and the Social Structure of Gang Homicide." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 115:74-128.</p>
5	19-Oct	<p>Ego networks</p> <p><u>Required:</u></p> <p>Dunbar. 2018. "The Anatomy of Friendship." <i>Trends in Cognitive Science</i> 22:51</p> <p>***Offer and Fischer. 2017. "Difficult People: Who is Perceived to be Demanding in Personal Networks and Why are They There?" <i>American Sociological Review</i>.</p> <p>Smith, Brands, Brashears, and Kleinbaum. 2020. "Social Networks and Cognition." <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i>.</p>

Week	Date	Topic & Reading
		<p>***Cowan. 2014. "Secrets and misperceptions: The creation of self-fulfilling illusions." <i>Sociological Science</i>.</p> <p><u>Supplementary:</u></p> <p>Burt. 1992. <i>Structural Holes: The Social Structure of Competition</i>. Chapter 1 & Chapter 2.</p> <p>Aral and Van Alstyne. 2011. "The Diversity-Bandwidth Trade-off." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 117:90-171.</p> <p>Saramaki et al. "Persistence of Social Signatures in Human Communication." <i>PNAS</i>.</p> <p>Brashears and Quintane. 2018. "The Weakness of Tie Strength." <i>Social Networks</i> 55:104-115.</p> <p>DiPrete, Thomas A., Andrew Gelman Tyler McCormic Julien Teitler & Tian Zheng. 2011. "Segregation in Social Networks based on Acquaintanceship and Trust" <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 116: 1234-1283.</p> <p>Young and Lim. 2014. "Time as a Network Good: Evidence from Unemployment and the Standard Workweek." <i>Sociological Science</i>.</p>
6	26-Oct	Workshop: Social network analysis with R
7	02-Nov	<p>Affiliation networks</p> <p>DUE: Second research proposal</p> <p><u>Required:</u></p> <p>Wasserman & Faust. Chapter 8 (<i>stop at pg. 326</i>)</p> <p>Mohr and White. 2008. "How to Model an Institution." <i>Theory and Society</i> 37:485-512.</p> <p>***Parigi and Bergemann. 2016. "Strange Bedfellows: Informal Relationships and Political Preference Formation within Boardinghouses, 1825-1841." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 122(2):501-31.</p> <p>***Ghaziani and Baldassarri. 2009. "Cultural Anchors and the Organizations of Differences." <i>American Sociological Review</i> 76:179-206.</p> <p><u>Supplementary:</u></p> <p>Breiger. 1974. "The Duality of Persons and Groups." <i>Social Forces</i> 53:181-190.</p> <p>Cornwell and Dokshin. 2014. "The Power of Integratoin: Affiliation and Cohesion in a Diverse Elite Network." <i>Social Forces</i> 93:803-831.</p> <p>Lee and Martin. 2018. "Doorway to the Dharma of Duality." <i>Poetics</i> 68:18-30.</p> <p>Shi, Shi, Dokshin, Evans, and Macy. 2017. "Millions of online book co-purchases reveal partisan differences in the consumption of science." <i>Nature Human Behaviour</i></p> <p>Uzzi and Spiro. 2005. "Collaboration and Creativity: The Small World Problem." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 111:447-504.</p>
8	09-Nov	<p>Where do networks come from?</p> <p><u>Required:</u></p> <p>Feld. 1981. "The Focused Organizations of Social Ties." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 86:1015-1035.</p> <p>***Lewis. 2016. "Preferences in the Early Stages of Mate Choice." <i>Social Forces</i> 95:283-320.</p> <p>Small and Adler. 2019. "The Role of Space in the Formation of Social Ties." <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i> 45:111-32.</p>

Week	Date	Topic & Reading
		<p>***McFarland et al. 2014. "Network Ecology and Adolescent Social Structure" <i>American Sociological Review</i> 79(6):1088-1122.</p> <p><u>Supplementary:</u></p> <p>Robins, Pattison, and Lusher. "An Introduction to Exponential Random Graph (p^*) Models for Social Networks." <i>Social Networks</i> 29(2):173-91.</p> <p>Kossinets and Watts. 2006. "Empirical Analysis of an Evolving Social Network." <i>Science</i>.</p> <p>McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Cook. 2001. "Birds of a Feather: Homophily in Social Networks." <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i> 27:415-444.</p> <p>Rivera, Soderstrom, and Uzzi. 2010. "Dynamics of Dyads in Social Networks: Assortative, Relational, and Proximity Mechanisms." <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i> 2010 36:1, 91-115.</p> <p>Pattison and Robins. 2002. "Neighborhood-Based Models for Social Networks." <i>Sociological Methodology</i> 32:301-337.</p> <p>Wimmer and Lewis. 2010. "Beyond and Below Racial Homophily: ERG Models of a Friendship Network Documented on Facebook." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 116(2):583-642.</p>
	06-Nov	No class
9	16-Nov	<p>Diffusion/contagion/influence (models)</p> <p><u>Required:</u></p> <p>Centola and Macy. 2007. "Complex Contagions and the Weakness of Long Ties." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>.</p> <p>Watts and Dodds. 2007. "Influentials, networks, and public opinion formation." <i>Journal of Consumer Research</i>.</p> <p>***Fisher. 2019. "Social Space Diffusion: Applications of a Latent Space Model to Diffusion with Uncertain Ties." <i>Sociological Methodology</i> 49(1):258-294.</p> <p>***Garip and DiMaggio. 2011. "How Network Externalities Can Exacerbate Intergroup Inequality." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 116:1887-1933.</p> <p><u>Supplementary:</u></p> <p>Gondal. 2015. "Inequality Preservation through Uneven Diffusion of Cultural Materials across Stratified Groups." <i>Social Forces</i> 93: 1109-1137.</p>
10	23-Nov	<p>Diffusion/contagion/influence (empirical approaches)</p> <p><u>Required:</u></p> <p>Christakis and Fowler. 2007. "The Spread of Obesity in a Large Social Network over 32 Years." <i>The New England Journal of Medicine</i>.</p> <p>Cohen-Cole and Fletcher. 2008. "Is Obesity Contagious? Social Networks vs. Environmental Factors in the Obesity Epidemic."</p> <p>***Centola. 2010. "The Spread of Behavior in an Online Social Network Experiment." <i>Science</i>.</p> <p>***Bearman, Moody, and Stovel. 2004. "Chains of Affection: The Structure of Adolescent Romantic and Sexual Networks." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 110:44-91.</p>

Week	Date	Topic & Reading
		<p>***Lee and Lee. 2020. "The Role of Multilayered Peer Groups in Adolescent Depression: A Distributional Approach." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>.</p> <p><u>Supplementary:</u></p> <p>Aral and Nicolaides. 2017. "Exercise Contagion in a Global Social Network." <i>Nature Communications</i> 8(14753).</p> <p>Burt, Ronald S. 1987. "Social contagion and innovation: cohesion versus structural equivalence." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 92: 1287–1335.</p> <p>Shalizi and Thomas. 2011. "Homophily and Contagion Are Generically Confounded in Observational Social Network Studies." <i>Sociological Methods & Research</i> 40(2): 211–239.</p> <p>Ugander et al. 2012. "Structural Diversity in Social Contagion." <i>PNAS</i>.</p>
11	30-Nov	<p>Culture and networks</p> <p><u>Required:</u></p> <p>Salganik, Dodds, and Watts. 2006. "Experimental Study of Inequality and Unpredictability in an Artificial Cultural Market." <i>Science</i> 311:854-856.</p> <p>***Goldberg and Stein. 2018. "Beyond 'Social Contagion': Associative Diffusion and the Emergence of Cultural Variation." <i>American Sociological Review</i>.</p> <p>***Childress and Friedkin. 2011. "Cultural Reception and Production: The Social Construction of Meaning in Book Clubs." <i>American Sociological Review</i> 77:45-68.</p> <p>***Lewis and Kaufman. 2018. "The Conversion of Cultural Tastes into Social Network Ties." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 123:1684-1742.</p> <p><u>Supplementary:</u></p> <p>Goldberg et al. 2016. "Fitting In or Standing Out? The Tradeoffs of Structural and Cultural Embeddedness." <i>American Sociological Review</i> 81(6).</p> <p>Pachucki and Breiger. 2011. "Cultural Holes: Beyond Relationality in Social Networks and Culture." <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i> 36:205-24.</p> <p>Erickson, Bonnie H. 1996. "Culture, Class, and Connections." <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 102:217-251.</p> <p>Lizardo. 2006. "How Cultural Tastes Shape Personal Networks." <i>American Sociological Review</i> 71:778-807.</p> <p>Bachrach. 2014. "Culture and Demography: From Reluctant Bedfellows to Committed Partners." <i>Demography</i> 51:3-25.</p> <p>Martin, John Levi. 2009. "Life's a Beach, but You're an Ant, and Other Unwelcome News for the Sociology of Culture." <i>Poetics</i> 38:228-243.</p>
12	07-Dec	<p>Final Project Presentations</p>
<p><i>Final projects due by email on Friday, December 18th.</i></p>		