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*Начала работать в НИУ ВШЭ в 2007 году.
Научно-педагогический стаж: 11 лет.*

[Домашняя страница](#) [Преподавание](#) [Публикации и исследования](#) [Прочее](#) [В новостях](#) [В СМИ](#)



Владение языками
английский

Контакты

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Образование, учёные степени

- 11 Кандидат социологических наук: Социологический институт РАН, специальность 22.00.04 «Социальная структура, социальные институты и социальные процессы», тема диссертации: «Социальная организация образовательных миграций (на примере студенческого потока из Казахстана в Россию)»

The course

Social facts - intro

Poverty

City & inequality

Migration, ethnicity, inequality

Education & inequality

Social stratification

Forms of capital

Elites & social mobility

Structural functionalism

Symbolic interactionism

Gender

Medicine, health & illness

Status

Role

Class & Status

Social action

Group

Organization

Norms

Institution

Social capital

Social capital

Family & marriage

State

Universities & students

**Art & cultural
production**

Cultural industries

Mass media & news

Religion

Socialization

Civilizing processes

Body

Sexuality

Migration

Urbanization

Ethnomethodology

Network analysis

Grades

- The *final grade* (4th module) for the course is $0,4 \times 1\text{-}2 \text{ module grade} + 0,4 \times 3\text{-}4 \text{ module grade} + 0,2 \times \text{final exam}$.
- The *1-2 module grade* is $0,16 \times \text{project paper} + 0,16 \times \text{collective presentation} + 0,08 \times \text{classroom discussions} + 0,4 \times \text{test grade} + 0,2 \times \text{intermediary exam}$.
- The *3-4 module grade* is $0,2 \times \text{project paper grade} + 0,2 \times \text{collective presentation} + 0,1 \times \text{classroom discussion} + 0,5 \times \text{tests grade}$.
- To successfully participate in seminars students are expected (1) to submit group project paper to a research assistant (*project paper grade*), (2) to present group project during a class (*collective presentation grade*), (3) to participate in classroom discussions (*classroom discussion grade*).
- Individual knowledge is assessed through regular *tests* with open questions. Students are expected to sit up 3 tests in 1-2 modules & 3 tests in 3-4 modules. If a student has a sick leave for a test date, s/he has opportunity to write test after her/his recovery.

sociology

people in a society

groups

societies

Patterns of action



Benedict The Chrysanthemum and the Sword

- Love is a natural part of a person life, thus love is widespread in all societies and closely connected with marriage.
- In the past families were stable, but today the numbers of broken families grow rapidly.
- A person lifespan is defined by her/his genetics and cannot be explained by social circumstances.
- All people like material benefits, thus everyone is going to seek financial success if s/he has chances to succeed.
- There were wars during all the length of human history, and nowadays we are in danger of especially terrible war because of technological advances. The persistence of war is explained by the fact that humans have aggressive instincts which realized through military actions.

Examples

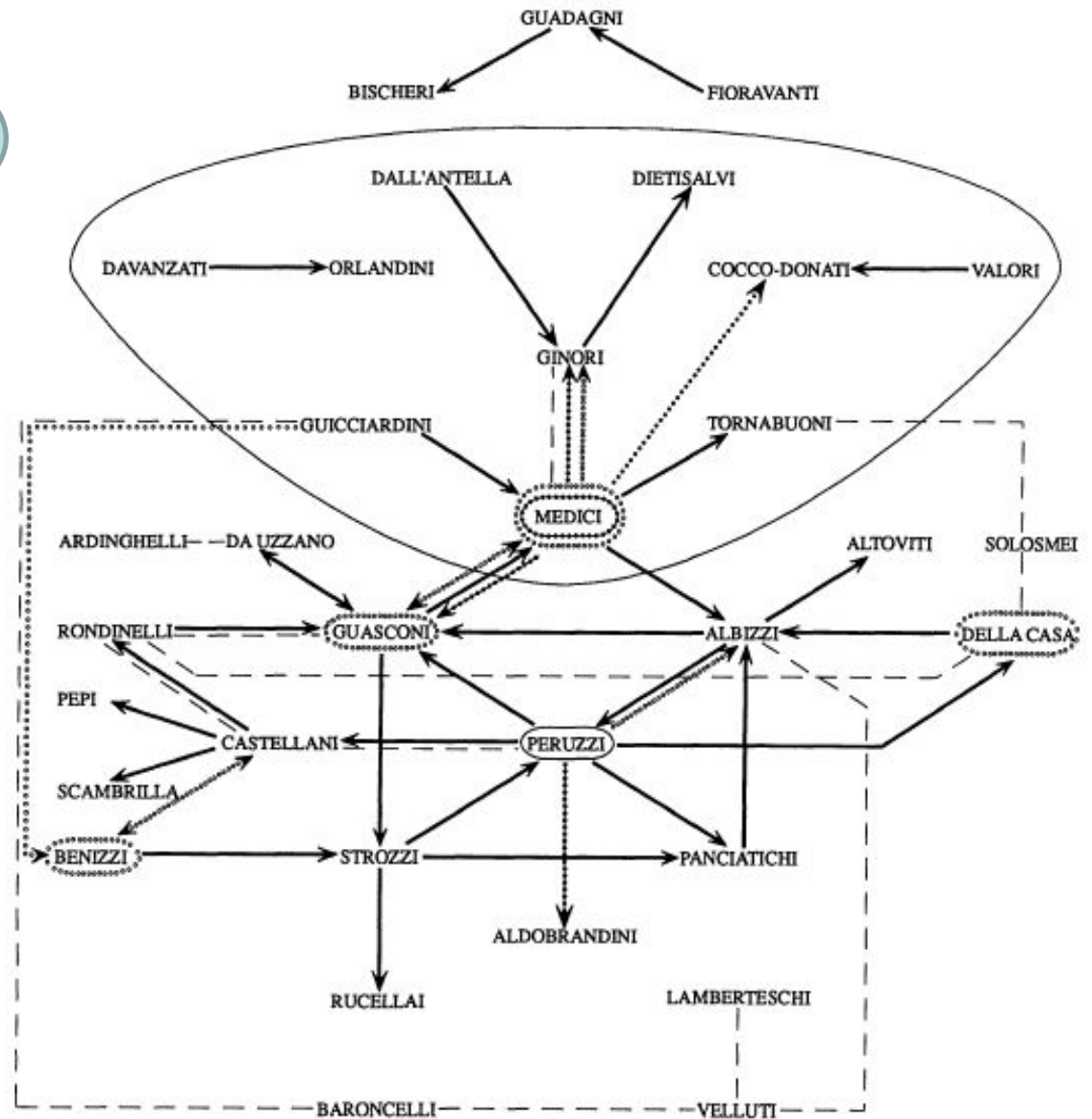
**1. Love and
marriage**

**2. Health and
illness**

3. ?????

- 
- **1. Love and marriage**

1. Love (???) & marriage



Types of Ties:

♀ → ♂ Marriage

..... Partnership

- · - · - Bank Employment

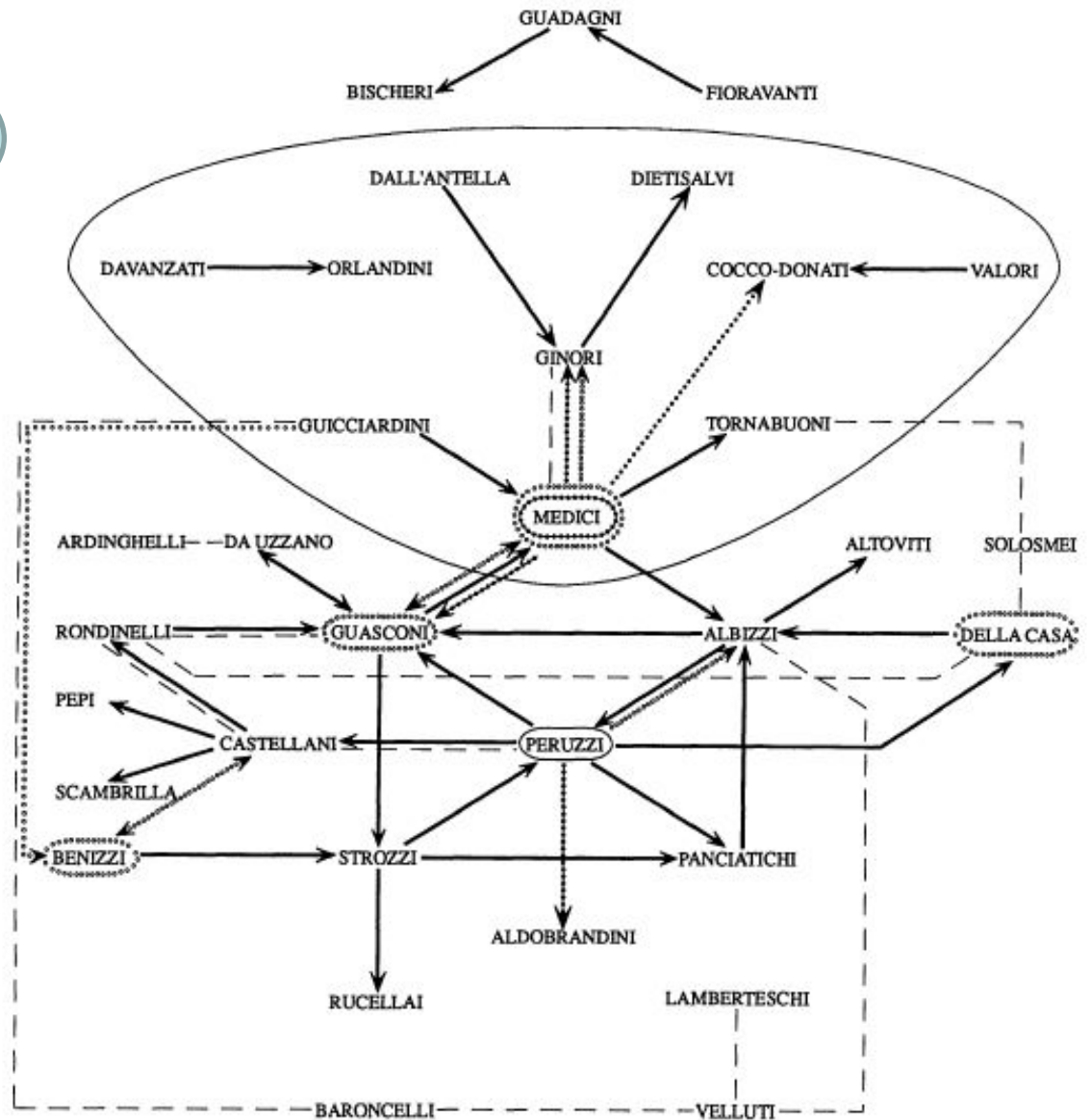
- - - - Trade

..... Real Estate

“Marriage is no real excuse for not loving”
 Andreas Capellanus
 “De Amore” (12 c.)



1. Love (???) & marriage



Types of Ties:

♀ → ♂ Marriage

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- · - · - Bank Employment

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..... Real Estate

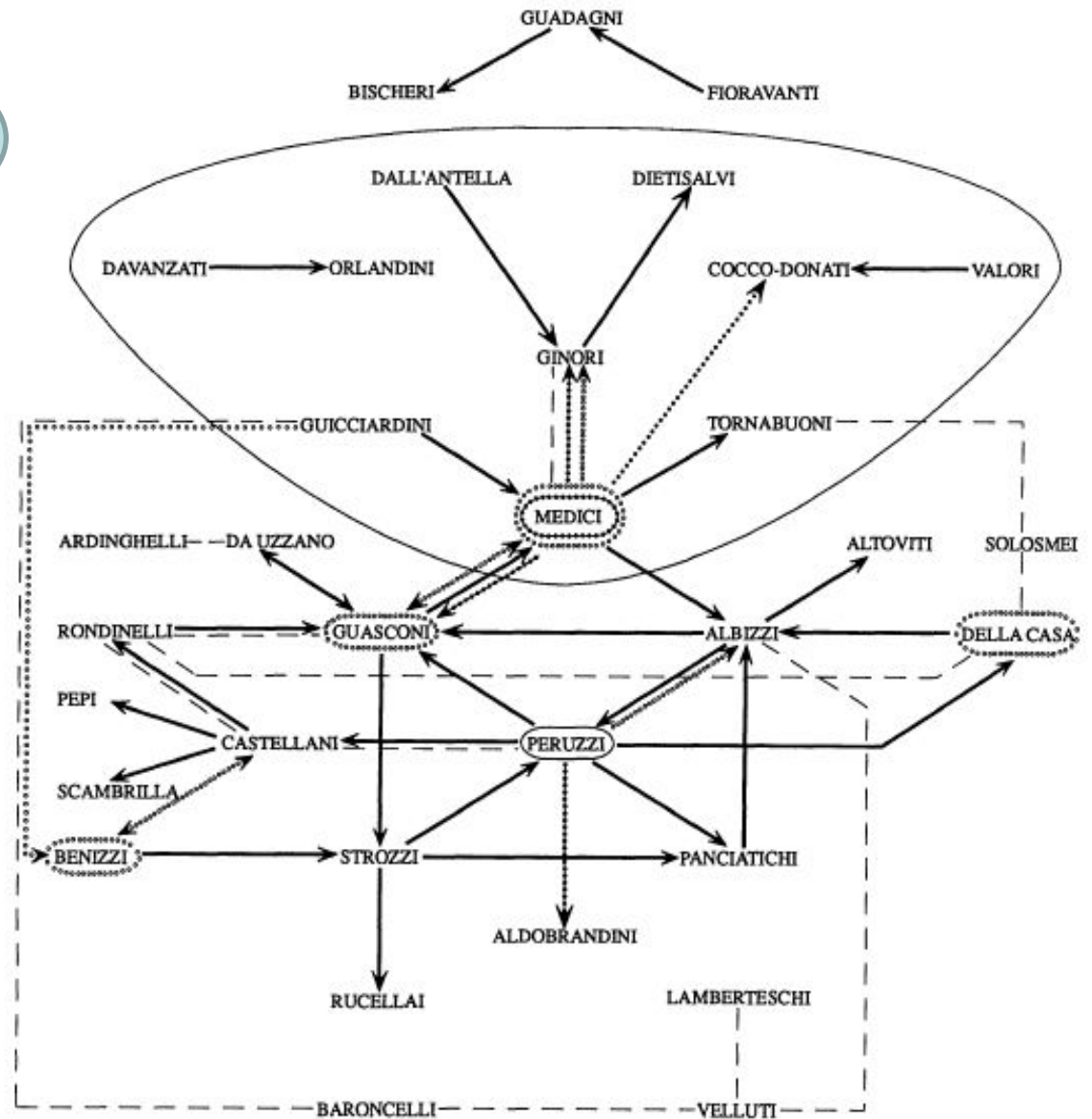
Sociologists focus on stable patterns of people actions,
feeling and thinking



you have the grim!

you are in great danger

1. Love (???) & marriage



Types of Ties:

♀ → ♂ Marriage

..... Partnership

- · - · - Bank Employment

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..... Real Estate

“Marriage is no real excuse for not loving”
 Andreas Capellanus
 “De Amore” (12 c.)

1. Love & marriage

Table 6.4 **Percentage Homophilous, by Relationship Type: Percentage Distributions (includes only those marriages and cohabitational relationships that began during the past ten years)**

Type of Homophily	Type of Relationship			
	Marriages	Cohabitations	Long-Term Partnerships	Short-Term Partnerships
Racial/ethnic	93 ^a	88	89	91
Age ^b	78	75	76	83
Educational ^c	82	87	83	87
Religious ^d	72	53	56	60

Edward Laumann (1994) Sexual Networks

1. Love & marriage

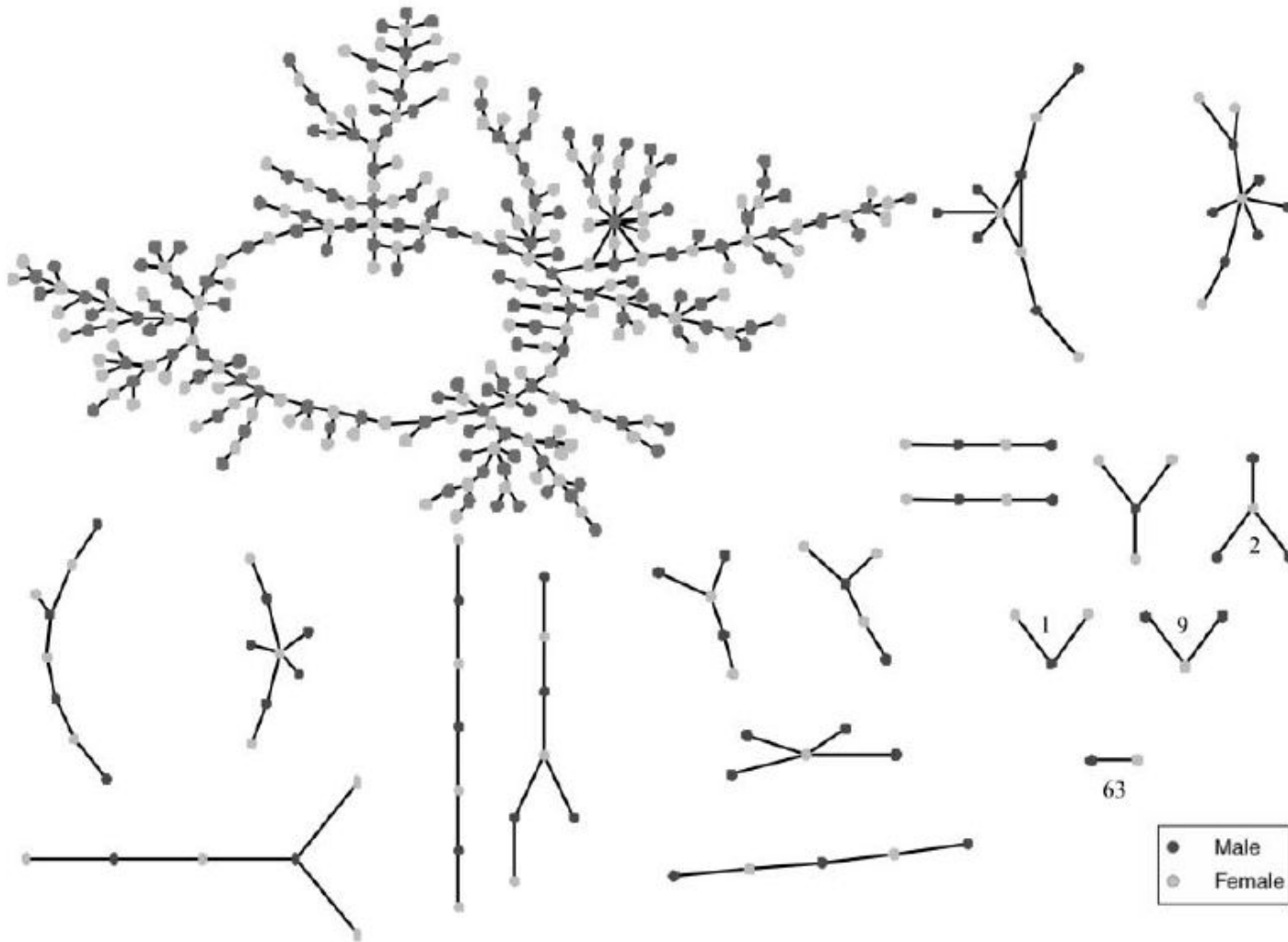
Table 6.2 Time from Meeting to First Sex, by Type of Introduction and Place of Meeting (% distribution)

	Type of Introduction			Place of Meeting					Total
	Family Member	Friend	Self	School	Work	Private Party	Bar	Elsewhere	
<i>Percentage shorter than one month</i>									
Marriages	10*	9	12	6	11	12	24	11	10
Cohabitations	36	39	33	10	28	25	63	38	35
Partnerships	21	26	32	13	21	32	49	25	27
Short-term partnerships	...	35	42	22	41	39	46	33	37
<i>Percentage longer than one year</i>									
Marriages	54	44	45	69	34	37	20	43	47
Cohabitations	16	18	25	26	25	30	8	21	22
Partnerships	36	26	24	44	27	17	11	32	28
Short-term partnerships	...	31	18	44	27	18	18	27	26

Note: "... " indicates fewer than thirty unweighted cases.

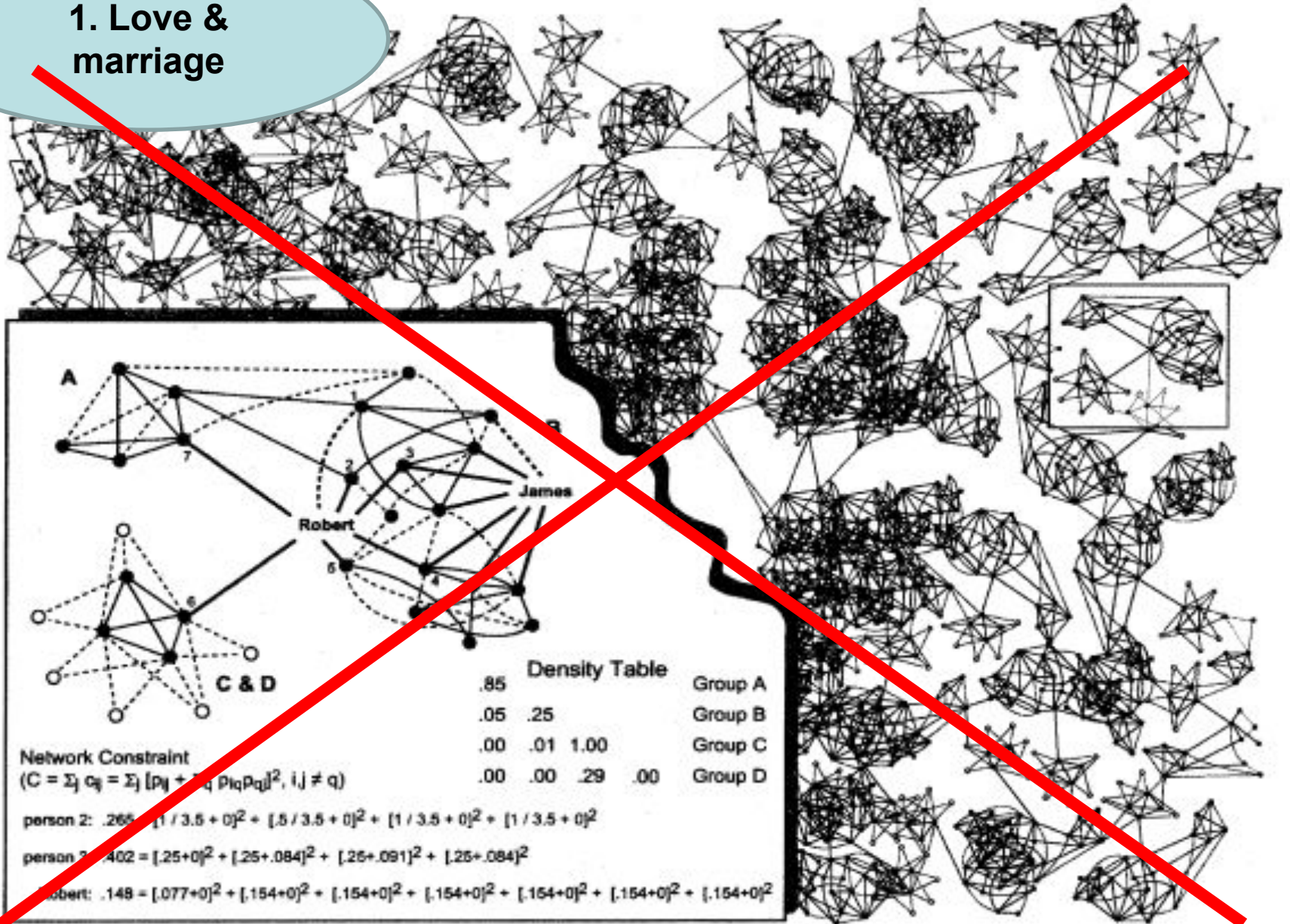
*Indicates weighted percentage of those marriages in which respondent was introduced to spouse by a family member with an interval between meeting and first sex of one month or shorter.

1. Love & marriage



Bearman, Moody & Stovel (2004) Chains of affection

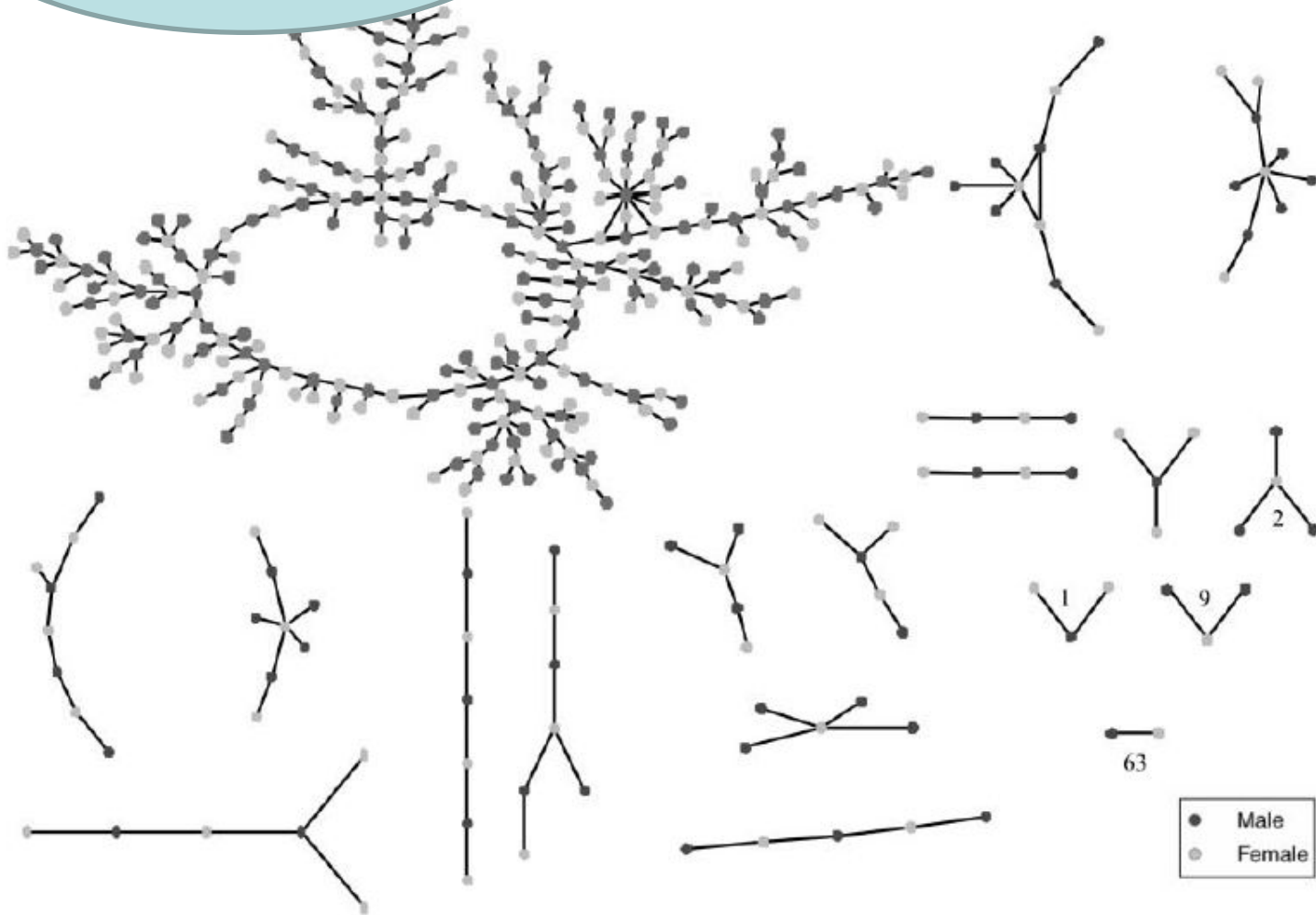
1. Love & marriage





- **2. Health and illness**

2. Health & Illness



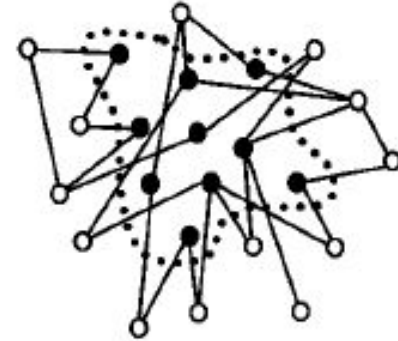
Social interaction & disease circulation

2. Health & Illness

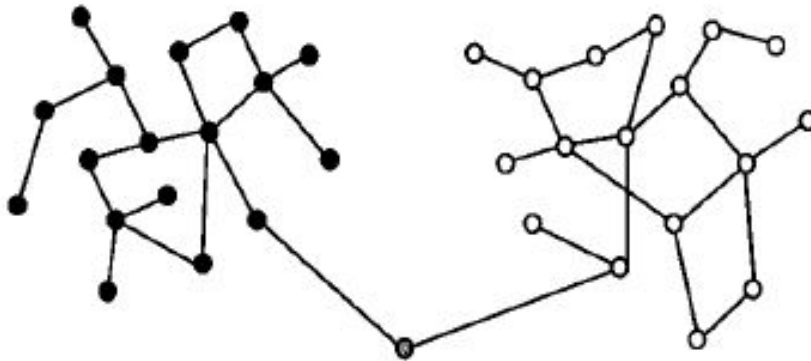
Simplest model
– random
mixing



Panel A: Core Infection Model



Panel B: Inverse Core Model



Panel C: Bridge Between Disjoint Populations



Panel D: Spanning Tree

FIG. 1.—The network structure of four models of infection

Bearman, Moody & Stovel (2004) Chains of affection

2. Health & Illness

TABLE 1. Summary Description of the Independent and Dependent Variables

Variable	Summary
Categorical	
STDs ever*	Ever (19%), never (81%)
Number of sex partners over lifetime	1 to 2 (52%), 3 to 12 (32%), 13 or more (16%)
Gender	Male (42%), female (58%)
Ever married	Never (37%), ever (63%)
Racial/ethnic group	Whites (55%), blacks (28%), others (18%)
Education	Less than HS (15%), HS (35%), more than HS (50%)
Same-gender sex	Never (94%), ever (6%)
Drug injection	Never (97%), ever (3%)
Having concurrent partners [†]	No (80%), yes (20%)
Trade sex for drug	Never (94%), ever (6%)
Talk about sexual topics [†]	Very easy (61%), not very easy (39%)
Jealous conflict [†]	Never (74%), ever (26%)
Spend free time together [†]	All free time (15%), not all free time (85%)
Forced/was forced to have sex	Never (84%), ever (16%)
Partner knows both respondent's parents [†]	Both parents (57%), not both (43%)
Mutual acquaintances at the beginning ^{†‡}	Less than 5 (63%), 5 or more (37%)
Acquaintance with the current neighbors	More than half (74%), less than half (26%)
Nature of friendship circle [§]	None (12%), strong/small (23%), weak/large (10%), others (55%)
Continuous	
Age	36.8 (mean), 10.8 (standard deviation)

TABLE 2. Existence of Friendship Network Effects (Odds Ratios and 95% CIs for Ever Any STDs in Lifetime)

Variable	Regression Among People With	
	Moderate Number of Partners	Many Partners
Demographic variable		
Age	1.00 (0.98–1.03)	1.04 (0.98–1.10)
Women	^b 1.81 (1.11–2.95)	^b 2.83 (1.06–7.56)
Ever married	0.95 (0.57–1.59)	1.40 (0.47–4.16)
Black*	^a 3.17 (1.95–5.15)	^c 2.55 (0.95–6.82)
Other racial groups*	0.97 (0.47–1.99)	1.80 (0.40–8.18)
High school education [†]	0.73 (0.38–1.43)	3.57 (0.48–26.54)
More than high school education [†]	0.99 (0.53–1.86)	3.03 (0.43–21.62)
Risk behavior		
Ever same-gender sex	1.06 (0.37–2.99)	1.80 (0.60–5.40)
Ever injected drugs	1.12 (0.33–3.76)	1.05 (0.13–8.15)
Ever traded sex for drugs	1.25 (0.53–3.00)	^c 5.03 (0.95–26.58)
Having concurrent partners	^b 1.85 (1.08–3.17)	^b 0.38 (0.15–0.95)
3 to 5 lifetime sex partners [‡]	0.97 (0.55–1.73)	
6 to 12 sex partners [‡]	^a 2.61 (1.49–4.57)	
20 to 40 sex partners [§]		0.71 (0.23–2.19)
41 or more sex partners [§]		1.71 (0.50–5.84)
Friendship network		
None	^b 0.37 (0.14–0.98)	
Weak, large friendship circle		^b 0.18 (0.04–0.88)
Number of cases	683	129
Pseudo R square	0.11	0.18

Moderate number = 1 to 12 sex partners for lifetime; many = 13 or more lifetime sex partners.

^aSignificant at 1% alpha level.

TABLE 3. Different Social Network Effects (Odds Ratios and 95% CIs for Ever any STDs in Lifetime)

Variable	People With Moderate Number of Partners (1 to 12 Since Age 18 y)	People With Many Partners (13 or More Since Age 18 y)
Demographic variable		
Age	1.00 (0.98–1.03)	^b 1.07 (1.00–1.15)
Women	1.26 (0.75–2.15)	^c 3.28 (0.99–10.91)
Ever married	1.15 (0.66–2.01)	1.34 (0.41–4.44)
Black*	^a 3.23 (1.93–5.41)	^b 4.05 (1.17–14.02)
Other racial groups*	0.91 (0.43–1.95)	2.76 (0.50–15.06)
High school education [†]	0.66 (0.33–1.34)	2.79 (0.32–24.14)
More than high school education [†]	1.03 (0.53–1.02)	1.92 (0.24–15.38)
Risk behavior		
Ever same-gender sex	0.78 (0.26–2.35)	2.55 (0.68–9.63)
Ever injected drugs	0.93 (0.28–3.14)	1.51 (0.13–17.50)
Ever traded sex for drugs	1.08 (0.42–2.78)	^b 11.86 (1.36–103.30)
Having concurrent partners	1.61 (0.91–2.85)	^c 0.35 (0.12–1.02)
3 to 5 lifetime sex partners [‡]	0.87 (0.47–2.61)	
More than 5 sex partners [‡]	^a 2.26 (1.26–4.07)	
20 to 40 sex partners [§]		0.79 (0.22–2.88)
41 or more sex partners [§]		1.62 (0.37–6.99)
Friendship network		
None	0.41 (0.14–1.19)	2.70 (0.32–22.85)
Weak, large friendship circle	0.55 (0.20–1.50)	^c 0.15 (0.02–1.09)
Other forms of friendship circle	0.96 (0.55–1.68)	0.59 (0.20–1.74)
Dyadic information control		
Very easy discussion of sex topics [¶]	1.05 (0.65–1.69)	1.15 (0.37–3.53)
Jealous conflict	^b 1.76 (1.06–2.92)	1.58 (0.49–5.12)
Spend all free time together	1.36 (0.68–2.73)	4.46 (0.69–29.04)
Ever having forced sex	^a 3.02 (1.76–5.19)	0.86 (0.23–3.18)
Third-party information/control		
Partner knows both of respondent's parents	^b 0.59 (0.37–0.96)	0.79 (0.29–2.12)
5 or more mutual acquaintances [#]	0.75 (0.47–0.21)	0.36 (0.11–1.24)
Knows more than half neighbors ^{**}	0.97 (0.58–1.63)	^b 0.19 (0.05–0.77)
Number of cases	664	126
Pseudo R square	0.16	0.28



3. ????

Emile Durkheim 1858-1917

A **social fact** is any way of *acting, feeling, thinking...*, given to an individual... and capable to exercise a coercive power over an individual

Study social facts as *things*



Table VI Relations of suicide and insanity in different European Countries

A

	<i>No. insane per 100,000 inhabitants</i>	<i>No. suicides per 1,000,000 inhabitants</i>	<i>Ranking order of countries for</i>	
			<i>Insanity</i>	<i>Suicide</i>
Norway	180 (1855)	107 (1851–55)	1	4
Scotland	164 (1855)	34 (1856–60)	2	8
Denmark	125 (1847)	258 (1846–50)	3	1
Hanover	103 (1856)	13 (1856–60)	4	9
France	99 (1856)	100 (1851–55)	5	5
Belgium	92 (1858)	50 (1855–60)	6	7
Wurttemberg	92 (1853)	108 (1846–56)	7	3
Saxony	67 (1861)	245 (1856–60)	8	2
Bavaria	57 (1858)	73 (1846–56)	9	6

Suicide by Emile Durkheim 1897

Alcoholism and suicide in Germany

	<i>Consumption of alcohol (1884–86) liters per capita</i>	<i>Average of suicides per 1,000,000 inhabitants</i>	<i>Country</i>
1st Group	13 to 10.8	206.1	Posnania, Silesia, Brandenburg, Pomerania
2nd Group	9.2 to 7.2	208.4	East and West Prussia, Hanover, Province of Saxony, Thuringia, Westphalia
3rd Group	6.4 to 4.5	234.1	Mecklenburg, Kingdom Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Alsace, Grand Duchy Hesse
4th Group	4 and less	147.9	Rhine provinces, Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg

Suicide by Emile Durkheim 1897

SWISS CANTONS

German Catholics	87 suicides	German Protestants	293 suicides
French Catholics	83 suicides	French Protestants	456 suicides

Suicide by Emile Durkheim 1897

Definition!!!

“the term suicide is applied to all cases of death resulting directly or indirectly from a positive or negative act of the victim himself, which he knows will produce this result”

“Самоубийство – всякий смертный случай, являющийся непосредственным или посредственным результатом положительного или отрицательного акта, совершенного самим пострадавшим, если этот последний *знал об ожидавших его результатах*”

Suicides:

1. More in Protestant countries & regions than in Catholic
2. More in 1848, 1866, 1870-71
3. More military men than civilian
4. Less children and old people than adults
5. More men than women
6. More unmarried than married
7. Less often during wars than during peace periods
8. More often during periods of economic growth and recession
9. More in cities than in countryside
10. More educated people in a population, more suicides
11. More people of high social position than people of low position
12. Less religious and ethnic minorities than majorities

Примеры

Love & marriage

Health & illness

Suicide

**Your social
fact????**