

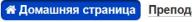
Іациональный исследовательский университет «Высшая школа экономики» → О Вышке → Преподаватели и сотрудники → Сафонова Мария Андреевна



#### Сафонова Мария Андреевна

**Доцент:** НИУ ВШЭ в Санкт-Петербурге / Санкт-Петербургская школа социальных наук и востоковедения / Департамент социологии

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



Преподавание Публикации и исследования Прочее

В новостях В СМИ

#### Образование, учёные степени

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)»



Владение языками

английский

#### Контакты

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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

#### The course

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\*1-2 module grade + 0,4\*3-4module grade + 0,2\*final exam.
- The 1-2 module grade is 0,16\*project paper + 0,16\* collective presentation + 0,08 \*classroom discussions + 0,4\*test grade + 0,2\* intermediary exam.
- The *3-4 module* grade is 0,2\*project paper grade + 0,2\*collective presentation + 0,1\*classroom discussion + 0,5\*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.

people in a society

sociology

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/is 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

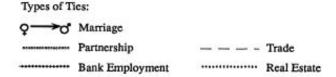
3. ????

# • 1. Love and marriage

1. Love (???) & marriage

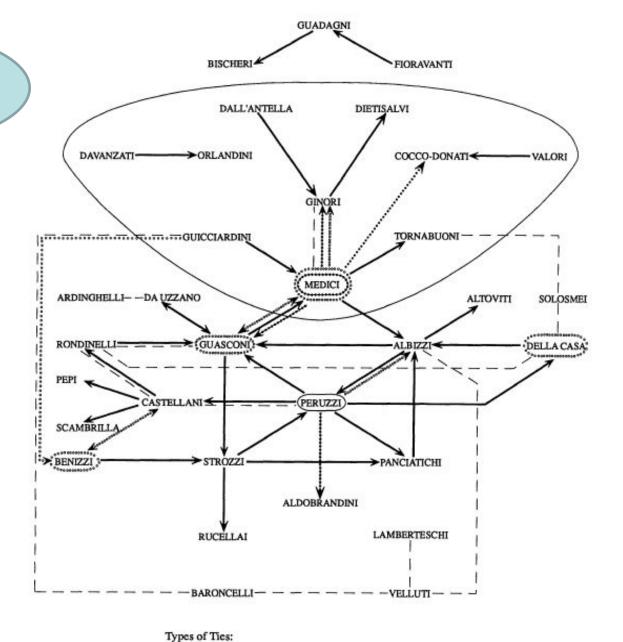
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"Marriage is no real excuse for not loving" Andreas Capellanus "De Amore" (12 c.)





## 1. Love (???) & marriage





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



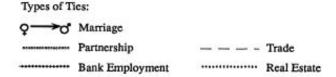
you have the grim!

you are in great danger

1. Love (???) & marriage

GUADAGNI BISCHERI FIORAVANTI DALL'ANTELLA DIETISALVI DAVANZATI VALORI COCCO-DONATI◀ ·······GUICCIARDIN MEDICI ARDINGHELLI- - DA UZZANO ALTOVITI SOLOSMEI GUASCONI RONDINELLI DELLA CASA PEPI CASTELLANI SCAMBRILLA BENIZZI ➤ STROZZI → PANCIATICHI ALDOBRANDINI LAMBERTESCHI RUCELLAI BARONCELLI-

"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	93ª	88	89	91	
Age <sup>b</sup>	78	75	76	83	
Educational <sup>c</sup>	82	87	83	87	
Religiousd	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)

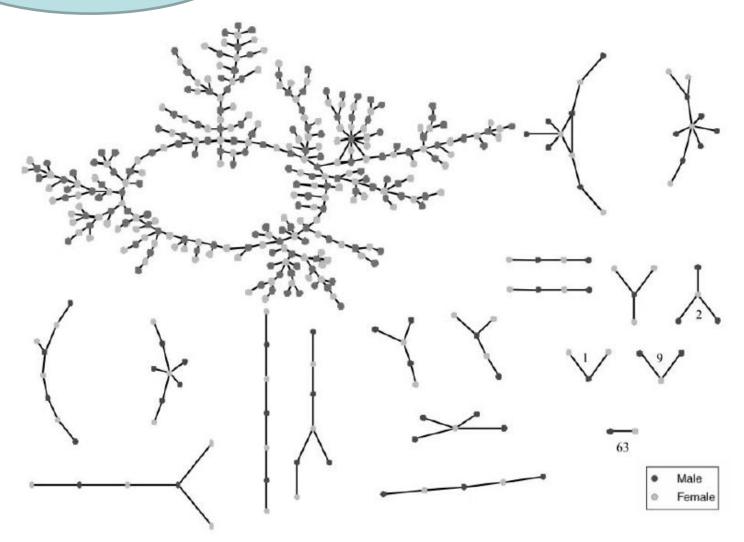
	Type of Introduction		Place of Meeting						
W-11-0	Family Member	Friend	Self	School	Work	Private Party	Bar	Elsewhere	Tota
Percentage shorter than o	ne month								
Marriages	10*	9	12	6	11	12	24	11	10
Cohabitations	36	39	33	10	28	25	63	38	35
Partnerships	21	26	32	13	21	32	49	25	27
Short-term partnerships		35	42	22	41	39	46	33	37
Percentage longer than or	ne year								
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.

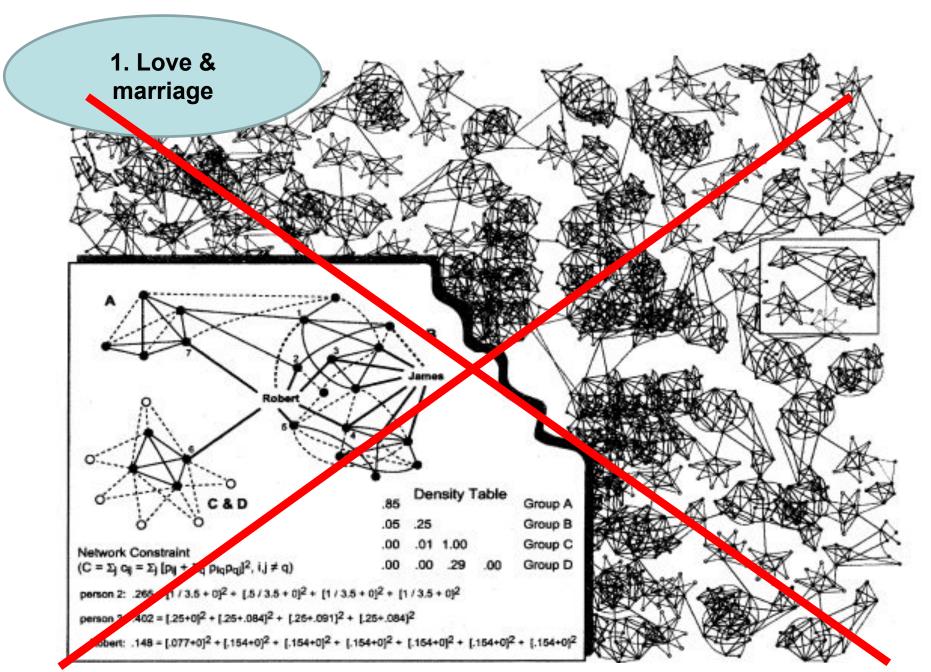
#### **Edward Laumann (1994) Sexual Networks**

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

## 1. Love & marriage



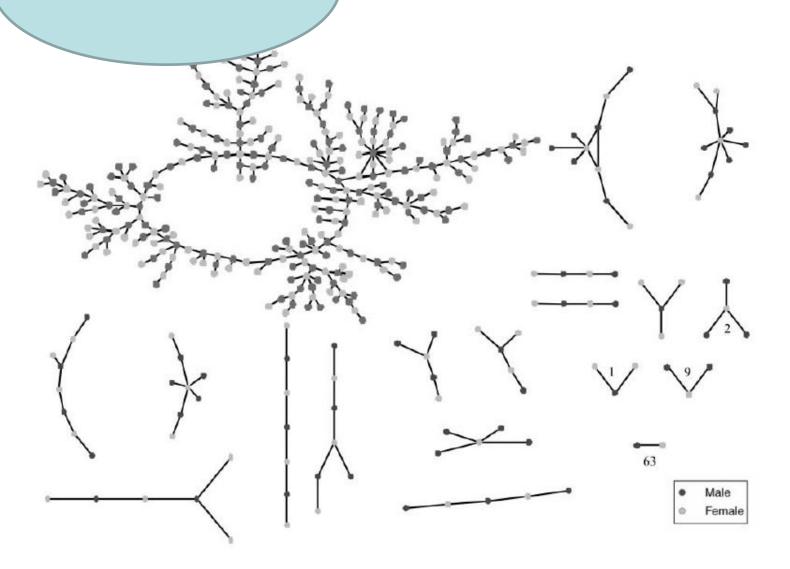
Bearman, Moody & Stovel (2004) Chains of affection



Burt (2004) Structural Holes & Good Ideas

# • 2. Health and illness

#### 2. Health & Illness

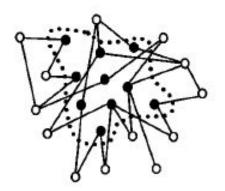


# Social interaction & disease circulation

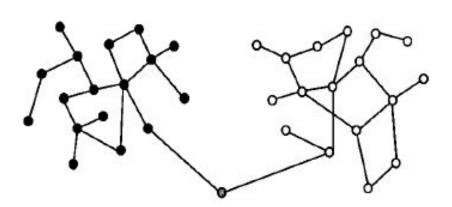
#### 2. Health & Illness

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 <sup>†</sup>	No (80%), yes (20%)		
Trade sex for drug	Never (94%), ever (6%)		
Talk about sexual topics <sup>†</sup>	Very easy (61%), not very easy (39%)		
Jealous conflict <sup>†</sup>	Never (74%), ever (26%)		
Spend free time together <sup>†</sup>	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 <sup>†</sup>	Both parents (57%), not both (43%)		
Mutual acquaintances at the beginning <sup>†‡</sup>	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)		

#### Youm & Laumann 2002

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

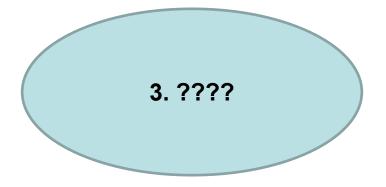
	Regression Among People With				
Variable	Moderate Number of Partners	Many Partners			
Demographic variable		*			
Age	1.00 (0.98-1.03)	1.04 (0.98-1.10)			
Women	⁵1.81 (1.11–2.95)	<sup>6</sup> 2.83 (1.06–7.56)			
Ever married	0.95 (0.57-1.59)	1.40 (0.47-4.16)			
Black*	<sup>a</sup> 3.17 (1.95–5.15)	°2.55 (0.95–6.82)			
Other racial groups*	0.97 (0.47-1.99)	1.80 (0.40–8.18)			
High school education <sup>†</sup>	0.73 (0.38-1.43)	3.57 (0.48-26.54)			
More than high school education <sup>†</sup>	0.99 (0.53-1.86)	3.03 (0.43-21.62)			
Risk behavior	\$1004.25.25.25.20.25.36 - 2005.25.2	\$1996 CT 1.28 SEP SEP CT 1996 CT 1, 10, 58 SEP CT			
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)	°5.03 (0.95–26.58)			
Having concurrent partners	<sup>6</sup> 1.85 (1.08–3.17)	<sup>6</sup> 0.38 (0.15–0.95)			
3 to 5 lifetime sex partners <sup>‡</sup>	0.97 (0.55–1.73)				
6 to 12 sex partners <sup>‡</sup>	<sup>a</sup> 2.61 (1.49–4.57)				
20 to 40 sex partners <sup>§</sup>	at a commanda a commanda de acommanda de acommanda de commanda de commanda de commanda de commanda de commanda	0.71 (0.23-2.19)			
41 or more sex partners <sup>§</sup>		1.71 (0.50–5.84)			
Friendship network					
None	<sup>6</sup> 0.37 (0.14–0.98)				
Weak, large friendship circle <sup>1</sup>		<sup>6</sup> 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. <sup>a</sup>Significant 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)	b1.07 (1.00-1.15)
Women	1.26 (0.75-2.15)	°3.28 (0.99-10.91)
Ever married	1.15 (0.66-2.01)	1.34 (0.41-4.44)
Black*	a3.23 (1.93-5.41)	<sup>6</sup> 4.05 (1.17–14.02)
Other racial groups*	0.91 (0.43-1.95)	2.76 (0.50-15.06)
High school education <sup>†</sup>	0.66 (0.33-1.34)	2.79 (0.32-24.14)
More than high school education <sup>†</sup>	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)	b11.86 (1.36-103.30)
Having concurrent partners	1.61 (0.91–2.85)	°0.35 (0.12–1.02)
3 to 5 lifetime sex partners‡	0.87 (0.47-2.61)	
More than 5 sex partners‡	<sup>a</sup> 2.26 (1.26–4.07)	
20 to 40 sex partners <sup>§</sup>	4	0.79 (0.22-2.88)
41 or more sex partners§		1.62 (0.37-6.99)
Friendship network		
None <sup>ll</sup>	0.41 (0.14-1.19)	2.70 (0.32-22.85)
Weak, large friendship circle	0.55 (0.20-1.50)	°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 <sup>¶</sup>	1.05 (0.65-1.69)	1.15 (0.37-3.53)
Jealous conflict	b1.76 (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	a3.02 (1.76-5.19)	0.86 (0.23-3.18)
Third-party information/control	50 054 7 470 0 \$ 000 P 50 A 7 50 A 7 60 A	entropie et a roma et a Alexander Art de Pelera a
Partner knows both of respondent's parents	<sup>6</sup> 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)	<sup>6</sup> 0.19 (0.05–0.77)
Number of cases	664	126
Pseudo R square	0.16	0.28





# 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

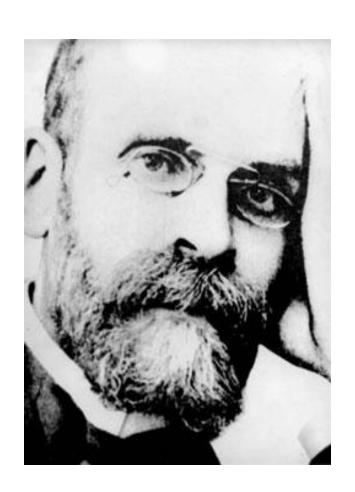


Table VI Relations of suicide and insanity in different European Countries

	No. insane	No. suicides	Ranking order of countries for	
	per 100,000 inhabitants	per 1,000,000 inhabitants	Insanity	Suicide
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
Wurttemburg	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**

	Consumption of alcohol (1884–86) liters per capita	Average of suicides per 1,000,000 inhabitants	Country
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, Wurtemburg

#### **Suicide by Emile Durkheim 1897**

#### SWISS CANTONS

German Catholics French Catholics

87 suicides German Protestants 293 suicides 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 piece 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

Love & marriage

## Примеры

**Health & illness** 

**Suicide** 

Your social fact????