

## College of Arts and Sciences: Social Science and Humanities Outcomes

Communication	Information Mgt/ Quantitative Skills	Valuing/Ethics/ Integrity	Critical Thinking	Content Knowledge	Application/ Internship
<b>Anthropology BA/BS</b>					
Develop social science writing skills, including writing of a research proposal for a grant agency and a substantial research report.	Master research methods in one of the subfields of anthropology.	Understand cultural diversity, thus preparing students to function in multicultural or international settings	Develop the ability to apply anthropological concepts in performing critical analysis of broad historical trends and complex social issues	Understand the common evolutionary origins that unify all cultural differences, as well as human biological variation within our shared humanity.	Gain hands-on experience in the application of anthropological concepts to real life and will be able to apply anthropological theory to real-life experience.
Develop oral presentation skills, including presenting a formal research report.	Design and conduct an original research project, working in close cooperation with faculty.	Understand the professional ethics and codes of conduct of the discipline.		Develop in-depth knowledge of the culture of a particular region of the world.	
<b>Criminology &amp; Criminal Justice BS</b>					
	Acquire understanding of the role of research and its application for informing policies about criminal justice issues.		Develop critical thinking skills through the application of criminological theory and social science research methods.	Acquire basic knowledge of the theories, methods and substance of issues in criminology and criminal justice.	
				Develop fundamental understanding of interdisciplinary underpinnings (e.g., from sociology, psychology, political science, economics) of criminology and criminal justice.	
				Acquire knowledge about the structure and functioning of the fundamental institutions (e.g., legislatures, police, punishment, supervisory) that are part of the criminal justice system.	
<b>Economics BA</b>					
Write a research paper that employs sound economic reasoning and, where appropriate, uses data and statistical methods to analyze an economic policy.	Use mathematical methods to interpret and analyze economic models to assess their logical validity and to model economic phenomena.	Identify the causes and consequences of poverty and prosperity across and within societies.	Use economic reasoning to interpret and evaluate social, political and economic arguments, and policies.	Employ their understanding of key market institutions such as property rights and contracts and economic organizations such as the Federal Reserve System and the International Monetary Fund to analyze economic behavior and evaluate	Apply economic theory and statistical tools to undertake policy analysis

				public policy.	
			Predict changes in key macroeconomic variables in response to changes in social, political, and economic policy as well as non-economic events such as terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and changes in consumer confidence.		

**English BA**

Express ideas coherently, concisely and persuasively in various written formats.	Comprehend, interpret and analyze texts.	Develop an appreciation of gender within the historical literary movements	Analyze complex issues to make informed deductions.	Knowledge of historical periods of English and American literature.	
Express ideas coherently, concisely and persuasively in oral presentations or class discussions.		Develop and appreciation of ethnic diversity within the historical literary movements.	Synthesize complex and diverse material to draw reasoned conclusions.		
		Develop an appreciation of racial diversity within the historical literary movements.	Evaluate the pertinence, significance, and reasoning of research materials and data.		
			Use skills in analyzing and synthesizing information to draw new insights and conclusions.		

**History BA**

Write clearly and coherently and persuasively develop interpretations and arguments of one's own.		Understand and articulate the diversity of identities and political and social systems that have shaped human behavior over time.	Listen to oral presentations, summarize the arguments made and discuss them in the context of other oral presentations or conversations.	(Embedded in Other Outcomes)	
		Understand and articulate one's own identity in terms of race, gender and class, and to locate that identity in the wider world, both past and present.	Accurately summarize an argument and discuss it in the context of other arguments.		

**Philosophy BA**

		Acquire a basic understanding of ethical and social-political principles and their role in resolving value disputes and evaluating social and political organizations and practices.	Develop critical thinking skills based on knowledge of the standards governing logical reasoning.	Acquire basic knowledge of traditional philosophical issues in the Western tradition.	
				Become acquainted with current	

				philosophical debates in the areas of epistemology, metaphysics and value theory and with the arguments and proposals made to resolve them.	
				Acquire familiarity with philosophical issues that arise in some other disciplines (e.g., biology, art, education, etc.	

**Political Science BA**

Demonstrate the capacity to communicate political analysis effectively.	Demonstrate how research takes place: the postulating of cause/effect relationships, the marshalling of evidence, the ability to draw conclusions, the use of quantitative and qualitative techniques.	Analyze how institutional design and economic and cultural factions shape the distribution of power in society, as well as their effects on decision-making and electoral behavior.	Describe how the basic principles of political science analysis apply to the different subfields of the discipline, e.g., American politics. Judicial politics, comparative politics, international relations, policy, urban, public administration.	Understand that political science studies the distribution and use of power and how that affects patterns of conflict and cooperation in society, within and outside government.	Students will be prepared to engage in graduate education or to locate a job related to government and politics.
	Understand how the study of political science is scientifically-based inquiry and the distinction between normative and empirical. Study problems within this context.		Understand linkages between local, national, and international politics.		

**Public Policy Administration BS**

	Gain acquaintance with research tools needed to create and evaluate policy including statistical analysis.			Acquire basis knowledge of the components of public policy administration: government, policy-making, implementation, evaluation, bureaucracy. Learn that public policy administration studies and the making and implementation of public policy within the context of governmental institutions and political actors.	Gain direct knowledge of policymaking process through internships in government, the voluntary sector, etc.
	Learn about the nature of empirical research: cause-effect, hypothesis testing, data gathering, data analysis and modeling.			Understand various facts of the American policy process through study of policy areas, political institutions at the local, state, and national levels.	Receive preparation for graduate training or a job related to the public sector.

				Understand the nature of bureaucratic administration: standard operating procedures, resistance to change, impersonalism, street-level operations, funding and its effect on operations, politics and administration, civil service.	
				Describe concepts of bureaucratic reform: organizational change, leadership, new public administration, reinventing government, total quality management.	

**Psychology BA**

Demonstrate information competence and the ability to use computers and other technology for many purposes.	Understand basic research methods in psychology, including the development and refinement of theory, hypothesis generation and testing, research design, data analysis and interpretation.	Follow the APA Code of Ethics in the treatment of human and nonhuman participants in the design, data collection, interpretation, and reporting of psychological research.	Evaluate the appropriateness of conclusions derived from psychological research:	Explain major perspectives of psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).	Understand and apply psychological principles to personal development and mental health.
Communicate effectively in a variety of formats.	Explain different research methods used by psychologists:	Generalize research conclusions appropriately based on the parameters of particular research methods.	a. Interpret basic statistical results	Characterize the nature of psychology as a discipline:	Demonstrate realistic ideas about how to implement their psychological knowledge, skills, and values in occupational pursuits in a variety of settings.
	a. Describe how various research designs address different types of questions and hypothesis.	a. Exercise caution in predicting behavior based on limitations of single studies.	b. Distinguish between statistical significance and practical significance.	a. Explain why psychology is a science.	
	b. Articulate strengths and limitations of various research designs.	b. Recognize the limitations of applying normative conclusions to individuals.	c. Describe effect size and confidence intervals.	b. identify and explain the primary objectives of psychology: describing, understanding, predicting, and controlling behavior and mental processes.	
	c. Distinguish the nature of designs that permit causal inferences from those that do not.	c. Acknowledge that research results may have unanticipated societal consequences.	d. Evaluate the validity of conclusions presented in research reports.	c. Compare and contrast the assumptions and methods of psychology with those of other disciplines.	
	Design and conduct basic studies to address psychological questions using appropriate research	d. Recognize that individual differences and sociocultural contexts may influence the	Use critical thinking in evaluating research and other types of information.	d. Describe the contributions of psychology perspectives to interdisciplinary	

	methods.	applicability of research findings.		collaboration.	
	a. Locate and use relevant databases, research, and theory to plan, conduct, and interpret results of research studies.	Understand and apply psychology principles to social and organizational issues, including understanding and respect for cultural diversity.		Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in the following content areas of psychology:	
	b. Formulate testable research hypotheses, based on operational definitions of variables.	Weigh evidence, tolerate ambiguity, act ethically, and reflect other values that are the underpinnings of psychology as a discipline.		a. Basic theory and research in learning and cognition.	
	c. Select and apply appropriate methods to maximize internal and external validity to reduce the plausibility of alternative explanations.			b. Biological bases of behavior and mental processes, including physiology, sensation, perception, comparative, motivation, and emotion.	
	d. Collect, analyze, interpret, and report data using appropriate statistical strategies to address different types of research questions and hypothesis.			c. The interaction of heredity and environment.	
	e. Recognize that theoretical and sociocultural contexts as well as personal biases may shape research questions, design, data collection, analysis, and interpretation.			Use the concepts, language, and major theories of the discipline to account for psychological phenomena:	
				a. Describe behavior and mental processes empirically, including operational definitions.	
				b. Identify antecedents and consequences of behavior and mental processes.	
				c. Interpret behavior and mental processes at an appropriate level of complexity.	
				d. Use theories to explain and predict behavior and mental processes.	
				Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.	

**Sociology BA/BS**

	Understand the role of evidence and	Understand how culture and social	Think critically to:	Understand the discipline of	
--	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------	------------------------------	--

	qualitative and quantitative methods in sociology to:	structure operate to:		sociology and its role in contributing to our understanding of society to:	
	a. identify basic methodological approaches and describe the general role of methods in building sociological knowledge;	a. demonstrate the interdependencies of social institutions, and the reflexive nature of interaction between individuals and groups within these institutional structures;	a. demonstrate an ability to move from recall analysis and application to synthesis and evaluation;	a. describe how sociology differs from and is similar to other social sciences, and give examples of these differences;	
	b. compare and contrast the basic methodological approaches for gathering data;	b. demonstrate how social change affects social structures and individuals;	b. identify underlying assumptions in particular theoretical orientations or arguments;	b. describe how sociology contributes to a social scientific understanding of social life; and	
	c. design a research study in an area of choice and explain why various decisions were made; and	c. demonstrate how culture and social structure vary across time and place, and the effect of such variations; and	c. identify underlying assumptions in particular methodological approaches to an issue;	c. apply the sociological imagination, sociological principles and concepts to her/his own life.	
	d. critically assess a published research report.	d. identify examples of specific policy implications based upon social structural analysis.	d. describe how patterns of thought and knowledge are directly influenced by social structures; and	Understand the role of theory in sociology to:	
	The macro/micro distinction, such that the student will be able to:	Understand the internal diversity of American society and its place in a global context to:	e. present opposing viewpoints and alternative hypotheses on various issues.	a. define theory and describe its role in building sociological knowledge;	
	a. compare and contrast theories at one level with those at another;	a. describe the significance of global variations by race, class, gender, and age; and		b. compare and contrast basic theoretical orientations;	
	b. summarize research documenting connections between the two; and	b. know how to appropriately generalize or resist generalizations across groups.		c. show how theories reflect the historical context of times and cultures in which they were developed; and	
	c. identify a related research question that could be pursued to more fully understand the connections between the two.			d. describe and apply some basic theories or theoretical orientations in at least one area of society.	
	Understand the role of data analysis in sociology to:			Apply basic concepts in sociology and their fundamental theoretical interrelations to	
	a. use the necessary technical and analytic skills to retrieve relevant information and data from the internet;			a. define, give examples, and demonstrate the relevance of the following: culture; social change; socialization; stratification; social structure; institutions; and differentiations by race/ethnicity, gender, age, and class.	

	b. use computers appropriately for data analysis;			Study at least one specialty area within sociology to:	
	c. accurately convey data findings in writing; and			a. summarize basic questions and issues in the specialty area;	
	d. describe and apply the principles of ethical practice as a sociologist.			b. compare and contrast basic theoretical orientations in the specialty area; and	
				c. summarize current research in the specialty area.	
				Describe reciprocal relationships between individuals and society to:	
				a. provide a sociological analysis of the development of the self;	
				b. demonstrate how societal and structural factors influence individual behavior and the development of the self;	
				c. demonstrate how social interaction influences society and social structure; and	
				d. distinguish sociological approaches to analyzing the self from psychological, economic, and other approaches.	