21st Century Careers
With an Undergraduate Degree in Sociology

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What is a 21st Century Career?

The 21st century labor market is fast-changing, increasingly global, and technology-driven. Many of the jobs you will be applying for after graduating from college did not exist when your parents began their careers.

The skills you need to succeed in the 21st century include: creativity, innovation, critical thinking, analytic problem-solving, communication, collaboration, multi-cultural and global understandings, strong math and science skills, and excellent written expression.

21st century careers are also marked by constant change, increasing diversity, and heightened educational requirements.

Change
21st century careers include many different places of employment, often in completely different market sectors. While in the past, employees often stayed with a company for their entire career, you will probably have more than 10 different jobs before you turn 45.¹

Increasing diversity
21st century careers take place in an increasingly diverse global society. Being able to work effectively with people from different
cultures, ethnicities, and nationalities has become a basic workplace requirement.

Educational levels
As the labor market in the United States moves from an industrial model to a service model, the educational requirements for employment are increasing. For advancement in many jobs you will need a Masters Degree or even a PhD. Job postings frequently state that only applicants with one, two, or even three years of work experience will be considered. Many soon-to-be graduates lament, “How can I get experience if I can’t get a job?” That said, one year after graduation, the vast majority of sociology majors are not in graduate school, they are in the work force. Whether you decide to go to graduate school or not, thinking carefully about how you will use your undergraduate degree as the starting point for your career is essential. Remember, most people have many different jobs during their careers—your challenge right now is to prepare yourself to get your first job after graduation.

Ethics and social responsibility
Situations of rapid social change bring both opportunities and danger. The news is full of stories of workplace failures to abide by social norms and ethical standards, such as hiring new populations of immigrants at below minimum wage to work in unsafe conditions; failing to follow safety standards and as a result producing contaminated foods and medicines; using technology to invade people’s privacy; and polluting poor communities to make profits. Because the 21st century will bring rapid change and an increasingly global community, successful 21st century careers will depend on having a firm ethical base.

decision making, and a strong sense of the interconnectedness of all communities.

Sociology and the 21st century career
The good news for sociology majors is that your studies are uniquely suited to help you develop the skills you need for a successful 21st century career. Sociologists study social change, they study diverse communities and their interactions, and they use scientific methods to find empirical answers to complex social questions. Studying sociology can help you foster your creativity, innovation, critical thinking, analytic problem-solving and communication skills. Sociology will challenge you to see the world through the lens of different cultures and communities and give you opportunities to collaborate with others in developing multi-cultural and global understandings. Sociological methods can help you build strong math and science skills. Preparing papers about social problems, and the theories and evidence that can help us solve them, will foster the strong writing and presentation skills you need to succeed.

Your life as a composition
Finding the meaningful thread that connects the 10 different jobs you probably will hold before you are 45 cannot be a passive process. To build your own 21st century career you will need to use all your creativity and innovation. From your first year in college you will need to think carefully about your own talents, preferences, and career goals; find ways to take advantage of opportunities to learn both inside and outside the classroom; and start building a resume that will help you stand out in today’s competitive workplace.
What is Sociology?

Sociology is the study of social life, social change, and the social causes and consequences of human behavior. Sociologists investigate the structure of groups, organizations, and societies and how people interact within these contexts. Since all human behavior is social, the subject matter of sociology ranges from the intimate family to the hostile mob; from organized crime to religious traditions; from the divisions of race, gender and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture.

While the humanities and the arts also frequently examine and reflect on the social world, sociology is distinct because it is a social science. It uses theoretical frameworks and scientific methods of research to investigate the social world and test hypotheses with empirical data. Sociological methods include systematic observation, in-depth interviews and ethnography, conversational analysis, content analysis of both written and visual documents, survey research, and statistical analysis. The results of sociological investigations help in the development of new theories and inform social policy, programs, and laws.

How can studying sociology help your career?

Sociologists use data to answer questions about the social world. In the next few pages you will find data that will help answer the question “how can studying sociology help your career?” Tables 1 and 2 list the conceptual abilities and skills that real sociology majors said they gained as part of their studies. You can then look at Table 3 and compare those findings to the conceptual abilities and skills that employers said they valued in a recent survey.
In 2005 the Research Department of the American Sociological Association—under the direction of Roberta Spalter-Roth—began a longitudinal study of seniors who were majoring in sociology. The study is often referred to as the "What Can I Do with a Bachelor's Degree in Sociology Study." Funded by the National Science Foundation, the goal of the study was to learn about sociology graduates and their career paths. The sociology majors in the sample have been surveyed three times: once during their senior year, again 1½ years after graduation and a third time in the Spring of 2009. 1,777 students participated in the first phase of the study, 778 graduates participated in the second phase and 354 participated in the third phase.

Ninety-five percent of the students in the first phase of the study said they decided to major in sociology because they found the concepts interesting. 78 percent said they decided to major in sociology because they enjoyed their first course, 63 percent said they wanted to understand social forces and individual relationships, 38 percent want to change society, and 40 percent wanted to major in sociology to better understand their own lives. In other words, students were fascinated by sociological concepts and saw those concepts as relevant to their own life and goals. They were passionate about sociology. This is important because research has repeatedly shown that feeling personally connected to your work is a key element in career success and satisfaction.

Six conceptual abilities of sociology majors
As Table 1 below illustrates, the "What Can I Do with a Bachelor's Degree in Sociology" survey respondents felt confident of their ability to describe and explain a broad array of sociological concepts, including how people's experiences differ by race, class, gender, and age. The majors also felt confident of their ability to examine society from a critical or alternative perspective, to discuss social issues and sociological explanations for them, and to describe social institutions and their impact on individuals.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conceptual Abilities of Graduating Sociology Majors, 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Did you gain the ability to describe and explain...</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic sociological concepts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People's experiences as they vary by race, class,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gender and other social status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current sociological explanations about a variety of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewing society from an alternative or critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic sociological theories/paradigms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social institutions and their impact on individuals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eight skills of graduating sociology majors
The graduating seniors were also asked about the research skills they learned as part of their sociology majors. As you can see in Table 2, sixty percent or more of the respondents strongly agreed that they could identify ethical issues in research, develop evidence-based arguments, evaluate different research methods, write reports for non-academic audiences, form casual hypothesis, use electronic resources to develop reference lists, and interpret the results of data gathering. A smaller proportion of the respondents were confident of their ability to use statistical packages such as SPSS, SAS, or STATA, and to discuss two-variable tables and tests of significance.

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKILLS GAINED BY GRADUATING SOCIOLOGY MAJORS, 2005</th>
<th>(Percent, Strongly Agreeing, Weighted Data)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As part of my major, I learned to...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify ethical issues in research</td>
<td>69.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop evidence-based arguments</td>
<td>67.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate different research methods</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write a report understandable by a non-sociologist</td>
<td>64.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form a causal hypothesis</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use computers resources to develop reference list</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpret the results of data gathering</td>
<td>67.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use statistical software (SPSS, SAS, or STATA)</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discuss percentages and tests of significance in a two-variable table</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Sociology teaches the skills employers want
In 2006 the American Association of Colleges and Universities conducted a survey to identify the essential aptitudes and skills employers wanted college graduates to gain during their studies.

Look over Table 3 and notice how frequently the concepts and skills that sociology majors said they learned in Tables 1 and 2 correspond directly to the essential learning outcomes employers valued. 21st century employers want students to have strong...
science and technology skills that draw on critical thinking, analytic reasoning, and creativity and innovation. But they also want their employees to be able to use those skills with multicultural, global understanding. They want their employees to have strong written and oral communication skills, be able to work effectively in diverse groups, and to have a deep sense of personal and social responsibility. Studying sociology will help you develop the skills and aptitudes 21st century employers want.

Where Do Recent Sociology Graduates Work?

If you are like most students, you will need to find a job right after you graduate. Graduate school may be a long-term goal, but starting payments on school loans is often an immediate reality. So what kind of a job can you get with an undergraduate degree in sociology? As a sociology major, you would probably like to see some data, not just read reassuring statements about the value of a broad liberal arts education in general, or a sociology major in particular. This section of the booklet does just that—providing information about the actual jobs sociology majors like you held shortly after graduation.

In the second wave of "What Can I Do with a Bachelor's Degree in Sociology" recent graduates were asked about the kinds of jobs they held as of December 2006, just 18 months after graduation. Of those students surveyed, more than 80 percent were employed. Figure 1 examines the occupational categories of these students' first jobs after graduation. Keep in mind that after a few years of job experience, these same students are likely move up on the organizational charts.
According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, “employment of social and human service assistants is expected to grow by nearly 34 percent through 2016. Job prospects are expected to be excellent, particularly for applicants with the appropriate postsecondary education.”

To be successful in social service jobs, employees need to have a deep understanding of the social factors that contribute to poverty, illness, and unemployment. They must understand how social institutions impact individuals and know how to work respectfully and effectively with people from diverse racial, ethnic, and class groups.

Social Service Job Listing
CASE MANAGER

Description: Leading mental health services provider seeks full-time Intensive Case Manager to monitor clients and coordinate planning and access to community services for housing, education, vocational, socialization, benefits and finances...
Job requirements: A bachelor’s degree in sociology...excellent interpersonal and organizational skills.

Administrative support

16 percent of the recent graduates who responded to the survey were working in some form of administrative support. Their jobs were located in a wide range of office settings, including: a paralegal in a court house, an immigration specialist for a large company, an office manager, and a scheduler in the office of a State Representative.

Administrative support positions are the classic entry-level job. In non-profit organizations these jobs are have the title “Program Assistant.” By taking advantage of the opportunities and contacts
that an entry-level administrative support job can provide, sociology graduates can get the experience and specific workplace knowledge they need to become competitive for more advanced positions. Remember, 21st century careers have many steps.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Outlook Handbook points out that all organizations need skilled administrative support staff in order to be successful, and that they are employed in every sector of the economy. It also states that “when evaluating candidates for these jobs, supervisors look for strong teamwork, problem-solving, leadership, and communication skills, as well as determination, loyalty, poise, and confidence.”

Administrative Support Job Listing
PROGRAM ASSISTANT

Description: National social science non-profit provides grants to support African American, Latino, and Native American scholars and those committed to this goal.
Program Assistant works with staff to administer grants, organize seminars, workshops and conferences.
Job requirements: Social science bachelor’s degree... superior organizational skills, attention to detail, strong Interpersonal and communication skills, ability to meet competing deadlines.

Administrative management
Sociology graduates who were working in administrative management positions coordinated programs; ran government contracts; oversaw quality assurance operations and customer satisfaction in small manufacturing firms; and worked in human resources related to hiring, training, conflict negotiation, and ensuring equal opportunity for employees. They comprised 14 percent of the survey respondents.

Opportunities in administrative management are expected to grow by about 12 percent between 2006 and 2016. As can be seen from the range of jobs the sociology graduates listed, these positions are found in a diverse range of organizations from insurance companies to computer manufacturers to government offices.

Being an effective administrative services manager requires “good leadership and communication skills and to be able to establish effective working relationships with many different people, ranging from managers, supervisors, and professionals, to clerks and blue-collar workers. They should be analytical, detail-oriented, flexible, and decisive. They must be able to coordinate several activities at once, quickly analyze and resolve specific problems, and cope with deadlines.”

Teachers, librarians
About eight percent of the respondents to the follow up survey of sociology graduates were working as teachers or librarians. Some had combined their studies in sociology with a teaching certificate program and were working in the public schools. Others were working in private schools, were members of AmeriCorps, or were teaching English in schools abroad.
Services
Another eight percent of the graduates in the survey were employed in jobs that were categorized within "Services." In many cases, those jobs were in the subcategory of protective services—including titles such as crime scene technician, police officer, and probation officer.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, opportunities for working in protective services is expected to have an average level of growth overall, with many opportunities at the level of local law enforcement but more competition for positions at the State and Federal levels.

Sales, marketing
Customers are a social group that is influenced by all of the factors that sociologists study, such as gender, race, class, culture, and age. Sales and marketing jobs can provide ample opportunities to apply the insights of sociology to the world of business. But sales and marketing jobs also exist in the non-profit sector—an example can be seen in the job posting on this page. The 10 percent of survey respondents who were working in this category designed and executed marketing plans, conducted marketing research, ran capital campaigns, and wrote commercial copy for radio.

Social science researchers
Only 6 percent of the respondents to the survey of sociology majors were working as social science researchers. Yet in a recent comparison of internet job searches at three popular on-line job banks, the term 'research' and 'data' produced the largest number of entry-level job postings. Perhaps the disparity between the number of postings for entry-level jobs in social science research and the number of sociology graduates working in this area has to do with a mistaken impression that only people with a PhD can do research. In reality, there is a wide range of research-related employment opportunities for students at the BA level. Remember that quantitative literacy was a key skill that employers said the valued in the AAC&U survey cited earlier in this booklet. An additional advantage of this kind of work is that it provides excellent preparation for individuals who do plan to go on to graduate school.
What Can I Do to Start My Career Now?

The first thing you can do on your path to a successful 21st century career is simply recognize that you have to start now.

Imagine it is May, and two students who majored in sociology are about to graduate. Although they both think they would like to go to graduate school in a year or two, for now they are looking for jobs. One of them just wrote his first resume, and struggled to find anything to put under “work and volunteer experience.” He also put off taking the statistics and research methods classes required for his major until the very end of his studies, and does not feel confident of his ability to use SPSS or any other statistical software—so he did not say anything about data analysis or statistics on his resume. In a recent job interview he said that studying sociology taught him a lot about people.

The other student wrote her first resume during her freshman year, did volunteer work in a homeless shelter for two years, and completed an internship at a local food bank where she collected and analyzed data about the clients who came to local food bank as well as the donations the food bank received. As part of her internship she created SPSS files and was able to demonstrate that there was a mismatch between the months when the food bank had the most clients and the months when the food bank received the most donations. Her data helped the food bank get additional grant money from their state. Her current resume, which prominently lists her social science research skills, also lists a link to her electronic portfolio, which includes the PowerPoint presentation she did for the staff at the food bank at the end of her internship, as well as examples of her written work. In her recent job interview she was able to describe how she collected and analyzed data during her internship, and could describe how sociology was a science that make use of both quantitative and qualitative data and could provide valuable insights on effective responses to social problems.

It is not hard to figure out which student is going to have an easier time finding a job. Although the story of these two students is fictional, the lesson behind their story is supported by data. The results of the second wave of the “What Can I Do with a Bachelor’s Degree in Sociology” study indicate that graduating seniors who included their research skills on their resume, and talked about those skills in job interviews, were far more likely to get jobs that related to their studies in sociology and more likely to be satisfied with the jobs they got.10

Get to know yourself – what are your goals? Success is not a one-size-fits-all concept, nor is the definition of a good job universal. Working in a large city in a fast-paced, high-paying, government job may be one student’s dream-come-true. Another student’s perfect job may be coordinating social services in a rural health clinic that serves a small farming community. If these two students participated in a reality TV program that made

**ACTION BOX:**
Take two (or three) of the self-assessments found at CareerOneStop.org and compare and contrast what they tell you. How are the results similar? How are they different? What new insights about yourself do they offer?
them switch places, those ‘good jobs’ instantly would be
transformed into terrible jobs—without changing anything about
the jobs themselves.

So spend some time thinking carefully about who you are, where
you want to go, and what you want to do. CareerOneStop.org, a
website funded by the U.S. Department of Labor, explains it this
way: “Self-assessment is a way to learn more about yourself: what
you like, what you don’t like, and how you tend to react to certain
situations. Learning about yourself is the first step in finding a
good career fit.”

CareerOneStop.org has links to five different assessment tools
that you can explore.

- The Skills Profiler identifies skills and matches them to jobs.
- O*NET’s Ability Profiler matches strengths with occupations.
- O*NET’s Interest Profiler identifies broad interest areas.
- O*NET’s Work Importance Locator identifies job features that are
  important to you.
- Employability Checkup provides a snapshot of your employability.

Start looking for your first job—now
Even if you are in your first or second year of college, you can
start looking for your first job. If you are further along in your
studies, it’s not too late to get started. Browsing job listings can
help you clarify your goals for your first job after graduation, and
help you define what you need to do to achieve those goals.
Research has shown that people who set clear and specific goals
are far more likely to achieve them that people who have only
good intentions. This is also true for grades—students who are

self-motivated and set high goals for themselves were more likely
to achieve good grades.¹¹ The same is also true for career success.
Setting clearly defined and challenging goals leads to greater
success in the workplace than vaguely conceptualized efforts to
“do my best.”¹² Don’t worry if your goals change over time—
most people’s do. However, creating a goal now and starting to
work toward it will be far more useful and productive than waiting
until you have perfect clarity.

Here are some on-line job banks you can use to start your job
hunt:

- Idealist.org. This site
  lists jobs in non-profit
  organizations all over
  the world. The site also
  lists internships and
  volunteer opportunities.
- CareerOneStop.org. This
  site has links to all 50
  states’ job banks.
- USAJobs.gov. This is the
  Federal government’s
  job bank and includes
  jobs in all federal
  agencies and offices across
  the United States. Begin by
  searching for “Form EJ-23” in any internet browser. This
  document lists federal job titles by college major. Then go to
  USAJobs.gov and click on “advanced search.” Scroll down to
  the pay grade fields and enter “5-7.” This will ensure that you
  are looking for entry-level postings. From there you can
Go on informational interviews
After you have identified an employment sector that interests you (such as business, non-profit associations, social services, social science research, or government) it can be helpful to go on several informational interviews. An informational interview is just a conversation with someone who is working in an occupation that you would like to explore. One of the major differences between a job interview and an informational interview is that in an informational interview you will be asking most of the questions.

So how do you get an informational interview? The first step is to locate someone working in your area of interest and ask them for a brief (20-30 minute) informational interview. Your college or university’s career center and alumni center may be able to direct you to individuals you can contact. In addition, ask the people in your social network if they know someone you can contact. Your social network includes you professors, family members, friends, your neighbors, and the people where you are a volunteer or intern. The internet also can be a wonderful way to search for businesses or non-profit organizations in the occupational area you want to explore. Once you have located an organization, look for the unit within that organization that fits your interests best. Then find the name of the person who supervises that unit or department. Write that person a letter introducing yourself and explaining that you are requesting a brief informational interview because you would like to learn more about the opportunities and requirements for working in their field or organization. Follow up with a phone call about a week later.

Once you have an informational interview scheduled, follow some simple guidelines to make the interview successful:
Create a coherent course plan
There is more than one way to complete the requirements for graduation at your college. By thinking carefully about your goals in advance, you can carefully choose topics for class projects, elective courses, and additional minors or second majors that will help you reach your career goals. Once you have identified a market sector or population that you hope to work with after graduation, you can amplify the power of your sociology major by taking a multidisciplinary approach. Employment analysts predict that the most successful people in the 21st century will be those who have been exposed to a wide variety of disciplines and have taken the time to study in some depth outside their field.

Consider a double major or a minor in criminal justice, economics, psychology, social work, business management, international relations, a second language, graphic design, education, computer science, marketing, natural resources, or human services. There are endless possibilities; the key is to think about how your choice will advance your career goals.

Work with your advisor to develop an integrated set of courses. You can bolster your employability by using your elective hours to take extra methods and statistics courses, or upper-level courses and independent studies in sociology (or another discipline) that focus on the market sector, population, or issues where you hope to build your career.

Writing research papers that apply to the market sector or population you hope to work with is useful as well. By doing the research you will gain information you can use to in interviews for internships and employment, and the paper itself will become a tailor-made writing sample to include with your job applications.

Do an internship and volunteer
Internships offer invaluable experience that can bring to life the sociological concepts and theories you study in books and the classroom. You can sample potential careers, build your resume, and learn new skills during a well-chosen internship experience.

Many agencies and institutions offer internships and most colleges will provide college credits for internships. Data from the “What Can I Do with a Bachelor’s Degree in Sociology” study indicate that participating in activities such as internships, community volunteer projects, and service learning programs significantly increases the likelihood of being employed in jobs that reflect the skills and concepts learned as a sociology major.

A wide range of internships are available to sociology students in the for-profit, non-profit, and government sectors both in the United States and abroad. Start looking for your summer internship at least six months in advance. Winter break is often a great time to start looking for an internship. Use the same networks you used to get informational interviews to help locate
informal internship opportunities. Internship opportunities also can be located through the internet. When you contact organizations about internship opportunities, be prepared to explain why you want to do an internship with them and what qualities and sociological skills you would bring to the organization. Ask if you can send your resume and cover letter. Cast a wide net—the more organizations you contact, the better your chances of getting an internship.

Although volunteer work is less formal than an internship, it can help you build a winning resume. In addition, long-term volunteer experience can help counter-balance limited work experience, especially if the volunteer work was in the same market sector where you eventually hope to work.

Regardless of whether you are considering doing a formal internship, taking a service learning class, or independently volunteering, with careful planning your activities can work together to build a coherent set of experiences that will apply to your career goals and help your resume stand out in the crowd.

Join the sociology club—or start one
Taking leadership roles in the sociology club will help build your resume and give you an opportunity to demonstrate your organizational skills. Lead a service project for the club, become a club officer, or start a sociology club if your department does not have one.

A sociology club can be combined with a chapter of Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD), The International Sociology Honor Society. AKD’s website www.alphakappadelta.org explains the criteria for membership, as well as how to start a chapter if your school does not have one. Membership in AKD will help strengthen your resume, and also give you an automatic pay increase if you get a job with the federal government.

Create your core resume
Think of your resume as a core document that you will build over time. As you gain new experiences and skills, add them to your resume. Each time you apply for a job, you will edit your core resume and write a unique cover letter tailored to that position. But start building your core resume now, even if you just declared your major. As you start, you will probably notice that some areas of your resume are “thin.” Those will become the areas that you can spend time bolstering before you graduate.

When you are writing your core resume, review the sociological concepts and skills from the “What Can I Do with a Bachelor’s Degree in Sociology” study (see Tables 1 and 2 in the section of this booklet entitled “What is Sociology?”). Recent graduates from sociology programs who listed those skills on their resume and talked about them during job interviews were significantly more likely to report using their skills in the workplace, seeing their work as closely related to their studies in sociology, and
having high levels of job satisfaction. This was true even for respondents who did not feel completely confident about their skills when they graduated!

Jane T. Student
123 Main Street, University Town, ST 12345
123-456-7891 (cell) jtsstudent@gmail.com

Objective:
To obtain a research assistant position using strong data analysis, teamwork, and communication skills.

Education:
Bachelor of Arts in Sociology, expected May 2012

Capabilities and Skills:

Work and Volunteer Experience:

Senior Research Project:

Relevant Coursework:

Extracurricular and Leadership Experience

Here are a few additional guidelines to keep in mind when writing resumes and cover letters:

- Use an email address that includes your name and is professional. ‘dropoutjoe@hotmail.com’ probably does not send the message you want to potential employers.
- Make sure your cell phone voice mail message is also professional.
- If you are sending a resume via email, turn it into a PDF first. This will prevent the formatting from being corrupted in the file transfer process.
- If you are sending a cover letter via email, create an electronic version of your signature to include. Another option is to print your letter, sign it, and then scan it to an electronic file. Either way, convert your letter to PDF format and send it as an attachment. This will make sure that it is received as a professional, polished example of your work.
- For both your resume and cover letter, make sure that they are free of spelling and grammar errors. Slowly proofread them yourself, and then ask someone who is an excellent writer to proof them again. Mary employers immediately discard cover letters or resumes with errors.
What about Graduate School?

An undergraduate major in sociology provides an excellent foundation for graduate study in a wide range of fields. 18 months after graduation, 35 percent of the individuals who responded to the second wave of the “What Can I Do with a Bachelor’s Degree in Sociology” study were enrolled in graduate school. Among those, the largest single group (22 percent) was composed of students studying sociology at the graduate level. The remaining individuals primarily were using the skills and concepts they learned in sociology to pursue professional or applied degrees.14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field of Study</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Work</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Social Sciences</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology/Counseling</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business/Management</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Policy/Affairs</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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By using SPSS scaling techniques, the ASA researchers were able to identify factors that predicted respondents’ successful entry into graduate school. If your goal is graduate school, their findings provide a number of pointers:

- Focus on doing well in your sociology course work. A high GPA is particularly important for students who hope to pursue a PhD in sociology.
- Join the Alpha Kappa Delta International Sociology Honor Society.
- Attend, and consider doing a poster presentation at, the annual meetings of state, regional, or national sociology associations. Some of these include:
  - American Sociological Association (ASA)
  - Association of Black Sociologists (ABS)
  - Eastern Sociological Society (ESS)
  - Mid-South Sociological Association (MSSA)
  - North Central Sociological Association (NCSA)
  - Pacific Sociological Association (PSA)
  - Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS)
  - Southern Sociological Society (SSS)
  - Southwestern Sociological Society (MSS)
- List your sociological skills on your graduate school application.
- For students interested in entering a master’s program, seek out on-the-job training activities, including internships and volunteer opportunities.
- For students interested in entering a PhD program in sociology, seek out for professors who are willing to become mentors and allow you to assist on research projects.
In short, if your goal is graduate school, your undergraduate studies in sociology are an excellent place to start. The respondents in “What Can I Do with a Bachelor’s Degree in Sociology” study strongly agreed that their sociology major provided good preparation for graduate and professional school.

How Can the American Sociological Association Help?

According to its mission statement, the American Sociological Association is a non-profit membership organization dedicated to advancing sociology as a scientific discipline and profession serving the common good. There are numerous ways the ASA can help you as you compose your sociological career. Listed below are just a few of the many resources that can be found on the ASA web site: www.asanet.org

“The Student Sociologist”
This is a newsletter for students and their departments. It is produced by the ASA Student Forum and is available as a free PDF download on the ASA web page.

“Navigating the Major”
Also available as a free PDF download on the ASA web page, Navigating the Major is a guide for undergraduates that covers course selection, research and internships, careers, graduate school and much more.

“The Guide to Graduate Departments”
Available in the ASA bookstore, the Guide to Graduate Departments is published every year and provides information on graduate programs in sociology and is indexed in a variety of ways, including program emphasis.
The ASA Honors Program
This program is a wonderful opportunity for sociology majors to come to the Annual Meeting, meet other students, and learn more about the profession. The ASA Annual Meeting occurs in August each year; the deadline for applying for the Honors Program is on or around February 1st. Check the website for the exact deadline.

Student membership
You can become a student member of the ASA for as little as $44 (this price includes a subscription to Contexts magazine). As a student member you will receive the Association newsletter, Footnotes, a monthly email alert called “Member News and Notes” and a wide variety of other benefits and discounts. Listed on your resume or graduate school application, membership in the ASA also demonstrates a professional-level of interest in sociology.

Additional career resources
The ASA website also includes an extensive list of links to websites that will help you as you explore career options. Look under either “Resources” or “Careers” on the ASA website to access this list of resources.

References and notes
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.
7 Ibid.
8 Spalter-Roth, Roberta and Nicole Van Voor. 2008. What Are They Doing with a Bachelor’s Degree in Sociology? American Sociological Association, Washington DC.
10 Spalter-Roth, Roberta and Nicole Van Voor. 2008.