

Socialization (Social control)

Socialization- a continuing process whereby an individual acquires a personal identity and learns the norms, values, behavior, and social skills appropriate to his or her social position.



Roles of the individual



- **Status:** social position a person occupies
- **Status set:** all the statuses a person holds at a given time
- **Ascribed status:** social position a person receives at birth or assumed involuntarily later in life (daughter/son, widow, American)
- **Achieved status:** a social position a person assumes voluntarily that reflects personal ability & effort (honor student, Olympic athlete, spouse, thief, teacher, parent)
- **Master status:** status society defines as having special importance (Kennedy, celebrity, women, AIDS patient)

Roles, continued

- **Role:** behavior expected of someone of a particular status
- **Role set:** number of roles attached to a status (wife, mother, teacher, advisor)
- **Role conflict:** conflict among roles corresponding to two or more statuses (wife & mother)
- **Role strain:** tension among the roles attached to a single status (boss/co-worker)
- **Role exit:** the process by which people disengage from social roles (ex-husbands, ex-nuns, ex-soldiers)

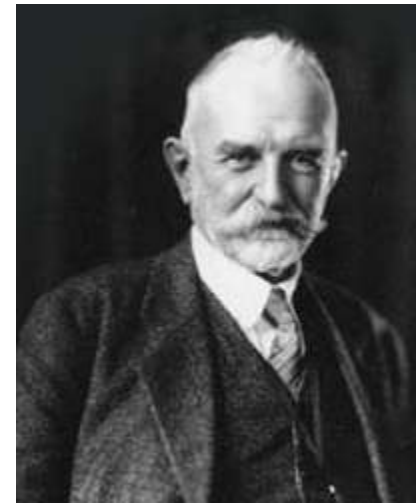


Individual Development Theories

- **“looking glass self”:** image based on how you think others see you
- **primary group:** small social group whose members share personal & enduring relationships (family, friends)
- **Secondary group:** large impersonal social group whose members pursue a specific goal/activity (work, team)



George Herbert Mead: Social Behaviorism



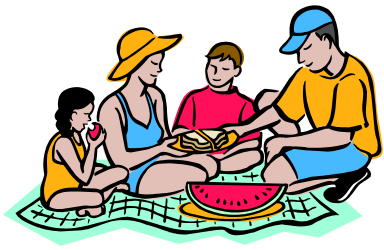
- **Self:** part of the personality composed of self-awareness & self-image
- Develops with **social experience** (the exchange of symbols); doesn't exist at birth
- Understanding intention requires imagining the situation from the other person's point of view
- By taking the role of the other we become **self-aware** (the "I" & the "me")
- *Generalized other*: widespread cultural norms & values we use as a reference in evaluating ourselves



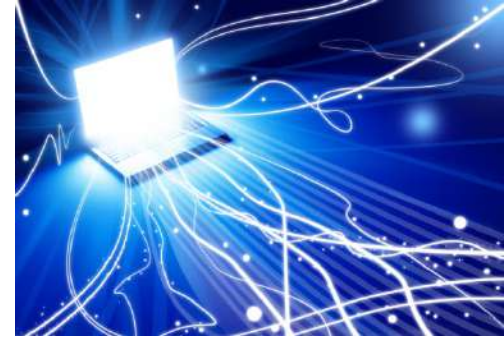
Stages of Socialization

- **Childhood:** varies based on culture...
1-12 yrs. of age in the US (created by industrialization)
- **Adolescence:** teenage years (depends on social status: working after school?)
- **Adulthood:** late teens to mid-60s (early, middle, late) school, marriage, children, work
- **Old age:** mid-sixties & up, retirement
- Structure varies according to culture & time





Factors of Socialization



- **Family:** greatest impact (can be intentional and unintentional): self-image, social position, enrichment (or lack of)
- **School:** impacts views on race/gender, superiority of our culture, experience bureaucracy, gender roles form (hidden curriculum)
- **Peer group:** relationships—but parents hold more influence; conform to gps they want to join
- **Mass media:** TV (political bias?), newspapers, radio, Internet, movies





Gender socialization



- **Gender roles:** attitudes/activities society links to sex
- **Pink vs. blue**, gentler with baby girls (more kisses), rougher with baby boys
- Young children form single-sex play groups
- **Boys focus on winning**, clear goals, **girls focus on communication & cooperation** (playing by the rules/winning vs. responsibility to others/cooperation)
- **School:** men major in more technical areas, more women in humanities, fine arts & social sciences
- **Mass media:** doctors, detectives, explorers tend to be men; women predominate in ads for home products, men in ads for cars, travel & alcohol; voice-overs are mostly male; men are taller & women usually seated; men focus on the product, women focused on the men₈

Racial Socialization

- processes by which children acquire the behaviors, perceptions, values, & attitudes of an ethnic group & come to see themselves & others as members of the group
- **Cultural socialization:** teaching children about their racial history/heritage
- **Preparation for bias:** preparing children to be aware of/cope with discrimination
- **Promotion of mistrust:** socializing children to be wary of people from other races





Deviant behavior & society



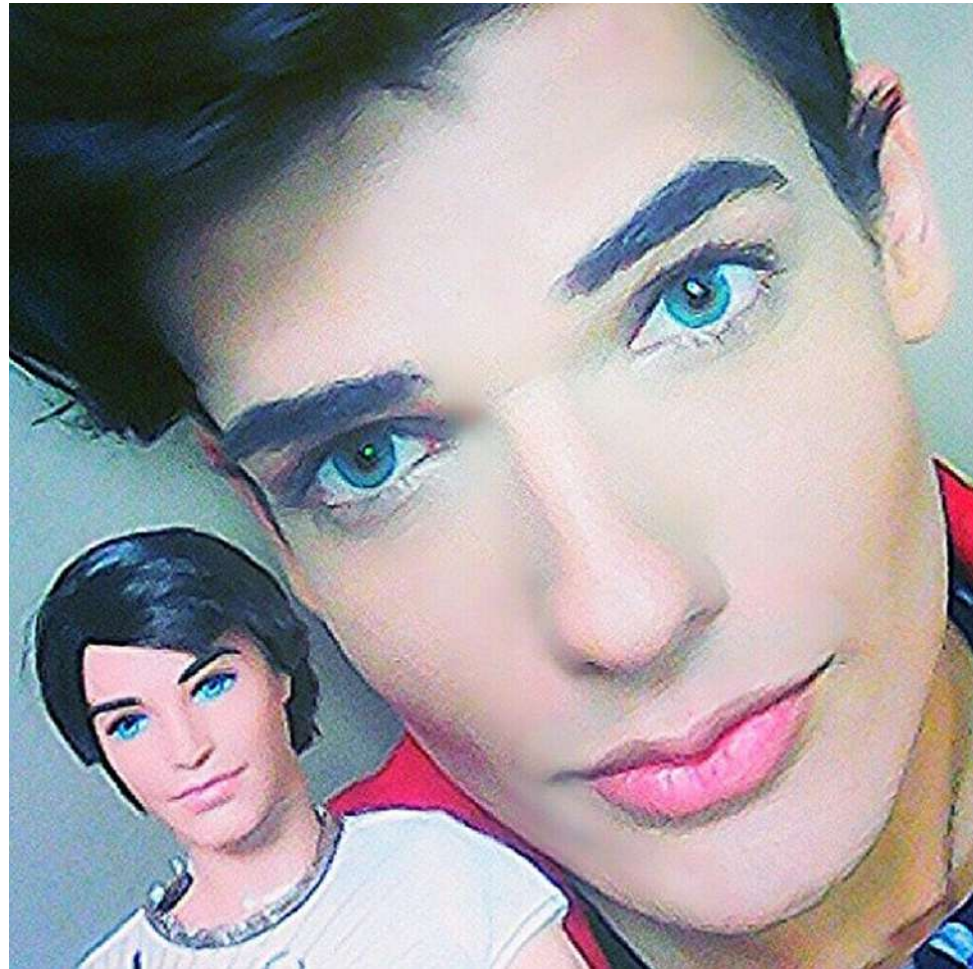
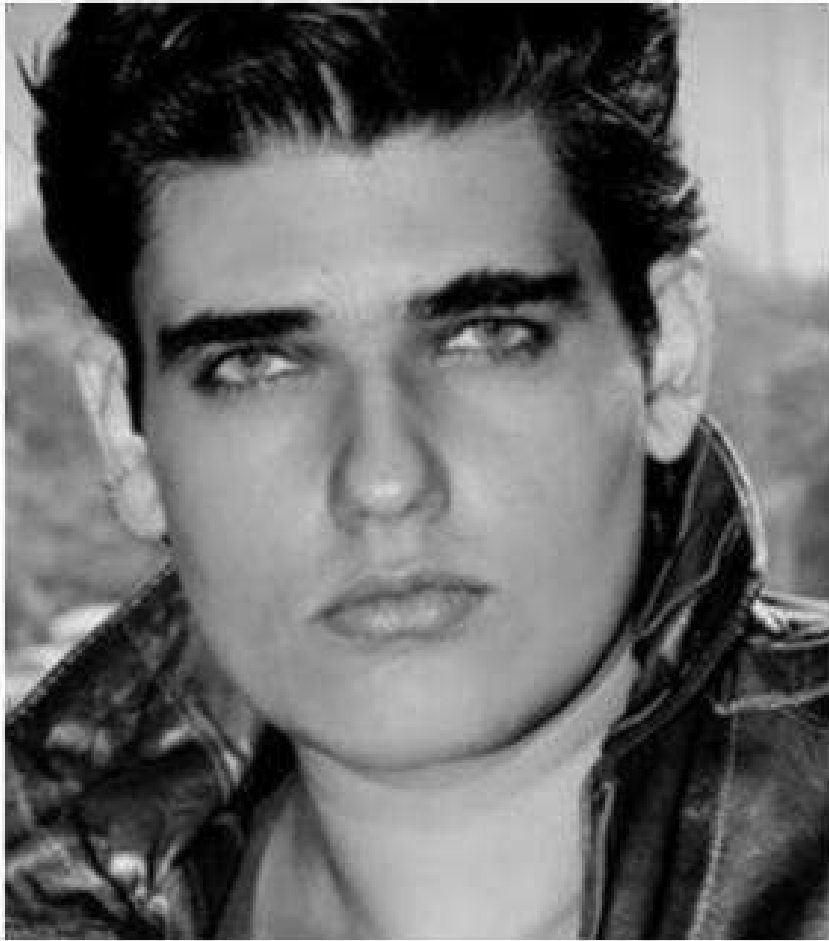
- **Deviance:** recognized violation of cultural norms (+/-); someone's an "outsider," "different," "weird." Shaped by society.
- **Social control:** attempts by society to regulate people's thoughts & behavior (formal [criminal] & informal [shame, ridicule] sanctions)
- Varies according to norms; other people define deviant behavior; involves social power
- **Medicalization of deviance:** the process of defining a behavior as an illness or medical disorder and then treating it with a medical intervention. Examples: drug addictions, ADHD, depression.

Human “Barbie”

Spent \$500,000 (?)



Human “Ken” (spent \$50,000)



The first “Human Ken”



Spent \$170,000 on plastic surgery!

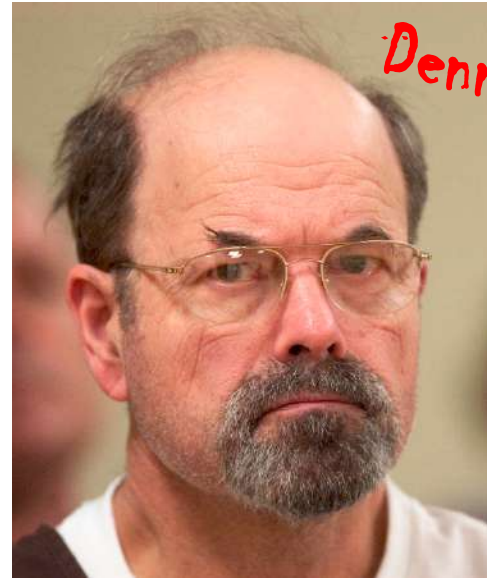


Infamous Deviants

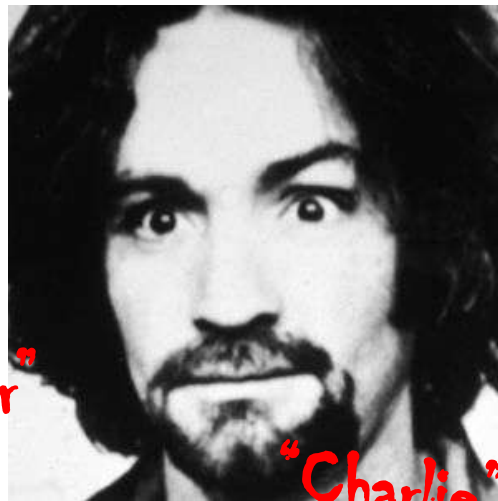
John Wayne Gacy
"The Clown Killer"
33



BTK Killer
Dennis Rader
70



"The Milwaukee Monster"
Jeffrey Dahmer
17



"Charlie" Manson
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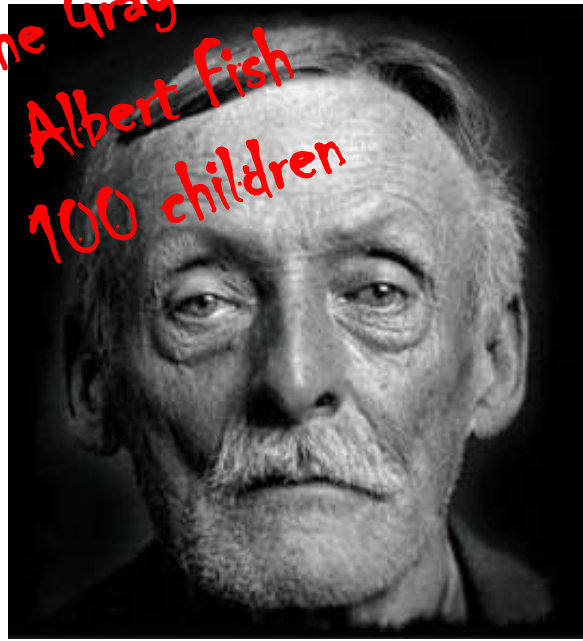
Green River Killer
Jerry Ridgeway
48



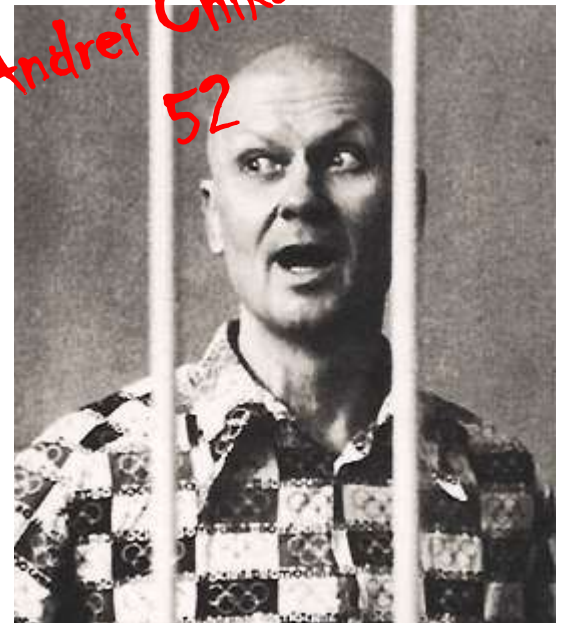
Ed Gein
"Woman Suit"



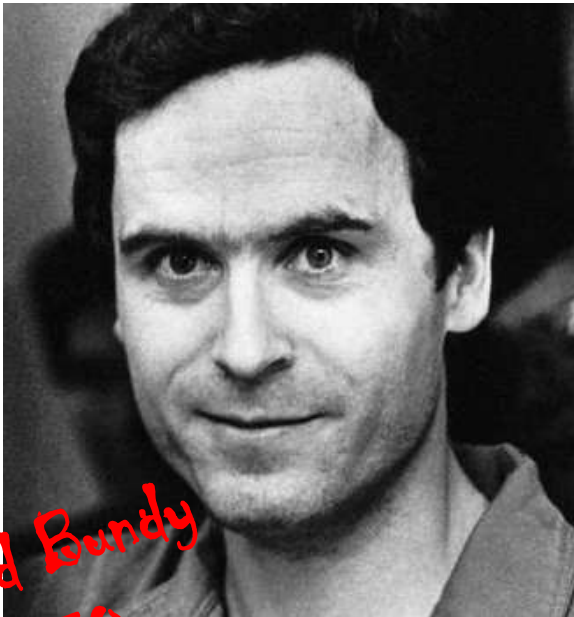
The Gray Man
Albert Fish
100 children



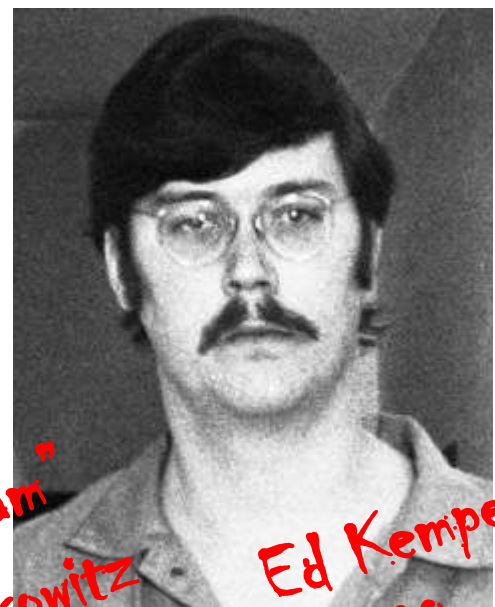
Andrei Chikatilo
52



Ted Bundy
30



"Son of Sam"
David Berkowitz



Ed Kemper
10

Race & deviance



- **Criminal justice system:** society's formal system of social control
- African-Americans commit disproportionate % of crimes. Why?
- **Prejudice:** more likely to be arrested, stereotyping/profiling
- **Race → social standing**
- **Family structure:** more single mothers, less supervision, more likely to be poor
- **Statistics are skewed:** don't include white collar crime or DUI
- **Higher risk of becoming victims**



Gender & deviance



- More rules for women than men worldwide...serious punishments for minor offenses in some places, because they're women
- Limited opportunities in workplace, politics, military & athletics; relationships over \$
- Men who assault/kill women punished far less than women who kill men; women often blamed for assault/rape/harassment/abuse
- Commit far fewer crimes than men—why?

Manifest vs Latent Functions

- ***Manifest functions:*** behavior that is out in the open/intended consequences (such as getting a black belt in karate, getting more fit, learning to defend yourself)
- ***Latent functions:*** hidden behavior—not manifest, stated or intended—unintended consequences (such as less time for other things, being sore or injured, loss of \$ spent on classes, etc.)



Manifest
(open)

Latent
(hidden)



Deviance & power



- Norms reflect the interests of rich/powerful
- Powerful have resources to resist deviant labels
- Widespread belief that laws/norms are good masks their political character (are they inherently unfair?)
- How are “deviants” (those who challenge the system) controlled? Criminal justice system, mental hospitals, military, law enforcement, authority figures

Causes/impact of deviant behavior

- Hotly debated!
- Merton, Cohen, Miller, Anderson: **inability to succeed leads to deviance**
- Cloward & Olin: agreed; added deviance **results from availability of readily accessible illegal opportunities**
- **Impact:** increased poverty, crime rates, imprisonment, cycle of poverty



Labeling Theory

*Boston Marathon Bombers:
Dzhokhar and Tamerlan Tsarnaev*



- Deviance and conformity result not so much from what people do as from **how others respond to those actions**
- **Stigma**: negative label that changes a person's self-concept & social identity
- **Retrospective/projective labeling**: re-interpret past actions/predict future ones
- Are they “sick,” or are they “bad?”



Hirschi's Control Theory

- **Social control** depends on imagining the consequences of one's behavior...too much to lose? Nothing to lose?
- **4 types:** social attachments, access to legitimate opportunity, involvement in legitimate activities, strong belief in morality/respect for authority



Conformity

- **Accommodation:** working agreements between groups that permit cooperation; the outcome of conflict; how people respond to changing conditions so they can adapt
- **Adaptation:** the natural result of competition; adapt or become extinct! Survival of the fittest
- **Cooperation:** working together to achieve a goal --ensures survival
- **Competition:** unlimited needs/wants, limited resources; level varies—some societies discourage too much, others encourage it



Social Institutions



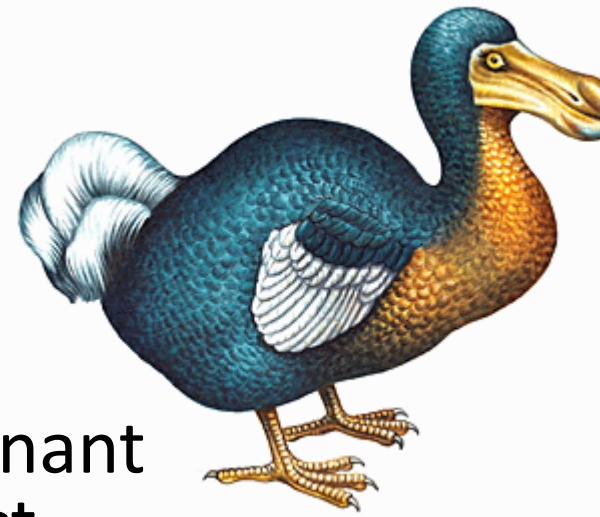
- **Defined:** complex, integrated set of social norms organized around the preservation of a basic societal value—perform certain tasks, maintain order.
- **Family:** reproduction, provides support system, teaches responsibility
- **Education:** provides culture, prevents inequality, teaches lessons about past, checks government
- **Religion:** belief system, right & wrong, serving others
- **Economy:** production of goods, ensure prosperity
- **Government/politics:** order/stability, protection
- **Health care:** physical care
- **Media:** dissemination of information, record keeping

Sports as a social institution

- Americans love sports & athletes!
- Reflect social standing (some sports are too expensive for lower income people)
- Complex form of face-to-face integration
- Process of competition & cooperation



Science as a social institution



- Rational. Reflects/reinforces the dominant values/views of society. Can be a direct translation of social experience—we expect science to improve our lives.
- Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection: universal struggle for existence: took early-19th-century *political* economy & expanded it to include all of *natural* economy.
- Scientists broke nature down into “pieces,” when it was seen as a mysterious whole before; now we look at the bits (atoms, cells). Science changed our view of the world.

Categories of Crime

- ***Crimes against persons:*** assault, murder, rape, robbery
- ***Crimes against property:*** theft of property without bodily harm (burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson)
- ***White-collar crime:*** committed by those with high social status in context of occupation (embezzlement, insider trading, tax evasion)
- ***Organized crime:*** crime committed by structured group (usually illicit drugs/services)
- ***Victimless crime:*** illegal actions that don't threaten or harm anyone else (prostitution, gambling, drug use)

Justifications for punishment

- ***Retribution:*** “paying your debt to society”
- ***Deterrence:*** to keep you from doing something, fear of punishment
- ***Incapacitation:*** restricting your behavior to protect society
- ***Rehabilitation:*** to change your behavior to benefit both you and society



Total institutions

- A setting in which people are isolated from the rest of society and are manipulated by an administrative staff (prison/mental hospital)
- **3 characteristics:** staff members supervise all spheres of daily life, highly standardized, formal rules/schedules dictate daily routines



Re-socialization

- Radically changing an inmate's personality by carefully controlling the environment
- 2 part process: break down inmate's identity via loss of privacy & humiliation, build a new self via rewards/punishments
- Can rehabilitate or can become institutionalized (unable to live any other way)