

STUDY GUIDE

SOCIOLOGY 1021

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Chapter 1

Introduction to Sociology

- **Emile Durkheim**
 - Investigation of Suicide
 - Durkheim argued that social factors effected suicide
 - NOT individually isolated ones such as mental illness, inherited tendencies or unhappiness
 - He said that it depended on **Social facts**
 - Because of Social isolation:
 - Men more than women
 - Protestants more than Catholics and Jews
 - Older more than younger people
 - Single more than married people
 - **Egoistic Suicide**: Suicide because of lack of social ties
 - Suicide bombers feel excessive ties to their society
 - **Altruistic Suicide**: Suicide because of excessively strong ties
 - In a setting where change happens fast, people experience unpredictability and no limits which causes suicide
 - **Anomic Suicide**: Suicide because of insufficient regulations
 - In a setting with a lot of rules (fascist/communist). People feel constricted and trapped
 - **Fatalistic Suicide**: Suicide because of too many rules and too few options
- Sociologists don't say that behaviour is ALWAYS caused by group experiences, but they do think that group behaviour is influenced to a certain extent by different circumstances.
- **Auguste Comte**
 - Saw sociology as a religion and science.
 - Sociologists would be the priests , guide societies through bad times and heal problems
- **Durkheim** argued that society is based on consensus and cooperation.
 - Society is like a human body: each organ performing specific task, all social ills are fixable
- **Marx** denied this and said that powerful people held society together by making weaker people submit to them
 - Social ills can only be cured if these powerful people are overthrown and everyone is equal and cooperative

QUICKLY:

DURKHEIM → FUNCTIONALISM → EVERYTHING HAS A FUNCTION

MEAD → SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM → INDIVIDUALS ACT IN RESPONSE TO SYMBOLS

MARX → CONFLICT THEORY → CONFLICT IS NATURAL, SOCIETY RUNS ON POWER

FEMINISM → WOMEN! WOMEN! WOMEN!

- **Functionalism**
 - **Function:** everything that exists, exists because it serves a purpose and benefits society as a whole. If something doesn't serve a purpose, it should disappear. So, even prostitution serves a purpose (helping men get rid of sexual desires without emotional ties that might threaten the stability of families) if it didn't, it would've disappeared.
 - **Equilibrium:** society always tries to attain equilibrium. After minor, temporary **dysfunctions**, society tries to return to a state of balance. Also, if there is a change in one part of society, the change will be felt in another part as well (Butterfly effect). So if prostitution is removed, then there will be an increase in family disruptions, sexual assault and pre-marital sex.
 - Development: Society adapts to its problems through differentiation (improvement of the way things work). In the process of adapting, it gets better.
- **Conflict Theory**
 - Power holds society together
 - Conflict is society's natural state
 - Revolutions and radical upheaval cause change
 - Society is made of groups who exploit others and are exploited by others
 - Society only benefits the powerful
 - If cooperation didn't exist, society would fall apart
 - Cooperation exists only because some groups dominate others
 - Marxism is one of several conflict theories
 - **Marxism:**
 - Society held together by capitalist domination
 - Workers (proletariat) are always fighting against owners of capital (bourgeoisie) for profit from labor
 - This works because workers don't know that they are being exploited
 - Only if workers revolt can the capitalist structure of society change
 - Prostitutes are females exploited by males: they are forced to work under harsh conditions for very little pay, most of which is taken by male pimps, police charge female prostitutes more than their male clients
- Conflict theory and functionalism both focus on society as a whole rather than the influence of individuals on society.
- **Macro level:** Looking at the big picture
- **Micro level:** looking at individuals

- **Symbolic Interactionism**
 - Individuals are active agents with goals, objectives, purposes, intentions and perspectives; and knowledge on how to attain them
 - People act from reason, not cause
 - **Mead:**
 - Father of Symbolic Interactionism
 - Humans act based on symbols
 - **Blumer:**
 - Humans act based on the meaning of things
 - These meanings come from social interaction
 - These meanings are modified based on interpretation
 - Eg: Red means stop, green means go. This could've easily been the other way around, but because you were born into a society where these symbolic rules already existed, your interaction with them, caused you stop at a red light and go at a green.
 - **Homans:**
 - **Learning theory**
 - **Coleman:**
 - **Rational Choice theory**
 - Marginal Value Theory: Satisfaction for something increases until a certain point, but after that point it begins to decrease.
 - Eg. When you start eating ice cream, you really like it, but the more you eat, the more you get sick of it
 - *Game Theory* is used to predict behaviour when one person's choice effects another person's decision.
 - Eg. One might choose a course based on how many people have picked the class, how hard others say the class is, how interesting others say the class is, etc
 - **Tarde:**
 - *Imitation*: Social learning
 - He was convinced that criminals learned to be criminals through other criminals
- **Feminism**
 - **Why** is women's situation the way it is?
 - How can we change it?
 - What are the differences among women?
 - OF the women (Standpoint) FOR women (Political change)
 - In comparison to other sociological fields, Feminism is more:
 - Activist
 - Interdisciplinary
 - Accepting of a broader range of research: focuses on "I learned" rather than "data revealed"
 - Open to mixing other sociological perspectives (except functionalism)

- Depending on the situation, a model is chosen
- Postmodern sociologists are comfortable in mixing the different models to find an explanation for the problem at hand
- Human ecology approach: studies the geographical distribution of zones and natural history of the components of communities.
- Canada is a vertical mosaic: Although Canada may be an ethnic and cultural mosaic, it is an unequal or vertically stratified one.
- Innis: The physical properties of staple products (fur, fish, etc), changes in demand for them, and their geographical location influences social organization.
- **Future of sociology:**
 - Find the answer to the growing gap between the rich and the poor.
 - Understand the consequences of accelerating globalization
 - Resolve conflict among ethnic/ linguistic groups around the world
 - Consequences of immigration rates
 - Discrimination based on race, gender, age and sexual orientation
 - The fate of humans given the depletion of natural resources
- **Berger:** to see the general in the particular: identifying general patterns by observing particular individuals
- **Mills:** everyone sees the world through their unique perspectives
- **Levels of analysis:**
 - **Biography:** Individual = Human agency: ability to make a choice
 - **Milieu:** Community = Gemeinschaft: sense of belonging in a community
- **Giddens:** the structure of society effects how individuals act
- "Chicken or egg?"
 - You are a product of your country and a producer for your country

Key-Term	Description
Conflict theory	The sociological model that portrays society as marked by competition and/or exploitation. Its three major concepts are power, disharmony, and revolution.
Dysfunctions	The occasional minor, temporary disruptions in social life, as defined by functionalists.
Equilibrium	Envisioned by functionalist sociologists as the normal state of society; marked by interdependence of parts and by harmony and consensus.
Functionalism	<p>a) Applied to culture, the theoretical perspective that explains cultural elements by showing how they contribute to societal stability.</p> <p>b) The sociological model that portrays society as harmonious and as based on consensus. Its three major concepts are function, equilibrium, and development.</p>
Learning theory	The microsociological argument that individuals act and interact based on their past history of associations, rewards and punishments, and observations of and instructions from others.
Rational choice theory	The idea that individuals make choices based on careful cost-benefit considerations, with the intention of maximizing benefits while minimizing costs.
Social facts	Social sources or causes of behaviour; used by sociologists to explain rates of behaviour in groups as opposed to individual behaviour.
Symbolic interactionism	The microsociological perspective that assumes that individuals act and interact on the basis of symbolically encoded information.

Chapter 2

Research Methods

- Sociologists want to collect and analyze data from a wide variety of settings before drawing any conclusions
- **Quantitative methods, created by Durkheim's followers**, involve counting and precise measurement of observable behaviour, a limited number of variables, and prediction
 - Most sociologists who use this method never directly observe the actual behaviour
 - Verbal reports on surveys
 - Laboratory studies
- **Qualitative method, created by Weber**, involves observing actual behaviour, talking at length and in depth with those being observed, and ask them the meaning of their behaviour
 - In contrast to quantitative methods, this method attempts to understand human behaviour, not predict it
 - Weber coined the term social action which is when humans engage in meaningful goal-directed behaviour
 - The name of the method used is **participant observation**
- Experiments are better at demonstrating cause than surveys
- In an experiment, the pre-test is a question/action that comes before the introduction of the independent variable while the post-test comes afterwards
- The **Hawthorne effect** is when a participant in an experiment changes their normal behaviour/actions because they are trying to display what they think the experimenter wants
- The **cons** to experiments:
 - Experimenters must consider the ethics of the experiment
 - The **Hawthorne effect**
 - How well the results can be generalized to the real world; **external validity**
 - More cooperation needed from participants in the experiment
- **Quantitative Methods**
 - **Axiomatic logic**
 - **Deductive logic**
 - Survey Research
 - Only uses an **independent variable** and a **dependent variable**
 - Most common type of research method used
 - Involves asking people questions, either in written or oral form, and recording their answers
 - **Operational definitions** may lack reliability when respondents:
 - Admit to certain attitudes early in a questionnaire but later on, deny the same attitudes
 - Tailor their responses to the person asking the questions
 - The rules for drawing samples are:

- The sample should be representative of the population from which it is drawn
 - Conclusions should not be generalized beyond the group from which the sample is drawn
 - Sampling frame is when all individuals are listed and then some are selected purely by chance
 - This is time consuming, which is why **cluster sampling**, **quota sampling** or **multi-stage random sampling** may be used
 - A problem with sampling is that some people may refuse to be interviewed or fail to respond to a survey
 - **Quota sampling** is just a sophisticated version of accidental sampling, which involves talking to anyone at a selected location, regardless of social characteristics
 - Telephone interviews:
 - **Pros:**
 - Lower cost
 - Better response rate than mailed surveys
 - Easier access
 - Less lying
 - **Cons:**
 - People can easily hang up the phone
 - Less response rate than personal interviews
- **Qualitative Methods**
 - **Inductive logic**
 - **Grounded theory**
 - **verstehen**
 - Participant Observation
 - Experimenters do not create a hypothesis because they believe understanding behaviour is too flexible so they create a perspective
 - Involves many variables
 - Measures real human behaviour
 - Small samples
 - Negative case analysis: examining those cases that fail to support the generalizations drawn
- Empirical measures can be heard or seen and are the scientific approach to measurement
- **The pros of content analysis:**
 - Inexpensive
 - It lends itself to historical and cross-cultural analyses
 - Someone else can easily recheck the study because the data are inanimate and unlike humans, unaffected by the research process
- Comparison of the survey-research method to participant observation
 - This comparison is based on validity – whether their measures are accurate reflections of social reality –, generalizability – whether their conclusions hold beyond the actual group studied –, and ability to identify causes of behaviour

- Participant observers argue that survey-researchers examine attitudes, not behaviour and that people will verbally lie in order to appear better in the interviewer's eyes
 - Survey-researchers counter by saying that a careful research design reduces these problems
- Survey-researchers argue that participant observers experiments are flawed because people they are watching will not act completely natural if they are being watched, that the experimenters have a personal bias to "see what they want to see", that they generalize too much and that replication is difficult, making it near impossible to confirm their experiment's conclusions
- Cross-sectional research is usually used by survey-researchers
 - Cost effective
 - Hard to discern which variables are causes and which are effects
- Survey-researchers must beware of spurious relationships
- Longitudinal research is often used by participant observers
 - Can see what variable comes first, but have a problem in that many variables occur at once
- Participant observation is better for validity, while survey-research is better for , while survey-research is better for generalizability, and both have difficulty in demonstrating cause and effect
- Historical and comparative analysis "fills the gaps" of an experimenter's theory because they only focus on their own time and one society
- Marxists like to use a dialectical approach, which sees history as a series of conflicts over existing material arrangements

Key-Term	Description
Axiomatic logic	The making of connecting links between related statements for deriving hypotheses.
Cluster sampling	A series of random samples taken in units of decreasing size, such as census tracts, then streets, then houses, then residents.
Content analysis	A method of analysis that extracts themes from communications, including letters, books, and newspapers.
Control group	The group of subjects in an experiment that is not exposed to the independent variable, as opposed to the experimental group, which is exposed
Control variables	Variables included in a model of behaviour that are neither independent nor dependent variables. They are controlled or held constant to check on apparent relationships between independent and dependent variables.
Correlation	Not to be confused with cause, it is changes in one variable that coincide with changes in another variable.
Cross-sectional research	The type of research that takes place at one point in time as opposed to longitudinal research, which can detect change and demonstrate cause because it takes place over a period of time.
Deductive logic	The derivation of a specific statement from a set of more general statements.
Dependent variable	The effect in a causal statement, as opposed to the independent variable, which is the cause (ex. other things being equal, if A, then B—B is the dependent variable)
Experimental group	The group of subjects in an experiment that is exposed to the independent variable, as opposed to the control group, which is not exposed.
External validity	The ability to generalize research results beyond the artificial laboratory experimental situation to the real world.
Grounded theory	Explanations that arise from the data collected and that are thus grounded in reality rather than in deductive logic.
Hypothesis	A statement of a presumed relationship between two or more variables.
Independent variable	The cause in a causal statement, as opposed to the dependent variable, which is the effect (ex. other things being equal, if A, then B—A is the independent variable)
Inductive logic	The construction of a generalization from a set of specific statements.
Longitudinal research	Research done over time, often by participant observers.
Operational definition	Description of the actual procedures used to measure a theoretical concept, as in IQ scores being an operational

Participant observation	definition of intelligence. A research strategy whereby a researcher becomes a member of a group to study it, and group members are aware that they are being observed. Also known as ethnography.
Positivism	The application of natural science research methods to social science.
Praxis	Marx's concept that research should not be pure, conducted just for knowledge's sake, but applied, undertaken to improve society.
Primary versus secondary sources	The former are records produced by contemporaries of an event; the latter are interpretations of primary sources made by other not immediately present at the event.
Quota sample	A selection of people that matches that sample to the population on the basis of certain selected characteristics.
Random sample	A sample in which every member of the population is eligible for inclusion and individuals are selected by chance.
Reliability	The degree to which repeated measurements of the same variable, using the same or equivalent instruments, are equal.
Replication	Repeating a research project in an attempt to verify earlier findings.
Secondary analysis	The examination by a researcher of someone else's data.
Spurious relationship	The appearance that two variables are in a causal relationship, when in fact each is an effect of a common third variable.
Theory	A set of interrelated statements or propositions about a particular subject matter.
Triangulation	The application of several research methods to the same topic in the hope that the weaknesses of any one method may be compensated for by the strengths of the others.
Validity	The degree to which a measure actually measures what it claims to.
Variable	A characteristic, such as income or religion, that takes on different values among different individuals or groups. Causes generally called independent variables, and effects are usually called dependent variables.
Verstehen	The understanding of behaviour as opposed to the predicting of behaviour.

Chapter 3

Culture

Overview

- **Culture:** knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. Developed by Edward Tylor (19th Century); Something shared by all or almost all members of some social group. Something older group members pass to younger members and (a **cultural element**): shapes behaviour/ structures perceptions of the world.
- Behaviour is patterned



Basic Concepts

- **Values:** shared relatively general beliefs that define what is desirable and what is undesirable (specify general preferences) i.e. The concept of divorce being the last resort
- **Norms:** relatively precise rules specifying which behaviours are permitted and which are prohibited for group members
- Breaking a norm will consequence a **sanction** (communicated disapproval) i.e. Physical distance between other people (personal space) theory by Hall. In Canada people speaking must be at least 30cm away unless conversation is private.
- **Folkways:** norms that do not evoke severe moral condemnation when violated (i.e. Wearing clothes)
- **Mores:** Norms that when violated provoke strong moral condemnation (i.e. Sexual assault/ arson/ murder etc)
- The difference between mores and folkways is the reaction they produce when violated
- **Mos:** singular or mores
- **Role:** a cluster of behavioural expectations associated with a particular social position within a society or group (this varies from culture to culture).
- **Role conflicts:** the behaviour expectations associated with one role are inconsistent with those associated with another concurrent role. (parent role)
- **Subculture:** a group of people within a society who possess in addition to the cultural elements they share with the members of their society certain distinctive cultural elements that set them apart. Chinese, Ukrainians, Jews, Italians, Iranians residing in Canada are subcultures because they share religious or ethnic beliefs/ customs that are not characteristic of Canadian culture.
- **Institution:** a specific set of norms and values that the members of a society use to regulate some broad area of social life.
- **Popular culture:** cultural objects and beliefs that are widely distributed across all social classes in a society (i.e. comic books)
- **Urban Legend:** are stories with 1) passed along by word of mouth 2) people who repeat them believe them to be literally true 3) stories are set in the recent past and associated with some nearby geographical location 4) the stories are almost always false.

Aspects of Culture

- Cultures exhibit enormous variations with regard to their values, norm, roles
- Few cultural elements are common to all known societies
- The elements of culture in a given society are often inherited.
- Margret Mead - "Sex and Temperament in 3 Primitive Society"
- Focused on gender roles in the 3 different societies of New Guinea
- Arapesh (m+f = cooperative, mild mannered, gentil, and concerned with helping their young)
- Mundungumor (m+f = aggressive (including sexually aggressive), uncooperative, jealous, hostile and relatively unconcerned with parental tasks.
- Tchambuli (w= confident/ efficient, very involved in economic activities, cooperative (with other women) and central to the household organization) (m= passive and peripheral, mainly artistic activities etc) roles had been reversed.
- Berdache: when men adopt more feminine roles and behaviours and vice versa with females.

Seymour Martin Lipset

- American cultural traditions have given greater emphasis to rebellion against authority, individualism and equalitarianism
- Canadian culture traditions emphasize respect for authority, collectivism (groups more important than singles) and elitism
- Therefore America more committed to change vs Canada is more conservative.
- **Cultural Universals**: any element of culture found in every single known society
- **Cultural Integration**: the interrelationship of elements in a given culture such that a change in one element can lead to changes, sometimes unexpected, in other elements
- **Ethnocentrism**: the tendency to see things from the point of view of the observants culture rather than from that of the observed. At times cultures are viewed as inferior rather than just different
- **Orientalism**: the sum total of all theories, analyses and interpretations developed in the 19th century to understand oriental societies 
- Primitive society now considered a negative word.
- **Infantilization**: when people from other cultures are said to have child-like traits
- **Eurocentrism**: when a society believes that the stereotyped european (white middle class) way of life is best 
- **Androcentrism**: Seeing things from a male point of view or in a way to reinforce male privilege in society.

Functionalism

- Given a norm or value or cultural practice is explained by showing how it contributes to the overall stability or survival of the society in which it is found.
- Malinowski found that every aspect of ocean fishing for the Trobrianders is surrounded by an elaborate system of magic. This system contributes to the stability of the society. For this

society magic reduces the anxiety produced by the dangers and uncertainties associated with ocean fishing.

Conflict Theory

- The system of thought that legitimates existing inequalities of wealth and power or prevents the less powerful from seeing the true cause of this inequality.
- Sociology of knowledge: a subfield of the sociology of culture that studies the influence of social factors on what constitutes knowledge in a society.
- The value of this theory is that it forces people to challenge a great many attitudes and beliefs that would otherwise be unexamined.

Cultural materialism

- 3rd perspective used to study and explain culture. It de-emphasizes ideas and ideology as determinants of cultures and instead sees them as adaptations to the needs forced upon social groups by their specific physical environments.
- The example of the Hindu ban on the slaughter of cows.

Feminism

- A diverse movement using a variety of theoretical approaches. Many contributions from the Feminist theorist have gone towards Gender Relations
- Their contribution to culture is more towards prehistory. That the gathering of food was more important to the development of human social institutions than the hunting of animals by males. The gathering of food provided most of the food for the society but it also would have been the source of complex patterns of group cooperation and communication.

For information on the movement from sociology to cultural studies check out pg 60-61 for in detail movement.

Key-Term	Description
Androcentrism	A bias that involves: 1) Seeing things from a male point of view or 2) Seeing things in a way that reinforces male privilege in society.
Cultural element	Anything that 1) is shared in common by the members of some social group, 2) is passed on to new members, and 3) in some way affects their behaviour or their perceptions of the world. Three of the most important elements are values, norms, and roles.
Cultural integration	The interrelationship of elements in a given culture such that a change in one element can lead to changes, sometimes unexpected, in other elements.
Cultural materialism	A theoretical perspective in which cultural elements are explained by showing how they are pragmatic and rational adaptations to the material environment.
Cultural universals	Elements of culture found in all known societies.
Culture	The sum total of all cultural elements associated with a given social group.
Ethnocentrism	Seeing things from the perspective of one's own culture. It includes the beliefs that one's own culture is superior to others and that what is true of one's culture is true of other cultures. Two of its major variants as they affect the study of culture are androcentrism and Eurocentrism.
Eurocentrism	A bias shaped by the values and experiences of the white, middle class in Western industrialized societies, assuming that these values and experiences are universally shared.
Folkways	Those norms that when violated do not provoke a strong reaction on the part of group members.
Infantilization	The tendency to systematically associate people from other cultures with traits that we associate with children.
Institution	A specific set of norms and values that the members of a society strain use deviant means to achieve broadly accepted social goals.
Mores	Those norms that when violated provoke a relatively strong reaction on the part of group members.
Norms	Relatively precise rules specifying the behaviours permitted and prohibited for group members.
Orientalism	A form of ethnocentrism representing the sum total of all theories, analyses, and interpretations developed in the

	nineteenth century by Western scholars to understand societies in the Middle East,
Popular culture	Those preferences and objects that are widely distributed across all social classes in a society.
Role	A cluster of behavioural expectations associated with some particular social position within a group or society.
Role conflict	A situation in which the behavioural expectations of one role are inconsistent with those of a concurrent role.
Society	A group of people who reside in the same geographical area, who communicate extensively among themselves, and who share a common culture.
Subculture	A subset of individuals within a society who are characterized by certain cultural elements that set them apart from others in the society.
Urban legends	Oral stories of the recent past, which, although believed to be true, are actually false and reflect unconscious fears.
Values	Relatively general beliefs that define right and wrong, or indicate general preferences.

Chapter 4

Socialization

- Eugenics was introduced based on Darwin's theory of natural selection
- Idea was to eliminate crime and poverty
- It was suggested that humans are not pre-disposed to such complex behaviour patterns
- Culture can produce behaviour patterns that our genetics can't
- **Nature vs. Nurture** debate
- How much free will are Humans capable of exercising?
- How much people (especially children) can resist attempts to influence them?
- How much can one social institution deliberately shape behaviors?
- **Socialization**
- Successful socialization depends on:
 - *Learning* of skills, roles, norms, etc
 - *Pressuring* people to obey in different ways
 - *Conditioning*: inborn temperaments, potentials and capacities are moulded
- **Epigenetic Makeup**: Eg. Flowers are predisposed to grow a certain way, but only show these characteristics based on the environment
- Issues:
 1. Socialization can be coercive (forced)
 2. People can resist attempts to socialize
 - *Structure-Agency debate*: Ability of individuals to act independent of social structures
 - *Oversocialized conception of humanity*: people were viewed as not having the agency to resist, or deviate from social pressures.
- Free will:
 - Do different people have different levels of free will?
 - Is it inherent or learned?
 - Self-Socialization, intentional self-development and self- efficacy: accounts for how people manage their lives in a society with contradictory and incomplete influences.
- Functionalism
 - Socialization is a necessary process that is inherent in all groups and societies
 - Socialization has *functions* to maintain the structure of society
 1. Role in forming a person's personality
 - People develop views and behaviors similar to the group they are exposed to
 2. Role in culture transmission
 - A common language is transmitted within a group
 - Without the language, the group would not be able to communicate, support each other or cooperate for effective division of labor, share customs or agree on a set of laws
 3. Role in social integration

- Using their culture and language, people can identify each other based on common interests, etc
 - These functions aren't always fulfilled because of different socialization histories
 - Especially with the growing globalization, its hard to go to other countries and even eat a meal "properly" or say thanks without offending another individual
- Conflict Theory
 - **Social Reproduction**
 - People learn appropriate attitudes and behaviors based on their social class, gender and race
 - Eg. Less privileged people are taught to accept their position and not question who benefits
 - Schools are set up for middle class kids, so kids from working class families might be "cooled out" and discouraged from doing well in school while middle class kids are "warmed up" and encouraged of their ability to be intellectually superior
- Feminism
 - Concerned about processes which individuals learn to become feminine or masculine according to the expectations of society
 - Individuals develop gender identity and express gender norms
 - Feminists first want to identify gender inequalities, then change socialization to fix these inequalities
- Symbolic Interactionism
 - People are meaning-seeking and self-referential
 - If others perceive an individual as being kind/aggressive/good-looking/smart/etc, the individual will come to identify themselves as being that way.
 - Through this interaction, humans socialize each other and society
 - **Looking Glass Self**
 - *Definition of the Situation*: If a situation is defined as real, it is real in its consequences
 - Mead:
 - **Role taking**
 - Effective communication requires that one takes the role of the other
 - Seeing yourself in another person's shoes
 - *Play stage*: pretend too be a mother, father, firefighter, etc. They understand these roles by observing. Children think of themselves as objects with specific qualities and capacities.
 - *Game Stage*: learn to take the role of multiple others. Eg. Alternate between the roles of batter and pitcher in a baseball game. They imagine themselves in others' views of them. Develop a generalized conception of what is expected of them and how to behave: **Generalized Other** rather than single other. Self is capable of reference in multiple viewpoints.
 - I: impulsive side vs. Me: deliberate, reflective side
 - Influence by significant others

- Impression Management: control the way others view you
- Cultural anthropology
 - The more individuals are integrated into a culture, the greater the chance of culture perpetuating itself.
 - Different cultures have different ways of meeting life's demands (childrearing, marriage partners, etc)
 - Benedict:
 - Argued that pre-industrial societies offered a continuous passage from childhood to adulthood, So, there were no problems in getting through each stage. Easier for children to learn about sex, work and death.
 - The western society is very segregated into ages: childhood, adolescence, young adult, etc.
 - Western children are socialized
 1. Into non-responsible roles
 2. To be submissive
 3. To be shielded from sexuality
 - Unfortunately, adults are required to have responsible roles, be dominants and be aware of sexuality. So, when are the children supposed to learn about these things?
 - Western societies don't have a good way to transmit children to adulthood
 - Mead:
 - Adolescence is a time of "storm and stress"
 - Used the example of Samoa to prove that storm and stress was not a universal thing
 - She concluded that storm and stress was not a biological inevitability
- Socialization context: socialization settings that affect socialization processes
 - The context varies according to the characteristics of the groups (size and boundaries) and the group members (race, gender, age, etc)
- Socialization is set up in discrete ways all through our society
 - Socialization can be successful with people who want to be socialized (military)
 - But will fail with those who rebel against it
 - In some cases, socialization changes the context it originally intended (media making people violent instead of simply entertaining them)
 - Socialization ratios: socializers (agents) to socializees (those being socialized)
 - The less the number of agents, the less successful the socialization is going to be (1 professor to 400 students wont make a big difference)
 - The less the number of agents, the more those being socialized have power over the agents (the 400 students can groan at the subject topic to intimidate the teacher)
- Kinds of Socialization:
 - **Inadequate socialization:** education system fails to provide enough job training
 - **Defective socialization:** video games provide training for murdering people

- **Disjunctive socialization:** releasing ex-mental patients or ex-convicts back into society without any re-socialization, leaves them without an identity, preferring life back in the hospital/prison.
- **Anticipatory socialization:** people project themselves into the future, to see what skills they need
- **Self-socialization:** people construct their own life considering the constraints.
- Intergenerational relations
 - Postfigurative: kids learn from parents: adults are wise, authoritative
 - Cofigurative: kids and parents learn from peers: something changes, questioning parents' ways
 - Prefigurative: parents also learn from kids: rapid social change, leaving parents' ways to be irrelevant
 - Because of these gaps between parents and kids, **individualization** comes along.
 - Pros: Freedom
 - Cons: Stress
- Social context and life course
 - **Normative Structure**
 - Teenagers used to be more productive than they are nowadays
 - They look to popular culture and the media for direction rather than their parents
 - Changing role of the family
 - Family no longer determining factor
 - Kids spend less time with parents
 - Parenting styles have changed since the past
 - Authoritative
 - Authoritarian
 - Indulgent
 - Neglectful
 - Because of the lack of authority with parents, children are forced to find their own way
 - Declining religion
 - Traditions are replaced by self-socialization
 - Church attendance has dropped
 - Kids don't go to church
 - More and more kids are not brought up as a part of a religious organization
 - "No religion" category is increasing
 - Educational Influence
 - Schools were started to provide to kids of rich families
 - Then they were expanded to everyone
 - Now it is the most important part of a child's life
 - It is a giant enterprise
 - There is a hidden curriculum which is biased towards certain groups of people
 - This system promotes industrial production

- Schools are uninteresting and breed alienation and resentment
- It promotes the formation of cliques
- Schools are supposed to be nurturing of each student
- Kids who go to smaller schools get better grades and have lower drop out rates
- Small schools promote personalization and greater involvement in extra curricular activities
- "herding" students is bad
- Rise of Peer groups
 - Kids can form groups independent of parents
 - Kids and parents live in separate worlds
 - Rising number of gangs and cliques and other such youth groups
 - For mature kids, these groups don't have a great influence.
 - But for most other kids, these groups socialize them more than their parents
- Popular Culture
 - Generations can no longer share any symbols of media
 - Music has changed so much over the years, with new genres speaking to younger generations
 - There is no common ground anymore
 - TV and internet take away from physical exercise, social interaction and other activities
 - The younger the child, the greater the content of tv shows and internet messages effect the child.
 - Brand loyalty, brand identity, using brands to make oneself feel cool
 - Enterprises brainwash people into buying things < Socialization
 - **MARKETING!**

Key-Term	Description
Anticipatory socialization	The learning of attitudes and behaviours for roles individuals expect to play in the future.
Cofigurative culture	Those in which social change brought by technological advancement, economic transformation, immigrations, war, and so forth makes the intergenerational linkage tenuous; as opposed to postfigurative and prefigurative cultures.
Defective socialization	Socialization attempts that have unintended outcomes or consequences.
Disjunctive socialization	Socialization processes that lack continuity between socialization contexts, making it difficult for people to make transitions between them or to adjust to new contexts.
Epigenetic	In human development theory (such as Erikson's) the person is likened to a flower, which has genetically preset stages of growth, the outcome of which depends on how well, or poorly, the environment nurtures it during that stage.
Generalized other	An individual's conception of what is expected, providing a unified basis for self-reference.
I and me	The two aspects of Mead's conception of the self. The I is the impulsive, creative aspect; the me is more deliberative and cautious than the I.
Inadequate socialization	Incomplete socialization, occurring when a person is not exposed to all experiences necessary to function in certain roles.
Individualism	The process by which life course paths are based on individual preferences.
Looking-glass self	Cooley's idea that personality is shaped as individuals see themselves mirrored in the reactions of others.
Nature verses nurture	The debate over the extent to which human behaviour is affected by genetic versus social factors.
Normative structure	Organized systems of norms that give people direction and meaning in their lives.
Postfigurative culture	Those in which the relations between parents and offspring are governed by traditional norms beyond questioning of either parent or child, as opposed to cofigurative and prefigurative cultures.
Prefigurative culture	Those in which the social change is so great that parental life experiences are dated and thus parental guidance is not well regarded by children, as opposed to postfigurative and cofigurative cultures.
Role system	An interrelated set of social positions in which people share

Role-taking	<p>common expectations about desired outcomes as part of a division of labour.</p> <p>Mead's term for individuals' attempts to put themselves in others' shoes to imagine what they are thinking, thus enabling them to see themselves as others see them.</p>
Self-socialization	The recognition of one's own limitations and constraints in order to create ways to live among others.
Significant others	<p>Persons whose attitudes and opinions affect one's life.</p> <p>Significant others include family and friends as well as persons of high prestige such as teachers and celebrities.</p>
Social reproduction	The ways in which societies reproduce themselves in terms of privilege and status.
Socialization	The means by which someone is made "fit" to live among other humans.
Socialization ratio	The number of socializers (ex. teachers or parents) to those being socialized. The lower the ratio (fewer agents), the less the context will change those being socialized.

Chapter 5

Deviance

CHAPTER FIVE – DEVIANCE

- People who study deviance embrace a form of **relativism**: deviance varies across cultures
- For something to be **abnormal**, it must violate a norm
- Men and young males are disproportionately involved in criminal behaviour
- Crime rate is on the decline in Canada because of
 - New policing practices
 - An aging population
 - New laws
 - Different police reporting practices
 - New technologies
- **Crime statistics** are a measure of police activity
- See “Crime Funnel” on page 94
- People sometimes do not commit crimes because they have not realized that a crime has been committed against them or because they could not emotionally deal with the trauma of telling the police what happened
- **Victimization surveys** and **self-report studies** are both used to help determine the number of crimes committed versus the number of crimes reported
- **Ethnographers** use participant observation to learn about a criminal as a human being
- Problems with collecting data based on ethnicity and incarceration rate
 - Police officers may pay more attention to a crime based on the ethnicity of the person that committed the crime
 - Ethnic differences in crime can be attributed to the crime we choose to examine
 - Hard to find a rigorous definition of race and ethnicity
 - One would have to also examine crime rates in the person’s homeland before drawing conclusions
- Bruce Jacobs conducted ethnographic research on crack dealers
 - Most individuals that sell crack do so because they have few other occupational alternatives
- Norbert Elias coined the theory of the **civilizing process**
- **Manners** or **etiquette** are very important in human society
- The human body is thought of as perfect and radical reformation of the body, like tattoos or piercings are often thought of as deviant
- Erving Goffman coined the term **stigma** and he had three categories of **stigma**
 - **Stigma** of character might involve interpreting someone as having weak will
 - Tribal **stigma** are related to a person’s membership in certain kinds of tainted groups
 - **Stigma** of the body refers to culturally specific deviations from idealized body types

- Humans often judge people from their body and the body is also thought to reflect a person's character
- Before scientific theories, religion tried to explain deviance and crime
 - There is an innate wickedness in humanity that leads to sin, based off the story of Adam and Eve
 - Demonic possession
 - Witch burnings
- Another scientific theory for deviance is **classical criminology**
 - Aims to deter crime through the rational and calibrated use of the state's formal system of punishment
 - For **classical criminology** to work effectively, two additional factors must be present:
 - Official punishments must be certain
 - The punishments must occur as quickly as possible after a crime is committed
- A third scientific theory for deviance is **environmental criminology**
 - Unlike **classical criminology**, it does not rely on the formal system of law and punishment to reduce crime
 - Environmental criminologists attempt to reduce crimes by, based on the assumption that all criminals are lazy and only commit crimes in easy opportunities:
 - **Target hardening** is the effort to shape the physical environment such that possibilities for deviance are reduced. For example, more locks and fences
 - **Enhanced visibility** is by making potentially attractive criminal targets more visible, like by "cutting back" on the shrubbery in one's lawn to reduce hiding places for burglars
 - **More guardians** is the process of having more people in one area who can help to deter crime by their presence
 - Criticized that it does not deal with crime, but **displace** criminals to a different area where they will commit their crimes
- A fourth scientific theory for deviance is biological and psychological theories
 - Biological theories look for deviant behaviours that are due to the individual biological workings or genes
 - Often rejected because social factors are not considered
 - Psychological theories think that deviance is linked to personality or mental illness
 - Often rejected because social variables are thought to remain constant when forming these theories
- Functionalism
 - Believe deviance is normal and serves a positive purpose in society
 - Deviants become scapegoats and the innocent unify in their action against the scapegoats
 - Deviants become "common enemies"
 - Deviants mark the bottom layer of society

- Shows everyone else what is “not allowed”
 - Deviance can call attention to flaws in the social system
 - Deviance can help new and better norms and values develop
 - Small forms of deviant behaviour can help someone “blow off steam”
 - Deviance helps employ many people
- Strain
 - The discrepancy between the goals society encourages and the means it provides to achieve these goals can lead to a state of normlessness called **anomie**
 - According to Merton, the greater the discrepancy, the greater the **anomie** and the greater the amount of deviance to be expected
 - Merton created four options for people that do not have the means to achieve these goals
 - Lower their goals to the level of their means and engage in **ritualism**
 - Engage in **innovation** – using deviant means to achieve non-deviant ends, like exam cheater or thieves
 - Engage in **retreatism** which involves rejecting both the means the goals of society and withdraw from society
 - Engage in **rebellion**, loudly rejecting society’s means and goals and advocating for a new social system
 - Merton also coined the term **reaction formation**
 - Criticism to Merton’s theory is that Merton assumes everyone shares common success goals, which is not true
- Feminism
 - Sought to supplement traditional male examinations of shoplifters, prostitutes, and strippers with a focus on sexual assault, spouse battering, and other forms of exploitation of women
 - Examine the **maleness** of crime
 - Have drawn particular attention to **gendered norms**
 - Psychiatrists tend to treat women’s problems as related to different forms of psychiatric illness, known as **pathologizing**
 - It was said that women’s I.Q. was lower which lead to their criminality
 - **Power-control theory**
 - **Liberation hypothesis**
 - The modification of sexual assault becoming a crime through new laws
- Differential Association (Symbolic Interactionism)
 - Each act of deviance is seen as unique and a subjective interpretation by the person who performs it will explain even its seemingly irrational aspects
 - **Differential association** is Sutherland’s theory
 - Sykes and Matza built on Sutherland’s work, creating their theory of the **techniques of neutralization**
 - Denial of injury, like “no one gets hurt by this crime”
 - Denial of the victim, like “they got what they deserved”
 - Denial of personal responsibility, like “I was drunk when it happened”
 - Condemning the condemners, like “everyone is doing it”

- Appeal to high loyalties, like “I just couldn’t let my friends down”
- See figure 5.6 on page 113
- The model of labeling theory is one of a **self-fulfilling prophecy**
 - Deviance occurs; **primary deviance**
 - An audience reacts
 - Additional deviance occurs
 - Stronger reactions occur from others
 - More deviance occurs and more reactions follow
 - Audience reactions become stronger; **role engulfment** occurs and “deviant” becomes the **master status** of those labeled
 - The process continues as the labelers further isolate the deviants
- Socio-control Theory
 - Asks “why don’t people deviate?”
 - Focuses on things that serve as socialization agents like families, schools and other groups that discourage deviance
 - Focuses on school and families
- Conflict-Structural explanations
 - **Pluralism** is when the wealthy, religious, or even bureaucrats in the criminal justice system compete to have their definitions of deviance accepted
 - These people are called **moral entrepreneurs**, as coined by Becker
 - They claim they are working for the benefit of society, but they are actually operating to benefit themselves
 - The **critical school** is the major force behind definitions of what is and what is not deviant
 - Michel Foucault coined the term **disciplinary power** which did not aim to punish an offender’s body, but to alter his or her character and personality, all as a means of transforming behaviour

Key-Term	Description
Abnormal	When something deviates from the typical pattern of behaviour and violates a norm. Typically implies a value judgment that the behaviour is wrong.
Anomie	A state of normlessness caused by a large-scale breakdown of conformity to societal rules.
Civilizing process	As defined by Norbery Elias, the historical process whereby people acquire greater capacity to control their emotions. Entails a long-term change in the structure of feelings.
Classical criminology	An approach that seeks to use clear laws and calibrated official sanctions to punish and deter crime. Often associated with the early work of Cesare Beccaria.
Contraculture	A way of life in opposition to, not merely distinct from, the larger culture; also called counterculture.
Crime	Behaviour that has been officially recognized by the state as a serious form of anti-social behaviour. Crimes are punishable through official sanctions such as prison and probation.
Crime funnel	The process by which the actual number of crimes is reduced through losses attributable to fear, bias, discretion, and human error.
Critical school	Theoretical approaches that are explicitly concerned with how power operates to exclude and marginalize different segments of society.
Dark figure of crime	The unknown amount of crime that is not contained in official crime statistics or social science methodologies.
Differential association	A theory that sees deviance as learned in small-group interaction, wherein an individual internalizes pro-deviant perspectives.
Displacement	The process whereby criminals respond to anti-crime initiatives (ex. policing, CCTV cameras) by conducting their criminal behaviour in another location.
Environmental criminology	Involves efforts to reduce crime and deviance by changing the physical environment in ways that make such behaviour impossible or more difficult.
Ethnography of participant observation	A research strategy whereby a researcher becomes a member of a group to study it, and group members are aware that they are being observed.
Formal social control mechanisms	The official practices used by the state to ensure conformity and lawful behaviour, including policing, courts, and prison.
Gendered norms	Standards of behaviour that differ between men and women.

Hedonistic calculus	The philosophical assumption that people behave in light of conscious considerations of the anticipated costs and benefits of their actions.
Informal social control mechanisms	Actions by individuals or groups designed to alter the behaviour of others that do not entail the use of official criminal justice system. These can include such things as shaming, gossiping about, ridiculing, or ostracizing individuals.
Innovation	For Merton, this refers to the situation when individuals facing social strain use deviant means to achieve broadly accepted social goals.
Liberation hypothesis	The assumption that as women become more liberated and have greater job opportunities they will also engage in more crime, just like their male counterparts.
Manners or etiquette	Informal rules of interpersonal conduct.
Moral entrepreneurs	People who seek to influence the making of rules and definitions of deviance.
Norm	Relatively precise rules specifying the behaviours permitted and prohibited for group members.
Pathologizing	The process of attributing deviant behaviour to particular individual maladies.
Pluralism	The view that power in modern society is shared among competing interest groups. With respect to deviance, it means that definitions of deviance arise not from consensus, nor from any one group, but from a diversity of sources. Also suggests that ethnic diversity, stratification, and conflict remain central features of modern societies, and that race and ethnicity continue to be important aspects of individual identity and group behaviour.
Power-control theory	A theory that focuses on how different household dynamics pertaining to gender differences in parental dynamics of power and control influence the criminal behaviour of children.
Primary deviance	Deviant behaviour that occurs prior to any labeling process.
Reaction formation	Cohen's name for the tendency of working class delinquents to invert middle-class values as a form of protest.
Rebellion	For Merton, this refers to the situation where individuals reject society's ultimate goals and the means to achieve those goals and instead advocate for a new social system.
Relativism	An academic orientation to the study of deviance that recognizes that what counts as deviance varies across cultures and through history.

Retreatism	For Merton, this refers to the situation where individuals reject society's ultimate goals and the means to achieve those goals and instead withdraw from society.
Ritualism	For Merton, this refers to the situation where individuals continue to adhere to the legitimate means held out by society for securing success, irrespective of the fact that they have little prospect of becoming successful.
Rule breakers	Those who commit deviant acts but to whom no one responds as if they have done so, either because they are not caught or, if caught, because they are excused for some reason.
Self-fulfilling prophecy	The possibility that the act of predicting a particular outcome helps to bring about that outcome.
Self-report studies	A methodology that involves asking individuals to reveal the amount of crime or deviance in which they have personally been involved.
Sensibilities	Structures of feelings.
Stigma	A physical or social attribute that can devalue a person's social identity.
Techniques of neutralization	Rationalizations that allow deviants to define their behaviour as acceptable.
Victimization survey	A methodology that involves asking individuals to reveal the nature and amount of criminal behaviour they have personally experienced, typically over the past twelve months.

Chapter 6

Social Inequality

- Social differentiation: differences in social life
 - Different jobs
 - Division of labor: difference in rank and evaluation of individual tasks
 - Social inequality

- Power
 - Lenski:
 - Inequality is a *distributive process*: some people receive more power and prestige than others
 - Inequality is concerned with the *relations between* the different groups that have different power, prestige, etc
 - Power has the ability to command resources, therefore social situations as well
 - **Institutionalized power**: recurring, worked into the social structure of society
 - 3 major forms
 - *Economic power*: control of resources
 - *Political power*: control of people
 - *Ideological power*: control of ideas

- Status and Stratum
 - **Status**
 1. King
 2. Duke
 3. Serf
 - **Stratum**
 - Same rank: carpenter, plumber, electrician, mechanic
 - Classified as "Skilled workers"
 - *Stratification*: categorizing
 - **Status Set**: many statuses held by one person
 - Sex status: Woman
 - Age status: 30 years
 - Marital status: Married
 - Educational status: High-school graduate
 - Occupational status: Real estate agent

- Status hierarchies and power dimensions
 - It is important to study those statuses which have a lot of power because these lead to inequality
 - **Status hierarchies**
 - Wealth: income and property
 - Occupation
 - Education
 - Race or ethnicity
 - Region: urban/rural location
 - Gender

- Age
 - Political status
- **Status consistency:** when people have the same status in all/most hierarchies, they are benefitting more from society than others.
 - Eg. White, male, Ontario Lawyer, earning over \$200,000 a year, university education, deputy minister in the federal government.
- **Status inconsistency:** When people have different statuses in different hierarchies
 - Eg. Ontario Doctor whose parents are immigrants and were poor, women who have PHDs and corporate level executive positions
- Ascribed and achieved status
 - **Ascribed status:** Status based on circumstance rather than skill
 - Eg. Characteristics of race, ethnic origin, sex and age that are determined since birth and cannot change
 - **Achieved status:** status based on performance characteristics
 - Eg. Education and occupation: characteristics that we have control over
 - Open societies value achieved status more than ascribed status. Closed are the opposite
 - Unfortunately, opportunity to achieve depends on ascribed status for the most part.
- *Social mobility*
 - The ability for people to change their status over time in an open system of inequality
 - **Intragenerational mobility**
 - Move from working as mechanic to working as doctor in one lifetime
 - **Intergenerational mobility**
 - Parent is a mechanic, child is a doctor
 - **Vertical mobility**
 - Eg. Promotions, demotions
 - **Horizontal mobility**
 - Eg. Government economist to economics professor at university
- Class and social class
 - Class: same power in regards to property ownership, educational qualifications, labor power, occupation
 - Weber: economic marketplace
 - Marx: Class in itself
 - Social class: same sense of identity, shared characteristics and interests, act together as a real group
 - Marx: Class for itself
- Marx
 - What divides society into two opposing groups, besides wealth and prestige is power that comes with ownership of property
 - Those who owned the means of production were even more powerful
 - Those who relied solely on their labor power were dependent on those who owned the means of production
 - He expected the proletariat (workers) to become the rising force and oppose the bourgeoisie (owners)

- This process over overthrowing is what transformed feudalism to capitalism, and would eventually transform capitalism to socialism
- To change from a class in itself to a class for itself, the workers has to come to a common position in mobilizing as a force for change
- The owners can use force and power to keep the workers in their place (police), regardless, Marx believed that the workers would come together and overthrow the owners
- Economics: owners overproduce, less demand, to save money they lay off workers, workers have no money so stop buying, lowers demand further, and the economy spirals into recession
- Economy will stabilize, but at the cost of the working class
- Owners and workers: there is a clear distinction and the workers recognize this
- After the revolution, 2 stages would occur
 - Dictatorship of the proletariat: leaders of revolution head political hierarchy of society, distinction between owners and workers is eliminated
 - The state as a political force would die away, but some people are still the admin to overlook the production of society
 - Communism: no class distinctions, no class structure, no class conflict
- Weber
 - Multiple power sources: Economic class was not the only source. There was also **status group** and **status party**
 - He disagreed with Marx about religious, political and educational institutions serving the owners. He believed that each institution had its own power
 - There are more than just the owner and working classes: the middle class is an example: Marx thought that the middle class would divide into worker and owner eventually, but Weber includes a range of middle class who either have small amounts of productive property or have valued skills
 - To remove inequality according to Marx, all you need to do is remove private property and equally distribute the profits
 - When this was done, people just fall into a system of inequality regarding education, work skills, etc
- Structural Functionalism
 - Consensus
 - Harmony and agreement mark social interaction
 - Inequality based on the underlying value placed on each social position
 - Value based on functional importance and scarcity of skills
 - Reward must be higher for more skilled professions, otherwise people would not strive to get to them
 - Rewards
 1. Sustenance and comfort: material and economic gains: money
 2. Humor and diversion: material returns: leisure time or flexible work schedule
 3. Self respect and ego expansion: prestige and honor
 - Consensus on
 - What important jobs are
 - What rewards are
 - How the rewards are allotted

- Importance of hard work
 - Opportunities for everyone
 - Rules that regulate the contest for success
 - Because of different incentives, inequality is inevitable
 - Individualism
 - Structural functionalists look at the individual rather than a whole group
 - Person's position based on occupational status
 - Pluralism
 - Societies are multifaceted
 - Political, economic, religious, educational and agents of social control (police, military) all work together to stabilize a society
- Explaining Inequality
 - No one view can explain inequality, we need a combination
 - Marx's view worked back in his time, its not relevant anymore
 - Yet, some of his points are important in explaining inequality
 - Dahrendorf and Lenski
 - Combined the perspectives
 - Individual action (education and occupation) plays an important role in inequality
 - There is an upper class that owns a lot of things, and a worker class that is mainly labor oriented, but also a middle class that has specialized skills
 - Race, ethnicity and gender play an important role in command over scarce resources, wealth, education and prestige

Key-Term	Description
Achieved status	A position in a status hierarchy attained by individual effort or accomplishment.
Ascribed status	A position in a status hierarchy that is inherited or assigned.
Bourgeoisie	The capitalist class, as defined by Marx. The petite bourgeoisie were the small property owners, destined to be swallowed by the larger capitalists.
Class	A set of individuals sharing a similar economic status or market position.
Class for itself	A Marxian category including people who share the same economic position, are aware of their common class position, and who thus may become agents for social change.
Class in itself	A Marxian category including people who share the same economic position, but who may be unaware of their common class position.
Class, status group, party	Weber's answer to Marx concerning the bases of social inequality: class is economic, status is prestige, party is political; all three are measures of inequality.
Horizontal mobility	Movement by an individual from one status to another of similar rank within the same status hierarchy.
Institutionalized power	Sometimes called domination, power is institutionalized when it becomes a regular part of everyday human existence, usually because it is established in formal laws or accepted customs.
Intergenerational mobility	Movement or change between parental status and a child's status in the same status hierarchy.
Intragenerational mobility	Movement by an individual from one status to another in the same status hierarchy during a single lifetime or career.
Power	A differential capacity to command resources and thereby control social situations.
Proletariat	Marx's word for the working class, the non-owners of the means of production.
Social class	A category of individuals who possess similar economic position as well as group consciousness, common identity, and a tendency to act as a social unit.
Social differentiation	The tendency toward diversification and complexity in the statuses and characteristics of social life.
Social inequality	The general pattern of inequality, or ranking, of socially differentiated characteristics.
Status	Any position occupied by individual in a social system.
Status consistency	Similarity in the rankings of an individual's statuses in a set of status hierarchies.

Status hierarchy	Any one of a set of ranking of an individual's statuses in a set of status hierarchies.
Status inconsistency	Dissimilarity in the ranking of an individual's statuses in a set of status hierarchies.
Status set	The combination of statuses that any one individual occupies.
Stratum	A set of statuses of similar rank in any status hierarchy.
Vertical mobility	Movement up and down a status hierarchy.

Chapter 7

Gender Relations

- The chapter begins with an examination of biology (nature) and culture (nurture) with regards to gender. How different sexes react to different situations (like the environment, politics, health and longevity etc).
- *Achieved status* - A status that you work to achieve, gain, not something natural. It takes individual effort or accomplishment. It is a place in a status hierarchy. (With gender, how to act, what box to be placed in, i.e. Men are tough, macho, have no emotion and aggressive; Women, are soft, caring, emotional and passive)
- *Ascribed status* - A status that is inherited or assigned. It can be natural. (Children are born and they are divided into sex categories Boys with male genitalia and girls with female genitalia)
- Gender roles are socially created and then learned; people are not born with them.
- A major debate is about the differences in mathematical ability. Many say that the difference is due to gender. Female students are over represented in humanities and social sciences while men dominate the mathematical, technological and scientific fields.
- Boys have a harder time with literacy. Proposals include: segregated classrooms, and different teaching styles in hopes to reduce the gap.
- Duffy, Warren and Walsh found that female math teachers pay more attention to male students and more often than not initiate the contact themselves.
- Boys have an "I'll show you approach" to problems and tend to be more successful with the negativity while girls on average follow the "self fulfilling prophecy" and are more often than not unsuccessful.
- Mitra, found that although women earn significantly less money than men, possession of math skills leads to significant wage premiums across all groups of workers. Women with high math skills gain wage premiums equal to or higher than men.
- Sociologist Aaron Devor formally Holly Devor - categorized as a gender blender (a women who due to physical appearance is often mistaken for a man) was interviewed in Maclean's magazine after his sex change operation. He noted that though he misses the freedom women have in exposing their feelings, men can walk down a dark street relatively unafraid of sexual assault. His gender is masculine (by sociology terms) though his sex may still be female.

Structural Functionalism

- *The theoretical perspective that explains cultural elements by showing how they contribute to societal stability. This model portrays society as harmonious and as based on consensus. Three major concepts are: function, equilibrium and development.*
- Gender and gendered division of labour still occurs because it somehow benefits society. They maintain order and promote social stability.
- Society needs to reproduce in order to survive and given women's temporary vulnerability and reduced mobility during the later stages of pregnancy/ breast feeding women need protection and care. The debate is now how long the vulnerability lasts, if breastfeeding is necessary and if non- pregnant women can instead perform the protective role instead of men.
- A problem arises when the temporary vulnerability expands to include broader gender stereotypes. The initial infant caring role can lead to pressure that states she must be permanently responsible for all child care and housework, avoid occupations that leave the home and allow her husband to act as the primary breadwinner.
- This perspective implies that men are imperative for survival. They have access to the public realm of paid labour and perform instrumental tasks for survival. They are strong, aggressive and smart, rational not emotional. When man and woman work in the public sphere, his occupation is held in higher regard.
- Functionalists believe families need both mother and father and that heterosexual unions are the only type possible. They overlook that single mothers often do both sides of the work and are still successful.

Symbolic Interactionism

- *The micro perspective that assumes individuals act and interact on the basis of symbolically encoded information. It's individuals and how they affect society, not how society as a whole affects the individual. "People act for reasons not causes." The world is socially constructed and changeable.*
- They do not see the gendered division of labour as a natural outcome of the need to reproduce and are critical of any extensions of this position that generalize to a female dependency and male domination.
- Everything is negotiable: masculinity, femininity, gender roles, gender norms, gender identity (i.e. Transsexuals.) Though the norms surrounding definitions of masculinity and femininity are still very strong. Men are now allowed to be more sensitive and openly

affectionate than before limits still remain (men can hug but in ways that minimize genital contact and they cannot kiss other men; Women can be execs but generally are not allowed to bring attention to the lesser competence of male colleagues.)

- Brown and Gilligan argue that children learn gendered behaviour through a variety of processes (i.e. Imitating others like parents or siblings) also receiving rewards and or punishments (shame and name calling included)
- Behaviour is affected by what is gender appropriate (clothes, amt of food ingested, safety issues, occupation and parental responsibilities)

Marxist Conflict Theory

- *This model portrays society as marked by competing and or exploitation. Power holds society together. Conflict is society's natural state; revolutions and radical upheavals fuel social change and improvement. Inequality must be eradicated, not applauded. Society is viewed as composed of groups acting competitively rather than cooperatively, exploiting and being exploited rather than each fulfilling a function for the whole. Three major concepts are: power, disharmony, and revolution.*
- With gender, the marxist conflict theorists believe that primary emphasis should be placed upon economic forces. The economy is the driving force in society that influences religion, the law and communications. This implies that concentrating on ethnic, racial, and gender inequalities instead of social class inequities can lead to division and infighting within those groups that will delay the ultimate revolution of the workers against the ruling class.
- Gender inequality is not an issues for Marx, women were seen as mothers and housewives (shared by functionalists). Engels, the co-author to Marx paid more attention to women, liking their position in the family to that of the oppressed working class in the larger society. Neither men nor women possessed the means of production. and each was like property (workers of the capitalists, wives of their husbands)

Feminist Theory

- There is no single feminist theory, all different branches often disagree but all generally concur that the main force behind women's oppression is patriarchy. This gives men the unearned privilege relative to women.

Liberal Feminism

- Gender inequalities can be stopped by giving women better opportunities (pay equity, employment equity policies, free universal daycare, and ending sexism in the education system)

Socialist Feminism

- Believe that capitalism is the real problem and though patriarchy must be eradicated capitalism comes first. In capitalism men must subordinate themselves to their employers and one way to maintain their dignity is to control others (wives, children).

Radical Feminism

- One goal: the abolition of male supremacy and two connected focuses: biological reproduction and paid labour. As long as women have full responsibility for children in the home, they cannot be equal in the workplace. They believe that alternative reproductive strategies (in vitro) must be used to eliminate men's domination of women's bodies. Control over one's body is the key to ending female oppression (not to involve pills, patches, inserts, or devices that can cause long term damage to internal organs or lessen sexual pleasure)
- I have left out the subheadings Body Image, The Gendered wage gap, and experiencing violence.
- Respectively they discuss: females issues with body image and weight vs males (including objectification and media), differences in education and pay range (including the woman's role in the public domain), and finally from spousal abuse and who is generally the recipient (including sexual harassment in the workplace, what's acceptable what's not) to pornography.

Key-Terms	Description
Gender	A social construct based on definitions of masculinity and femininity, and norms and behavioural expectations for each gender category.
Gender identity	One's perception of self as male or female, not to be confused with sexual orientation, and not necessarily consistent with a person's sex.
Gendered division of labour	System in which males and females, in both the unpaid and the paid labour arenas, take on what are deemed "sex-appropriate" tasks.
Gendered order	The part of social structure that makes social life gendered, directing how males and females should act, including norms, roles, and ideology.
Liberal feminism	Argues that gender inequality can be remedied by greater opportunities being given to women, such as pay equity, daycare, and affirmative action.
Objectification	To view someone as an object, usually a sexual object, and not fully as a person.
Patriarchy	A system of gender relations in which traits associated with men are valued more than those associated with women and thus the system gives men greater privilege.
Private realm	The home, unpaid domestic labour, and expressive tasks, nurturing and providing emotional support; the domain of women in functionalist thought.
Public realm	Paid labour and the instrumental tasks needed for survival; the domain of men in functionalist thought.
Radical feminism	The variant with just one goal, the abolition of male supremacy; the means, women having control over biological reproduction.
Sex	A biological ascribed trait, including chromosomes and hormones, XX and more estrogen for a female and XY and more testosterone for a male.
Socialist feminism	The variant that sees capitalism as leading to patriarchy and then gender inequality.
Transgendered	The inclusion of aspects of both genders in one's gender identity.

Chapter 8

Race and Ethnic Relations

- **Vertical mosaic:** Race and ethnicity are the main determinants of political, economic and social inequality.
- The chapter focuses on how Canada has many different races and ethnicities, which are the main cause for inequality and conflict
- At the same time, it is of great pride because it shows diversity
- **Chain migration**
- Communities form through chain migration when one individual causes the immigration of others (friends and families)
- Ethnic groups develop ethnically specific schools, businesses, places of worship, political groups, etc, in order to cope with the needs of their community
- **Institutional completeness** depends on the group's cultural values and social patterns, the it receives from the surrounding society, its prosperity and its access to employment
- Its hard for immigrants to find jobs: their skills are squandered: most people are over-qualified for the jobs they have
- Canada's success and future depends on immigrants

- Ethnic group
 - Ethnicity is ascribed
 - Ethnicity is self-perpetuating
 - The ethnic group is like a network of social relationships
 - **Pluralistic society:** product of social interaction
 - No rules of membership, no official leadership
 - But it does have an internal hierarchy and norms
 - It has boundaries for some individuals and not others
 - Language is a big part of belonging to and maintaining an ethnic group
 - For children, it might be hard to maintain an ethnic community because the pressures of assimilation and the global adoption of English might force them to drop their ethnicity

- Racialization
 - **Inherited traits:** skin color, hair texture have no consequences, but these features have become socially defined as significant
 - Social category
 - **Race** is a social construction
 - **Racialization**
 - **Racist Ideologies**
 - **Minority group:** unequal treatment, excluded from participation in the life of society
 - **Discrimination**
 - Social Control:
 - Expulsion of Japanese people
 - Rwanda Genocide
 - Denying Aboriginals the right to vote: Legal discrimination and refusing to hire people from minority groups: Common Practice
 - **Systematic discrimination**
 - Discrimination happens because of social relations, power, tradition, customs, fear of being different

- **Segregation:** Keeping different ethnic groups physically separate
- Immigrants are usually working in a lower paid job than what meets their educational background
- There is an even higher discrimination against women
- **Prejudice** and **Stereotypes** cause discrimination. They are developed through family, school religion and media.

Key-Term	Description
Acculturation	The learning of the language, values, and customs of a dominant group by an ethnic group; also called cultural assimilation.
Assimilationism	The view that ethnic diversity gradually and inevitably declines as group members are absorbed into the general population, in the process becoming more and more like the dominant group.
Chain migration	Sequential movement of persons from a common place of origin to a common destination with the assistance of relatives or acquaintances already settled in the new location.
Colonialism	The domination by a settler society of a native or indigenous population. The colonizing society extracts resources from the conquered land, establishes settlements there, and administers the indigenous population, frequently employing violence and a racist ideology. In time, the colonized population suffers the erosion of its traditional culture, economy, and way of life, and usually occupies a subordinate status in the pluralist society of which it has involuntarily become a part.
Discrimination	The denial of opportunities, generally available to all members of society, to some people because of their membership in a social category.
Employment equity	A strategy with the objectives to increase the representation of disadvantaged groups at all levels of the occupational structure, to remove barriers to their career advancement, and to create a workplace culture free of discrimination.
Ethnic group	A people; a collectivity of persons who share an ascribed status based on culture, religion, national origin, or shared historical experience founded on a common ethnicity or race.
Institutional completeness	The development of a full set of institutions in an ethnic community that parallels those in the larger society.
Minority group	A social category, usually ethnicity or racially labeled, that occupies a subordinate rank in the hierarchy of a society.
Pluralism	The view that power in modern society is shared among competing interest groups. With respect to deviance, it means that definitions of deviance arise not from consensus, nor from any one group, but from a diversity of sources. Also suggests that ethnic diversity, stratification, and conflict remain central features of modern societies,

	and that race and ethnicity continue to be important aspects of individual identity and group behaviour.
Pluralistic society	A social system of coexisting and usually hierarchically ranked racial and ethnic groups, each of which to some degree maintains its own distinctive culture, social networks, and institutions, while participating with other racial and ethnic groups in common cultural, economic, and political institutions.
Postmodern perspectives	A skeptical, critical, and self-aware perspective that attempts to demystify the claims of those with power and authority. Many postmodern theorists appear to be more preoccupied with understanding what lies behind dominant assumptions and social conventions than with developing theories to explain and predict behaviour, solving social problems, or prompting social change.
Prejudice	Prejudging people based on characteristics they are assumed to share as members of a social category.
Race	An arbitrary social category in which membership is based on inherited physical characteristics such as skin, colour and facial features, characteristics defined as socially meaningful.
Race relations cycle	The four stages, posited by Robert Park, in the relationship between dominant and minority groups. The cycle involves contact, competition, accommodation, and family assimilation.
Racialization	Assigning people to socially constructed racial categories and behaving toward them as though these categories were real.
Racist ideology	An ideology that rationalizes the exploitation of certain categories of human beings on the basis of inherited characteristics.
Segregation	The maintenance of physical distance between ethnic or racial groups. Sometimes this term is used to describe the exclusion of minorities from the facilities, institutions, or residential space used by dominant groups, as in South Africa's system of apartheid. At other times, it refers to the residential separation among ethnic or racial populations that may occur for a variety of reasons.
Social category	A collection of individuals who share a particular trait that is defined as socially meaningful, but who do not necessarily interact or have anything else in common.
Stereotypes	Mental images that exaggerate traits believed to be typical of members of a social group.

Structural assimilation	Acceptance of a minority group by a dominant group into its intimate, primary, and social relationships.
Systematic or institutionalized discrimination	Discrimination against members of a group that occurs as a by-product of the ordinary functioning of bureaucratic institutions, rather than as a consequence of a deliberate policy to discriminate. Systemic discrimination perpetuates a social, political, and economic structure in which some groups are privileged while others are disadvantaged.
Vertical mosaic	The hierarchical ranking of ethnic populations in a society.

Chapter 9

Aging

- Population aging occurs when a society is experiencing a growth in the proportion of its people who are older, typically age 65 and over
- Two specialties focus on aging: **geriatrics** and **gerontology**
- 65 is a social marker of later life, the conventional retirement age and age of entitlement to economic benefits in Western countries
- The most stressful event possible in life is the loss of a spouse
- Sociologists interests with aging
 - An interest in older persons often leads to comparing older persons to different age groups
 - Researchers are interested in examining the changes that are a result of aging, what some have termed **aged effects** and others **maturation**
 - The need to determine whether any observed changes are a direct function of aging or of **period effects**
- **Symbolic interactionism**
 - Adopts an interpretive view of aging, one that sees social structure as socially constructed and therefore, subject to change, and emphasizes individual agency, the ability to act on one's own behalf, in the negotiation of social life
 - **Social constructionist perspective**
- **Functionalist**
 - Represented by the **disengagement theory**
 - Criticized that it puts older people "on the shelf"
 - **Activity theory** countered **disengagement theory**
 - Both of these theories are weak because they treat older people are a homogenous group when realistically, they are the most heterogenous group
 - **Age stratification perspective**
 - Focuses on stratified age structure that favours young and middle-aged adults and the age cohort, which are individuals in the same age group
 - Society is described as **age-graded**
 - Fails to acknowledge that there is diversity within each age cohort
 - This prompted the explanation of structural lag, referring to society's failure to respond fast enough to respond to the population and to changes in the life course of individuals
- **Conflict theory**
 - **Exchange theory**
 - Assumes people give and receive in roughly equal measure
 - **Political economy of aging perspective**
 - Provides a critical view of social structure in its interpretive treatment of social structure as a creation of political and economic interests and of the old as a diverse group

- Its weakness is its tendency to see older individuals as passive rather than active agents
 - **Life course perspective**
 - Currently the dominant approach'
- **Feminism**
 - Describe aging as a women's issue because there are more older women than men
- **Critical theory** is woven into many of these theories, especially political economy and feminism
- Family Ties and Social Support in Later Life
 - Intimate ties
 - Most older people are married and their spouse is there main source of support
 - Marital satisfaction decreases over time
 - Long-term illness of one partner in a marriage can cause
 - Sorrow
 - Enhancement of interdependence
 - Stress
 - Losing a partner causes
 - Feelings of loss and change of one's identity
 - Changes in finances and the social and practical skills of the partner
 - Bereavement usually continues for four years, which reshapes the identity of the mourner
 - Women are more affected financially, but have more support from family and friends
 - Men have little support
 - Intergenerational ties
 - The study intergenerational ties, there are three methods
 - Solidarity perspective which focuses on the strength of family ties between generations
 - Social problems approach which documents the shortcomings of older persons' social networks, the burdens of providing care and the negative impact of the ups and downs of old age on the parent-child relationship
 - Ambivalent thinks that family members are torn between feelings of love and obligation
 - Older parents tend to have active ties with their children, and their children help socially support them, as well as the parents supporting their children
 - Older people that are childless lack some social and economic support
 - Siblings
 - Sibling relationships are quite close in old age
- Aging and Health

- The normal process of aging involves the decline of the five senses, reduced muscle mass and decreased lung capacity, yet some people believe that with aging comes illness, which is not true
 - However, older people are most susceptible to illness, but aging itself is not an illness
- Since older people are more often correlated with chronic disease, it has prompted the health care industry to start focusing on extended care rather than cures for older people
- Government income for older Canadians
 - The Canada/Quebec Pension Plan (CPP)
 - Old Age Security Pension (OAS)
 - Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)
 - Spouse's Allowance/Widowed Spouse's Allowance
- Retirement
 - In support of mandatory retirement is the argument embedded in disengagement theory that a uniform age of retirement ensures the smooth exist of older persons from the labour market, freeing a predictable number of positions for younger persons to fill'
 - Flexible retirement is retiring left up to the individual

Key-Term	Description
Activity theory	The view that the best prescription for a successful old age is to remain active and to take on new activities in later life to supplant those that have been left behind.
Age effects	Changes that are a direct function of aging; also called maturation.
Age-graded	A system of expectations and rewards that are based on age.
Age-stratification perspective	A macro-level approach focused primarily on two key concepts: a stratified age structure that favours young and middle-aged adults, and an age cohort, individuals who share the same age group.
Critical theory	Focuses on social structure in the study of power, social action, and social meanings that are part of a critique of knowledge, culture, and the economy. As related to aging, this includes examining the social construction of old age and dependency and of old-age policy.
Disengagement theory	View that the withdrawal of older persons from active social life (particularly the labour force) is functional for both the individual and the larger society.
Exchange theory	Focuses on the relatively weak bargaining position of older persons in their exchanges with younger ones.
Geriatrics	The study of the physiological aspects of aging and the unique health concerns of older persons.
Gerontology	An interdisciplinary study of aging that involves the physical, psychological, and social processes related to growing older and being an older person.
Life course perspective	A framework with several linking concepts, compatible with a number of theoretical approaches rather than a theory in its own right. The life course involves a series of age-related transitions that occur along a trajectory across the age structure.
Maturation	See age effects.
Period effects	Outcomes that result from having been a certain age at a certain point in time and capture that impact of a historical time or period.
Political economy of aging perspective	Macro-level view of how political and economic processes create a social structure that tends to place constraints on the lives of older persons.
Social constructionist perspective	An interpretive approach that emphasizes the subjective experience of older persons and their ability to exercise agency in negotiations with others, also called the symbolic interactionist perspective.

Chapter 10

Families

Overview

- Families are the social arena that most people spend the majority of their lives. As an institution of society, families affect and are affected by other social institutions like to when families try to combine work and child-raising.
- Two difficulties about studying families: 1) too many generalizations made about families based on personal limited experiences, thus making it hard to look at larger family behaviour. 2) Family behaviour is considered private. Researchers: often barred from studying families in natural setting.

Marriage and Family

- **Marriage, expressive exchanges and instrumental exchanges.**
- Marriages do not just happen, they have to be maintained as ongoing exchanges. One partner may provide more earnings while the other partner provides more childcare.
- **Family;** 2 crucial aspects of definition: 1) persons must be related in some way 2) must customarily maintain a common residence
- Relationships include heterosexual couples without children, same-sex families, couples with children and lone parent families
- In this definition if individuals are related but do not live together they are **kin** not **family**. Kin live in close proximity and are socially and economically integrated with other kin but not considered family unless they share a dwelling.

Number of Partners in Marriage

- **Monogamy, Polygamy and Group Marriage**
- Monogamy is the most prevalent form of marriage. 75% of the world's societies accept polygamy
- Polygyny: polygamy (1 male, multiple females) involving husband sharing (in some Muslim countries this is an option); In West Africa ½ of women aged 35-44 are in polygynous unions. Generally older more established men marrying younger women.
- Polyandry: polygamy though more rare than the first (1 female, multiple males) involving wife sharing. Generally brothers share one wife. This prevents land that the brothers will inherit from being subdivided into small packages and leaving the male line.
- Group marriage is also rare. It was practiced among the Nayar in Southern India. During or before puberty each girl was given a ritual husband but the couples rituals to each other were mostly ceremonial nature. After marriage women could receive any of the men of the neighborhood group as sexual partners. At the birth of the child one or more of them had to acknowledge paternity and pay for the delivery of the child. If no man came forward it was assumed that the woman had involved herself with someone of a lower caste or a Christian and was put to death.

- Check Lecture notes for Sex codes and practices.

Consanguine vs Nuclear Bonds

- Both are recognized in societies
- Consanguine; generally paramount in tribal societies and kinship may predominate in all spheres of life: groups based on kin ties are economic units for production and consumption, political units with regard to power and religious units with emphasis on ancestral worship. The relationship between spouses is not strong here. Relatives are important in this type of society (provide economic security)
- Nuclear Family: kin is considerably less important. Emphasis is on the spousal bond, thus it is important that spouses choose each other rather than accept a parentally arranged marriage. Less concern upon ancestors and kin, more concern for own children. Giving more to children so they have best chances possible in life.

Incest Taboo

- Prohibiting sex and marriage for close biological relatives is another almost uniform feature across societies. This taboo reinforces the family in 2 ways: 1) restricting legitimate sexual activity to spouses prevents sexual rivalry, not breaking up the family. 2) the requirement to marry outside the nuclear family enlarges the kinship network through alliances with other families.

Importance of Inheritance

- Families can be joined across generations by the passing on of property. This produces social relationships that will continue in the future

Family Change

- 2 transitions: 1) Brought about smaller families and involved a change in the economic costs and benefits of children plus new cultural environments that made it more appropriate to control family size. This placed focus more upon child quality rather than quantity of children. 2a) the end of the baby boom, end of young marriage, beginning of rise in divorces 2b) growth in common law unions and children from common law unions 2c) leveling in the divorce rates, increase in post marital cohabitation, plateau in fertility and higher proportions of births after age 30
- Fewer children born from all unions, higher number of children not living with biological parents. Lone parent families have increased from 11.4% to 25.8%
- The golden age: childless couples were considered selfish; single persons were seen as deviants; working mothers were considered to be harming their children, single pregnant women were required to marry or give up child to preserve the integrity of the family.

Structural Functionalism

- changes in any one part of society affect other parts and each part of society serves some function for the whole. Family and kin groups had a larger number of functions in pre-industrial societies where they were the chief units of reproduction and socialization of the young, as well as units of economic production/ political action/religious observance.

- Industrialization and modernization brought structural differentiation. The family lost may of its role (in economic production, education, social security and care of the aged to non family institutions: factories, schools, medical and public health, police and commercialized leisure.)
- Long term changes in the family relate to societal changes (economic structures). This is called de-institutionalization: fewer constraints on family behaviour.

Micro/Cultural Explanations

- In more rural societies individuals obtain much of their emotional gratification through religion and community. Held together by mechanical solidarity (a sense of belonging and immediate identity with the surrounding community).
- In the industrial world societies are held together by organic solidarity (a division of labour whereby individuals are dependent on each other's specialized abilities). These societies are competitive and impersonal providing less psychological support and security for individuals.
- Roussel suggest that during the 1970s and 80s people became less interested in living up to external norms and more interested in living up to personal standards.
- Refer to lecture notes for details about socialization for marriage, dating and premarital intercourse.

Leaving Home

- The age to leave home began to increase in the 70s, now what is called a cluttered nest. Some children even return home after they leaving.
- Children are less likely to be living at home when parents are more religious, remarried, or from certain ethnic groups.
- If families have separated then children generally leave or live with mothers so long as mothers have not remarried or entered new cohabitation relationship.

Cohabitation/ Common Law

- common for women aged 20-29
- To some extent substitutes for marriage.
- The people in these relationships do not consider themselves married just an alternative to being single.
- Check lecture notes for notes on Quebec standards and Homogamy in mate selection.

Durkheim

- Didn't envisage a collaborative model of shared roles where partners collaborate at both earning a living and caring for the family.
- **Complementary-roles model, double burden, collaborative or role-sharing model**

Lone Parent Families

- Among families with children, 25.8% were lone parent in 2006. Most were led by a widowed parent. By 1996 that had changed from widowed to separated or divorced. There are male led lone parent families around 16.9% in 2006

Childbearing and Children

- Can be examined in terms of both economic (instrumental) and non-economic (expressive) components.
- Children are costly since they are largely dependent on their parents and do not contribute to family income.
- Cost of a child from birth to age 18 excluding childcare is \$190,000 for high income family and \$78,000 for lower income family (2001); The avg cost for 3 children is \$285,000 which rises to \$575,000 if one includes child care and indirect costs associated with lower labour force participation.
- Children are costly because parents have less time and energy for themselves. They also cause emotional and psychological stress.
- If interested check out pg 246 for Family change and children, basically detailing statistics of less children means younger children have less older siblings (...duh!!!) Also Marital Dissolution covers marriages...you guessed it dissolving lolz. Some stats include: $\frac{1}{3}$ of marriages taking place in the last 2 decades will end in divorce within 25yrs. (Quite depressing if you ask me). Also families have less to hold them together (again...duh) okay basically guys it's all common sense if I wrote it down you'd look at me funny.

Term	Definition
Abstinence standard Collaborative or role-sharing model	The premarital sexual standard that allows no premarital sex Model of task sharing in a family where both spouses spend an equal amount of time at both paid and unpaid work
Complementary-roles model	Model of task sharing in a family where the husband spends more time at paid work and the wife spends more time at unpaid work
Double burden	Model of task-sharing in a family where typically the wife is doing the same amount of paid work but more unpaid work
Double standard	The premarital sexual standard that allows premarital sex for men only
Expressive exchanges	The emotional dimension of marriage, including sexual gratification, companionship, and empathy
Family	Two or more people related by blood, adoption, some form of extended commitment (ex. individuals who care for each other), and who reside together
Fun standard	The premarital sexual standard that approves of premarital sex for either gender, even without love
Heterogamy	Marriage between persons who are dissimilar in some important regard such as religion, ethnic background, social class, personality, or age
Homogamy	Marriage of persons with similar physical, psychological, or social characteristics. This is the tendency for like to marry like
Instrumental exchanges	The task-oriented dimension of marriage, including earning a living, spending money, and maintaining a household
Love standard	The premarital sexual standard that permits premarital sex for persons of either gender if they are in love
Marriage	A commitment and an ongoing exchange. The commitment can include legal or contractual elements, as well as the social pressures against dissolution. The arrangement includes both instrumental and expressive changes
Mating gradient	The lesser power of a woman in a typical marriage, partly due to her being younger than her husband
Premarital sexual standards	Standards by which people judge the acceptability of premarital sex. This includes abstinence standard, double standard, love standard, and fun standard

Chapter 11

Religion

Overview

- Canada was once a very religious nation. A majority of Canadians attended religious services and everyone was baptized and married in the church. Christianity exercised a profound influence on the character of the nation and Canadians in the decades following 1867.
- Everyone but a tiny minority of people belonged either to the Catholic Church, United Church of Canada, Anglican Church or Presbyterian Church. The idea was to bolster middle class values, norms and goals that a majority of Canadians preferred. They extended the status quo and made Canadians want to work harder to achieve greater prosperity and social respectability. These religions played a huge role in creating the culture of concern for the social welfare of all that distinguishes Canadian public life from the politics of free-enterprise individualism in U.S.
- The only division in the nation was between Catholics and Protestants, however Canada became a nation that would not significantly discriminate between most religions.
- Between 1940-1950 approximately 60% of Canadians attended church regularly (Catholics had around 83% attendance). By 90s however, only 20% of Canadians attended church (only 30% of Catholics). This occurred because many of the baby boomers decided to rebel against "the establishment." As they grew up and started getting married and having children many returned to the church, so as to raise their families in the religion they grew up with.
- 1955 a Gallup poll stated that 68% of Canadians felt that religion as a whole was becoming a greater part of Canadian society. 1995 only 17% believed the same thing.
- Though many Canadians today no longer regularly attend religious services many still identify with some particular religion (only 16% of the population as of 2001 identified themselves as having no religion). Also many Canadians say they partake in private religious activities (prayer, meditation, reading sacred texts etc) at least once per month.
- Canadians generally fall between the Americans and Western Europeans with regards to religious belief. Believing in god: Europe - 69%, Canada - 85%, US - 94%; God Is Important: Europe - 34%, Canada - 57%, US - 77%
- Many Sociologists believed that as societies became modern many would no longer stress religion, but when looking at countries like US and CDA they both show a different story.

- Tylor a British anthropologist, suggested that religion be defined as “belief in Spiritual Beings”, however, it is much too exclusive.
- The Different Perspectives (Marx, Durkheim, Weber, Functionalist, etc)

Functionalist

- The functionalists focus on what religion does and tend to be too broad and inclusive.
- Yinger, an American religion sociologist said “Religion is a system of beliefs and practices by means of which a group struggles with the ultimate problems of human life.”
- The definition composed from the functionalist definitions is that “religion is a system of beliefs and practices about transcendent things their nature, and their consequences for humanity.
- Measuring religiosity is near impossible because there are no constants.
- Glock and Stark recommended inquiring into at least 8 dimensions of religious life to assess: experiential/supernatural, ritualistic (participation), devotional (saying grace/praying), belief, knowledge, consequential (everyday effects of religion), communal (associating with other members), particularistic (degree they think their religion is the one and only salvation.)
- No matter how one measures religiosity there is always the problem of self-reporting

Durkheim

- Religious beliefs and practices protect the moral integrity of social relations. They hold individualistic impulses at bay and create a hive like (altruistic) desire to serve the needs of the group above the needs of the individual.
- Religion is necessary for a society. Durkheim worried that religion would cease in the modern world and cause social solidarity.
- Definition: “a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things....which unite into one single moral community...all those who adhere to them.”
- Everything divides into 2 categories: *sacred* and *profane*
 - *sacred*: that which is set apart and treated with special awe and respect. Thought to possess a tremendous and unique power that requires people to take special care in its presence.
 - *profane*: circulates; all that is not sacred. The world of everyday, non-religious experience.
- Religion is always a group activity. In traditional societies religious rites are always connected with times of group festivity.
- 2 features of being in the presence of sacred things. 1) Devotees are moved by feelings of heightened strength. 2) Believers feel that the strength comes from sharing power that is outside/greater than themselves and capable of acting on them with/without their consent.
- **Collective conscience; collective effervescence** see key terms.

Marx/ Conflict

- Religion serves to justify the rule of one class over another. The hierarchy is seen as divinely ordained or part of the natural order of life (circle of life sheldon).
- Man creates God or the gods in the image of humanity. The beliefs/ teachings of religion are comforting illusions designed to compensate people for the sacrifices and misery of their present lives with promises of rewards for good behaviour in another life.
- Most famous quote on the topic of religion “the opium of the people”
- The quest for the divine is like taking a powerful drug (narcotic) it dazes the mind and distorts thinking. Thus distracting people from the real source of their problems: economic and political exploitation at the hands of the dominant class.
- For example: the Christian religion, bases its teachings on people doing what ever necessary to make sure they get into heaven to spend eternity with God. In Marx’s words: nothing matters in this world, whether you’re poor or oppressed it’s okay so long as you make it to heaven.
- Marx also discussed the Hindu religion and how it deals with reincarnation. If a Hindu is poor in this life it is because of what was done in the preceding life. Not blamed are the dominant elites in society whose decisions affect the distribution of wealth.

Weber/ Capitalism

- The first capitalists differed from traditional merchants because they would forgo spending the profits earned on new luxuries in favour of reinvesting the profits in their businesses. By taking on these more **ascetic** (see key terms) approach and denying themselves material pleasures they prospered. This approach to their **vocation** fueled the spirit of capitalism that emerged in the West.
- Capitalism may have come from the Protestant Reformation.
- Martin Luther’s concept of the **calling**; Some people are made to be peasants (their calling) others lawyers, doctors, rich businessmen etc. Luther argues that all callings are of equal importance.
- Weber believed that Luther’s doctrine contributed to the rise of capitalism
- What really gave rise to values and behaviours (of modern capitalism) was the **doctrine of predestination** (John Calvin)
- This stressed the omnipotence and omniscience of God, the ultimate status of believers (saved/damned): God predetermines. Individuals can do nothing to change their fate.
- Weber speculates that because of such a severe view of fate, many Protestants chose to find solace in convert signs of their salvation. Thus why capitalism developed: work hard and you shall prosper.
- Classifying religious groups: **Church, Sect, Universal Church, Ecclesia, Denomination, Cult**
- The Social Sources of Denomination: idea that sects develop and tend to become more like churches.
- **Secularization**: contemporary opinions are moving in this direction.
- The concept that some religions/ religious organizations should be viewed as business firms.

- Stark & Co. Believe that the most important product that religious firms market are **compensators**.
- A compensator is a strategy for obtaining a reward at a later date. Stark suggests that the compensator that sells best always has 2 attributes. 1) reward involved will be of immense value 2) difficult for people to evaluate if the specified strategy will indeed lead to a promised reward.
- For example: Join my church, follow its rules and God will give you a place in heaven for eternity.
- Being Irish became attached to being Catholic
- The Quiet Revolution in Quebec: Quebecois no longer feel as tied with the Catholic church.
- In Canada, where no formal establishment of religion has existed since the mid 1800s. There is what is called **shadow establishments** (for better explanation check pg 275)
- Breyer: the theory of religious economies should be superseded by a recognition that several different, regionally specific developmental patterns may occur and that there is a third option: **invisible religions**
- Evangelical Christianity: Christians who belong to the Protestant tradition, who have been “born-again”, who strive to lead others to a similar “born again” experience, who have a high regard for the Bible. ; many political leaders have been evangelical Christians though in Canada there are less evangelical Christians than in the US. It’s because it’s less popular among Canadian Protestants. Evangelical Christianity and Christian fundamentalism are not identical.

Being Catholic and a homosexual

- Homosexuals are discriminated against in religious congregations.
- Official Catholic teaching regards non-procreative sex as wrong and so thus believes homosexual activity as wrong.
- Many gays/lesbians who were raised as Catholic have abandoned their religion.

Term	Definition
Ascetic	Practising self-discipline with a view to spiritual improvement, especially by living a simple and austere life, doing without such common creature comforts as warm and soft beds, rich foods, or fancy clothing
Calling	A purpose in life. In a religious context, it is the idea that people have been born to fulfill God's will on earth through their life's work
Church	In sociological usage, the term for religious organizations that are well established and characterized by an inclusive orientation (ex. all people who meet certain minimal standards can belong) and involuntary membership (ex. most members are inducted when still infants)
Collective conscience	The term Durkheim used to describe the sense people have while participating in religious rituals of sharing in the overall intellectual heritage and wisdom of their culture
Collective effervescence	The term Durkheim used to describe the sense of excitement and power people experience when participating in lively events involving relatively large crowds, such as a religious revival, a rock concert, or a good football game
Cult	A type of non-established religious organization based on voluntary membership. It is usually small and focused on the esoteric teachings of a charismatic leader
Denomination	Church-like religious organizations that acknowledge the legitimacy of other religious groups with which they are in competition for members
Doctrine of predestination	The belief that an all-knowing and all-powerful God will have known and determined, from the dawn of creation, who is religiously saved and damned
Ecclesia	A church that dominates a society or nation and considers itself, ideally at least, to be the sole legitimate religion of that society or nation
Functionalist definitions of religion	Any definition that uses what religion does (not what it is) as its primary criterion
Invisible religion	The term used by the sociologist Thomas Luckmann to describe non-institutional and private expressions of religiosity in modern, largely secular societies
Profane	Quite literally, all that is not sacred. In most cases, the world of everyday, non-religious experience
Religion	A system of beliefs and practices about transcendent things, their nature, and their consequences for humanity
Sacred	Those things set apart by society and treated with awe and respect, in many cases because of their association with gods or

	God
Sect	A type of religious organization that is characterized by a more exclusive orientation than churches and voluntary membership, as well as a more radical social outlook and more rigorous demands of practice
Secularization	The process by which sectors of society are removed from the domination of religious institutions and symbols
Substantive definitions of religion	Any definition that uses some conception of what religion essentially "is," some key characteristic, as its primary criterion
Supernatural	Those things or experiences that appear to be inexplicable in terms of the laws of nature of the material universe
Universal church	The term used to characterize very large, international religious organizations seeking, ideally, to include everyone in the world in their membership
Vocation	An approach to work traditionally associated with a religious calling

Chapter 12

Media

- *Media* comes from the word medium
- It is a connection between two things, or a way of communicating ideas to the public
- Mass media: TV, radio, internet, etc: communication addressed to a large, anonymous, unknown audience
- Mediascape = Datasphere
- Bell:
 - Technological change
 - Information society: Network society
 - New, post-industrial society
 - More technical work rather than manufacturing work
 - More technological advancements because of greater scientific knowledge
 - This new society would escape from poverty and class division
 - The role of media was emphasized in this model
 - Information explosion: growing demand for news, entertainment and instrumental knowledge
 - More literate and educated in a vast world connected through cable, phone and satellite
 - Renamed to information society
- **Information Society**
 - Technology is moving us into a new society
 - **Technological determinism**
 - Problems:
 - Technological unemployment
 - Intrusive surveillance
 - Electronic crime
 - But these are considered to be temporary problems of adjustment
 - Future:
 - Increase in prosperity
 - Decrease in manual labor
 - Creative and interesting jobs
 - More democratic and participatory society
 - Focused on new media technology
 - New technologies promote two-way communication: people are transmitters and receivers of information
 - Active consumers
- Political economy of media
 - This view looks at media in relation to issues of power and wealth
 - People with more power and wealth, control the media
 - Political fights over who controls the media is common
 - The media is looked to as a means for freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of press
 - Public sphere: where people are allowed to express their opinions without the censorship of the government
 - Examples of political use of media:

- Hitler and Stalin used the media as propaganda and used technology as surveillance to watch the people.
 - In many countries, revolutionary groups have risen through the use of illegal media (underground radio, etc)
 - In China, the student revolt received great publicity worldwide, but the Chinese government used the same footage to capture the political suspects.
 - Media is privately owned in democratic countries, and an important part of the **culture industry**
 - Conglomeration of media by a few dominant companies
 - Why is this a concern? Because freedom of press is guaranteed only to those who own it.
 - Commercial ownership distorts messages: radio these days focuses on consumerism
 - This influence allows the companies to reap the profits and wield power
 - Activities that threaten these profits are ignored and left out of the media
 - These companies prefer entertainment that keep people in a buying mood rather than one that questions the social structure
 - This has promoted the use of DIY (Do-It-Yourself) media such as underground or alternative media which tries to display the real issues and fight against the commercial media
 - But the DIY media rarely succeeds in making it big
- Media audiences
 - **Hypodermic model:** injecting the mass audience with messages that make them act a certain way
 - Voting for a particular political party
 - Increase in violent acts
 - CBS War of the Worlds demonstration: people really thought the earth was under attack by aliens
 - Media is suspected to be a n instrument of capitalist indoctrination
 - Increased use of drugs
 - Increase in pre-marital sex
 - Increased break down of families
 - Decrease in religious practice
 - But this is hard to prove because the required effects cannot be isolated from other influences such as gender and social class
 - Because of the vague results, sociologists now ask not "What does media do to people?" but instead ask "What do people do with the media?"
 - **Cultural studies school**
 - Media is not just about how media us encoded, but also about how the audience decodes it.
 - How the message is received depends on individuals' economic class, gender, age, etc
 - The audience can further change the original message
 - Eg. Star trek fans write stories further engaging the characters in a life after the original, they speculate relationships and issues that weren't originally there in order to incorporate a more relatable story line.
 - TV Shows are set up to promote the couch-potato
 - The series makes no sense if pulled apart. But the point of having the series is to bring back the audience (increases viewing, increasing profit)

- Reality shows makes people feel like life is a spectacle put on for viewing. This removes the need for social interaction, etc
- On the other hand reality TV promotes the idea that everyday people can also be stars
- Gender in the Media
 - Media plays a major role in determining our gender roles and gender identity
 - Media determines what we find attractive
 - Feminists say that men dominate media
 - Although there are a lot of women on screen, most of the backstage, production, ownership, etc is by men
 - Because of this, there are a lot of images of masculine control over women portrayed in the media
 - TV reinforces gender stereotypes
 - Feminists accuse Hollywood of objectifying women.
 - But, media is also used to change many sexist images
 - Soaps are called that because it was started by Procter and Gamble (a cleaning products company) and made women oriented shows to sell their products to women
 - After that, women were often targeted as consumers
 - Originally soaps were created to put women into a routine of house work with periodically breaks. But when studied, it turns out that women related more with the villains rather than the perfect house wife characters because they looked down upon the male dominated society. They began recognizing all the problems that males ignored.
 - TV viewing habits are different between men and women:
 - Men plan their TV time more than women
 - Men talk about TV less with friends
 - Women multitask when watching TV, men don't. This is mainly because of the responsibilities of the women at home: regardless of whether they work outside of the house or not.
 - But images of women have changed a lot: women are beautiful and career oriented, smart and romantic, etc
 - Kilbourne:
 - Believes that media is less women friendly now than it was in the past because of the unattainable images it portrays
 - It expects women to be successful in their careers, be caring mothers, and look good all the time
 - The sex image promotes earlier pre-marital sex, anorexia, depression, etc
 - Lately, even men are targeted for cosmetics and fashion
 - Homosexuality is becoming a more talked about topic in media as of late: gay window advertising in media allows people to perceive the articles in a homosexual manner if they prefer
- Violence in the Media
 - The portrayal of violence has increased in media and video games recently
 - If this death is glorified, it might influence the audience and promote violence
 - But the alternate argument: **Surrogate theory**: suggests that the media and video games are a good outlet for aggression that might otherwise be put into action, thereby reducing the amount of violence

- The rebuttal is that video games add a whole new dimension of realism to the killing. The military uses video games to increase the intensities of their soldiers, acting as informal training
- Bandura's Doll experiment
- Desensitization: People end up losing any emotions attached to death and murder
- Dis-inhibition: People end up letting down their morals and act on impulse to be violent
- Studies have shown that even extended viewing of Sesame Street can cause violence. It's about the colors, not the content
- But it's wrong to assume that violent media will cause the audience to react violently because a range of other things are in effect such as gender, age, race, social class, etc
- Gerbner:
 - Cultivation effect
 - Looked at TV shows and compared them to reality
 - TV had a lot more violence than reality and less help than reality
 - Then took a group of TV viewers, segregated them into light, medium and heavy viewers, then asked each group whether they thought that reality was like the TV shows
 - The results of the light and heavy viewers was the same depending on their social classes
 - But the heavy viewers said that the world was a scary place
 - He concluded that television cultivates an image of the real world, which makes people welcome the use of police, etc
- Any influence of the media is negligible, if at all existent

- Media and Globalization
 - McLuhan:
 - Technology will create a global village
 - Media is connecting the world economically, politically and culturally
 - But, global integration is not the same as global equality
 - **Information Imbalance** means that some people are better equipped with media and have more access to media than others.
 - Global media is a tool of **cultural imperialism**.
 - Many shows are read in a certain way in order for it to relate to the culture it is read in
 - So US doesn't impose uniform values across the world
 - Rather than one-way stream with the west influencing the world, Hybridization is occurring with a two-way stream of change: Bollywood, Al Jazeera, Manga, etc
 - Barber
 - Jihaad vs. McWorld
 - Jihaad refers to all movements that are religious, ethnic or nationalist
 - McWorld refers to everything that is commercial
 - He says the world will be swept with both contradictory currents
 - Eg. War in Iraq: American broadcast (CNN, etc) and Al Jazeera both used the same kind of technology, but presented two completely opposing views of the world. The Americans focused on the casualties in the troops while Al Jazeera focused on casualties of civilians

- Cyberspace
 - Computer networks are of great interest

- Although everything on computers and the internet just exist in the cables and memory of computers, we talk about it as a whole new dimension: **cyberspace**
 - All participants can send and receive
 - Rheingold:
 - Virtual Community
 - Tonnes: Loss of we feeling replaced by an impersonal, faceless association
 - People search virtual interactions for a way of reversing the tendency to isolation
 - Virtual communities have advantages:
 - People can meet base don common interests
 - Anonymity of online relationships gives the opportunity to experiment with a more fluid sense of self
 - Hope for the growth of an electronic civil society, reviving direct participation and overcoming remoteness
 - Disadvantages:
 - Misunderstandings more common
 - Possibilities of deception
 - Removes commitments
 - Removes constraints to act more responsibly
 - Virtual communities help with the decline of the public realm
 - **Virtual Commerce:** advertising, cutting costs, making customization easier, etc: Business in cyberspace
 - Terrorist groups use the web
 - Cyberspace needs rules because of hacking, viruses, porn, etc
 - These rules are hard to police
 - Majority of the world is connected by the internet
- Future
 - Basically, EVERYTHING WILL BE COMMERCIALIZED. Big surprise --

Term	Definition
Active audience theory	The idea that audiences play an active role in interpreting or decoding media messages, often contrasted with the hypodermic model
Communications conglomerate	Large corporations that combine many different media holdings or have interests both in media and in other industrial sectors
Cultivation effect	The idea that heavy viewing of television leads people to perceive reality in ways consistent with the representations they see on television
Cultural imperialism	The imposition of one nation's culture on another, not through direct occupation but by the indirect effect of media influence
Cultural studies school	A school of research that focuses on how people make meanings in everyday life, sometimes in ways that are resistant or alternative to the dominant values promoted in major media channels
Culture industry	A term originally used critically to describe the crass, conservative, and conformist tendencies of commercially organized mass entertainment, now often used approvingly to refer to business-driven media
Cyberspace	The imaginary space or dimension in which we conceive of computer-mediated communication occurring
Desensitization	A term applied to the alleged tendency for repeated exposure to scenes of media violence to make people increasingly indifferent to or accepting of such incidents in real life
Disinhibition	The idea that viewing media violence encourages people to shed their restraints against committing real-life violence
Hybridization	The tendency of international communication flows to create cultural mixes or crossovers between previously distinct national and ethnic groups
Hypodermic model	The belief that media shoot powerful messages into weak, passive audiences, thus directly controlling their behaviour
Information imbalance	The disparity between the capacities of the developed and less-developed world to produce and distribute information
Information society	A new stage of civilization supposedly being brought into being by computers and telecommunications, succeeding the old industrial society
Political economy of media	An approach to communication studies that focuses on the power relations governing the production, distribution, and consumption of information
Surrogate theory	The idea that watching media violence, rather than stimulating real-life violence, provides a substitute or safety valve for aggressive feelings
Technological determinism	The idea that new technologies drive social change

Technologies of freedom	A phrase suggesting that computers and other digital technologies empower citizens by allowing them to create and circulate information for themselves
Virtual commerce	The use of computer networks such as the Internet for business purposes, primarily by creating direct links between producers and customers
Virtual community	A group of computer users separated geographically but linked together in cyberspace on the basis of shared interests and concerns

Chapter 13

Education

- Functions of Education – Fuctionalism
 - Socialization
 - Teach societal expectations and the norms and values of society
 - **Formal curriculum** versus **hidden curriculum**
 - Parsons theorized that education functions to redirect young people from the emotional and person-centred demands to home and family life, toward the more formalized, competitive, and achievement-oriented demands of adult life
 - Functionalist perspective also says that education helps people accept role differentiation because it is based on meritocratic principles
 - Employment
 - Preparing a productive labour force
 - **Lifelong learning**
- Education and Social Inequality – Conflict Theory
 - Argues that schools are to keep dominant groups in power, while creating an illusion of opportunity, objectivity, neutrality and fairness
 - Gender
 - Recently, women have surpassed men in the amount of education they obtain
 - However, women still have to deal with the glass ceiling, referring to the fact that women can see the top, but not reach in, in regards to careers and equal salaries
 - Ethnicity
 - Ogbu outlined the categories of how minorities relate to one another
 - Autonomous minorities are minorities in a numerical sense (ex. members of a religion) and are largely integrated into the culture of mainstream society and saw their relationship to the education system as no different
 - Voluntary minorities are immigrants who have voluntarily moved to their host country and often, they come to the host country for their or their children's overall opportunity and education
 - Involuntary minorities are immigrants who have not voluntarily moved to their host country and they are the least likely to see their cultural values reflected in the education system, thus, they do not feel motivated to do well
 - **Critical pedagogy**
 - Social Class
 - **Resistance theory**
 - **Rational choice theory**
 - **Correspondence theory**

- **Cultural capital** and **habitus** by Bourdieu
- Labeling, Tracking, and Streaming
 - Labeling
 - The act of stereotyping a student into a social class based on neatness and cleanliness, then treating them differently, subconsciously, because of it
 - Labeling leads to placement in streams and tracks
 - **Streaming**
 - Argues that students work better when grouped with students that are similar to them academically
 - Students' attitudes and behaviour are tailored toward education based on their stream
- In school, students "try out" different social interactions with their peers
- **Bullying** is the act of bothering, making fun of, troubling, and attaching somebody on a repeated basis with the explicit intention of hurting that person
 - Peer presence is positively related to the persistence of bullying episodes

Term	Definition
Correspondence theory	The view that educational forms (ex. bureaucratic schools) and processes (ex. streaming) correspond to conditions and needs in the capitalist economy
Credential inflation	The concept that credential requirements in the labour market increase independent of the skill content of work. As individuals acquire more degrees, diplomas, and certificates, employers have increased the credentials needed to gain employment. As a result, inequalities persist
Critical pedagogy	A form of pedagogy that has as its central concern progressive social change, social justice, and liberation
Cultural capital	Individuals' access to and understanding of the dominant culture
Formal curriculum	The overt content of schooling, related to cognitive skill acquisition
Habitus	Individuals' sense of self within the social structure, informed by their social class background. Habitus creates dispositions to understand the world and act in certain ways
Hidden curriculum	The unspoken norms, values, and routines that socialize students and shape their behaviour
Human capital	An individual's skill, knowledge, and experience and the value of this for economic growth
Lifelong learning	The idea that the skills in demand in our modern economy constantly shift and evolve and it therefore becomes necessary to engage in constant learning and upgrading of skills and knowledge
Meritocracy	The principle that persons are selected for social positions based on merit or achievement in a fair competition (ex. through exams and tests in school) rather than ascribed characteristics, such as social class, race, or gender
Rational choice theory	The idea that individuals make choices based on careful cost-benefit considerations, with the intention of maximizing benefits while minimizing costs
Resistance theory	Based on the work of Paul Willis, the idea that working-class youth actively reject the middle-class ideals of manual labour
Streaming	The process of placing students in different educational programs (ex. academic versus vocational), based on a combination of previous achievement, tests, teachers' assumptions, and parents' wishes
Symbolic violence	In the sociology of education, the concept that schools neglect the everyday experiences of students outside the mainstream (ex. working-class students or Aboriginal students) and instead enforce middle-class values and norms on everybody
Underemployment	Explains employment situations in which individuals have higher levels of formal education and more skills than required by the actual content of the work they perform

Chapter 14

Organizations and Work

- **Work**
 - Humans conceptualize an end product before engaging in work, unlike animals
 - Human work is purposive and conscious, not based on instinct
- The division of labour
 - **Social divisions of labour**
 - **Detailed division of labour**
- Industrialization
 - Marx said that it would cause social discontent which would lead to the working class taking control of the entire system
 - Durkheim said that it would lead to anomie, a social problem where people would feel atomized and experience normlessness
 - Weber said that problems of industrialization would lead to organizational changes
- **Scientific management**, sometimes called Taylorism
 - Aimed at controlling actions of others in order to maximize output
 - Problem with scientific management is that it tried to “make” people into machines so people rebelled with unions and resentment
- **Fordism**
 - Problem with Fordism is that it only worked if the product that was being made was uniformly the same and a lot of this product needed to be made
- **Social contract**
- **Formal organizations**
 - **Rationalization**
- **Informal organizations**
 - Negotiated order theory argues that organizational interaction and that individuals create temporary agreements and informal understandings with co-workers to facilitate the completion of their jobs or even to make their work more pleasant
- **Iron law of oligarchy**
- **Bureaucracy** all show these common characteristics, according to Weber
 - Specialization and a division of labour
 - Hierarchy of authority
 - Rules and regulations
 - Impersonality
 - Technical competence, careers, and tenure in the office
 - Communications should be formal and written
- **McDonaldization** is theorized by Ritzer and said corporations share these four principles
 - Efficiency
 - Calculability: quantity over quality
 - Predictability
 - Control
- **Occupational segregation**

- Sex segregation occurs when men and women work in different jobs
- Race and ethnic segregation occurs when different racial groups work in different jobs
- Youth employment is dropping
 - More young people are attending post-secondary education
 - Lack of jobs in the labour market
- Marx said that industrialization would lead to **alienation**
- Durkheim saw strikes and public protests as a reflection of the lack of commitment of the norms of society, because of industrialization
- **Instrumentalism** is defined by Goldthorpe
- **Resistance**
 - Absenteeism, petty theft, and gossip are examples of individual **resistance**
- **Sabotage**
- To reduce conflict in the workplace, it is helpful to reduce insecurity and increase education and information available to your employees
- **Unions**
- **Downsizing**
- **Globalization of production**
- The major recent causes of unemployment in Canada
 - An increase in small-batch production
 - The movement of jobs to developing countries where labour costs are lower
 - A reduction in governmental provisions for a safety net and a shrinking civil service
 - Technological change

Key-Term	Description
Alienation	As developed by Marx, this concept describes that separation of the worker from the product of his labours as well as from the process of work, fellow workers, and even the basic traits of humanity.
Bureaucracy	A special type of complex organization characterized by an explicit set of rules and a hierarchy of authority.
Detailed division of labour	The division of one complete complex task into its sub-tasks. These tasks are then given to different people who can be more easily trained and often paid less in wages or salaries.
Downsizing	The process by which a company reduces its labour force to cut operating costs.
Fordism	A process developed by Henry Ford, designed to effect production of mass quantities of goods to facilitate mass consumption. The assembly line is often the centerpiece of Fordist production.
Formal organizations	Organizations with a clear division of labour and goals. Corporations, schools, government agencies, and political parties are examples.
Globalization of production	The trend of companies looking worldwide for the most profitable place to set up production.
Informal organization	The informal rules and groups of people that arise to meet the challenged of complex day-to-day life.
Instrumentalism	Working not for the enjoyment of the job, but for the money or material rewards that then translate into life enjoyment.
Iron law of oligarchy	The premise that even in democratic organizations, be they socialist or capitalist, rule by the many will inevitably become rule by the few.
McDonaldization	The process by which the principles of fast-food restaurants are coming to dominate more sectors of American society as well as the rest of the world.
Occupational segregation	When people from different social categories (gender, racial, or other) hold different types of jobs.
Rationalization	A condition in which there are formalized procedures that give actors a measure of predictability in the outcomes of their actions.
Resistance	Action(s) aimed at either passively or actively slowing, reversing, avoiding, or protesting management directions or strategies in the workplace. Resistance can manifest itself on any scale, from millions of workers launching general strikes to gain political change, to small groups

	protesting a supervisor's arbitrary order.
Sabotage	Activities aimed at destroying employers' property or otherwise disrupting the flow of production.
Scientific management	A system of management that seeks to transfer control of the work process from skilled workers to the owners and managers of production. It relies on the establishment of a detailed division of labour.
Social contract	The socially accepted understanding, sanctioned by government, that if people work hard and produce more goods and services each year, the economy would grow, and thus growth financially benefits both the workers and management.
Social division of labour	The division of jobs among people in order to ensure societal survival and prosperity.
Union	An association of people in a definable workplace or group of workplaces whose role is to represent the collective group of workers in negotiations with the employer to get a contract.
Work	Changing physical materials (manual work) or mental constructs or ideas (intellectual work) so as to make these materials or ideas more useful to the producer.

Chapter 15

Social Movements

READ PAM'S NOTES. SHE COVERS EVERYTHING!

Key-Terms	Description
Collective action	The pursuit of goals by more than one person. As an explanation of social movements, this perspective looks at integration and cleavage factors and seeks to explain what is dissimilar about collective action at different times and in different places.
Collective behaviour	Activity in which a large number of people reject or do not conform to conventional ways of acting. Behaviour of the kind is often described as less "institutionalized" than ordinary behaviour.
Craze	An unconventional practice that is adopted by a large number of individuals but is regarded as strange by most people in the society. Crazes are generally more outlandish than fads, and therefore require greater personal commitment.
Crowd	A temporary group of people in reasonably close physical proximity. Only unconventional crowds are included under the heading of collective behaviour.
Emergent norm theory	An explanation of crowd behaviour that stresses diversity of membership but a perception of consensus, which leads to a new norm expressing the apparent will of the crowd.
Fad	An unconventional practice that spreads rapidly and is adopted in a short period of time by a large number of people. Fads are generally less outlandish than crazes, and therefore require less personal commitment.
Frame	A set of beliefs that helps people interpret and explain their world and that provides the basis for collective action.
Free-rider problem	When self-interested individuals abstain from participation and let other do the work.
Hegemony	The domination of a class or classes over others, not only economically, but also politically and culturally.
Ideology	A set of beliefs that provides the basis for collective action, most of all by defining the goals of the movement.
La survivance	Survival of French Canada as a distinct society.
Mobilization	The transfer of resources, particularly human resources, from the pursuit of one goals or set of goals to the pursuit of another goal or set of goals.

Panic	A rapid and impulsive course of action that occurs when people are frightened and try to save themselves or their property from perceived danger.
Public	A large and dispersed group made up of persons who share an interest in the same thing. They may hold similar views of they may sharply disagree.
Quiet Revolution	A movement in the 1960s in Quebec to expand government powers, decrease Church power, modernize Quebec, and fight vigorously for la survivance.
Relative deprivation	The difference between what people believe they have a right to receive (their expectations) and what they actually receive (their achievements).
Selective incentives	The individuals benefits that a person can derive from belonging to an association or joining a social movement. Selective incentives help motivate people to join social movements.
Social breakdown approach	An approach to collective behaviour that argues that social unrest occurs when established institutions are disrupted or weakened.
Social cleavage	A division (based on age, class, ethnicity, etc.) that may result in the formation of distinct social groups.
Social contagion	The rapid and uncontrolled spread of a mood, impulse, or form of conduct through a collectivity of people.
Social integration	The attachment of individuals to social groups or institutions. Integration depends on a set of sanctions that rewards conformity to the group and punishes nonconformity.
Social movement	A large collectivity of people trying to bring about or resist social change structure. The term structure has many meanings, but generally it refers to a stable arrangement or interconnection among part of a whole.
Status bloc	An organization or association in which people come together for specific purposes.
Status communities	Enduring communities that have lived together over long periods of time, sharing language, culture, and other attributes.

Chapter 16

Demography and Urbanization

Overview

- Daily life in Canada is not affected in the same way by the population as countries like China and India.
- **Demography**: the study of population; it examines how the size, structure, and rate of growth are affected by rates of fertility (births), mortality (deaths) and migration (movement).
- Only two factors are relevant in Canada's population growth: 1) **Crude birth rate (CBR)** 2) **Crude Death Rate (CDR)** calculated by dividing the number of births (or deaths) occurring in a population in a given period of time (usually one year) by the total size of the population (at mid year), expressed per thousand population. Flawed because they both do not take age into account.
- CBR today is approx. 21/1000 and CDR is 9/1000
- The 12 persons per thousand difference (equal to 1.2%) between these 2 rates is a measure of how fast the pop. is growing per year. Known as the **rate of natural increase**
- Prior to the 17th century the population grew very slowly or not at all. Any increase was usually offset by periods of decline due to famine, disease and war.
- 18th century that changed. European societies experienced significant economic and technological development allowing the pop. to grow

Demographic Transition Theory

- **The Demographic Transition Theory** built on the experience of currently developed societies, the theory suggests that societies pass through a 3 stage process of change.
- The stages are: 1) pop. grows slowly because high birth rates are balanced by high death rates. (pre industrial western societies: women have 5-6 children) 1 in 4 babies do not live to see its 1st birthday others die in childhood due to famine and disease. In non-industrial societies children are valuable because from an early age they can contribute to family by doing household chores.
- 2) High birth rates and declining death rates, as a result of industrialization and the development of a modern economy and the enormous changes in living conditions that come with them. A higher standard of living
- The persistence of low mortality gradually convinces couples that they do not need to have a large number of children to ensure surviving children.
- 3) Birth rate declines significantly; children are no longer valued economically. (Please refer to lecture notes for more detail on the final stages)
- The transition theory is a flawed explanation of population trends. The model is designed for currently developed countries, less applicable to societies in the process of development.

Fertility

- **Age-specific fertility rate** only women of childbearing age are included.

- **Total fertility rate:** the total children a woman bear in her lifetime (estimate)
- **Period measures:** refers to particular periods of time
- **The cohort approach:** the basic principle that all people who share a common year of birth belong to a particular cohort such as the 1985 cohort. The cohort can then be observed over time and its behaviour recorded in what we call a **cohort measure**.
- **Fecundity:** the biological potential to bear children.
- **Fertility:** the actual childbearing of a women or group of women. Thus a woman may be able to give birth (fecund) but not be fertile (not yet given birth to a child)
- There has been a change in the time that child bearing is occurring This is because the age of marriage has increased. Also a large number of children are being born to unmarried women.
- South Korea: rapid economic growth; rapid fertility decline.
- Thailand: rapid economic growth; fertility decline sometimes leaps ahead (not followed) economic development
- China: fertility decline came from government: one child policy. Not as strictly enforced in rural areas, especially if the first child is female.
- Mexico, Peru and India show moderate decline in fertility

Mortality

- **Age-specific death rates** used to construct what demographers call a **life table**.
- **Expectation of life at birth:** average numbers of years a group of newborns can expect to live if current mortality risks prevail throughout their lifetimes.
- Women are outliving men in industrialized societies.
- Married people are living longer than single, divorced or widowed people.
- Richer people live longer than poor.
- Native peoples in Canada continue to suffer significantly higher death rates

Migration

- **Migration:** any movement across legally defined borders.
- **International migration:** crossing a national boundary; regulated by law; governments typically collect statistics on the number of persons entering and sometimes leaving the country.
- **Internal migration:** movement across boundaries within countries (i.e. Moving from Ontario to Alberta)

Urbanization

- **Urbanization** the proportion of a society's population that resides in urban areas.
- Prior to the 19th century cities were undesirable to live in because of the lack of sanitation, rampant disease and plague.
- Canada's biggest cities: Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver
- United States' biggest cities: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago
- Following WWII dramatic growth in Canadian cities both in size and population.
- Read pgs 393-96 for more detailed information.

Age-Sex Structure

- **Population pyramid:** a graphic representation of the composition of a population at a particular point in time.
- Baby Boomer pyramid looks like a muffin/mushroom top with a straight column going down when they reach the above 65 category.
- **Dependency ration:** relates the number of persons in what are considered the dependent=age categories (below 15; above 65) to the number in the independent or working categories (15-64).

Key-Terms	Description
Age-specific death rates	An alternative to the crude birth rate, obtained by dividing the number of deaths to persons of a given age by the total number of persons in the age cohort.
Age-specific fertility rates	An alternative to the crude birth rate, obtained by dividing the number of births to women of a given age by the total number of women of that age in the population.
Cohort measures	Measuring demographic data based on segments of the population divided by year of birth (ex, if you were born in 1985, you are member of the 1980s birth cohort)
Crude birth rate (CBR)	A measure devised by demographers to help us understand how births determine the rate of population growth, calculated by dividing the number of births occurring in a population in a given period of time by the total size of the population, and expressed per thousand population.
Crude death rate (CDR)	A measure devised by demographers to help us understand how deaths determine the rate of population growth, calculated by dividing the number of deaths occurring in a population in a given period of time by the total size of the population, and expressed per thousand population.
Demographic transition theory	Suggests that societies pass through a three-stage process of change.
Demography	The study of population, examining how the size, structure, and rate of growth are affected by rates of fertility, mortality, and migration.
Dependency ratio	Relates the number of persons in what are considered the dependent-age categories to the number in the independent- or working-age categories, conventionally comprising those under 15 to over 65.
Expectation of life at birth	The average number of years a group of newborns can expect to live if current mortality risks prevail throughout their lifetimes.
Internal migration	Movement across boundaries within countries.
International migration	Movement across national boundaries. This type of migration is almost always regulated by law and governments typically collect statistics on the number of persons entering (and sometimes the number leaving) the country.
Life table	A statistical model that estimates the number of years persons of a given age can expect to live.
Migration	Movement across legally defined boundaries.
Period measures	Measure referring to a specific period of time.
Population pyramid	A picture or graphic representation of the composition of a

Positive check	<p>population at a particular point in time.</p> <p>Events or circumstances that stop the growth of population, including war, famine, and disease.</p>
Preventative check	Controlling population by people postponing marriage until they could provide for the children that would be born to them.
Rate of natural increase	A measure of how fast the population is growing per year, based on the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.
Total fertility rate	An estimate of the average number of children a woman will bear in her lifetime if she experiences the current age-specific rates of fertility, expressed per woman.

Chapter 17

Social Change

- For most of humans existence, we have lived in hunting and gathering societies
 - Small groups
 - Nomadic
 - Gendered division of labour
- Organizations that have surplus production use it to bolster their power, often leading to social stratification and inequality
- The advent of metal weapons contributed to **imperialism**
- The change in one society often leads to change in nearby societies
- The modern era is one of industrialization, mostly
- Modern thinking was highly influenced by similar thinking of the **Enlightenment**
- Herbert Spencer coined the terms survival of the fittest
 - **Evolutionism**
- A neo-evolutionary theory that is well-known was create by Lenski, called the **ecological-evolutionary theory**
- Human history is divided into
 - Hunting and gathering era
 - Horticultural era
 - Agrarian era
 - Industrial era
- Canada was theorized to be shaped on Innis's **staple thesis**
- Developmental theorists believe that society develops through a series of stages
 - Comte said that there are three stages
 - Theological
 - Explanations for physical and social phenomena are sought in the realm of the supernatural
 - Metaphysical
 - People look for explanations in the natural works, using reasons to formulate theories of abstract forces
 - Positive
 - Reason is coupled with the systematic observation of science to produce knowledge
- How conflict led to change in Canada
 - The conquest of New France
 - World War I
 - Conflict between employees and employers
 - The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001
- Another approach to social change is **historical materialism**
 - Mostly talked about by Marx and Engels, using a **dialectical** approach
- Weber thesis

- Links Protestantism with the development of capitalism
- **State theory of modernization**
- Significant social change may be unplanned and unintended
- The “Great Disruption”
 - Theorized by Fukuyama, he said that in this era (mid 1960s), crime rates increased, number of babies born to unwed parents increased, norms governing sexual behaviour became more permissive, and divorce rates increased
 - He explained these changes by relating them to cultural and economic reasons
 - May have helped lead to greater acceptance of others
- **Postmodernism**
- **Postmaterialism**
- Are group rights more important than individual rights?
- **Modernization theory**
- **Neo-liberalism**
- **Dependency theory**
- **World system theory**
 - Core countries: rich and highly developed
 - Peripheral countries: poor and weak
 - Semi-peripheral: some wealth and some influence

Key-Terms	Description
Cultural lag	The process of adaptation where parts of a culture catch up with other parts (also called structural lag).
Dependency theory	The perspective that argues that underdevelopment in the Third World is a result of its domination and exploitation by rich industrialized nations.
Dialectical	A philosophical approach that maintains that for ever thesis there is built into it its own antithesis or transformation.
Diffusion	The adoption of an innovation by a society that did not create it.
Ecological-evolutionary theory	One that takes into consideration the effects of the biophysical environment, a society's subsistence technology, and interaction between societies.
Enlightenment	An eighteenth-century movement championing free speech, freedom of conscience, equal rights, empiricism, skepticism, and reason.
Evolutionism	A theoretical perspective maintaining that social change is in some ways comparable to biological evolution. Change is explained by making reference to societal characteristics that promote survival and help societies reproduce themselves, such as complex social structures, powerful armed forces, and large populations.
Gemeinschaft	A term used by Tonnies meaning "community" to describe the warm, intimate social relations that he claimed characterized agrarian communities before the advent of industrialization.
Gesellschaft	A term used by Tonnies, meaning "society" or "association", to describe what he believed to be the cold, impersonal, and self-interested social relations typical of industrial cities.
Historical materialism	A perspective claiming that fundamental social change results primarily from material, in particular economic, factors. It is often associated with Marx and Engels' theory of social change.
Imperialism	The control of exploitation of one country by another, often by conquest.
Materialist values	Values that place a high priority on economic and physical security.
Mechanical solidarity	According to Durkheim, solidarity based on unity or sameness within a social group.
Modernization theory	The approach that argues that the limited development in the Third World is a consequence of domestic factors such as traditional cultures that may not be conducive to

	development, capital shortages, the lack of technological expertise, or the absence of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and energy sources.
Neo-liberalism	The view that holds that international free trade, privatization, the free flow of capital, and minimal government regulation provide optimal conditions for economic development in any country, wealthy or not.
Organic solidarity	According to Durkheim, solidarity based on the complementarity or interdependence of positions in modern, complex divisions of labour.
Postmaterialism	A set of values stressing self-expression, participation in decision making, belonging, self-esteem, and intellectual and artistic development.
Postmodernism	An intellectual movement advocating, among other things, moral and epistemological relativism. It also promotes the idea that science and culture are often forms of domination and control.
Rationalization	A condition in which these are formalized procedures that give actors a measure of predictability in the outcomes of their actions.
Staple thesis	Innis's idea that the economic, political, and cultural formation of Canada was shaped by its geography and the natural resources and raw materials ("staples") available for export of staples limited Canadian economic development and made Canada vulnerable to the shifting needs and demands of more populous and developed foreign metropolitan centres.
State	The organization that has a monopoly on the legitimate use of force in a given territory.
State theory of modernization	The theory that modern capitalism first emerged in Western Europe because the state was relatively weak there. It claims that the state, especially in agrarian societies, has a natural tendency to stifle economic and intellectual development.
World system theory	The approach that argues that all countries of the world form a unified system and that the social conditions in any society can be understood by examining its position in the world system. The nations of the world are divided into three groups: the core, periphery, and semi-periphery.