

Soc 1101: Summer 2023

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Schooling Lecture 17

TODAY'S LECTURE OUTLINE

Schools – a fundamental social Institution

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- Three roles of education in society
 - Socialization and assimilation
 - Credentialing
 - Sorting
- Education and inequality
- Tomorrow's lectures: Neighborhood; Crime and Punishment

EDUCATION, SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLING

Education: the process through which academic, social, and cultural ideas and tools are developed

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Schools: institutions of educational instruction

Schooling: education or training received, usually (but not always) at schools

At the most basic, schools are supposed to teach basic skills and impart knowledge

THREE ROLES OF SCHOOLS IN SOCIETY

Socialization and Assimilation

Credentialing



Social Sorting and Reproduction





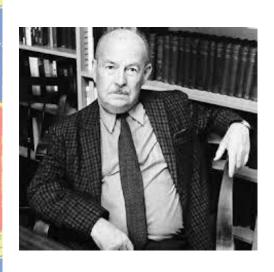
THE ROLE OF SCHOOLS — SOCIALIZING

- Schools are important agents in socialization and assimilation processes
 - They teach mainstream society's norms, values, beliefs and expectations
 - Emphasize a common language, history serving a pivotal role in nation-building
- Curriculum creates a common culture, incorporating diverse groups





THE CLASSROOM AS A SOCIAL SYSTEM



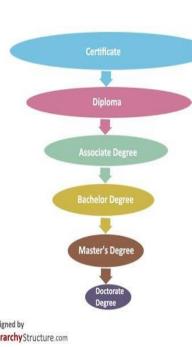
Talcott Parsons (1902-1979), a functionalist sociologist Schools help hold society together

Focal agent of socialization and allocation

Train students to embrace broad societal values and instill commitment to the performance of a specific role within society

THE ROLE OF SCHOOLS — CREDENTIALING

- Education is an important credentialing mechanism
 - Certificates and degrees earned from schooling signal skills to employers
 - Create formal pathways to labor market
- Overemphasis on credentials (called "credentialism") for signaling job qualifications decouples actual skill from credential required



THE ROLE OF SCHOOLS — SORTING

- Schools serve as social sorting institutions
 - Agents of inequality (Reproduction thesis)
 - Egalitarian institutions



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 - Agents of inequality (Reproduction thesis)
 - Cultural capital
 - "Hidden curriculum" provide students with different social backgrounds different types of education
 - Formal "tracking" or "ability grouping," that sort students early
 - Egalitarian institutions



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- Schools serve as social sorting institutions
 - Agents of inequality (Reproduction thesis)
 - Cultural capital
 - "Hidden curriculum" provide students with different social backgrounds different types of education
 - Formal "tracking" or "ability grouping," that sort students early
 - Egalitarian institutions (Great equalizer)
 - Summer-time experiments (Downey et al 2004)
 - College fosters social mobility
 - China: Role of family background vs schooling in predicting attainment



EDUCATION AND INEQUALITY

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- Determinants of educational attainment
- Consequences of education

EDUCATION AND INEQUALITY

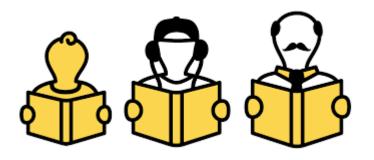
- Determinants of educational attainment
 - Family background
 - Schools one attends (geography, state/social policy, family background)
 - Shadow education
 - · IQ
 - Effort
 - Luck
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- Consequences of education

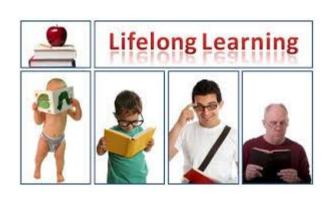
EDUCATION AND INEQUALITY

- Determinants of educational attainment
- Consequences of education
 - "Education makes life better. People who pursue more education and achieve it make more money, live healthier lives, divorce less often, and contribute more to the functioning and civility of their communities than less educated people do." (Hout 2013 Annual Review of Sociology)

THE SCHOOLED SOCIETY

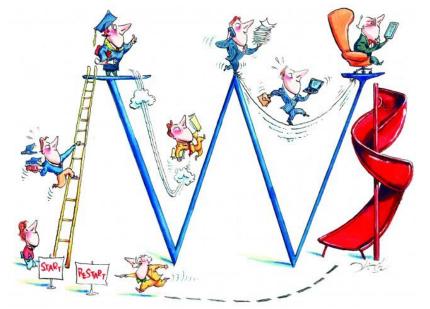














TOMORROW'S CLASS

- Crime and Punishment
- Neighborhoods