

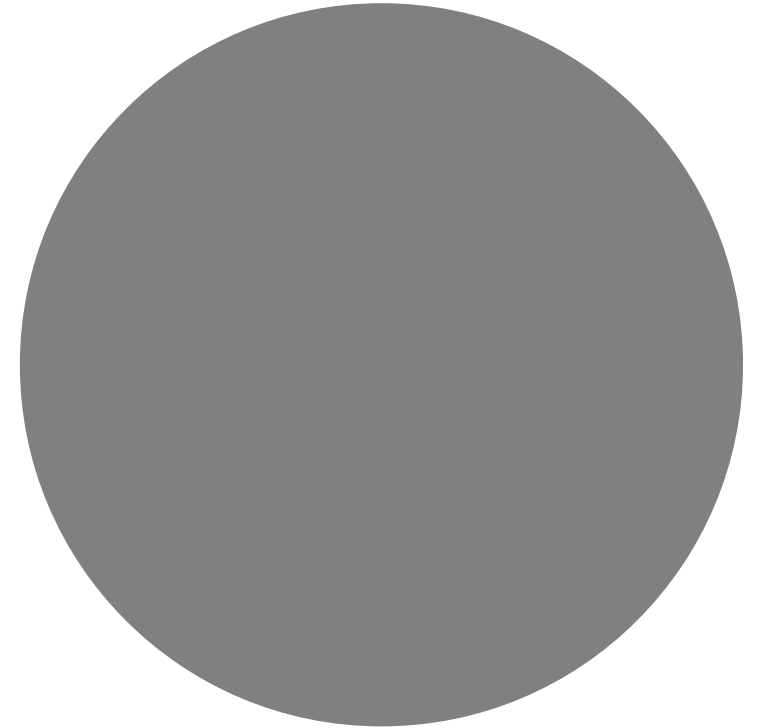
Role of Law Enforcement in the Ecology of Socialization

Course Title: Agents of Socialization

STC Certification # 04763836

Dr. Kathleen Van Antwerp

*Please note these slides are provided as a follow up to our training, some slides may not make sense outside the context of our workshop.



- “Safety and security don't just happen, they are the result of collective consensus and public investment. We owe our children, the most vulnerable citizens in our society, a life free of violence and fear.”

Mandela



The hard stuff
is the soft stuff.

“Developing strong relationships requires effort and hard work. But the payoff is profound.”

Comer

Balance of Strategies



Prevention

Intervention

Suppression

Holistic Approach

Every aspect of growth involves all three domains

Biosocial = physical growth & development
includes biology and medicine

Cognitive = brain maturation & language
includes psychology and education

Psychosocial = social/emotional
development

Includes psychology, sociology &
anthropology



First Impressions

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=brVOYtNMmKk>



Holistic
Approach

All behavior is a result of brain activity

Every risk factor and protective factor in a child's life before and after birth can have an impact on the brain

The development of higher level thinking skills depends on love and attachment

The brain develops from the bottom

Social Domain

- Social Domain - standards based on policy, drawn from different professional groups and grounded in an understanding of the latest theory and practice, determine what is considered to be “good practice”.

Socialization

Lack of social skills is the #1 cause of behavior problems both in life and in school so, providing social skills guidance must become our #1 priority with children!

To help provide social skills guidance, we need to understand what socialization is and what role we play in guiding children.

Mirror Neurons

<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/vs-ramachandran-the-neurons-that-shaped-civilization>

Socialization

01

Socialization is the process by which individuals acquire the knowledge, skills and character traits that enable them to be effective members of society

02

It is directly related to Knowledge-Based Practices

03

Constructive guidance and discipline

04

Mindful interactions with children

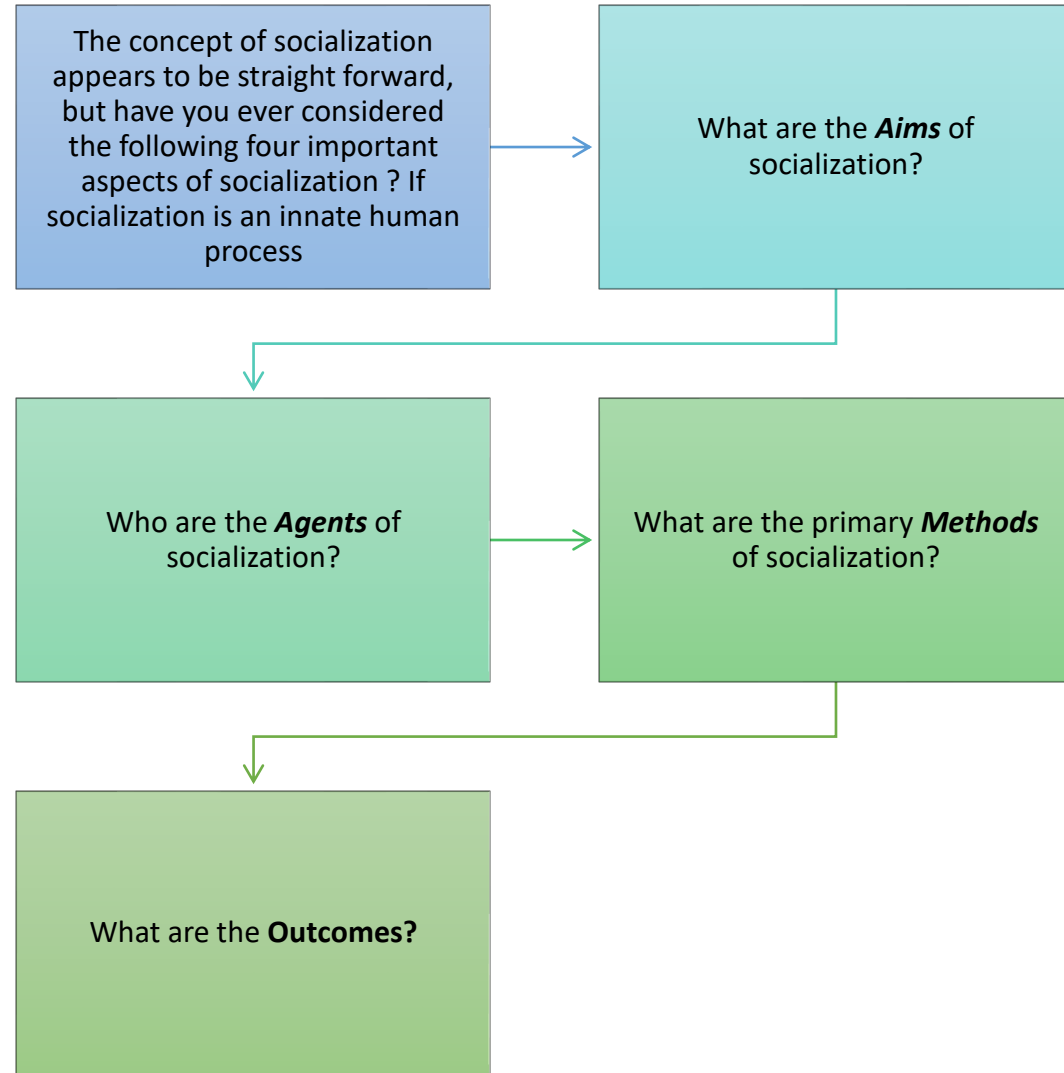
Socialization



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- Socialization begins at birth and continues throughout life.
- It is a reciprocal and dynamic process.
- Human developmental theorists purpose that we are innately predisposed to socialize as a method of species survival.

Aspects to Consider



Things to Consider...

The concept of socialization appears to be straight forward, but have you ever considered the following four important aspects of socialization ? If socialization is an innate human process

What are the *Aims* of socialization?

Who are the *Agents* of socialization?

What are the primary *Methods* of socialization?

What are the **Outcomes**?

Aims of Socialization

Socialization aims to:

Develop a self-concept

Enable self-regulation/self control
Empower achievement



Agents of Socialization

- An agent of socialization is, the person who helps guide a child with the development of their social skills.

Agents of Socialization

Each agent has its own functions in socialization.

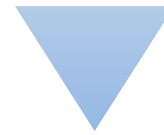
The family is the child's first introduction to society and therefore bears the majority of responsibility for socializing the child.

The family is the first reference group for values and relationships.

The school and child-care both play a major role in the socialization of a child

Agents of Socialization

Peers give children experience in egalitarian relationships; they have their own subcultures, norms, values and patterns of behavior



Mass Media



Community

Circles of Socialization

Deputy in a child's microsystem



Youth development programs that emphasize the provisions for opportunities for growth and the presence of caring stable adults have been more successful in engaging children than efforts that target the prevention of specific problems, such as substance abuse or teenage sexual activity.

Positive effect on attitudes, behaviors, competencies.

Benefits of Intervention

- Children who spend their time in supervised, nurturing settings have been found to have lower socioemotional problems.

Prevention & Intervention

Prevention and intervention efforts are organized around age periods, from age 3 into young adulthood.

Research supports the progression from conduct problems to gang involvement to serious and violent offending.

Challenging Behavior



Your beliefs don't make
you a better person.
Your behavior does

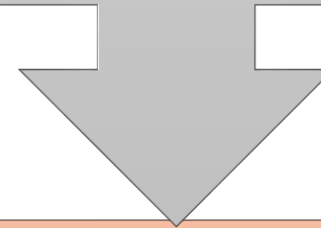
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- Challenging behavior is so complex that it isn't really possible to talk about its causes. Instead, researchers refer to “risk factors” that may predispose a child to act in an aggressive or antisocial way and “protective factors” that may enable her to avoid such behavior. Risk factors increase the risk of a particular outcome, but they don't determine it. Outcomes depend on a wide range of genetic and environmental influences



Resilience

After decades of trying to figure out why things go wrong, researchers came up with the idea of trying to figure out why things go right even in adversity.
(Maslow studies.)



Resilience = protective or opportunity factors that counter the impact of risk factors in a child's life.

Risk Factors/Protective Factors

1

The more protective factors there are the more balance gained toward the risk factors.

2

Risk factors tend to pile up, each one bringing others in its wake.

3

Resilience is not a static state; it is a dynamic, developmental process that takes place over time and depends heavily on context.

Why Do Mentors Work?



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- Internal working models of how relationships work based on their experience with their own attachment figure. Although these models aren't conscious, they prepare the foundation for social/emotional development, guide how children see themselves, other people, and the world; and serve as templates for future relationships.



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Attachment

- Challenging behavior appears in the classroom or the home. Attachment issues may be lurking underneath.

Attachment



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- Emotion Regulation
- Attachment

Authoritarian vs.. Authoritative

Shift in Perspective



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Program Evaluation

All assessments measure:

Relationships

Environment

Engagement

Social Norms

Skill-Building Opportunities

Routine/Structure

Program
Evaluation

Participation

Management

Staffing

Linkages to Community

The struggle you're
in today is developing
the strength you
need for tomorrow.

DON'T GIVE UP!

(Robert Tew)

WWW.LIVELIFEHAPPY.COM



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Strength-Based Perspective

- If we ask people to look for deficits, they will usually find them and their view of the situation will be colored by this.
- If we ask people to look for success they will usually find it and their view of the situation will be colored by this.
- Strength based assessment can help direct the assessment and intervention process to a more positive context.



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- “We worry about what a child will become tomorrow, yet we forget that he is someone today”.

Stacia Tauscher