Today’s lecture: marriage and family

1. two broad themes in study of family
2. four ways “breadwinner-homemaker model” differs from how families have usually been over history and around the world
3. five major long-term trends in the American family
4. three reasons for increases in the divorce rate
5. some consequences of divorce for children

The family is perhaps the

• Authority in organizations is often

• A continual enemy of “ ” has been

within an organization

• Other kinds of organizations often draw on

Two broad themes to social commentary on the family

1. u (is there some to the family that is the ?)
2. d (do changes in families that have occurred mean that ?)
   how these two things are tied together: claims of are often tied to claims that changes in the family are leading it away
b – h model:
division of within family in which one partner (usually the ) while the other (usually the )

Some ways the b-h model differs from the usual reality of family life over human history
1. Most human societies have allowed
   • p ( ): can be married to at a time
   • p ( ): can be married to at a time
   • Misconceptions about

SOC 210 MYTH ALERT! – the idea that the home causes increased for parents
Some ways the b-h model differs from the usual reality of family life over human history

3. The role of the nuclear family unit that consists of only children is unusual

4. The role of the extended family is unusual (even though still participate much less in)

five major long-term trends in the American family

1. reduction in the number of and reduction in the frequency of

2. increase in the number of births (but not “”)

3. delayed

4. increasing number of

5. increase in the

increased out-

- about in 1970
- about today
- while people often talk about a decline in “,” this kind of increase has happened except
- in , the rate of and has been for last 35 years (but: is this good or bad?)
In 1960, only about \( \frac{1}{4} \) of US women between ages 18 and 21 were married.

Today, it’s over \( \frac{1}{2} \) (and rising)

Some couples that live together before getting married are more likely to divorce, but what does this mean?

Why do some societies have high divorce rates?

1. Emphasis on importance of stable marriage in getting and staying married
2. Increased availability of divorce laws making divorce easier to get

\( n \) divorce: couples can divorce

failure of marriage
SOC 210 TEXTBOOK ERROR ALERT!

- Your book says: “Weitzman’s research showed that the living standards of divorced women and their children on average fell by 73 percent.” [for women in LA, 1977]

Why do some societies have high divorce rates?

3. Reduced ______________________ of women on men
   a) divorce rates and women’s
   b) how do you think that one partner’s affects the probability of the couple _______?