Chapter 1. The Meaning of Marriage and the Family (note: *= marked item not in textbook)  
*(notes for assigned chapters 1-7, 9-10, 14; no notes for assigned chapters 11, 13)

I. Ongoing Social Controversy: polygyny: Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Chris of the Latter Day Saints: in 2008, over 450 children removed/then returned to parents’ custody in Texas (allegation of bigamy, rape, child abuse, etc.)  
A. Nebraska’s 7/08 safe haven law: allowing parents to leave a child at licensed hospital to surrender custody without prosecution for abandonment, like 49 other states except no age limit (in Nov. limit to 30 days old)  
B. Susan Beatie 6/29/08 born to legal male husband: father born fem., changes sex (womb stays), marries woman  
C. Spanking child (< 3 yrs) illegal: proposed in CA $1000 fine/year in prison, join 15 countries ban corp. punish  

II. Defining Marriage: Marriage as a Legally Recognized Union between two people (gen Man + Wom): united sexually, cooperate economically, may give birth to, adopt, or rear children. Marriage in some form is a universal institution throughout recorded history with 1 exception: the Na of China  
A. Proportion in U.S: 60 % of males, 57% of females over 18 years are married (over 70% adults once married)  
B. Non-Western variation: child as young as 6 may marry (India, Africa, Asia)  
C. Spirit marriage: arranged b/ dead in 1 region of China for patrilineal line; wedding and then buried together  
   a. China’s paternal clan culture: women marry, have kids to be in lineage and to have place in world  
   b. *if men die or too poor to marry, parents adopt son, preserves descent line  
   c. also, Nuer of Sudan, unmarried young dead people may be married! A dead groom can be replaced by a male relative (e.g. brother) substituted at wedding–deceased seen dad of kids for family line  
   d. Post-mortem matrimony in France (1959): based on marriage intention before death of 1 of the two  
D. Arranged marriage: family members choose partners vs. romantic love  
   a. *Bedouin society in Egypt: marriage arranged by elder males in 2 families  
E. Variation in how couples are defined as married:  
   a. Eating alone: some small-scale societies—e.g. Vanatinai of South Pacific, eating together more socially significant than sleeping together  
   b. Woman cooking for a man: indicated two married in Sri Lanka  
F. Church role: slow to develop—early middle ages, priest’s blessing not important, but 10th century only valid if performed by priest, 13th century must occur in church  
G. Today in U.S.: validated by government-issued marriage licenses  
   a. Versus World Tradition: arranged by families (e.g. dad exchanged bride for goods/services)  
H. Who may marry: changed in 150 yrs: slaves once prohibited (were property)  
I. Interracial: marriage ban in 1/2 states until 1967–Supreme Court rules unconstitutional (Loving vs. Virginia)  
J. First cousins: may marry some states, not in others (seen as incestuous); states regulate marriage  
K. Same-sex marriage: legal MASS,CN,IO,VM,NH (temp CA, MAINE) *Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Canada  
   a. Legalization challenged by voters in CA, Maine: must be resolved ultimately by Supreme Court  
   b. *1993 Hawaii Supreme Court: rules unconstitutional to deny gay/Lesbian marriages  
      i. *1998 69% vote amend state constitutional ban: > ½ states follow by Nov.  
   c. *1996 Defense of Marriage Act: deny federal recognition to same-sex couples  
   d. *1999 Vermont Supreme Court: rule state legislature must grant marriage or legal equivalent to same-sex couples, providing with range 300 state benefits  
      i. *Civil Unions: Vermont law in 2000—same rights, protection as marriage  
L. *2003 Lawrence and Garner vs. Texas: Supreme Court strikes Sodomy ban  
   a. *Texas law: men jailed and fined for having sex in own home  
M. Forms of marriage: monogamy: minority preference among known world cultures (24%)[Murdock 1967]  
   a. Polygyny: >1 wife (84% of non-West societies, but minority world population)  
      i. Today: practiced by many modern Middle-Eastern societies, tribal societies in Africa/SE Asia  
      ii. *Mormons: abandon late 19th cent, as condit. of Utah’s statehood  
         1. C*ontinued practice: 60,000 fundamentalists + some Nation of Islam  
   b. Polyandry: >1 husband; rare, *always coexists with polygyny  
      i. prompted by poverty, land scarcity, imbalanced sex ratio  
   c. 1879 Supreme Court: bans polygamy—was considered a threat to public order.  
   d. Serial monogamy: 1 person has >1 spouse (not simultaneous) in life. Common in U.S. today.
III. Family—Cen Bur def: group of 2 or more related by birth, marriage, or adoption, residing together in a household
   a. Household: everyone living in a housing unit—includes single people, lodgers, roommates, live-in maids
   A. dominant household form: 68 percent of households in U.S.; 75% of family households are married couples
   B. Possible revision of def.: by birth, marriage, adoption, or choice—socio-emotional ties/responsibilities define

IV. Who is in the Family: in everyday use, emotional closeness may be more important than biology in definition
   A. Affiliated Kin: unrelated individuals who feel and are treated as if relatives (best friend, lover, priest, pet)
   B. *Bio kin sometimes excluded: divorced parent, absent parent, even bro or sis
   C. Ethnic differences: Latinos include godparents: compadres as family members
      a. Japanese Americans’ ie (pronounced ee-eh): members extended family+deceased+yet to be born
      b. Native American clan: group of related families regarded as fundamental unit
   D. Nuclear family: Robert Murdock’s 1949 term for mother, father, children; ideal
   E. Traditional family: MC nuclear fam; fem—wife,mom; male—breadwinner
   F. Contemporary: adults rel blood or marriage or affiliation coop economically
   G. Iroquois Matrilineal Line: important relatives, names, inherit., titles from mom

V. Functions of Marriages and Families: 1. intimacy, 2. econ coop/consume, 3. socialize, 4. give roles/status
   1. Intimate Relationships: primary human need met—married/live together healthier, lower mortality rates
      a. *Most intimate: w/ spouse than anyone; Pets—single adults more attached to
      e. *When married: pet becomes more “animal” and less “someone”
   2. Econ coop: roles vary: at one time husband worked outside home and wife within
      a. Nambikwara: (African) dads watch babies, clean up their poop
      a. chief’s concubines prefer hunting over domestic activities
      b. *couvade: ritualized childbirth male gives to spirit while female in labor
      c. *productive unit: household work val=sum wages paid by all U.S. corp
      d. housework = value worth $130,000/yr if homemakers paid as cooks, doctors, therapists, etc.
   4. Assign roles/status: in family orientation (or origin)—sis,son,etc.; in family of procreation (or cohabitation)—breadwinner, parent, once lifelong roles, but now divorce shortens; also assign class, give ethnic/religious identity

VI. Why Live in Families: emotional continuity & expectations; proximity facilitates cooperation and communication; intimate familiarity/knowledge; economies of scale & pool resources

VII. Extended families and Kinship: majority of non-European countries regard basic family unit
   A. father not needed?: some see mother-child dyad as basic unit (single moms/artificial insemination support)
   B. 2000 5.3% of all households are multigenerational: up from 4.8 % in 1990
      a. cause: economic necessity and family structures of immigrants
      b. modified extended families: care and support shared if don’t live in same household
   C. *genogram: diagrams emotional relationships of several generations of fam
      a. *use: may help to understand present relationships
   D. conjugal vs. consanguineous relationships: by law/marriage v. by blood (adopted = fictive consanguineous)
   E. kin rights/obligations: in a Cantonese marriage form, must wait 3 years+ until woman lives with husband, as primary obligation remains with woman’s own extended family.
      a. *Role-less role: no clearly defined rules—as with ex-kin role

VIII. *Trends among Contemporary American Marriages and Families
   A. *cohabitation: has increased dramatically over the past 40 years
   B. *divorce: rate 2-3X higher than for parents;½ marriages end in divorce in 7 yrs
   C. *remmariages: half of all recent marriages for at least 1 partner
      a. *blacks: rates dropping last 20 yrs; about ¼ rate of whites
      b. *Latinos: about ½ the rate for Anglos
      c. *Divorce rate: about the same as those who marry for the first time
   D. *Traditional family: no longer dominant; majority are member alternate form
Chapter 2. Theories (note: *= marked item not in textbook)

I. **Concepts and Theories: Theories**: sets of general principles/concepts that explain phenomena and allow testable predictions to be made
   a. **Concepts**: abstract ideas that represent reality
   b. **Operationalization**: creating measures of concepts
   c. **Macro-level theories**: focus on family as institution—organized pattern of structures, roles, and rules by which society meets basic needs

II. **Family Ecology Theory**
   1. emphasis on how family influences and influenced by wider cultural, social, economic environments in which the family lives. Core concepts are environment and adaptation—for example, how children of incarcerated mothers maintain family relationships or the mothering behavior of women involved in street-level prostitution
      a. **environment (4 sys)**: micro, meso, exo, macro

III. **Structural Functionalism theory**: studies (1) functions of family (as institution) for society (2) functional requirements family members perform for family (3) what needs family satisfies for its members
   a. **For society**: family performs procreation and socialization
   b. **Family as system**: gender division of labor—male breadwinner outside home and female caregiver inside home
      i. **Male instrumental traits**: competitive, self-confident, rational, dominant, competent
      ii. **Female expressive traits**: nurturant, emotional, warm, sensitive, cooperative
      iii. **Gender d/l**: promotes social efficiency or subordination of women? (conservative bias)

IV. **Conflict theory**: (1) Perpetual conflict over scarcity of resources (power, wealth, prestige, etc.) results in one or more groups becoming dominant [e.g. male dominance] (2) dominant group(s) use power to maintain privilege (3) dominant group(s) use ideology (system of ideas) to legitimate privilege. [e.g. “women too emotional”] Ultimately, conflict, disagreement not bad; is natural part family life.
   1. **4 sources of power**:
      a. **legitimacy**: belief that persons entitled to prevail by right
      b. **money**: men have more than women
      c. **physical coercion**: of children (spanking) and in abuse of women
      d. **love**: can coerce (“if you loved me”) or be gift given to enhance relationship
   2. **Critique**: no talk of power of love/bonding & willingness make sacrifices in fam > other institutions

V. **Feminist Perspectives**: look at gender, focusing on family roles created by men to dominate women: share a belief in the need to challenge and change the system that exploits and devalues women
   1. **Men as gendered beings**: focuses how men’s experience shaped by masculinity or challenge to
      a. **Men overlooked**: it is argued in study of families; affected by same forces that shape women
   2. **Micro-Level Theories**: in contrast to the four macro-level theories above (family ecology, structural functionalism, conflict, feminist), the four micro-level theories below emphasize what happens within families: interaction between family members and patterns of communication:

VII. **Symbolic Interaction Theory**: study how we construct shared meanings and how they affect relationships
   1. **Symbols**: words or gestures that stand for something else
   2. **Interactions**: everyday words and actions that take place between people
   3. **Family as Unity of Interacting Personalities**: Ernest Burgess (1926) defines
      a. **Social roles**: partly structure our marital and family interactions
         i. **1 or more social roles**: for each person—wife, mom, child, etc.
         ii. **sense of self**: symbolic interactionists study how roles affect
      b. **family members create families**: not just society creates families
      c. **social interaction**: requires interpretation and sense making
   4. **Hothschild’s Second Shift**: looks at use “family myths” to justify leisure gap
      a. **= sharing housework**: 20% families; 70% men do 1/3 -½; 10% do <1/3
   5. **Example of how parents differently define “quality time”**: (1) structured planning parents: believe only through effort to set aside time for carefully scheduled activity, (2) child-centered parents: through intimate heart-to-heart conversations about child’s needs whenever happens, (3) time-available parents: all time spent at home (good or bad) –point is to maximize this time together
   6. **Critique**
a. **power minimized**: takes more than communication to resolve conflict
b. **psychology, self ignored**: independent of roles
c. **individualism**: personal happiness above responsibility, intact union
d. **ignores larger social context**: social forces affect family, e.g. racism, sexism

VIII. **Social Exchange Theory**: measures actions and relationships in terms of cost-benefit

1. **Resources**: looks at love, companionship, status, power, fear, loneliness rather than tangible objects such as money: int., charm, humor, etc.—used to get what is wanted
2. **equity**: corollary of exchange—exchange must be fair, equitable. Both may feel uneasy in inequitable relationship. Restore equity through equity, 2 psychological equity (convince others), 3 end relationship
   a. result of inequity: anger, discomfort, distress can result in attempts to restore equity, psychological equity (convince self, others), or end relationship.
   b. **cooperative exchanges**: max. joint profit; mutual trust/commitment
   c. **competitive exchanges**: each partner trying to max. own profit
      i. **tertiary(no) involve in care-giving**: try to max. vs. primary and secondary
3. **Example theory**: cohabiting relations with little/no sex (Donnelly and Burgess 2008): stay because happy with nonsex aspects, perceived lack of alternatives (>women), sake families, soc expectations
4. **Critique**: sometimes act altruistically without reward; how compare values?

IX. **Family Development Theory**: emphasizes patterned changes that occur in families in stages and across time: also called “family life cycle,” or “family career” or “family life course”

X. **Family Systems theory**: combines structural functionalism and symbolic interaction for psychotherapeutic theory

1. **4 subsystems**: spousal, parent/child, parental (relation to husband/wife parents), personal
2. **separation**: subsystems for family to function well; spousal conflict no spill over child/parent; incest when parent go to child for spousal affection, etc.
3. **analyzing family dynamics**: strongly ingrained habits of interactions resist change; achieving homeostasis or staying intact is often a “goal”; each family system is transformed over time.
4. **critique**: its basic concepts still in dispute: applies to healthy families outside clinical setting? E.g., healthy families seek homeostasis (according to theory) or well-being?

XI. **Conducting Research on Families**:

a. **Quantitative vs. qualitative**: statistics using representative sampling vs. in-depth understanding
b. **Secondary data analysis**: reanalyzing data collected by another person
c. **Survey research**: using questionnaires/interviews (person, phone, mail) using random sample
d. **Clinical research**: in-depth exam of person/small group who come to professional for treatment
   i. **Judith Wallerstein’s longitudinal study**: of families seeking help in her divorce clinic re-interviewed 5, 10 & 25 years after divorce: do findings from Marin County generalize?
e. **Observational research**: study behavior systematically through direct, unobtrusive observation
f. **Experimental research**: use experimental group with manipulated independent variable & control group with all else the same; unlike correlational studies (clinical, observational, survey)
   i. **Example of study of “temporal distance”**: found willingness of people to forgive increased with time since transgression (Wohl and McGrath 2007)
g. **Applied family research**: focus more practical than theoretical; data are gathered to solve problems or evaluate programs rather than to test hypothesis or formulate theories/concepts.
   i. **Example**: effectiveness of new mandatory arrest policy in reducing domestic violence

XII. **Cross-Cultural International Dating Violence Study**: 68 colleges in 32 different countries! Assess CTS2 items (modified conflict resolution): minor assault: (1) push/shove, (2) grab, (3) slap, (4) throw something at (5) twist arm/hair; severe assault: (1) punch/hit, (2) kick, (3) choke, (4) slam, (5) beat up, (6) burn or scald, (7) use knife/gun. Self-reported assaults against dating partner range from 17% (Portugal) to 77% (Iran) [US 30%]. Top frequency of bi-directional violence in all 32 nations; next most frequent is female-only violence (female only partner to use violence) in 28 countries (4, male)
1. **Historical Perspective: Colonial Era (1607-1776)**

   1. **Patrilineal vs. Matrilineal:** rights/property from dad vs. mom; matrilineal examples are Zuni, Hopi
   2. **Indian Marriage:** Indian girls age 12-15; boys 15-20; some arranged, some by choice; most monogamous; some allow extramarital sex (when wives pregnant/breastfeeding).
      
      a. **as grew older, children rarely Physically disciplined:** children taught by example, praised when they were good, publicly shamed when bad
   3. **English Colonial Family:** Patriarchal—subordinate females; sex restraint, family-centered production
      
      a. **arranged marriage:** parents may seek mate child knows—romantic love not a factor, comes after wed;
      b. **law:** in 8 of 13 colonies require parental approval; harsh sanction (whipping, prison) for men trying to circumvent
      c. **bundling:** New England custom; wood bundling board separates couple in bed; not encourage restraint—in 1/3 marriages in 18th century bride was pregnant
      d. **patriarchal:** colonial husband control land and marital choice children; reinforced by Church
         a. **responsible for leading household:** in daily prayers and scripture reading
         b. **teach household members to read:** so they might study the Bible
         c. **childrearing manuals addressed to men:** not to wives!
         d. **Control children’s marriage:** father had legal right to consent
         e. **Capital offense to curse or strike father:** in Mass. Bay Colony, for youths 16+ years
         f. **Land:** way father disposed of this most precious resource affected rel with children
         g. **Female dependent helpmate:** rights when single—inherit/sell—transfer to husband
   4. **Female childbearing:** constant cycle bearing until 40 years old; have average of 6 children
   5. **Housework:** women did wide range: cleaning, spinning, sewing, keep chickens, brew beer
   6. **Christian doctrine child born/conceived in sin:** evil by nature
   7. **Adolescence not exist:** until 20th century; at age 6-7 childhood ends and begins working; child is seen as small adult, participate adult world; *often apprentice/servant by 10
      a. **Rebellious adolescent stage:** filled with inner conflicts not found in Plymouth Colony
   8. **Black Family:** slave culture discourages casual sex; most slaves lived in 2-parent families
      *a. **slavery not destroy family:** stable, 2-parent family survive to 20th cent

II. 19th-Century marriages/families: industrialization shatters old family, creates housewife & male breadwinner

1. **Function shifts from unit of production to consumption:** goods now bought, not made in home
   a. **Other functions lost:** children ed. Public schools, aged/infirm care in hospital/public agencies
   2. **Affectionate marriage:** love as basis shows victory of individual preference over group
   3. **fertility decline:** most dramatic in history; 1800-1900, from 7 to 10 child to 3 child per woman.
      a. **Birth every two years:** from early 20s to menopause in 1800
      b. **Childbearing to childrearing:** shift in responsibility when women control intercourse freq.
   4. **Childhood innocence:** replaces idea of childhood corruption; new sentimentality surrounds child

III. Twentieth-Century Marriages and Families:

5. **rise companionate marriage:** shift self-sacrificing, familism to individualism
   a. **familism:** individual self-interest subordinated to family well-being
   b. **individualism:** families sacrificed for personal happiness/fullfillment
   A. 4 features: 1. m/f share decision/tasks, 2. mar give romance, sex fulfillment, 3. wife no more guard
      virtue, sex restraint, 4. child no longer protected—now free explore world, express feelings
   6. **Trends:**
      a. **divorce rate:** increase * 3%/decade since civil war (except slower increase 50s); >100 yrs decline
      b. **birth rate:** smaller family size (except 1950s—more child than before or after); economy (keep lifestyle) dictates
      c. **Number of children**
   7. **Median age at marriage:** begin rise 1960s, men from 23 to @27 (2008), fem 20 to 26 (2008)
   8. **Popenoe (1993) says worrisome sign:** of family decline—divorce, shake up

III Factors Promoting Changes: fam no longer prod unit, but consume (purchase)
1. mar women w/ preschool-age child: more than half employed, give >marital power
2. increased longevity: colonial times marriage last 25 yrs, to today 50-60 yrs since live long
3. invention male breadwinner/female housewife: didn’t exist in colonial famil
   a. feminist move chal: trad assum women > fulfill as moms/housewives; Feminine Mystique

IV. Social Class Variations in Family Life
1. Egalitarian: more so for mid-class, freq 2-career marriages (need for income)
   a. Working class: are becoming more like MC, sharing roles/childcare tasks
      i. Necessity, not ideology, causes: man being only parent home

B. exaggeration: of what done greater for MC: understatement by WC
2. Stability: lower class marriages least stable; feminization poverty (men gone)
3. Values: MC parents emphasize autonomy, self-discipline; WC stress compliance
4. Extended family: WC & upper class closer ties; MC emphasize conjugal family
   a. rationale for WC: pooling resources, less geographic mobility
   b. upper class: value fam name/ancestry; govern mate choice, inheritance
5. fictive kin ties: kinship status extend to friends/neighbor; willing help each other

V. Racial & Ethnic Diversity: @1/3 US pop ethnic minorites: 14% black, 15% Hisp, 5% Asian, 2% Nat Am
1. Cult of Poverty: view see black sunk illegitim, poverty, welfare due to slavery
   a. Ignores strengths: strong kinship bonds, role flexibility, elderly care
2. Black fams: long hist (unlike whites) dual earner & employed fem bigger role
   a. egalitarian: responsibility/task more evenly divided b/ male/female
   b. Familism: strong tradition of family loyalty and emphasis on family
   c. Extended family household: much more likely than whites to live in
   d. High divorce, out wedlock birth: 52% w/ child fem-head, 5% dad head
   e. Two parent households: only 39% of children live in; largely because low SES, esp pov
      i. Mid/upper class: as stable as white fams; class @ explain race
3. Latino fams: diversity—twice single-par fams among Puerto Ricans as Cubans
   a. unmarried mothers: * 22% Cuban moms to 60% Puerto Rican
   b. La familia: include extend fam grandpar, aunt, uncle, cousin living close
      i. emerg: unites, coop; may be fictive kin: Cub compadres (godpars)
      ii. machismo: trad fams; male dom exaggerate; decline dual earner
      iii. importance of children: >1/3 Latino fams have 5+ children
4. Asian Am: view fam >import individual, self-control, appreciate cult heritage
   a. Chinese Am families: emphasize familism; strict par author weakening
5. Native American: extend fam sig; often based clan membership not birth, marriage
6. Arab-American: >likely than tot pop to be married; <likely widowed, divorced, separated
7. *Exp Div: Ohlone arranged mar: boy make request parents, both sets par decide
   a. *after mar: youth stays with wife’s fam for few months
      i. approval wife’s pars needed: then allow live alone
   b. *Divorce: discourage; man/wom simply move out; can remarry
   c. *Sexuality: believe interferes with rel w/ spirit wld; weakens powers
   d. *Sexual restrictions: during menstruation, breastfeeding (2 years)
   e. *Accept Homosex: if boy imitate fem, wear clothes, can later marry man
   f. *Lesbian: accepted, but women not allowed to adopt male roles
   g. *Punishment: no corporal pun for children; taught by example

(note: *= marked item not in textbook)
Chapter 4  Gender and the Family

I. Understanding Gender and Gendered Roles

A. gender: male & female in social sense (cultural identity) vs. sex in bio. sense
   a. sex is biological aspect: chromosomal, hormonal, and anatomical differences
   b. gender: how one sees oneself, role, opportunities etc.
      i. multidimensional: psychological, cultural, political, economic
      ii. highly personal and highly political: at one and the same time
      iii. dynamic and highly variable: varies as we age, over individuals and groups

B. More than two genders: Navajo, Sioux, Zuni, Mojhave, and Lakota, as well as India

C. role: culturally defined expectations for individual to fulfill in given situation

D. gender-role stereotype: rigid view each sex has unique psychology/behavior
   1. e.g. men are aggressive: not only untrue for men perse, but to individual

E. gender-role attitudes: views about appropriate male/fem personality & activity

F. patriarchal systems: males dom political/econ sys; have interpersonal power

G. *berdaches: live as mem of opposite sex in some Asian/Native-Am societies

H. Arapesh of New Guinea: males/females possess fem traits by West. Standards
   a. Both sex traits: passive, cooperative, peaceful, nurturing; father said to “bear a child”
   1. Mundugumor: both sex masculine by Western standards—violent, competitive, aggressive

I. No known matriarchies: soc wherein women rule or men excluded from politics/sig religious rituals

J. Examples of extreme male dominance: (1) selective abortion of female fetuses in India (for 1000 boys, 962 females in 1981 versus 927 in 2001), (2) honor killings of Pakistani women, (3) 52% Yemeni girls married by age 15, (4) 100-140 million females have been circumcised worldwide

K. Traditional view: Bipolar Gend Roles: model sees males only instrumental, female only expressive
   a. Actual dif: not large; men more aggressive verbally & physically

L. Decision making allocation: choosing what to do on weekend, buying major purchases for the home, deciding what to watch on television, & managing household finances (Morin and Cohn 2008)
   a. Women > decisions than men: 43% couples
   b. Men more decisions than women: 26% of couples
   c. Import: decision making can be another responsibility rather than a measure of power

M. Transsexuals, transgendered: when develop gender identities opposite to bio sex

N. Transgendered: alter their social but not necessarily their physical characteristics

O. Transvestites: cross-dressers

P. Intersexed: born with reproductive/sexual anatomy that seems not to fit the typical sex definitions

Q. Third gendered: genderqueer, androgyne, bigendered, and gender-benders; not acting within conventions for either males or females

R. Gendered Roles: now used instead of “gender roles” because no longer simply male/female

S. Gender stereotype: rigid, oversimplified belief in distinct gender psychology/behavior due to bio sex

T. Gender attribution: once unconsciously identify, expect person to fit our expectations for gender

U. *Gender schema: cognitive organization of world; categories; culture exaggerates
   1. *Baby X experiment: those not told baby’s sex extremely uncomfortable
      a. *gender interpretation: if told boy, fussing call “angry”; girl, “frustrated”
   2. *Stereotyping strongest: among children, adolescents, college students
   3. *Gender traits: our cult sees affection feminine, strength masculine

II. Gender and Socialization Theories

A. gender as a social construct: power used to create belief men/wom opposite
   1. traits unequal: value reason/aggression(M) > sensitivity/compliance(F)
   2. to do gender: take into account gendered expectations & act on them
      a. family: very gendered domain—earning, chores, childcare, sex

B. social learning theory: belief that CONSEQUENCES control behavior: behavioral psychology looks at effect of rewards/punishment
   1. cognition: recently theory looks at mental process (eval/reflection) intervening b/ stimulus/response, esp. as language communicates; considers ability to anticipate outcomes
      a. examples of anticipation: boy knows lace stockings will get neg reaction without trying; girl may learn “shouldn’t” play video games by seeing mainly boys playing
2. **modeling**: learn roles via imitation from nurturing or controlling adults
   a. **not taught by reinforcement**: most not aware of subtle gender differences in mannerisms, gestures, body language, etc.

C. **Cognitive Development Theory**: Piaget’s view reason, understanding dependent on age
   1. **age 2**: correctly identify gender, but based on hair, clothing (shallow)
   3. **age 6-7**: know sex permanent, but exaggerate to make **cognitively clear**
      a. **internal need for congruence**: between knowledge & acts cause compliance on own

III. Learning Gender Roles
A. **fathers more than mothers for sons**: stereotype roles: e.g., hard, big, attentive
   1. **oth**: set son hi achieve standards vs. interpersonal aspects for daughters
B. **4 processes of parent socialization**: (1) **manipulation**: daughter treated gently, son roughly & told is strong,
   (2) **channeling**: directing attention to specific objects (girl: dolls), (3) **verbal appellation**: “active” label for boy pushing vs. “aggressive” for girl, (4) **activity exposure**: boy’s chore’s take outside, girl’s stay inside
C. **class differences**: WC differentiate more than MC; WC girls more restricted
D. **race dif**: blacks more egalitarian roles; daughters socialize be more independent
   1. **dual role**: black women traditionally both homemaker and wage earner
E. **school**: girl excel element; by middl school, lag math, science, hist, geo, read, spell
F. **high school**: boys excel @ all areas; get > teacher attention, call on more often
   1. **yet pay for difference**: more discipline and receive more teacher anger
G. **all girl schools**: female students assert selves in class (Sadker & Sadker 1994)
V. **media**: men outnumber fem on prime-time TV by 3:1 in ’70s; today 2:1
W. **women’s magazines**: dom by fem shown in trad roles as moms, homemakers
X. **role transcendance**: life-span perspective to gender development: 3 stages: 1. undifferentiated stage (young child), 2. polarized stage (when enter school), 3. transcendent stage: young adults shed rigid polarization, combining masculine and feminine traits, similar to androgyny as enter relationships
Y. **Adult Sites**: marriage, work, college, parenthood (latter encourages trad roles)
   1. **work**: self-direction makes more active, flexible, open & democratic
      a. **low status occupations of women**: lower self-esteem, achieve orient
   2. **male single parent**: dev. (fem) nurture abilities that socialization not include
M. **Video Games**: men shown > adventuresome, violent, domineering; fem victims
   1. **no women as**: business execs, pols, managers; typ game entirely absent

IV. Gender Roles in Transition
A. **Black women**: feature self-reliance, strength, autonomy; employment integral
B. **Latinas**: wife more = if employed/ed; unlike Anglo, age dif: elders get > respect
   1. **immigrant adolescents**: challenge gender roles, but not trad sexual norm
C. **intensive mothering ideology**: child need full-time mom to be healthy, adjusted
D. **peer & post-gender relations**: sharing, equity, esp. among dual earners
E. **husband as senior partner**: > common than above; wives more power than trad

V. Constraints of Contemporary Gender Roles
A. **constraints on males expressing feelings**: often when ask say “I don’t know”
   1. **lost touch with inner lives**: repress feelings learned to be inappropriate
   2. **Men are strangers**: to both self & spouse because of inexpressiveness
B. **Fem competence**: male & fem see as < male; fem self-esteem down after 9 yrs old
C. **Stress**: experienced most by traditional women married to traditional men
D. **marriage satisfaction**: greater for men than women; more fem desire divorce
   1. **unmarried women**: tend to be happier and better adjusted than married
E. **resistance**: both sexes > neg about feminine men (e.g., crying) than masc women
   1. **ideal female**: described by both men and women in androgynous terms
F. **Sense of adequacy**: often depends on gender-role performance

VI. Androgynous Gender Roles: have flexibility, unique combo instrumental/expressive
A. **if rigidly instrumental & expressive despite situation**: still not androgynous
   1. **example**: woman aggressive at work but passive at home
B. **more comfortable talking with parents**: & felt parents understood them more
   1. **more neg feeling about parents**: more likely children trad gender roles
C. also: >satisfied w/ rel than gender-typed couples; >resilience when stressed
D. Blacks: more than whites; Harris (1993) finds most fem as androg or masculine
E. With Age: many men grow more androgynous whereas women more feminine

VII. Gender Movements and the Family
A. *The Feminine Mystique:* by Betty Friedan catalyzes ‘60s resurfacing feminism
B. gender-reform feminisms: geared toward giving women same rights as men
C. gender-resistant fem: >radical, separatist strategy; view subord embed in sys
D. gender-rebellion feminisms: look at overlap of gender, race, class, sex orient
E. European social feminism: both workplace and family supports are essential

(note: *= marked item not in textbook)
Chapter 5. Intimacy, Friendship, and Love

I. The Need for Intimacy: Intimacy consists of 4 key features: (1) presence of love or affection, (2) personal validation (being understood/appreciated), (3) trust, and (4) self-disclosure (sharing facts in lives/deeper feelings).
   a. Without intimacy: recover more slowly/greater susceptibility to relapse of illness
   b. Relationship satisfaction: was most highly correlated with in both Germany and Canada
      i. Gender differences: true for both sexes; somewhat more for women; maybe different meaning

II. Romantic Partners vs. Friends: former satisfy 4 types of interdependencies: (1) intrinsic (emotional support), extrinsic (e.g., money, services), sexual (sexual activity), and formal (shared legal status). Friends typically provide only intrinsic resources (Scanzoini et al. 1989; Sprecher and Regan, 2002)
   a. Other differences: friends not evaluated on appearance or social status; romantic partners are

III. Love and American Families
   a. 18th cent marriage: not formally arranged like elsewhere; but more parent control then
   b. end 19th cent: parental control over children’s marriage choice had dissipated
      1. cause is econ development: opportunity decreased dependency on parents
      2. Love: became vehicle that drove mate selection
      3. later: companionate marriage early 20th century: further shift from economic to emotional basis
      4. leads to tendency to greater idealize partner: focus on love may explain divorce/remarriage
      5. homogamy: American tendency to pick marriage partners like self casts doubt on blind “love”

C. Love across cultures: more central in American mate selection than other Western societies
   1. love-based marriage: fits freedom given young, establishes independence of conjugal family
   2. if extended family predominates: love not central; political/economic reasons for alliances
   3. not uniquely American: value romantic love in building intimate relations recognized in 90% of 166 societies examined by Jankowiak and Fisher (1992)

IV. Exploring Diversity: Isn’t it Romantic? Cultural Constructions of Love
   A. Expectations of Love vary: U.S. people value passionate love—“intense longing,” or “lovesickness”; characteristic of individualistic cultures; romanticism is associated with belief that “love conquers all” only one romantic match for each person, (3) beloved should have highest ideals, (4) love most powerfully strikes at first sight, (5) follow hearts, not minds, in selecting mate
   B. Contrast to collectivist cultures: many Asian societies (Japan, China, India, Korea) place higher value of companionate love, less intense love based on warm affection and tenderness; emphasis placed on shared values, intimacy, trust, commitment. Passionate love seen as threat to family approved marriages, interferes with family closeness & obligations, associated with sadness/jealousy
      a. Least importance given to Romantic love: less developed eastern collectivist—China/India?
      b. “Somewhere there is an ideal mate for most people. The problem is just finding that one.” Females score higher than males in U.S., Turkey, and India

V. Friendship, Love, and Commitment
   A. Love and commitment: are related, but not inevitably connected
   B. Feminization of love: by seeing love in expressive terms, rather than instrumental displays (tasks associated with nurturing and caregiving), leaves male intimacy seeming invisible and inadequate
      a. Males react to negative disclosures: try to fix problem; see intimacy as doing things together
         i. Among males closeness express more covertly: joking behavior, athletic activity
      b. Women display intimacy: in verbal exchanges negotiating closeness/support/agreement; desire to talk thing through seen as “puzzling” by men
      c. Critique: more frequent/personal disclosures may create fallout from dwelling on problems; female friendships more fragile; intense sharing enlarges opportunity for misunderstanding

C. “friends-with-benefits” relationship: 48% to 62% college students—sex without commitment or desire to push toward love relationship
   D. Lovers: more fascination & exclusiveness than friends; chance conflict/deeper
   E. Men maintain > emotional distance: unlike women, capacity disclosing
   F. Men display affection: by doing things, not reveal & have > friendships than fems
   D. Male-male style: maybe discomfort, not unable, about intimacy w/ men, because disclose to females
   G. Men quicker fall in love: & more likely see sex as expressing love than females
      a. Men say “I love you” before women do: partially so that female agree to sex
H. Exaggeration of gender differences: greater in what is said than what is done
I. Heterosexual relationships disclosure: same for men and women
J. Socialization: men competitive, rational; females express feelings w/out worry about consequences
K. Permeable ego boundaries: females open to relationships w/ others; maintain strong bond to moms
L. Male boundaries because sep from moms: thus less able to bond intimately; “selves in separation”
   a. Task completion: and independence remain as male orientation
   b. role models for intimacy: less for boys since dads not care young child
   c. caring, loving female role model: girls are able to see up close with mother
      i. without loving, nurturing presence from fathers: see mom’s behavior not for men
   d. evolutionary rationale: male reproductive strategy to spread genetic material and to have as many children as possible; females insure survival child to adult
I. Exceptions: love in nontraditional Relationships: Schwartz’s (1994) Peer Marriage: built on equity & deep friendship (intense companionship, intimacy, mutual respect); share chores; equal power, shared decision-making & childcare;
   1 M/F grow alike: e.g., females value instrumental display of love (servicing her car)
   2 Fems less dependent on conversational expressions of love: since have identity outside home
      3 Like Risman& Johnson-Summerford’s post-gender couples: not common

VI. Showing Love: Affection and Sexuality
A. passionate romantic love: not require sexual desire? Pre-pubertal child has romantic infatuations
   a. yet women: > likely report feelings of love if feel greatest sexual desire for dating partner
   b. yet sex events (average weekly number): not strongly associated w/ amount passionate love
B. Levels of public affection: interracial couples limit (reducing exposure to negative reactions); blacks less than whites; Hispanics, Asians and Native Americans less than blacks

VII. Gender, Sexuality, and Love: sexual desire, but not sexual activity, is associated with passionate love
   a. Separation of sex & love: for majority of men easy to do; more so than for females
   b. Women: attach greater importance to relationships as “context” for sexual expression
      i. Reasons for difference: (1) more likely for men’s that 1st sex experience is masturbation vs. heterosexual relationship for women, (2) differently socialized @ legitimacy of sexual expression, (3) biological: neurochemicals, such as oxytocin, mediate bonding/sex (assoc w/ caregiving & orgasmic intensity)—released in greater amounts in women during sex

VIII. Sexual Orientation and Love
   a. Gay men value sex as end in itself: & place less emphasis on sexual exclusiveness; maybe due to gender more than sexual orientation; heterosexual men limited by women’s interest in casual sex
   b. Gay Criterion: some say loving person of same sex, rather than having sex

IX. Social Class: WC: marry to escape poverty & parental control, be seen as an adult; now >like MC, eg share; upper class families have more ability to exercise control by threat of withholding inheritance
X. Prototypes of love: models stored in back of mind(use of word “love”), not def

XI. 12 attributes in love prototype (Fehr 1988): trust, caring, honesty, friendship, respect, concern for the other’s well-being, loyalty, commitment, acceptance of the other, supportiveness, wanting to be with the other, interest in the other
   1. peripheral char: euphoria, thinking @ other all time, butterflies in stomach

XII. Zubin’s 4 feelings identifying love: caring for other, needing other (want to be in presence), trusting other (exchange confidences), tolerating other

XIII. Reiss’s (1980) 3 Factors in commitment: 1 cost/benefit 2 normative inputs (basic values: eg., marriage for life?), structural constraints (roles—wife, mom)
   1. marital commitments endure: norms/constraints may compensate no satis

XIV. How Love Develops and Ends: Spinning Wheels and Winding Clocks
Wheel Theory: Reiss’s (1980) 4 processes love develop/maintain; mutually interdep
   1. rapport:sense of ease, understanding each other; dep on share cult background
   2. self-revelation: since rapport relax, disclose intimate feeling; MC <reservedUC
   3. mutual dependency: w/ rapport & rev, each need share other’s pleasure, fear, sex
   4. fulfillment of need for intimacy: for person to love, confide in, get sympathy

XV. How Do I Love Thee? Approaches to the Study of Love
A. 6 Styles of love (Lee 1973,88): relationship styles(not individual); partner find same
1. **Eros**: delight in tactile, sensual, immediate; beauty (every detail) attracts
2. **Ludus**: love if fun game to be played, not deeply involved; casual, carefree
3. **Storge**: b/ companions w/o fever, tumult, folly; peaceful; begins as friendship
4. **Mania**: (mad); sleepless nights; pain; roller-coaster; sign love bring temp ecstasy
5. **Agape**: chaste, patient, selfless, understand; no expect reciprocate; saints>couples
6. **Pragma**: logical; meet needs by find partner same background, interests, ed, rel

**B. Triangular Theory of Love (Sternberg 1986):** 3 components (pts of triangle)
1. **Intimacy**: warm feeling of bonding—e.g. further partner’ welfare, mutual support
2. **Passion**: romance, attraction, sexuality; fueled by needs: esteem, sex, dominate, etc.
3. **Decision/commitment**: short-term decision you love person; long-term maintain

4. **8 basic ways of combining:**
   - **liking** (intimacy): basis close friendships, enduring; **romantic love** (intimacy, passion): >intense than liking w/ phys/emot attraction; **infatuation** (passion): love at 1st sight, hi arousal, obsessive, freq asym; **fatuous love** (passion, commit): deceptive, whirlwind, soon marry, passion fades; **companionate love** (intimacy, commit): as passion fades, intimacy increases, no satis seek affairs; **consummate love** (all 3); **nonlove**: attach for fear, money, neurosis.

5. **geometry of love**: better match b/ each person’s triangle (i,p,c), the more satis

**C. Attachment Theory:** early life attachment (roots in infancy) influence later relations
1. **common aspects of romantic love & infant attach to parents:** reciprocation, happy if object present, share gift, coo & sing, feelings of oneness w/ object
2. **3 styles of infant attach (Ainsworth et al. 1978):**
   - **secure**: infant feel secure when mom out of sight; confident mom protect/care for; **anxious ambivalent**: anxiety, insecure when mom leaves; **avoidant**: sense mom’s detachment/reject when desires body contact, germinating avoidance behavior w/ mom as defense

   a. **secure adults**: feel ok dep on others; feel others like them; relat last avg 10 yr
   b. **anx/ambiv**: worry lover leave; want merge; freq obsessive; hi’s/lows; last 5 yr
   c. **avoidant adults**: discomfort w/close; distrust; fear dep; hi’s/lows; last avg 6 yr

**XVI. Unrequited Love:** love not returned; 3 dif attachment styles assoc (Aron et al. 1989):
1. **Cyrano** (anx/amb) want rel w/ specific person; he/she is so wonderful (e.g., Roxanne)
2. **Giselle** (secure) misread cues, mistake friendly for; in ballet misled Count Albrecht
3. **Don Quixote** (avoid) want to be in love period; be seen romantic>import than actual rel

**XVII. Jealousy:** not measure of love but insecurity/possessiveness
1. 2 **types** (Bringle & Bunk ‘91): **suspicious**: no basis/ambig evid; **reactive**: partner reveal
2. **gender dif when jealous:** men get angry, fems also, but suppress & grow depressed
   a. **cause**: cultural restraints prohibiting women from displaying anger; +powerlessness
3. **Tibet’s fraternal polyandry**: ideal>1 husband (bros) maximize men plowing difficult terrain; brothers raised value loyalty, cooperation; oldest selects, take turns sleeping with; important each brother have a son; if 2nd wife—sororal polygynous fraternal polyandry

**XVIII. The Transformation of Love: From Passion to Intimacy:**
A. **passionate love**: unstable; > satis if replace w/ quieter, lasting companionate love
B. **latent intimacy**: grows over time (not conscious) forges deeper, > enduring bonds
C. **marital satisfaction c-shaped curve**: romance grows when children leave home
D. **commitment**: “determine to cont.” based on conscious choice rather than feelings

*(note: *= marked item not in textbook)*
Chapter 6. Understanding Sex and Sexualities

I. Sexual Script:
- Set of expectations of how one is to behave sexually as male or female and as a heterosexual, bisexual, lesbian, or gay male; allows each individual to organize sexual situations and interpret emotions and sensations as sexually meaningful.

  a. Girls learn no look genitals: no explore & not know much about; worry vag odor
  b. Women learn to be sex passive: should want love; men want sex, is for them
  c. Men should know what women want: even if fem no tell; man must arouse
  d. Fem no talk @ sex easily: taught not to since shouldn’t have strong sex feel
  e. Men’s needs come first: his desire over hers, his orgasm over hers
  f. Fem learn only 1 way for orgasm: vaginal from penile stimulation
  g. Tenderness/compassion no masculine: men no express doubts; be assertive
  h. Man initiates sex & gives fem orgasm: real man not need fem tell what like
  i. Man machine wanting sex: no matter what he is doing, wants & does it
  j. All phys contact lead to sex: touching first step; no phys pleasure except
  k. Kissing, hugging, all erotic contact leads to intercourse: sex = intercourse
  l. Orgasm: more orgasms, better the sex; man failure if not; prob if req clit stim

II. Adolescent Sexual Behavior:

A. Extent of Sex (in 1 NE High School):
- Of the respondents from the class of 1950, 25% were sexually active while in high school, compared with 65% of the class of 1975, and 69% of class of 2000.
  a. Birth control: versus 76% of sexually active members of class of 2000 using birth control, 68 percent of the sexually active members of the class of 1950 never used birth control

B. 2007 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey:
- Half (48%) of all high school students reported ever having had sexual intercourse (down 6% from 54% in 1991); 15% of high school students indicated having had sexual intercourse with 4 or > partners during their life, a decrease from 19% in 1991
  a. Condom use: among sexually active teens, 61.5% reported using a condom as a birth control method, an increase of 15% over 1991 statistics; nearly all (98%) of 15-17-year-olds who have had sexual intercourse report using some method of contraception (Kaiser. . . 2005)

C. Median Age at first sexual intercourse:
- For age 15-44 in 2002, 17 for males and 17.4 females

III. Unwanted, Involuntary and Forced Sex:

A. Extent:
- At 1 in 10 (9.6%) females 18-24 who sexual intercourse before age 20 described their 1st vaginal intercourse as “not voluntary” in that they did not “choose to have sex of their own free will”

B. Timing, mixed feelings:
- 66% of 18-24-year-old females reported either that they “didn’t want it to happen at the time” (135) or that they had “mixed feelings” (52%).

C. 12th graders:
- Nearly 1 out 10 indicated that they have been physically forced to have intercourse, with females (12%) being twice as likely as males (6%) to have had such an experience (2008)

D. Other indicators of teens suffering sexual pressure:
- 24% reported having done something sexual that they didn’t really want to, and 21% had participated in oral sex in order to avoid sexual intercourse (2003)
  a. Race dif: black females most likely to report that their 1st sexual intercourse “unwanted”
    i. Percentages: 13 percent for black females, 6% for whites, 4% for Hispanics

E. College Youth:
- More than 1/3 of college men and more than half of college women report having consented to unwanted sex and between 21-32% of college women said that they engaged in unwanted sex out of fear that their partners would leave them.

IV. Virginity and Its Loss:

A. Meaning?:
- A majority of high school students report never having had intercourse, so technically they are virgins. But what makes one a virgin?: people agree that we maintain virginity as long as we refrain from sexual (vaginal) intercourse. But occasionally we hear people speak of “technical virginity” to refer to people who have had a variety of sexual experiences but have not had sexual intercourse
  a. Extent:
    i. Oral sex: more than half of all teenagers 15-19 have engaged in oral sex—including ¼ of those who have never had intercourse; 55% or boys and 54% of girls reported having given or received oral sex, and 53% of girls and 49% or boys reported having had sexual intercourse.
b. **Meaning different for males and females**: women more worried about their first experience with intercourse, pregnancy, and express with regret wish that they had waited—also more likely to experience postcoital guilt, less likely to experience orgasm, etc.

c. **Converging patterns for men and women**: male disdain for virginity in 1980s being replaced more in 1990s by pride/happiness about being virgins; women in 1980s who valued virginity and contemplated its loss in romantic relations were by 1990s perceiving virginity as neither positive or negative—with a minority anticipating “getting it over with”

   i. **Diff in age all but disappear**: first vaginal sex age 16-17 for males & females by 1999

V. Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Identities

A. **Concept of “homosexual”**: as late as the 19th century, there was not concept of—both this label and that of “heterosexual” first appear in print in the United States in 1892.

B. **Extent**: National survey of family growth data: about 11% report having had sexual experience with another woman at some point in their lives; among males, 5-8% report having had oral or anal sex with another male at some point in their lives. Does this make a person gay or homosexual?

C. **Self-designated sexual orientation**: 2.3% of men & 1.3% of females identify themselves as gay/lesbian

D. **Attraction to same sex**: 14% of females and 7% of males report having some attraction to same gender

E. **Had ever had sexual relations with a partner of the same gender**: 6% of males, 11% of females

F. **% of the US pop. viewing homosexuality as morally wrong**: 48% vs 48% say is morally acceptable

VI. Antigay Prejudice and Discrimination

A. **Antigay prejudice**: strong dislike, fear/hatred of lesbians and gay men because of their homosexuality

B. **Heterosexism**: is bias and/or discrimination in favor of heterosexuals; action that deny, denigrate, or stigmatize heterosexual behavior (being called a “fag”, etc. or butt of jokes, etc.); out of 3000 college students of varying sexual orientations, 41% had some experience with heterosexist harassment; 39% of heterosexual students and 57% of sexual minorities did so

C. **Experienced violent or other criminal victimization because of their sexual orientation**: 28% of gay men (@1/4) and 19% (@1/5) of lesbian women (1999).

D. **Gender dif in bias-related lifetime victimization (Herek, 2005)**: gay men > likely to have experienced such victimization than lesbians or bisexuals; >33% of gay men vs. 11-13% lesbians or bisexual women

VII. Sexuality and Middle Age

A. **Sexual responsiveness**: among women, continues to grow form adolescence until it reaches its peak in the late thirties or early forties; it is usually maintained near the same level into the sixties and beyond

   a. **Some studies**: rates of sexual intercourse, sexual interest, frequency of orgasm decline midlife

   b. **Men’s responsiveness**: is greatest in late adolescence or early twenties, then imperceptibly slows until becomes noticeable in forties and fifties (achieving erection requires >stimulation/time and may not be as firm

B. **Higher levels of marital adjustment**: is associated with finding sex pleasant, enjoyable, and satisfying

C. **Menopause at @ age 50**: marked by cessation of menstrual cycle and an end to fertility; not end interest in sex; decrease in estrogen may caused thinning and dryness of the vaginal walls, making sex painful; the use of vaginal lubricants will remedy the problem

VIII. Sexual Fantasies

A. **erotic fantasies**: though all experience, socially unacceptable, cause loss self-esteem

   a. %: 60-90% respondents fantasize during sex

   b. **gender dif**: 54% of men and 19% women though about sex daily

      i. **x-rated videos**: 23% of men and 11% of women bought

      ii. **women’s fantasies**: longer, more vivid; using more emotional and sensual imagery; especially in describing the setting; men more often fantasized about doing something sexual to someone; whereas women’s fantasies were often more passive and gentler, of having something done to them; and women’s fantasies tended to have more emotional and romantic content (47% of women described their fantasy partners as boyfriends or husbands; only 15% of men depicted their fantasy partners as “significant others”

   c. **nocturnal orgasms**: fem feel<guilt than men, men worry perhaps since emit semen

IX. Interpersonal Sexuality

B. **masturbate**: greatest male-fem dif; by end of adolescence, @all men, 2/3 fem masturbate to orgasm
XII. Relationship Infidelity and Extramarital Sexuality

XI. Marital Sexuality

X. Nonmarital Sexuality

F. anal sex: National Survey of Family Growth (Mosher and Jones 2005) show 35% women and 40% of men, age 25-44, have tried at least once; blacks and Hispanics less frequent use; highest HIV risk because delicate rectal tissues are easily torn & HIV enter blood

X. Nonmarital Sexuality

A. Extramarital Sexuallity: sexual interaction that take place outside the marital relationship between at least one married partner—continues to be consistently frowned on.

B. Extramarital v pre-marital sex: more than 90% of males and females said that having sex with person other than one’s spouse while married is always or almost always wrong. However, when asked about sex before marriage, only 31% of males and 39% of females responded that premarital sex was always or almost always wrong.

C. Premarital Sex for teenagers, age 14-16: 84% of males and 90% of females saying that such sexual activity was “always” or “almost always” wrong.

D. Premarital sex: refers to never-married adults under the age of 30. For never-married adults over 30, “premarital sex” does not adequately describe the nature of their sexual activities. Also, at least 10% of Americans will never marry, so it is misleading to describe their sexual activities as “premarital”

E. Shift toward “moral neutrality” regarding intercourse before marriage: increase in percentages believing that sex before marriage is not wrong. Sexual intercourse has become an acceptable part of the dating process for many couples, whereas only petting was acceptable before. Consequently, many no longer feel the need to marry to express their sexuality in a relationship.

F. Safe sex: use of condoms alone are only moderately effective as contraception (although help prevent spread of STI); to be more effective, must be used with contraceptive foam or jellies or with other devices

XI. Marital Sexuality

A. Frequency: Married couples report engaging in sexual relations about once or twice a week, or about six to seven times a month.

B. Affect of age on frequency: As couples get older, frequency drops. After age 50, the rate is about once a week or less. Among couples 75 and older, the frequency is a little less than once a month.

C. Changed sexual context: for many, passion of romantic love, especially in the earliest period of a relationship, eventually disappears, to be replaced with a love based on intimacy, caring, commitment.

XII. Relationship Infidelity and Extramarital Sexuality

A. 24-country sample with 33,000+ respondents: in U.S., nearly 80% of Americans believe extramarital sex is "always wrong" (2005); more tolerant (still high disapproval): Russia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic

B. 1990-2008 GSS data: among respondents who were or had been married, 22.5% of males and 13% of females admitted to having sex outside of their marriages vs other study showing 11% infidelity—M & F

C. Conclusion: extra-marital sex occurs in less than 25% of committed relationships; men most

D. Characteristics: most is not a love affair; generally more sexual than emotional. Affairs that are both emotional and sexual appear to detract more from the marital relationship. More women than men consider their affairs emotional; almost twice as many men as women consider their affairs only sexual. Men are more bothered by the sexual nature of a partner’s infidelity, whereas women are disturbed more by the emotional aspect.

E. Impact of religion: only one of the following five measures of religiousness was associated with lower levels of infidelity: (1) feeling close to god, (2) praying, (3) having faith, (4) experiencing a religious turning point, and (5) attendance at religious services. (answer is: 5!) Reporting religion to be important in one’s life without attending religious services is actually positively associated with infidelity!

a. Reason: with attendance at religious services comes ties to a community (i.e., a congregation) from which one can draw support but also receive scrutiny and criticism should one’s behavior stray from
shared norms. That such attendance is typically joint attendance with one’s spouse may make one feel closer to one’s spouse, less likely to feel disengaged or to drift apart, either of which could prompt infidelity (Atkins and Kessell, 2008, using GSS data)

F. Sexual nonmonagamy and Sexual Orientation: among heterosexual couples, lesbian couples, and gay male couples, gay male couples have been and continue to be more likely to both accept and experience sexual nonmonogamy; yet among gays, no difference in relationship adjustment or satisfaction between monogamous and nonmonogamous couples.

XII. Sexual Problems and Dysfunctions: e.g. dyspareunia (painful intercourse), erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation

A. Structural nature: 10-20% of sexual dysfunctions

B. Causes among women: diabetes, hormone deficiencies, neurological disorders, alcohol and alcoholism, thick hymen, clitoral adhesions, a constrictive clitoral hood, weak pubococcygeus muscle. Coital pain caused by inadequate lubrication and thinning vaginal walls often occurs as a result of decreased estrogen associated with menopause. Lubricants or hormone replacement therapy may solve.

C. Psychological or Relationship causes: two of the most prominent causes of sexual dysfunctions are performance anxiety and conflict with the self.

a. Performance anxiety: fear of failure, is probably the most important immediate cause of erectile dysfunctions and to a lesser extent, of organismic dysfunction in women (many men have not learned that they may “no” to sex).

b. Conflicts within the self: guilt feelings about one’s sexuality or sexual relationships. Guilt and emotional conflict do not usually eliminate a person’s sexual drive but inhibit; often deep roots

c. Various failures: timing, intimacy (sharing and communicating), sexual empathy (finding out what is pleasing to partner), reciprocity (she gives more), overromanticization (Women in more traditional relationships may possess overly romanticized expectations of sexual relations. These are often beyond what most “ordinary” men can live up to.)

d. Effect of sharing housework: couples have more frequent and satisfying sexual relations; men who do more housework get more sex: “Among wives who were satisfied with the division of housework, two-thirds had sex with their husbands at least once a week, and only 11 percent had sex less than once a month, according to the husbands. When the wife was unsatisfied with the housework situation, the proportion having weekly sex dropped to 50% and the proportion having sex less than once a month more than doubled to 24% (Chethik 2006: 124).

XIII. Sexually Transmitted Infections, HIV, and AIDS

A. Worst epidemic of STIs (sexually transmitted infections): Americans are in the middle of—estimated 19 million new cases each year, the highest rate of infection of any industrialized nation in the world

a. College students prime carriers: with nearly half of all infections occurring among age 15-24, college students are among population of highest risk; risk to females may be higher than males

b. Most prevalent STIs in the U.S.: Chlamydia (first), gonorrhea (2nd most common), HPV (human papilloma virus), genital herpes, syphilis, hepatitis, and HIV and AIDS.

i. HPV: 20 million Americans currently infected. At some point in their lives, it is estimated that 50% of sexually active women and men acquire HPV and that at any point 1% of sexually active adults have genital warts (a possible consequence of HPV infection). More serious consequences include certain cancers. There is a new vaccine

ii. HIV: in 2007 in U.S., more than 40,000 newly diagnosed cases of HIV or AIDS; 28% from high-risk heterosexual contact; transmitted in clearly defined circumstances: exchange of blood (as by shared needles or transfusions of contaminated blood), through sexual contact involving semen or vaginal secretions.

iii. Women with Chlamydia or gonorrhea: often don’t exhibit symptoms & may not know
Chap. 7. Communication, Power, and Conflict

I. Ver/Nonverb Com: verbal express content; nonverb tell speaker’s attitude (e.g., hostile) & how interpret—e.g., joke
   - A. most effective: both verbal and nonverbal components should be in agreement

II. Nonverbal Communication: Noller (1984) reports 3 important functions in marriage:
   1. conveys interpersonal attitudes: shows how 2 get along; rolling eyes signals relationship flaws
   2. expressing emotions: thru bodies; if depressed walk slowly, frown; share feelings with partner
   3. handle ongoing interaction: posture & eye contact signal interest or boredom

IV. Communication Patterns in Marriage

   A. 4. most important forms: proximity, eye contact, and touch
      a. proximity: nearness in phys space & time; less distance signals >intimacy/threat
         - int. zone (Hall 1966): 0-18 inches; romantic partners, close friends, parents, young children
         - personal space: 1.5” to 4”; most people interact in public
         - cultural misinterpretation: neutral distance for Latinos maybe too close (seductive) for Anglos
            i. result: if Anglo mistakenly flirts in response, Latino may think Anglo initiating
      b. *satisfied couples spend >time together: 7 hrs/day vs. 5 hrs for distressed couples
      c. eye contact: signals interest if longer than usual; couples in greatest agreement have greatest eye contact
         a. Arabs: gaze longer and more frequently at their partners when compared to Americans
      d. touch: makes babies thrive; frequency signals intimacy; maybe most intimate; prompts disclosure
         a. taken to reflect social dominance: men touch women more than vice-versa; a privilege of higher status,
            more socially dominant individuals; lower status more likely to initiate handshakes, and higher-status
            more likely to initiate somewhat intimate touching
         b. climate difference—high contact vs. noncontact cultures: former comfortable at closer range (have
            smaller personal space zones) than North Americans: Middle Eastern, Latin American, and Southern
            European vs. northern Europe, Latin America, and United States
            i. high contact cultures: touch in greetings >intimate, e.g., hugging or kissing vs handshake
            c. gender diff: men more “hand touch” than women; women >non-hand touch (US, Czech, Italy)
            d. *further cultural: Latin, Jew, black touch >Anglo-Am >Asian-Am; no gender dif in freq/initiate
      e. John Gottman’s 5 reactions to conflict: signs divorce risk: contempt, criticism, stonewalling (resisting a
         partner’s complaint) [“4 horsemen of the apocalypse”], belligerence (defiant challenge)
         a. Warning signs: of eventual divorce

INSERT: Popular Culture: Staying connected with Technology: Pew Internet and American Life Project 2008
   A. cell phone use: 89% of married (or cohabiting) households with children (7-17 yrs) have >1 cellphone; in
      households where both partners own cellphone, 2/3 call once a day to coordinate activities, 70% to chat

III. Gender Differences in Communication: females smile more, wider range of emotions with facial
      expressions >range emotions; control & claim <space; >eye contact with others interacting with; use more
      qualifiers (e.g., it’s sort of cold), >tag questions, >polite tones; >words for color, texture, food, relationships,
      feelings; <profanity; <cross-sex interruptions, in same-sex conversations offer >personal info vs. safe
      topics (sports, politics) of men; differences fit gender patterns of domination and subordination.

   A. Wives (compared to Husband): (1) send clearer messages (more sensitive and responsive to
      husband’s messages), whereas husbands may not reply at all, (2) give more positive or negative messages
      (smile or laugh when sending messages) vs. neutral message of husband to avoid conflict (“whatever”
      response), (3) wives set emotional tone—escalate conflict with negative verbal and nonverbal messages
      (“You are not listening to me!”) or deescalating (“I understand your feelings”); use emotional appeals
      more (“Don’t you love me?”) than husbands, who seek to end argument or seek conciliation (“be
      reasonable”)

   1. husband’s inputs: less important in setting climate for resolve/escalate conflict

IV. Communication Patterns in Marriage: before marriage good predictor after since not likely to improve

   A. Self-disclosure: reveal deeply personal info prior to marriage assoc with later satisfaction & commitment
   B. Honey moon effect: you can say anything 1st year, then neg. premarital communication leads to < satisfac
   C. Satisfied couple: accepts nondestructive conflict: discloses more; >talking; accurately decodes messages
   *D. Unique Black patterns: emotional vitality (animated use words), realness (telling it like it is w/concrete, non-
      abstract words), direct experience (no substitute for that gained in actual life), mother wit (practical wisdom >value
      books, lectures)
F. Latino Patterns: tradition assumes intimate feelings not discussed openly, formality in relations between spouses (no deep intimacy/intense conflict); negative feelings not expressed, make nonverbal > important; since not accept confrontation, partners keep secrets & share only with friends

G. Asian-Am: less verbal & expressive; rely > on indirect & nonverbal com eg. silence; avoid confrontation since harmony valued; skirt around issues; person must interpret cues

V. Cohabitation and Later Marital Communication: Couples living together before marriage more likely to separate/divorce than couples who don’t live together before marriage.

A. Problem-Solving/Support Behavior: is more negative because (1) younger, less religious, come from Divorced home; (2) more accepting of divorce & less committed to marriage, (3) > alcohol use, infidelity

*VI. Developing Communication Skills

f. *4 styles of miscommunication in Virginia Satir’s (1988) Peoplemaking:

1. Placaters: always agreeable; passive; act helpless; no one knows what want or feel
2. Blamers: act superior; bodies tense, often angry; gesture by pointing; hide feel weak
3. Computers: don’t show feelings (considered dangerous); tonelessly say things
4. Distractors: frenetic; feel lonely, out of place; avoid talk of relevant feelings; flit

VII. Demand-Withdraw Communication: one partner’s criticism, suggestion, or complaint promotes other partner leaving discussion, failing to reply or changing subject; more often women “demand”, men “withdraw”

A. Why > often husband?: more likely satisfied with status quo; withdrawing avoids tension, conflict

B. Different physiological reaction for male (unpleasant): when disagreement, men show more rapid heartbeat, quickened respiration, release of higher levels of epinephrine in their endocrine systems

C. Gender socialization explanation: females socialized to seek greater connectedness vs. men seek independence, autonomy; women initiate change—e.g. more intimacy, > male housework & childcare

a. Women begin talk about problems: more likely sense other disturbed vs men not disclose

D. Demand-withdraw not healthy: not effective for conflict resolution; predictor of divorce, violence

VIII. Problems in Self-Disclosure: How Much openness?

a. Too much openness? Studies show linear model (> disclose, > happiness), no curve

b. Trust: belief in reliability/integrity; dependent on predict behavior of person w/ other acceptable options

IX. The importance of feedback: self-disclosure builds trust: silence is negative response; it is best to say partner’s feeling is valid; focus on:

1. “I” statements: eg “I feel”; blaming & accusatory “you” statements make defensive

2. Behavior not person: eg not “you are a slob” but “I would like you to clean . . .”

3. Feedback on observations not inferences/ judgments: eg avoid “You don’t care”

4. Avoiding saying person always does objectionable thing: use continuum

5. Feedback sharing ideas or offering alternatives: not giving advice or being told

6. Feedback valuable to recipient: eg express hurt & find out why; don’t express rage

7. Bite-size feedback: not overload/overwhelm since all may not be comprehended

8. Right time/place for feedback: not when can be interrupted

X. Sources of Marital Power:

A. Male dominance: Colossians 3:18-19: Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands, as unto the Lord”

B. U.S. law & male dominance: in some states if wife not follow husband who moves, seen as deserter

C. Explanations of Marital Power: principle of least interest: Willard Waller (Waller and Hill 1951) coined phrase; Partner with the least interest in continuing a relationship has most power in it.

A. Sprecher and Felmlee study: partners who perceived themselves to be more emotionally involved or interested in relationship also perceived themselves to have less power than their partners

B. Gender difference: men more likely to perceive themselves as the less involved partner

C. Resource theory of power: Blood and Wolfe (1960), using “final say” in decision making as an indicator of power, say men have more because of being larger source of financial resources.

a. Yet when Wives’ employment as seen threat to male status: wives derive less power from their earning and employment (Pyke 1994).

b. Most egalitarian couples: when relative equality in earnings.

XI. Feminist Contributions (power):
A. Inequalities: continued female responsibility for housework/childcare, sex over when “male has his orgasm;” male violence against women & sexual exploitation of children.
B. Domains of male power: primarily economic, political, religious
C. Where women have power in families: if see as ability to change behavior of others intentionally
D. Highest levels violence: in relationships that are male-dominated or female-dominated.
   a. Least level of violence: in relationships that are “power-divided” or egalitarian
E. Least level of Satisfaction for both partners: in couples where female has more power than male
F. Even Self-Professed equal couples: wives still made > concessions around husband’s schedules, worry more about upsetting/offending spouses, do what spouse wants and attend to spouse needs

XII. Experiencing Conflict: not conflict itself dangerous to intimacy, but manner in which handled
A. self-silencing: nearly 1/3 men and ¼ of women say usually keep feelings inside during argument
   a. harsh effects on women: when keep feelings inside during argument 4 X likely to die within 10 years of research compared to women saying express feelings; men’s health not affected
B. Basic conflict: challenge fundamental assumptions/rules in relationship; threaten end of relationship
C. Gender differences: in 1980 and 2000, wives report more problems & more conflict than husbands
D. Cohabitation effect: living together before marriage report more conflict than those not cohabiting
E. Heterogamy effect (2000): > conflict for couples differing in education, religion, or marital history (one marrying for first time, other married before); but no difference for racial and age heterogamy
F. Effect of Wives’ employment: if wife satisfied with job, lower conflict, if not, higher conflict
G. Effect no religious affiliation: higher conflict vs. couples attending religious service together lower
H. Difference in how resolve: men task-oriented “problem-solving” vs female > emotionally expressive

XIII. Conflict Resolution and Relationship Satisfaction
A. *Mace’s (1980) Love-Anger Cycle: when couple too close, have conflict; recoil angry since intimacy disrupted; back off & then move closer again until fight; finally, each learns what can be revealed about self; compromise closeness
B. Anger Resolution: what’s important is find source & solve; not suppress, but express
C. Communication strategy happy couples: (1) each summarizes in own words what other said (2) each affirms (validates) other’s feelings (I understand how you feel), (3) each clarifies (ask for > info) to understand fully (“explain what you mean”)
D. Marital Paradigm: a set of images about how marriage ought to be done (Marks 1986); when as children fail to experience positive model of marriage, may develop ineffective conflict resolution skills
   1. Learning theory: suggests develop by observing parents & how they interact with each other
   2. Secure parent-child attachments: create > self-confidence vs > demanding support/attention, more dependent on others for self-validation, & more deprecating & emotionally hypersensitive
      a. More likely to compromise: than are anxious or ambivalent adults (& ambivalent > avoidant adults) to give into partner’s wishes whether agree with them or not
b. Gender difference in origin family experience: more important for wives than husbands
D. Role of sex: by withholding sex, a woman gains a certain degree of power; men use in form of rape
E. Issues of most conflicts: communication, children, sex, money, personality differences, how to spend leisure time, in-laws, infidelity, housework
   a. Money conflicts: people in intimate relationships differ @ spending money as much as any single issue; because of tradition & men making more, women feel constrained to disagree
F. Resolving Conflicts: positive strategies include supporting your partner (through active listening, compromise, or agreement), assertion (clearly stating your position and keeping the conversation on topic), and reason (the use of rational argument and the consideration of alternatives (Regan 2003)

NOTE: * = not in most recent version of textbook

I. **Singlehood**: Each year, more adult Americans are among the unmarried (47% of U.S. residents age 18 and over
a. **Trend in unmarried population**: declined from late 19th century to 1960s, then started steadily rising into 21st century
b. **Ethnic breakdown**: based on 2008 data, 65% of African Americans, 37% of Asians, 47% of Hispanics, and 42% of Non-Hispanic whites were unmarried.
c. **% living alone**: in 2008, 27.5% of @ 117 million households were men & women living alone.
d. **Growth never-married single adults**: 20.3% in 1980 to 30% in 2008—partly because postpone marriage to age making better economic/social sense (27.4 yrs for men, 25.6 for women in 2007)
e. **More may avoid marrying because fear divorce**: although divorce rate declined since 1980s
f. **More liberal attitudes**: as nonmarital sex becomes more acceptable, marriage motive reduced
  i. **Also parenthood outside of marriage**: has become more acceptable and widespread
g. **Employed single women involved in work**: accustomed to living on own without male support
h. **More economic security outside of marriage**: less likely to have economic pressure to marry
i. **Less guilt, greater peer support, less parental pressure**: as more people forgo/delay marriage
j. **Services long provided by wives not available**: outside of marriage without being “tied down”
k. **Greater psychological well being**: for single women than for single men
l. **Commitment requires sacrifice and obligation**: may conflict with ideas of “being oneself”
m. **Singulism**: discriminatory treatment of unmarried—as if worth less than married

II. **Cohabitation**: in past 40 years, cohabitation has increase more than 10-fold
a. **Extent**: > 60% of women (age 25-39) cohabited; 65% of men/women married since ’95 did so 1st
b. **Why?**: climate more liberal, meanings marriage change, delay marriage, women-econ dep
c. **Types**: trial marriage, precursor to marriage, substitute for marriage, coresidential dating
d. **What Cohabitation Means to Cohabitors**: Blacks: more likely substitute than trial for marriage
  i. **Blacks compared to whites**: more committed relationship & more acceptable for Blacks
  1. **Same for Hispanics**: consensual unions outside marriage go back in Lat America
     ii. **Sweden**: law treats unmarried cohabitants same as married vis-à-vis taxes & housing
     iii. **Disadvantage**: cohabiting doesn’t generally last more than 2 years; break up or marry
c. **Cohabitation and Remarriage**: roughly half of those who remarry cohabit before remarriage
  i. **Post-divorce cohabitation**: now more common than remarrying, causes remarriage dip
    1. **Possible reason**: because of their experiences in their earlier failed marriage
    2. **Marital happiness/quality**: appear less for postdivorce, remarriage cohabiters
      a. **30% less**: when couple cohabited before remarrying than those not cohabit
f. **Cohabitation & marriage compared**: lesser level of commitment gen for cohabiting couples
  i. **More transitory; less certain future**: their primary commitment is to each other, whereas in marriage couple not only makes commitment to each other but to marriage
    1. **Precursor to marriage relationship**: as likely report themselves “completely committed” to their partners as were married respondents
    2. **Casual coresidential dating relationships**: less than half as likely as either married or other cohabitants to express the same level of commitment
  3. **Trend in heterosexual cohabiting relationships**: even more short-term
    a. **May not work as hard to save relationship**: live more autonomous lives
  4. **Do more to save relationship**: in marriage, forgo dreams, work, ambitions, affairs
  5. **Less likely to be encouraged by others**: to make sacrifices to save relationship
  6. **Parents**: may urge children “living together” to split up instead forgo career/school
  7. **When highly educated, employed, higher income**: more likely to express intention to marry, are more likely to marry, and are less likely to break up
  ii. **Sex**: married couples experience more fulfilling sexual relationships because of their long-term commitment to each other and their emphasis on exclusivity.
    1. **> incentive work on sex**: discover what pleases partner, since plan remain couple
    2. **Heterosexual cohabitants**: more frequent sexual relations (43% married men report sex at least twice/week vs. 55% cohabiting men 2 to 3 times/week or more; 60% never married cohabiting women vs. 39% married women had sex twice/wk
a. “defining characteristic:” sex may be more important than in marriages

3. Married couples >likely to be sexually monogamous: 4% of married men said had been unfaithful over past 13 mos; 16% of cohabitants reported infidelity (1% of married women vs 8% of cohabiting women).
   a. Why?: even when control for permissiveness toward extramarital sex, suggests that cohabitants lower investment in unions, not their unconventional values, accounts for their greater infidelity

iii. Finances: impact of relatively equal incomes for partners: for cohabitants stabilizes relationships whereas for married partners increases divorce risk

iv. Married couple not pooling resources: >likely be dissatisfied w/relationship than if do
   1. Pooling money: suggests trust, willingness to sacrifice individual econ. Interests
   2. Cohabit <likely pool: 1 reason for cohabitation is to keep financial independence

v. Money conflict contribute more to breaking up for cohabitants than married: increase risk 70% for cohabitants vs. 25% among married couples

vi. Arrival of children: tends to stabilize marriages lowering divorce risk vs. stepchildren tend to increase risk

vii. Health: marriage bestows health benefits—living longer and healthier—vs single, divorced, separated, or widowed; married have somewhat better gen health than cohabitants, although when controlling for loving support of stable partner, cohabitants have better health than those not in stable unions.
   1. Relationship quality & mental health: heterosexual cohabiting couples have poorer relationship quality than do married couples, reporting lower happiness, >fighting, >violence; differences disappear when control for intent to marry

viii. Work: both married and cohabiting women tend to do more of domestic work than male partners; but, cohabiting women do @5-6 fewer hours/wk housework than married women
   1. Cohabiting men with strong vs least commitment: do more housework

III. Effect of cohabitation on later marriage: most research consistently indicates that couples are more likely to divorce than those who do not live together before marriage (Bumpass and Lu 2000).
   a. Beneficial marital outcomes: little research supports the ideas that cohabitation leads to this
   b. Negatives: in marriages where previously cohabiting, higher levels of disagreement and instability, lower levels of commitment, and greater divorce risk; cohabitation associated with (1) more negative marital communication, (2) lower levels of satisfaction with marriage (3) lower levels of male commitment to one’s spouse.
   c. Qualifications: cohabitation effect (higher divorce risk etc.) is smaller among blacks and Hispanics than for white women; younger men more likely to see cohabit as prelude to marriage vs for older men and women, whose decisions to cohabit rather than to marry may be motivated by financial considerations (e.g. fear of losing benefits such as dead spouse pension or savings for one’s children’s inheritance; within cohabitation, older cohabitants report higher levels of relationship quality—fairness, having fewer disagreements, spending more time alone together; negative impact of cohabit on marriage not among cohabitants who being living together already engaged or with definite plans to get married at some later time.
   d. Greatest risk: for those who do not have mutual clarity about future together because they are increasing the likelihood of marriage by cohabiting before clarifying...fit, intention, commitment
      i. Slide into cohabitation: rather than actively deciding to live together; then, moving out, splitting up things and friends, relocating residence discourage not marrying; once married, such “sliders” are more likely to experience marital difficulties
   e. Serial Cohabitation: where women have cohabited w/ more than 1 partner double the risk of divorce compared to women who cohabited only with their future husband; individuals who cohabit with only their future spouse are unlikely to experience negative results assoc w/ cohab;
   f. Cohabitation effect dependent on “types” of people: characteristics of people who cohabit more influential than cohabiting experience itself: >liberal, >sexually experienced, >independent
   g. Cohabitation itself may affect individual partners: compared with married couples, cohabitants have more similar incomes & >equally divide household tasks, harder to sustain once married, creating strain or conflict; marriage presses couples toward a gendered division of labor.
IV. Issues and Insights: Living Apart Together
   a. LAT: also “Home alone together,” “dual-dwelling duos:” maintain relationships across different households—have become more common in the United States and abroad
   b. Features: long-term commitment, public identification as couple and being in love, sex relations
   c. Rationale: allows one or both partners to live at home, allow focus on children of each, maintain the value of 2 residences, freedom of having own space, protect future inheritances from being contested by spouse, avoid need for frequent compromise; satisfy intimacy+autonomy

V. More on Cohabitation:
   1. blurred difference: avg. mar 7 years, since not perm>like living together
   2. eventually marry: more than half of cohabiting couples (Smock 2000).
   3. don’t last more than 2 years: generally, either break up or get married
   4. many had previously married partner: at least one--40%
      a. motivation for rel: often painful memories of marriage and children
      b. result: many more cautious; majority remarriages preceded by cohabit

VI More on Cohabitation and Marriage Compared
   1. Finances: pooling of resources suggests basic trust or commitment; indiv willing to sacrifice his or her interests to the interests of the relationship
      a. Cohabit couples: most no pool $; no marry partly to keep finan indep
      b. When do pool finances: means usually see a future for selves; as corporative sense emerges, do not see as unattached individuals
   2. Quality of relationship: poorer than mar; <happiness, >fighting, >violence; however, for 75% of those planning to marry, rel not qual dif than marriage
   3. Mental health: sim levels of depression, which <single; other study find >depression among cohab than married; cohab>alcoholism than single, married, suggest when wish marry finan pressure/noncustom create> pressure
   4. Econ: In cohabiting rel, man is not expected to support his partner
   5. Housework: cohabiting women spend less time on housework than married
   6. Society see Cohabit inferior to mar: since not symbolize lifetime commit
   7. Cohab>Divorce risk: > than those no live together before marriage; could be because higher disagreement, lower levels of commitment; char of cohabitors; tend to be more liberal, independent than those who don’t live together first
Chapter 10. Becoming Parents and Experiencing Parenthood (note: *= marked item not in textbook)

I. Fertility Patterns and Parenthood options in the United States

1. drop in fertility rate (births per 1000 women, age 15-44): 118 in 1960 (end Baby boom) to 66 per 1000 women in 1996, back up to 69.5 in 2007
2. fertility rates by ethnicity (2007): 102.1 for Hispanics versus 60.1 for Anglo to 71.6 for Black
3. fertility rates by education (2006): women with highest level of education have highest rate
4. childlessness rate: 20% of U.S. women b/age 40-44 have not had children (15% of those ever married)

II. Unmarried Parenthood

1. Increase since 2002: the number of unmarried women giving birth increased 26% by 2007, which is 2.5 times greater than the level in 1980, 19 times higher than 1940 level
2. Births to unmarried women: represent 40% of all births
3. US Percentage (40%) exceeded by other countries: Iceland (66%), Sweden (55%), France (50%), etc.
   a. Even countries lower than US have had bigger proportional increase: only Japan (lowest) remains low (but doubles): goes from 1 to 2%

III. childless v. “child-free:” latter connotes not having children needs no sympathy

1. Impaired fecundity: a broader term referring to difficulty conceiving or carry a pregnancy to term which includes those who had some physical impairment that prevented them from having a baby or made it physically difficult or dangerous to have a child
2. Prevalence: 7.4% infertile and 15% experience impaired fecundity
3. Child Free Marriages: couples who expect and intend to remain nonparents—no longer seen as objects of sympathy, as if they are lacking something essential for personal or relationship fulfillment
4. 25%-42% of childless population is child free: i.e., they intentionally not have children (Park 2002)
   a. who chooses?: well-educated & career-oriented women, manag/professionals; white>black/His
   b. *satisfaction: many studies show >marital satisfaction than couples with children
   c. *divorce probability: >in child-free mar since “sake of children” not issue
   d. cost of child: when including costs of higher education, costs for prenatal care and childbirth, as well as estimated wages lost while raising children, the total costs, including inflation, the amounts can easily exceed a million dollars (More than $2,000,000 for upper 3rd income bracket)

IV. Choosing When: Is there an Ideal Age at Which to Have a Child?

1. Risks for teen mothers: twice the risk of anemia (compared moms 30-35); children more likely to experience delinquency, depression, anxiety, poor performance in school, dropping out of school, higher incarceration rates, becoming teen parents, and in adulthood, poverty & unemployment
2. Fetal mortality: higher for teens & women over 35 (latter face >miscarriages, birth defects, cesareans)
3. Europe older: in Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, Spain—1st birth often beyond 30 years v in US just 25
   a. Trend cause: 1. greater age of marriage, 2.>women in LF, 3 educ attain, 4 effective birth control

V. Pregnancy in the United States

1. Decline teen pregnancy rate: dropped between 1990 and 2004 (lowest since 1976), then increased; CDC estimates that one-third of American girls will get pregnant before age 20.
2. pregnancies resulting in births: 64%; 19% in abortions; 17% fetal loss (stillbirths/miscarry)
3. birth frequency: among unmarried women, only 51% of pregnancies resulted in births
4. race dif pregnancy: black report=desire for child, but 4.2 pregnancies for blacks/Hisp fem v 2.7 for white
   a. blacks: twice as likely as Hispanic women and >3 times as likely as white women to abort baby
5. infant mortality: US rate (6.7 deaths/1000 live births 2006) > than most dev wld (22 nation’s rates<5.0)
   a. inner city: approach nonindustrial countries; Washington, D.C. at 12.5/1000 is highest in U.S.
   b. most due to poverty due to discrimination: of more than 35000 under 1 who die
   c. prevention of 1/3: possible if adequate health care made available
   d. black rate: 13.6 is more than twice rates that are below 5.0 for Asians, Cuban-Americans, etc.
   e. France, Sweden, Japan: all pregnant women entitled to free prenatal care
   f. SIDS: sudden infant death syndrome kill healthy babies; don’t put on stomach
   g. Episiotomy: surgery enlarge vaginal opening by cut thru perineum toward anus
      i. Overused: 80% of 1st vaginal births in hospitals vs. for midwife just 1%
   h. Delivery table: instituted for convenience of physician; most cultures & in U.S. until 1900, birthing chairs, kneeling, or squatting;
VI. Becoming a Parent

A. Open Adoption: with confidentiality no longer the norm, the trend is toward open adoption in which there is contact between the adoptive family and the birth parents.

B. Grotevant and McCoy (2008) study: contact between adoptees and birth parents did not lead to negative outcomes. It gave greater understanding to the meaning of adoption; self-esteem was unaffected by whether the adoption was open or closed, but adolescent adoptee satisfaction was greater when there had contact with birth parents; birth mothers experience less unresolved grief, etc.

1. Postpartum period: 3 months after birth (“4th trimester”); crying, mood swings, confused
   - B. physical aspects: hormone level drops, blood loss, dehydration, lowered stamina
   - C. at 12 weeks: 2/3 of women say sex is “mostly enjoyable” but 40% complain of some difficulties
   - D. men: some men get post-partum blues as well; overwhelmed by change in relationship

2. Parenthood Signifies: adulthood; final, irreversible end of youthful roles; never can be ex-parent

3. Stresses: for moms, multiple demands; sometimes torn between family & job

4. Intensive mothering ideology: moms (not dads) as essential (expert, absorbed, child-centered) caregivers
   - A. contradiction: living up to standard dif for housewife; cause guilt in employed
   - B. difficulty: see child as “innocent, pure, & beyond market pricing. . . [&] put child’s needs first. . .”
   - C. women who forgo childbearing: will be seen by some as “cold” or “unfulfilled”
   - D. business ideology: efficiency, rationality, time-saving, profit causes woman who scales back
     Workload to be mommy-tracked (put in less demanding, less important & upwardly-mobile position)

5. Fathering: has not typically referred to nurturant behavior by a father toward his child;
   - a. expressive model fathering: feminist ideology responsible for shift in emphasis
   - b. new nurturant father (Lamb 1997): does all: communicate, teach, caregive, protect, share affect
   - c. Ralph LaRossa (1988) indicates culture of fatherhood is changing but conduct fatherhood: hasn’t kept up w/ ideology
     - i. Fathers not as involved: with, nor as close to, their children as mothers are (Kurz 2002)
   - d. Fathers v nonfathers: on psychological and health dimensions, no significant difference

6. What Parenthood does for parents: stimulates feeling of generativity: being committed to guiding or nurturing others. Parents feel greater sense of purpose, meaning, life satisfaction.

7. The Effects of Parenthood on Marriage and Mental Health: after controls entered, parents (v nonparents) reported significantly higher levels of depression; none report >well-being than non-parents
   - a. Parents with minor & dependent children at home: report fewer depression symptoms than parents with older children

8. *Couvade*: from French to hatch or brood: in may cultures, man wraps his arms around his belly and imitates wife having labor contractions; distracts evil spirits
   - a. *Huichol of Mexico*: husband squatted above wife (rafters, branches); when having contraction, wife pull on ropes attached to scrotum.

VII. Strategies and Styles of Child Rearing

A. Contemporary strategies: 1. Mutual respect between children and parents, 2. Consistency and clarity, 3. Logical consequences of our actions: punishment must be (3 Rs) related to the problem behavior, respectful (not humiliate), and reasonable designed to teach, not induce suffering, 4. open communication (active listening and use of “I” messages), 5. No physical punishment (both the American Psychological Association and the American Medical Association oppose physical punishment of children; Murray Straus notes related to later aggressive behavior by children—e.g. spousal violence—but is used by 90% of parents of toddlers; critics contend that spanking my work in the short-run by stopping undesirable behavior, but it’s long-range results are
anger, resentment, fear, hatred, aggressiveness, and family violence). 6. Behavior modification by giving rewards (hugs, stickers, special activities) for good behavior and taking away privileges (e.g., “time outs”) for misbehavior.

B. Styles: 1. Authoritarian: requires absolute obedience (“because I said so”) used more by working-class families; children (of authoritarian parents) are less cheerful, moody, passively hostile, vulnerable to stress. 2. Permissive or indulgent: freedom of expression & autonomy valued more by middle class families that uses love-oriented and reasoning techniques; children are generally cheerful, but they exhibit low levels of self-reliance and self-control. 3. Authoritative child-rearing relies on positive reinforcement and infrequent use of punishment; develop child’s autonomy within reasonable limits. 4. Uninvolved parenting: neither responsive to children’s needs nor demanding in behavioral expectations.

C. What do Children need:
   a. Self-Esteem: has been shown to be more significant than intelligence in predicting scholastic performance.
   1. Male/female differences: a study of 3000 children found that adolescent girls had lower self-images, lower expectations form life and less confidence than boy
   2. Impact of age: at age 9, most girls felt positive and confident, by the time they entered high school, only 29% said that they felt “happy” the way they were
   3. Boys: lost some sense of self-worth but not nearly as much as the girl
   4. Parents can foster high self-esteem in children by: 1 have high self-esteem themselves; 2 accept child as is, 3 enforcing clearly defined limits, 4. Respecting individuality within the limits that have been set. 5. Responding to child with sincere thoughts and feelings.
   5. Black girl: say much rate of self-confident in high school than white/Latina
      i. Due strong female role models: more likely employ full-time jobs
      ii. Racism: parent teach child not wrong w/child; how wld treat person
      iii. School: may play central role in drop in female’s self-esteem

VIII. Gay families: 7-14 million children w/ at least 1 gay parent
   a. Adjustment: as good as offspring heterosexual parents (Patterson 2005); much research has failed to identify any meaningful difference between children of gay and heterosexual parents
   b. Children of Gay parents: no more likely to become gay than those of heterosexual parents
   c. Stability in relationship: results better quality parenting when kept secret

IX. Parenting Adult Children
   A. Children “growing up” later than any time in the past: decrease in the percentage of young adults who, by age 20 or 30, have completed all of the following five traditionally adult transitions: 1. Leaving the parental home, 2. Completing schooling, 3. Achieving financial independence, 4. Marrying, 5. Becoming a parent.
      a. In 1960: more than ¾ of women and 2/3 of men had reached all five of these markers by age 30
      b. In 2000: less than ½ of women and less than 1/3 of men had achieved all five of these
   B. Effect of Adult children who have stress-related or chronic problems (e.g. alcohol): cause higher levels of parental depression: both moms and dads experienced poorer well-being, suffering negative outcomes in areas such as self confidence, positive affect (e.g., feeling cheerful, happy, calm, and peaceful), parent-child relationship quality, and family relationship strain.

X. Grandparenting
   A. Three distinct styles: 1. Companionate grandparents: relationships with their children are marked by affection, companionship, and play; they do not perceive themselves as rule makers or enforcers. 2. Remote grandparents: are not intimately involved in their grandchildren’s lives because of geographic separation. 3. Involved grandparents: are actively involved in parenting activities: making and enforcing rules & disciplining children (most often grandmothers); often emerge in crisis (e.g. young single mom)

(note: *= marked item not in textbook)

I. Remarriage: about 1/3 of Americans are expected to marry, divorce, and remarry at some point in their lives (Sweeney 2002). In more than 40% of current marriages, one or both are remarrying.

II. Single-Parent Families: No other family type has increased in number as rapidly as single-par fams
   a. 1970-2008: percentage of children in single-parent families doubled, 13% to 26%.
   b. Life pattern for many married women today: 1. marriage, 2. motherhood, 3. divorce, 4. single parenting, 5. remarriage, 6. widowhood.
   c. Significance of ethnicity: in 2007, among
      i. Caucasian children, nearly 20% lived in single parent families;
      ii. Black children, 54% in such families
      iii. Hispanics, 26% in such families
      iv. Asian/Pac Islander, 13% in such households
   d. Unmarried Partner: 2002, 11% of children with single mothers also lived with their mothers’ unmarried partners. A third living w/ unmarried father also lived with unmarried dad’s partner
   e. Social father: many children of single moms and nonresidential biological dads have a social father—a male relative, family associate, or mother’s partner—“who demonstrates parental behaviors and is like a father to the child” (Jayakody and Kalil 2002).
   f. Transitional form: increasing presence of social fathers, including mothers’ live-in romantic partners, may be part of the reason low-income families increasingly cohabit rather than marry.
   g. Effects: behavioral problems, poor academic performance, psychological adjustment, and health
      i. some causes: assoc negative life events: moving, changing schools, lack econ resources
      ii. deprived of social capital: reduced money, attention, guidance, soc connections of dads

III. Binuclear Families: post-divorce family system with children; the original nuclear family divided into two; maternal nuclear family headed by the mother and paternal one headed by the father; both are forms of binuclear families; divorce ends marriage but not family; ex-husbands & ex-wives continue to relate to each other and their children; with joint custody, maternal & paternal have = importance
   a. Remarriage courtships tend to be short (unless cohabit first): @ 1/3 divorced individuals marry within a year of their divorces; they may have known future partner before divorce
      i. Memory of earlier marriage: exists as model for 2nd marriage; old fears may arise
      ii. Cohabitation: more common post-divorce than pre-marital
         1. Causes remarriage rates to decline
         2. Primary way people prepare for remarriage: may reflect esire to test compatibility in a “trial marriage” to prevent later marital regrets
         3. Remarital happiness: is about 28% lower for post-divorce cohabitors than for noncohabitors
         4. Remarital instability: is around 65% greater for cohabitors than noncohabitors

IV. Remarriage:
   A. Prevalence: among those who were married at the time of census survey, 21% of married males and females age 15 and older had been married at least twice. In 36% of marriages that occurred in 12 months prior to the survey, in 36% at least one of the spouses had been previously married.
   B. Common among divorced people: especially men who have higher remarriage rates than women.
   C. Remarriage rates for women: 54% of divorced women marry within 5 years, 75% within 10 years.
   D. Recent trend: remarriage rate has declined, partly to avoid legal responsibilities with marriage
   E. Trial for marriage: > 70% of those who cohabit after a divorce end up marrying within 4 years
   F. Presence of children: lower the probability of remarriage for both women and men, but especially women
**G. Characteristics of remarriage:** A Talmudic scholar once commented, “When a divorced man marries a divorced woman, four go to bed.”

**H. Marital satisfaction and stability:** remarried people are about as satisfied or happy in their second marriages as they were in their first marriages, yet more likely to divorce

a. **Reasons:** more likely to use divorce to resolve an unhappy marriage; very willing because divorced once, will do it again; don’t receive same kin support as 1st marriages; present to stresses not present in 1st marriages—eg prior children (who have no power in selecting, but great power in deselecting parent’s mate)

**V. Blended Families:** stepfamilies, reconstituted, restructured, or remarried families; remarriages that include children; some even refer to new stepchildren or stepparents as “bonus” children or “bonus parents.

a. **Other differences complicate:** blended families have less savings and lower incomes, less likely to be homeowners; among conditions that could cause lesser academic achievement

b. **Girls:** are reported to have more difficulties with stepfamilies than boys

c. **Compared to children in single-family homes:** children with a stepparent are not better off and may be at greater risk for psychological or behavioral problems

d. **Divided loyalties:** one study (Lutz 1983) found that about half the adolescents studies confronted situations in which one divorced parent talked negatively about the other