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**SociologicalYOU Chapter 13 Audio Lecture Video Transcript**

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This is Next-Gen Introductory Sociology.

Welcome to Chapter 13: Marriage and Family

There are five modules in this chapter.

Module 1: The Sociological Perspective of Marriage and Family

Module 2: Marriage and Family Structural Issues

Module 3: Problems in the Family

Module 4: Understanding Family Dysfunctions in Context

Module 5: The Evolving Family

This PowerPoint does not cover every key term in Chapter 13. Please read your textbook to see what is not covered in the PowerPoint. As we review the chapter, I would encourage you to consider these three points to ponder. These points should

help you think critically about marriage and family in your life, in society and in the larger world.

1. How can sociology predict who individuals will or will not marry?
2. How has the institution of the family changed and what will it look like in the future?
3. How can the sociological imagination be applied to the topic of teen pregnancy?

**Module 1: The Sociological Perspective**

Let's consider some key terms, beginning with marriage. Marriage is defined as a socially constructed relationship that assumes financial and sexual cooperation between two people.

Family is a group of people connected by blood, marriage, adoption or agreed upon relationship. Families are socially constructed and historically changing.

Courtship involves seeking the affections of an individual or establishing contractual terms, usually with the intent of forming a long-term relationship.

Homogamy is defined as marrying or establishing a relationship with someone with similar social and economic characteristics. Cohabitation is a residential pattern in which a couple lives together without the benefit of legal marriage.

Courtship is generally homogeneous as individuals choose to date and marry people who are similar in age, education, social class, religion, physical characteristics, race and propinquity.

Online dating sites in the US serve a similar function as the age-old process of matchmaking.

Cohabitation has become an accepted stage in the process of courtship for nearly half of all Americans.

The sociological perspective gives us an opportunity to look at marriage patterns and forms, beginning with monogamy.

Monogamy is defined as a marriage between two people. Serial monogamy is a marriage pattern in which one person has multiple spouses but not at the same time.

Polygamy is a legally sanctioned or illegal marital relationship in which one person has more than one husband or wife at the same time.

Polygeny is a legally sanctioned or illegal marital relationship in which one man has multiple wives. Polyandry is a legally sanctioned or illegal marital relationship in which one woman has multiple husbands.

Patriarchal is a marriage and family pattern in which lines of descent are traced through the paternal side of the family and characterized by male dominance.

By contrast, matriarchal is a marriage and family pattern in which lines of descent are traced through the maternal side of the family and characterized by the mother as the head of the family.

Covenant marriage is a legally binding marriage requiring premarital counseling and more limited grounds for divorce.

Endogamy is defined as marrying or establishing a relationship within one's own social group or category as required by custom or law.

On the other hand, exogamy refers to marrying or establishing a relationship outside of one's social group or category.

The most common forms of marriages are monogamy and serial monogamy.

In some countries polygamy is practiced in the form of polygeny or polyandry.

There are more arranged marriages worldwide than love marriages. The divorce rate for arranged marriages globally is estimated at six percent compared to the nearly 50% of divorces amongst those with a love marriage in the United States.

There are cultural reasons for the lower divorce rate in countries such as India; the primary reasons are due to gender stratification and the matchmaking process.

Endogamy and exogamy are forms of marriage and endogamous marriages help maintain the caste system in India.

**Module 2: Social Structures**

This module looks at marriage and family structural issues. First, let's consider the basic functions of the family. They include reproduction, physical, emotional and economic security, primary socialization of members into norms and values of society, the regulation of sexual activity and providing a sense of place and position in society.

Types of families include the family of orientation, which is the family in which you are

raised and socialized as a result of birth, adoption or a blended family.

Family of procreation is the family you choose to create through marriage, agreed upon

relationship or the birth or adoption of children.

Kinship refers to a social relationship pattern based on blood, marriage or adoption.

Extended families are families that have other kin, such as grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins living in the same household or nearby.

A nuclear family is a family consisting of one or more parents and children. On the other hand, a blended family is a family in which one or both spouses have children from previous relationships.

Neolocal residence is a living pattern in which a couple establishes their own residence independent of their parents.

Matrilocal residence is a living pattern in which a couple resides with or near the wife's parents.

Patrilocal is a living pattern in which a couple resides with or near the husband's parents.

The two primary types of families are nuclear and extended families. Blended families have become more common due to divorce and remarriage.

Your family of orientation is the family you grew up in and your family of procreation is the family you create.

Matrilocal and patrilocal residence structures are uncommon in the United States, with most Americans preferring to be neolocal.

Your textbook looks at family diversity by examining the experience of African American families, Asian American families, Hispanic American families, Middle Eastern American families, Native American families and White American families.

Broadly speaking, we find that structural differences persist within families based on race and ethnicity.

Black, Hispanic and Native American families are more likely to experience poverty than White, Asian and Middle Eastern American families.

Families across all categories have a wide range of characteristics that make it almost impossible to create a sketch of a typical family.

There are Asian Americans who are poor and others who are highly educated and

among the most wealthy of Americans.

All races and ethnic groups, even some Whites, have a history of institutional discrimination which impacts families economically.

Next, let's consider variations of families with and without children.

The term childfree refers to individuals who choose not to have children.

DINKS means double income, no kids. Childless refers to individuals who can't have children for biological reasons.

Childfree families are capable of having children but choose not to raise children.

DINKS, the double income dual earners, specifically choose to remain child-free

to pursue their careers and enjoy independence.

Childless families are unable to biologically have children. These families often choose assisted reproductive technologies or adopt children.

There are a wide range of parenting styles

These include: authoritarian, in which the parents attempt to maintain strict control over their child's life

permissive, in which parents give the child extensive freedom to make choices with little input from the parent

authoritative, involves parents offering a middle ground combination of control and

freedom

Neglectful parents have a low level of involvement in the child's life.

Helicopter parents are a well-meaning, overprotective and overly involved parent that does not promote the characteristic of independence and free range parenting is a style of parenting that de-emphasizes scheduling and supervision and emphasizes extreme independence.

The authoritarian, authoritative, permissive and uninvolved or neglectful parenting styles are the traditional approaches to parenting.

Helicopter parenting and free range parenting, which are opposite styles, are the new parenting styles.

The authoritarian parent is restrictive, while the free-range parent wants to provide more independence and opportunities to fail.

The permissive and uninvolved or neglectful parent have similarities in both allow freedom of choice but the latter can be harmful to a child.

**Module 3: Social Problems**

This module helps us identify the demographic and social factors that are more likely to result in divorce.

Divorce has long-term ramifications on society and numerous institutions within society. Families that experience divorce exhibit more health, behavioral and emotional problems.

Demographic and social factors that increase the likelihood of divorce include marrying as a teenager, being poor or experiencing unemployment, having a low level of education, having a premarital birth or bringing a child from a previous union into a new marriage, marrying someone of a different race or ethnicity and growing up in a household without continuously married parents.

Module 3 examines the types of behaviors associated with abuse in families, beginning with intimate partner violence (IPV).

This occurs between two people in a close relationship and includes current and former spouses and dating partners

Categories of IPV include physical violence, sexual violence, threats and emotional abuse.

Child abuse is the physical, emotional or sexual harm or mistreatment of a child.

Elder abuse is the physical, emotional, sexual and financial abuse or exploitation of an elder by a caregiver or trusted individual.

Substance abuse is the use of alcohol, drugs or other substances that results in negative consequences for the user and those around them.

Abuse in families manifests as intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder abuse

and substance abuse.

Each of these categories includes a range of behaviors victims may experience.

Due to the sensitive nature of this subject, it is generally assumed that the number of victims are under-reported because people are ashamed, embarrassed or afraid to come forward and expose their experience.

Varying theoretical perspectives explain the cause of abuse in different ways.

**Module 4: The Sociological Imagination**

This module applies the sociological imagination to the topic of teen pregnancy.

Teen pregnancy can be viewed as the result of personal choices and actions or as a consequence of societal issues that influence teen behavior.

The case of the teen pregnancy pact in Gloucester, Massachusetts that's addressed in your textbook, illustrates how the actions of individuals can have consequences for the wider community.

Research indicates that the mass media may have both a negative and positive effect on a teen's willingness to become pregnant.

Module 4 also examines the climbing divorce rate by looking at no fault divorce. The term no fault divorce refers to marriages that can be dissolved without evidence of wrongdoing.

Public and legal policies influence the divorce rate. Your textbook explores the establishment of no fault divorce in the 1970s as a contributing factor in the increase in the number of divorces.

Research indicates that other factors such as the economy and military deployment may also play a role in the divorce rate in a society.

**Module 5: Social Change**

This module evaluates catalysts of social change in the family. Catalysts of social change include demographic changes, socioeconomic changes, public policy and technology.

The Sandwich Generation refers to those individuals that are raising children and caring for aging parents at the same time.

The Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) entitles most workers in the US up to 12 weeks of unpaid job-protected medical leave for birth or adoption, although it does not cover those who work in smaller companies.

Demographic trends such as an increased life expectancy and fewer children play a role in the changing family.

Adults, who have the dual responsibilities of raising children and caring for elderly parents, are part of the Sandwich Generation.

Shifts in the labor market and broadening views on cohabitation have been catalysts for the social changes in families.

Public policies, such as the legalization of same-sex marriage and paternal leave, impact family patterns.

Technology will continue to contribute to significant changes in the family work and leisure dynamic.

What is the future of marriage and the family?

Module 5 offers some predictions about family trends. These include an increase in cohabitation and more children born to unmarried couples, more divorceless divorces, where family breakups occur among unmarried couples, more flash divorces, these are marriages that last only weeks or months, more same-sex marriages and interracial marriages and a wider marriage gap with fewer low-income couples marrying as compared to college educated couples.

Families in the future will probably experience an increase in cohabitation, more children born to unmarried couples, as well as more divorcless and flash divorces.

Additionally, same-sex marriages, interracial marriages and a wider marriage gap will be in evidence in the coming decades.

This concludes the PowerPoint for **SociologicalYOU** Chapter 13 where we strive to “Connect Sociology and YOU!”

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