

I. Families

A. Symbolic Interaction

1. Self-fulfilling prophecy; labeling affects outcome
 - a. Visitation (does it affect views toward children if just a "visitor")

II. Same Sex Relationships

A. Legal marriages

1. First country to legalize Gay marriage
 - a. Netherlands 2001
2. Belgium, Ontario, British Colombia 2003

B. Registered Partnership

1. Sweden, Finland, Norway, Germany, Iceland

C. Civil Solidarity Pacts

1. France

D. U.S. - 1996 federal Defense of Marriage act

1. One woman and one man
2. 38 states verified
3. First state to legalize marriage
 - a. Massachusetts

III. Violence and Abuse in the Family

A. Spousal Abuse

B. Child abuse

C. Sexual abuse

D. Elder abuse

IV. Factors Contributing to Domestic Violence

A. Cultural factors

1. American culture tolerates/promotes violence
 - a. Linked to cultural factors such as violence in media, acceptance of corporal punishment, gender inequality, women and children as property.

V. Divorce

A. Factors for rising divorce rate

1. 90% of men lack a good male friend
2. Rising debt load
3. Lack of role models
4. Less family and friend support
5. Changing family expectations
 - a. Marriage - emotional support, intimacy, affection, and love
 - b. Increased individualism → more concerned with getting than giving
6. Women less dependent on men
 - a. Unhappy wives more likely to leave marriage
 - b. Most divorces are initiated by the wives

VI. Consequences of Divorce

A. Health

1. Anxiety, psychological distress, unhappiness, loneliness, depression, illness, suicide

B. Economic

1. Women drop in income
2. Children most likely to suffer economically

C. Effect on children,

1. Less supervision, greater delinquency, failing school, teen pregnancy, higher suicide rates, violence drug use more likely to divorce

VII. Decrease in divorce rates since the 1980s

- A. 20-29 years olds - 94% look for a "soul mate"
- B. You have a 50% chance that your marriage will last
- C. Can change depending on factors (more if this, more if that, et cetera...)

VIII. Defining & Measuring Poverty

A. Poverty

1. Lacking resources to for "adequate" standard maintain well-being
 - a. Absolute poverty = life-threatening

- b. Relative poverty = comparative; with perspective to society

IX. International Measures of Poverty

- A. 1.2 billion people - 1 in 5 people in the world
 - 1. survive on less than \$1 per day
 - 2. South Asia - greatest # of poor people
 - 3. Sub-Sahara - greatest proportion of poor people
- B. The Gap between poor and rich nations has doubled
- C. Average Income Rich Nations
 - 1. 37 times that of poor nations

X. International Measures of Poverty

- A. Human Poverty Index (HPI)
 - 1. Measures differences between nations
 - 2. Three measures of deprivation
 - a. Life
 - b. Knowledge
 - c. Living standards

XI. U.S. Measures of Poverty

- A. Poverty Threshold
 - 1. 3 times the minimum cost of adequate diet
 - 2. Should be 5 times
 - 3. Poverty threshold higher in Alaska and Hawaii

XII. Theories: Economic Inequality and Poverty

- A. Structural-functionalist
 - 1. Inequality is functional
 - a. Davis-Moore Thesis: Low-paying jobs
 - i. "Poverty industry" jobs
 - ii. Market for inferior goods
- B. Criticisms of structural-functionalism
 - 1. Important roles - poorly paid

2. Nonessential roles earn high incomes
3. Ignores role of inheritance

XIII. Economic Inequality and Poverty

A. Institutional breakdown

1. Lack of jobs
2. Lack of access to adequate education
3. Lack of intact families
4. Lack of government support

B. Culture of poverty (Lewis)

1. Female headed homes
2. Instant gratification
3. Lack of participation
4. Critique
 - a. Blames the victim

XIV. Theories: Economic Inequality and Poverty

A. Social conflict

1. Economic inequality
 - a. Bourgeoisie exploiting proletariat
2. "Welfare"
 - a. Low interest loans, subsidies and tax breaks

XV. Theories: Economic Inequality and Poverty

A. Symbolic interaction

B. Labeled - Stigmatized

1. "Poor" and "on welfare"
 - a. lazy, irresponsible, lacking motivation, ability, and morality
2. Wealthy persons
 - a. capable, hard working, motivated, deserving of wealth
3. Wealth and poverty differ across societies and time

XVI. Wealth, Economic Inequality and Poverty in the US

A. Wealth in the US

1. Wealth - total assets of individual or household, minus liabilities (debts)
2. Not "rich" or "poor", but rather "total debt is more than total assets" or "total assets is more than total debt"

XVII. Wealth, Economic Inequality and Poverty in the US

A. Age and poverty

1. Children
 - a. 2006: 35% of US poor people are children (DeNavas et. al)
 - b. Highest of all Western industrialized countries

XVIII. Poverty and Economic Inequality

A. Substandard housing

B. Homelessness

1. Over 2 million homeless in US

C. Intergenerational poverty

D. Feminization of poverty -----slide 37

E. Education problems and

XIX. Welfare Myths and Realities

- A. (see page 239 in book)

XX.

XXI. End.