

FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

I. FAMILY

1. Definition=Group comprised of woman, her dependent offspring & one male joined with them.
 - If no male, it's a household.
2. Main function=provide support, share responsibilities, especially with raising children.
3. Two types:
 - A. CONJUGAL= Formed by marital ties
 - B. CONSANGUINEAL=all members are genetically related

A. CONJUGAL

1. **Nuclear family**=husband/father, wife/mother & offspring
 - Typical in Western societies
 - Associated w/neolocal residence.
 - a. Can a person belong to two different nuclear families in a lifetime?

Yes

- ❖ **Nuclear family of orientation**=born into/raised in
- ❖ **Nuclear family of procreation**=made through reproduction
 - b. Can you think of a traditional society with the nuclear family?

Eskimo=Inuit

- c. China's one child per family policy
2. **Extended Family**=kin in addition to nuclear family members all living together.

B. CONSANGUINEAL

1. Nayar (India)
 - Woman, her offspring living w/her brother

II. THE FAMILY IS NOT UNIVERSAL

1. Ex: Mae Enga (New Guinea)
 - Hostility between sexes
 - Live apart

- Males are afraid of sex w/females
- Weakens males

III. HOUSEHOLDS=task-oriented residential units (eat, sleep, etc.)

1. Universal
2. More in U.S. than nuclear families
3. Ex: single mom w/offspring
 - 1/3 poverty stricken-why?
 - a. Unequal pay
 - b. Day care costs
 - c. Child support unpaid