Index

abstinence-only education, 239 attitudes toward, 352-53; academic achievement: child well-being, married-parent families, 144; children of single parents, 103; college education, and gender inequality, 65-68; matching in marriage, 318; nonmarital births, 86; productivity predictor, 310, 318-21; single mothers, 96-98, 144; single-parent families, 144; trends in marriage and divorce, 86, 250, 302 acculturation, and the future of marriage, 375 achieved characteristics, 309 Add Health, 181, 221-22 AFDC (Assistance to Families with Dependent Children), 83 AFQT (Armed Forces Qualifying Test), 148-49, 152 African American children: and family structure, 151-52, 155, 157-58, 160-61; propensity score matching, 168-69 African American marriage: class factors, 354-56; class (social deficit) perspective, 350-51; cohabitation,

contemporary perspective, 352-54; cultural (family strength) perspective, 351-52; divorce, attitudes toward, 352-53; economic benefits, 357; employment factors, 354–56; gender factors, 354-56; intersectionality, 354-56; low SES (socioeconomic-status) couples, 260, 274; men-to-women ratio, 356; Moynihan Report, 351; nonmarital sex, attitudes toward, 352-53; racial inequality factors, 354-56; rates, declining, 317, 356-58; retreat from marriage, 368-69; same-sex parents, 232, 238; single-mother families, 357-58; under slavery, 351-52 African American marriage, historical perspective (19th century): age at marriage, 346; emancipation, 348; forced legalization, 348-49; nonmarriage rates, 346; northward migration, 349; under slavery, 347-48 -rates: among women, 347; regional variation, 349

age at first birth, predictors of, 44 battered-women's movement, 288-91, age at marriage: African American 292. See also domestic violence marriage, 346; historical perspective, Becoming a Family program, 253 22; northwestern Europe (pre-1800), Becoming Parents Program, 266 8; U.S. (1890-today), xvi behavioral problems (children): coping age makeup, future U.S. marriages, 367 with, 253; married-parent families, age-sex-race composition, future U.S. 148, 152, 160-61; risk-taking marriages, 371 behavior, 183, 191; sexual behavior ambilocality, 37 and child well-being, 228; single-America, family and marriage parent families, 148, 152, 160-161. See also BPI (Behavioral Problem (1800-1999): age at marriage, 22; birth control, 20; childbearing, 26-27; Index) cohabitation, 25-26; courtship, 23-24; betrothal, 9-10 educational expansion, 19; biological parents, involvement with employment outside the home, 19; adolescents in stepfamilies, 185 birth control: abstinence-only education, industrialization, 19, 45-46; marital dissolution, 22-23; nonfamilial 239; historical perspective, 20; increase in single parenthood, 98 organizations, 18-20; postwar births out of wedlock. See nonmarital marriage boom, 22; premarital sex, births 24-25; religious changes, 20; social changes, 18-20; technological changes, black children. See African American 18-20; women in the workforce, 19 children announcements (banns), 9-10 booster sessions, SHM (Supporting aristocracy vs. ordinary people, 12-14 Healthy Marriage), 266 Armed Forces Qualifying Test (AFQT), BPI (Behavioral Problem Index), 148, 152, 148-49, 152 160-61 arranged marriages, 7 Bringing Baby Home program, 253 BSF (Building Strong Families), 274 Asian immigrants, future of marriage in the U.S., 370 Assistance to Families with Dependent Catholic Church: authority of Children (AFDC), 83 individuals, 9; early northwestern asymmetrical cousin marriages, 39 Europe, 8, 9; formalizing marriage, authority problem, state policies, 328, 16; selecting a mate, 8 census data: future of marriage in the 333-36 avunculocality, 37 U.S., 369-73; same-sex parents (see same-sex parents, census data) banns (announcements), 9-10 CES-D (Center for Epidemiologic bargaining models, gender inequality, Studies Depression Scale), 182 child custody and visitation, same-sex 59-60 barriers, cohabitation vs. marriage, 304 parents, 239

- child well-being: effects of SHM, 270–71; family relationships, 250–51; by family structure (*see* family structure, child well-being); household stability, 250–51; low SES (socioeconomic-status) couples, 250–51; married families (*see* family structure, child well-being); measuring (*see* measuring child well-being); same-sex parents, 228; sexual behavior and, 228; sexual orientation and, 228; single-parent families (*see* family structure, child well-being; single-parent families, child well-being); stepparents, 104, 108. *See also* stepfather families
- childbearing: America (1800–1999), 26–27; delayed, increase in single parenthood, 98; historical perspective, 26–27; post-industrialization era, ecological influences, 45–46
- —cohabitation vs. marriage: attitudes toward, 124–25; likelihood of, 117; and marriage rates, 117–18; pros and cons, 118–19; relationship of cohabiting partners, 125–26; stepfamilies, 125
- —fertility: delaying, xviii; ecological influences, 45–46; and nonmarital births (2005), 369; post-industrialization decline, 45–46 childhood behavioral problems. *See*
- behavioral problems (children) children: same-sex parents, 232; stresses
- on a healthy marriage, 253
 —in cohabitation: discipline problems,
 135; as impetus, 129; prevalence of, 116;
- —cohabitation vs. marriage: attitudes toward, 124–25; likelihood of, 117; and marriage rates, 117–18; pros and cons,

- 118–19; relationship of cohabiting partners, 125–26; stepfamilies, 125 CHMI (Community Healthy Marriage Initiative), 274
- the church, role in early marriages, 9–10.

 See also religion; specific churches
 civil union: cohabitation vs. marriage,
 308–309; vs. marital status, 330;
 - 308–309; vs. marital status, 330; Puritans, 10; same-sex parents, 238; state policies, 330
- class factors, African American marriage, 354–56
- class (social deficit) perspective, African
 American marriage, 350–51
- coercive but nonviolent domestic violence, 284–86
- cognitive achievement, and family structure, 148, 152
- cohabitation: African American attitudes toward, 352–53; different-sex parents, vs. same-sex, 241; and the future of marriage, 321; historical perspective, 25–26; as prelude to marriage, 116, 316–17; race and ethnicity, xix; vs. single parenthood, 126–28; as stepfamily, 116–17. See also common law marriage
- —children: discipline problems, 135; as impetus, 129; nonmarital births, 116; prevalence of, 116; single parenthood, 95–96, 108; of single parents, 104, 108; well being, 117–18
- cohabitation vs. marriage: barriers, 304; civil unions, 308–309; clarifying social roles, 133–35; compensatory payments, 305; consortium, 304; constraint commitment, 304; cultural symbolism, 306–307; dissolution of unions, 304–305; division of property, 305; entry and exit rituals, 303–306;

well being, 117-18

cohabitation vs. marriage (continued)
financial benefits, 133; gender
inequality, 67; marital specific capital,
304; preference for, 124; public
opinion, 307; same-sex marriages,
308–309; as security, 131–33; sense of
identity, 304; sexual fidelity, 307;
shared family identity, 304; social
recognition, 303–304; for social
recognition, 135–36; socializing
children, 136–37; teaching the value of
marriage, 136–37; threats to family
identity, 304

cohabitation vs. marriage, childbearing/ childrearing: attitudes toward, 124–25; likelihood of, 117; and marriage rates, 117–18; pros and cons, 118–19; relationship of cohabiting partners, 125–26; stepfamilies, 125

cohabitation vs. marriage, study of attitudes: analysis of results, 123; focus groups, 122–23; interviews, 119–21; methodological issues, 139–40; relative benefits of, 129–31; sample characteristics, 121; sample selection,

—marriage: clarifying social roles, 133–35; financial benefits, 133; preference for, 124; as security, 131–33; for social recognition, 135–36; socializing children, 136–37; teaching the value of, 136–37

college education. See academic achievement

common law marriage, 16–17. *See also* cohabitation

communication skills: in a healthy marriage, 252, 258; SHM (Supporting Healthy Marriage), 263 community-connections perspective, 180, 185, 189

Community Healthy Marriage Initiative (CHMI), 274

companionate marriage: characteristics, 81; definition, 77; shift toward, 86 companionship in marriage, 15–16 compensatory payments, cohabitation vs. marriage, 305

conflict identification, domestic violence,

consortium, 304 constitutive recognition, state policies, 334 constitutive status, state policies, 332 constraint commitment, cohabitation vs. marriage, 304

consumption of goods and services, gender inequality, 63 contemporary perspective, African American marriage, 352–54

(socioeconomic-status) couples, 259 core marriage education curriculum, SHM, 263–66

contextual influences, low SES

Couple Communication, 252 couple expectations, attitudes, and emotions, 252

court-mandated programs for domestic violence, 291

courtship, 9, 23-24

cousin marriages: asymmetrical, 39; cross, 39; cross-cultural perspective, 39; FBD (father's-brother's-daughter), 39–40; FZD (father's-sister's-daughter), 39; genetic issues, 39; MBD (mother's-brother's-daughter), 39; MZD (mother's-sister's-daughter), 39–40; parallel, 39; symmetrical, 39 Covenant Marriage, 83

cross cousin marriages, 39

cross-cultural perspective (1800-1999):

- —America: age at marriage, 22; birth control, 20; childbearing, 26–27; cohabitation, 25–26; courtship, 23–24; educational expansion, 19; employment outside the home, 19; industrialization, 19, 45–46; marital dissolution, 22–23; nonfamilial organizations, 18–20; postwar marriage boom, 22; premarital sex, 24–25; religious changes, 20; social changes, 18–20; technological changes, 18–20; women in the workforce, 19
- —northwestern Europe: childbearing, 26–27; cohabitation, 25–26; developmental idealism, 21–22; the Enlightenment, 21–22; postwar marriage boom, 22; women's rights, 21–22
- cross-cultural perspective (pre-1800): non-Western countries, 6–7
- -northwestern Europe: age at marriage, 8; aristocracy, 12-14; arranged marriages, 7; banns (announcements), 9-10; betrothal, 9-10; chief historical stages, 15; common law marriage, 16-17; companionship in marriage, 15-16; courtship, 9; cross-cultural generalizations, 14-16; democratic families, 15; divorce, 11; exchange of vows, 9-10; great family transition, 13-14; households, 5, 8; independence before marriage, 8; love and affection in marriage, 13, 15-16; marital dissolution, 11; marital locality, 5-6; marriage rituals, 9-10, 16; myths of family change, 12-14; never marrieds, 8; nonfamilial organizations, 8; ordinary people, 11-16; parental

consent, 11; parental involvement, 10–11; patriarchal families, 15; premarital sex, 9; research on, 11–12, 14–15; role of the church, 9–10; selecting a mate, 8–9; separation, 11; sexual consummation, 9–10; virginity of the bride, 7; weddings, 9–10, 16

cross-cultural perspective (today):
childcare, 39–42; cousin marriage,
39–40; family, 39–42; geographical
marriage patterns, 45–46; marital
locality, 36–39; marriage, 39–42;
mating systems, 36–39
cultural norms, gender inequality, 60
cultural (family strength) perspective,

African American marriage, 351–52 cultural symbolism, cohabitation vs. marriage, 306–307 culture of marriage, 76–77

danger checklist, domestic violence, 293
date nights, as family therapy, 266
dating, 23–24
deferred gratification, as productivity
predictor, 319
Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, 83
deinstitutionalizing marriage, 79, 320,
373–78

democratic families, northwestern Europe (pre-1800), 15

demographics, and the future of marriage in the U.S.: acculturation process, 375; age makeup, 367; age-sex-race composition, 371; annual immigration rates, 367; Asian immigrants, 370; Census Bureau projections, 369–73; declining white majority, 367; deinstitutionalization of the family, 373–78; economic incorporation, 377;

demographics (continued) fertility and nonmarital births (2005), 369; generational succession, 375; Hispanic immigrants, 369-70; intergenerational mobility, 377; intermarriage, 376; projected U.S. population increase, 370-71; racial composition of married people, 371-73; racial mixing, 376; reinstitutionalization of the family, 373-78; retreat from marriage, 368-69 -racial and ethnic minority marriages: nonmarital births, 368; prevalence of, 368; timing of, 367 depressive symptoms, in adolescents, 182, 192-199**t,** 220 derivative dependency, state policies, 326 developmental idealism, 21-22 direct assistance, 267 disengagement from social groups, 79-80 disestablishment of marriage, 336-40 dissolution of unions. See divorce: marital dissolution; separation diversity, family and marriage patterns. See marriage schema; marriage types; specific family types division of property, cohabitation vs. marriage, 305 divorce: African American attitudes toward, 352-53; attitudes toward, 23; children of single parents, 104;

domestic violence as predictor,

educational levels, 86; effects of

281-82; ease of obtaining, 85-86; and

cohabitation, 23; fear of, increase in

single parenthood, 101; no-fault laws,

23; northwestern Europe (pre-1800),

11; pathway to single parenthood, 95,

104; Protestant Reformation, 11;

public opinion about, 307-308; trends, by education levels, 250. See also marital dissolution; separation divorce rates: 1921-2006, xviii; after WWII, 23; by age of partners, xix-xxii; by education level, 315; GSS (General Social Survey), 85; independence effect, 315; social psychology of marital change, 84-86; women, 315 doing gender, 58-59 domestic violence: battered-women's movement, 288-91; dowry associated, 41; ecological influences, 41; empirical research errors, 283; gender inequality, 67-68; hypergynously married women, 41; individuals, effects on, 282; intergenerational transmission of, 283-84; and marital health, 288; marital satisfaction effects, 282; marital stability effects, 282; marriage vs. cohabitation, 67-68; National Family Violence Survey (1975), 281; National Family Violence Survey (1985), 282; National Violence Against Women Survey, 282, 288; as predictor of divorce or separation, 281-82; relative earnings, effects of, 63-65;

—education and prevention: battered-women's advocacy, 292; danger checklist, 293; healthy relationships, defining, 293; intimate terrorism, 291–93; managing violence, 293; risks increased by, 292–93; safety markers, 293; situational couple violence, 292–93; violent resistance, 292

scope of, 281-82; web of abuse, 285

intervention strategies:
 battered-women's movement
 perspective, 288–91; classes of, 290–91;
 conflict identification, 290;

- court-mandated programs, 291; intimate terrorism, 290–91; personality conflicts, identifying, 290; screening strategies, 289; situational couple violence, 289–90; targeted interventions, 291; violent resistance, 290
- domestic violence, types of: aggregating under one label, 283–84; generalizing from one to another, 283–84; overview, 282–84; violent resistance, 286–87, 290
- —intimate terrorism: coercive, but nonviolent tactics, 284–86; definition, 284; education and prevention, 291–93; effects on marital health, 288; incipient, 286; intervention strategies, 290–91; liberty crimes, 286; marital education programs, 292; Power and Control Wheel, 284–85; *vs.* situational couple violence, 287–88
- —situational couple violence: definition, 287; education and prevention, 292–93; effects on marital health, 288; intervention strategies, 289–90; *vs.* intimate terrorism, 287–88 dowry-associated domestic violence, 41 drug selling, by adolescents, 183, 206–207, 214–19**t**
- earning power, gender inequality, 60–61 ecological perspective. *See* evolutionary ecological perspective economic deprivation theory:
 adolescents in stepfather families, 184; child well-being, married-parent families, 145; children in single-parent families, 106–107, 145 economic factors: African American marriage, 357; effects on healthy

- marriage, 253–54; future of marriage in the U.S., 377; on gender equality (see gender inequality, economic influences); opportunities for women, 78; same-sex parents, 233–34; status of single mothers, 144; summary of, 76 economic signaling theory: achieved characteristics, 309; history of, 309; signals, definition, 309
- —productivity predictors: deferred gratification, 319; education, 310, 318–21; fidelity, 314; by gender, 314–18; independence, 313; male work ethic, 313; marriage, 310–11, 318–21; maturity, 313; parental responsibility, 314; by race, 314–18; signaling costs, 309, 311–12
- education (marital). *See* marriage education
- education (schooling). *See* academic achievement
- education and prevention, domestic violence: battered-women's advocacy, 292; danger checklist, 293; healthy relationships, defining, 293; intimate terrorism, 291–93; managing violence, 293; risks increased by, 292–93; safety markers, 293; situational couple violence, 292–93; violent resistance, 292
- educational expansion, historical perspective, 19
- emancipation, and African American marriage, 348
- emotional support and family structure, 148
- employment: African Americans, 354–56; increase in single parenthood, 100–101; marriage advantage, 302 (*see also* economic signaling theory); outside the home, 19. *See also* income

employment, gender inequality: bargaining models, 59-60; college graduates vs. non-graduates, 65-68; consumption, 63; cultural norms, 60; earning power, 60-61; exchange/ bargaining theory, 61-63; expenditures, 63; gains to trade model, 59-60; high-marriage vs. low-marriage, 65-68; housework, 61-63; marriage vs. cohabitation, 67; nonmarital births, 65-68; socioeconomic status, effects of, 65-68; specialization of spouses, 59-60; threat points, 59-61; violence, 67-68; women, wage penalty, 302

—relative earnings: housework, effects on, 61–63; measuring, 61; threat points, 59–61; violence, effects on, 63–65 entry and exit rituals, 303–306 environmental stressors, 259 EPCs (extra-pair copulations), 35 equality, state policies: under ICGU status, 339–40; as policy guideline, 327; violation of, 329 establishment of marriage, 325–26, 335 ethical authority, state policies, 328, 333 ethical recognition, state policies, 334 European customs. *See* northwestern

Europe
European inheritance patterns, 45–46
evolutionary ecological perspective:
ambilocality, 37; avunculocality, 37;
childbearing, post-industrialization
era, 45–46; distribution, by type, 37:
domestic violence, 41; fertility,
post-industrialization decline, 45–46;
inheritance patterns, 45–46; life
paths, 42–43; marital locality, 36–39;

on mating systems (see mating

systems, ecological influences); matrilocality, 37; neolocality, 37; patrilocality, 37

—childcare: cross-cultural perspective, 39–42; genetic children vs. step children, 41; paternal investment, 41; polygynous societies, 41

—reproduction: age at first birth,
predictors of, 44; effects of life
expectancy, 44; historical differences,
47; humans vs. other primates, 42–43
exchange/bargaining theory, 61–63
exchange of vows. See vows
expectations for marriage, 78–79
expenditures, and gender inequality, 63
expressive individualism, 79
extended activities, SHM, 266
external challenges, managing, 264–65
extra-pair copulations (EPCs), 35
extra-pair paternity, 35
extrinsic factors, low socioeconomic-status
couples, 259–61

families: the second demographic transition, xv; definition, for state policies, 325–26; geographical differences (see cross-cultural perspective); headed by stepfathers (see stepfather families); history of (see historical perspective); relationships, and child well-being, 250–51; SHM (Supporting Healthy Marriage), 266; stability (see stability of families)

composition, 5; nuclear, 8; size, 8; weak-stem, 8 family strength (cultural) perspective, African American marriage, 351–52 family structure: change vs. structure, 105–106; cohabiting partners (see

—northwestern Europe (pre-1800):

- cohabitation); duration, effects on adolescents in stepfather families, 185; gay and lesbian parents (*see* same-sex parents); grandparents, 104; married partners (*see* marriage schema; marriage types; married-parent families); multi-generational households, 104; single parents (*see* single-parent families); stable vs. unstable, 145; stepparents, 104, 108; variation by race, 145–46, 187
- —stepfamilies (*see also* stepfather families): cohabitation, 116–17, 125; stepchildren, same-sex parents, 236; stepparents, and child well-being, 104, 108
- family structure, child well-being:
 beneficial factors, 250–51; control
 variables, 149; dependent variables,
 148–49; father data, 146–47; gender, as
 predictor of stability, 161–63; income,
 as predictor of stability, 163;
 independent variables, 147; limitations
 of study, 173; method, 149–50; probit
 regressions, 150, 161–65; sample
 selection, 146–47, 149: single nearestneighbor matching, 150, 164; structure
 histories, 147; survey, 146–47
- —child outcomes: descriptive statistics, 154–60; married families, 152–65; ordinary least squares regression, 153, 160–61; single-parent families, 152–65
- —child outcomes, by race: African
 American children, 151–52, 155,
 157–58, 160–61; ages 7 to 14, 154–55;
 ages 9 to 10, 156–60, 162; Hispanic
 children, 152, 155, 159–61; as predictor
 of structure, 162–65; structural
 variations, 145–46; white children, 151,
 154, 156–57, 160

- —propensity score matching: for African American children, 168–69; for Hispanic children, 170–72; purpose of, 150; for white children, 166–67
- —well-being measures: behavioral adjustment, 148, 160; cognitive achievements, 148; cognitive stimulation, 148; emotional support, 148; math scores, 160; reading recognition, 148, 160
- father-absent households, child well-being, 103
- father-involved households, study of, 103. *See also* stepfather
- father's-sister's-daughter (FZD) cousin marriages, 39
- FBD (father's-brother's-daughter) cousin marriages, 39–40
- federal government: AFDC (Assistance to Families with Dependent Children), 83; Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, 83; HMI (Healthy Marriage Initiative), 247–48 (see also SHM: Supporting Healthy Marriage); marital instability, responses to, 83; programs to strengthen marriage, 83–84; PRWORA (Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996), 83, 356–57; TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families), 83, 247. See also the state
- fertility: delaying, xviii; ecological influences, 45–46; and nonmarital births (2005), 369; postindustrialization decline, 45–46. *See also* childbearing
- fidelity, as productivity predictor, 314 forced legalization of African American marriages, 348–49

forms of marriage. See family structure; marriage schema; marriage types; specific family types Frazier, E. Franklin, 350 freedom of marital expression, 328 functional families, 326 future of marriage: among African Americans (see African American marriage); cohabitation and, 321; effects of race and immigration (see demographics, and the future of marriage); in relation to the state (see the state, and the future of marriage) FZD (father's-sister's-daughter) cousin marriages, 39

gains to trade model, gender inequality, 59-60 gay parents. See same-sex parents gender: African American marriages, 354-56; doing gender, 58-59; individualistic views of, 58-59; organizational policies, effects of, 58-59; as predictor of family stability, 161-63; productivity predictor, 314-18; sociology of, a critique, 58-59; state policies, effects of, 58-59 gender inequality, economic influences: bargaining models, 59-60; college graduates vs. non-graduates, 65-68; consumption, 63; cultural norms, 60; earning power, 60-61; exchange/ bargaining theory, 61-63; expenditures, 63; gains to trade model, 59-60; high-marriage vs. low-marriage, 65-68; housework, 61-63; marriage vs. cohabitation, 67; nonmarital births, 65-68; socioeconomic status, effects of, 65-68; specialization of spouses,

59–60; threat points, 59–61; violence, 67 - 68-relative earnings: housework, effects on, 61-63; measuring, 61; threat points, 59-61; violence, effects on, 63-65 gender inequality, under ICGU status, 339-40 General Social Survey (GSS). See GSS (General Social Survey) generational succession, future of marriage, 375 genetic issues, cousin marriages, 39 genetic vs. social mating systems, 34-35 geography: history of family and marriage (pre-1800) (see cross-cultural perspective); inheritance patterns, 45-46; marriage patterns, 45-46; mobility, effects on marriage, 78 going steady, 23-24 government. See federal government; the state grandparents, single-parent households, 96-97, 104 great family transition, 13-14 Green, Tom, 328, 338 group social events, SHM, 266 GSS (General Social Survey): cohabitation vs. marriage, 307; divorce, 307-308; divorce rates, 85

healthy marriage, evaluating (see HMI
(Healthy Marriage Initiative);
marriage education; SHM
(Supporting Healthy Marriage)
healthy relationships, defining, 293
heterogeneity, stepfather families, 178–79
high-marriage vs. low-marriage, 65–68
Hispanics: immigrants, future of
marriage, 369–70. See also Latinos

- —children: and family structure, 152, 155, 159–61; propensity score matching, 170–72
- historical perspective (1800–1999): social changes, 18–20; technological changes, 18–20. *See also* cross-cultural perspective
- —America: age at marriage, 22; birth control, 20; childbearing, 26–27; cohabitation, 25–26; courtship, 23–24; educational expansion, 19; employment outside the home, 19; industrialization, 19, 45–46; marital dissolution, 22–23; nonfamilial organizations, 18–20; postwar marriage boom, 22; premarital sex, 24–25; religious changes, 20; social changes, 18–20; technological changes, 18–20; women in the workforce, 19
- —northwestern Europe: childbearing, 26–27; cohabitation, 25–26; developmental idealism, 21–22; the Enlightenment, 21–22; postwar marriage boom, 22; women's rights, 21–22
- historical perspective (pre-1800): age at marriage, 8; arranged marriages, 7; chief historical stages, 15; courtship, 9; democratic families, 15; divorce, 11; independence before marriage, 8; marital dissolution, 11; marital locality, 5–6; never marrieds, 8; nonfamilial organizations, 8; parental consent, 11; parental involvement, 10–11; patriarchal families, 15; premarital sex, 9; selecting a mate, 8–9; separation, 11; virginity of the bride, 7
- —common law marriage: legitimacy of, 17; outlawing, 16
- —households: composition, 5: nuclear, 8; size, 8; weak-stem, 8

- —marriage rituals: alternatives to, 10; banns (announcements), 9–10; betrothal, 9–10; exchange of vows, 9–10; formalization of, 16; role of the church, 9–10; sexual consummation, 9–10; virginity of the bride, 7; weddings, 9–10, 16
- —ordinary people: *vs.* aristocracy, 12–14; companionship, 15–16; cross-cultural generalizations, 11–12, 14–16; great family transition, 13–14; love and affection, 13, 15–16; myths of family change, 12–14
- —research: importance of, 14–15; limitations, 11–12, 14
- HMI (Healthy Marriage Initiative): focus on marriage education, 247–48; research agenda, 248. *See also* marriage education; SHM (Supporting Healthy Marriage)
- —healthy marriage: communication, role of, 258; key dimensions, 256–57; negative escalation patterns, 258; operational specification, 255–56; positive predictors, 257–59; relationship issues, 257–59; withdrawal and avoidance patterns, 258
- HOME (Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment), 148, 152, 153, 160
- home environment, child well-being, 148, 152, 153, 160
- Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment (HOME), 148, 152, 153, 160
- homosexual parents. See same-sex parents
- households. *See* families; family structure; *specific family structures* housework, gender inequality, 61–63, 356

Human Potential Movement, 79 hypergynously married women, domestic violence, 41 hypergyny, 40–41

ICGU (intimate caregiving union),

325–26, 336–40
immigration. See demographics; specific racial or ethnic groups
incarceration rates, children of single parents, 103
incentives to marry, 99
incipient intimate terrorism, 286
income: low-income couples (see low SES [socioeconomic-status] couples); low-income mothers, marriage criteria, 101; poverty, correlation with single-parent families, 102–103; as predictor of family stability, 163; race and ethnicity, 233–34. See also employment

—median household: race and ethnicity, 237; same-sex parents, 233-34, 237

—relative earnings, gender inequality: housework, effects on, 61–63; measuring, 61; threat points, 59–61; violence, effects on, 63–65 Incredible Years program, 253

Independence: before marriage, northwestern Europe (pre-1800), 8; as productivity predictor, 313

individualistic marriage: characteristics of, 81; definition, 79; shift away from, 86

individualistic views of gender, 58–59 industrialization, historical perspective,

19, 45–46

inheritance patterns, 45–46 institutional marriage: characteristics of, 81; definition, 77; shift away from, 78; shift toward, 86 intentional parenting, same-sex parents: gay men, 235, 241; lesbians, 229, 235 intergenerational mobility, future of marriage, 377 intergenerational transmission of

intergenerational transmission of domestic violence, 283–84 intermarriage, future of marriage, 376 intersectionality, African American marriage, 354–56

intervention strategies, domestic
violence: battered-women's
movement perspective, 288–91;
classes of, 290–91; conflict
identification, 290; court-mandated
programs, 291; intimate terrorism,
290–91; personality conflicts,
identifying, 290; screening strategies,
289; situational couple violence,
289–90; targeted interventions, 291;
violent resistance, 290

intimate caregiving union (ICGU), 325–26, 336–40

intimate terrorism: coercive, but
nonviolent tactics, 284–86; definition,
284; education and prevention,
291–93; effects on marital health, 288;
incipient, 286; intervention strategies,
290–91; liberty crimes, 286; marital
education programs, 292; Power and
Control Wheel, 284–85; vs. situational
couple violence, 287–88. See also
domestic violence

jobs. See employment; income

labor. See employment
lack of marriageable men: African
American marriage, 356; growth of
welfare programs, 98–99; increase in
single parenthood, 100; in low-income

communities, 98; marriage rates, African American women, 100 Latinos: low SES (socioeconomic-status) couples, 260; same-sex parents, 232, 238. See also Hispanics

legal implications, same-sex parents. See same-sex parents, legal and policy implications

lesbian parents. *See* same-sex parents liberty, state policies: under ICGU status, 339–40; as policy guideline, 327; violation of, 329, 335 liberty crimes, 286

life expectancy, effects on reproduction,

life paths: diversity, by date of birth, xix-xxii; ecological influences, 42-44; humans vs. other primates, 42-43; men vs. women, 43-44; resource influences, 43-44

likelihood of marriage. *See* propensity to marry

love and affection in marriage, 13, 15–16, 78 Loving Couple, Loving Children curricula, 266

low SES (socioeconomic-status) couples:
African Americans, 260, 274; and
child well-being, 250–51; contextual
influences, 259; environmental
stressors, 259; extrinsic factors,
259–61; health marriages (see
SHM—Supporting Healthy Marriage);
hypothetical influences, 260, 274;
Latinos, 260; personal strengths and
vulnerabilities, 259; qualification
guidelines, 260; trends in marriage
and divorce, 250. See also income

male work ethic, as productivity predictor, 313

marital dissolution: cohabitation vs. marriage, 304–305; historical perspective, 22–23; northwestern Europe (pre-1800), 11. *See also* divorce; separation

marital education programs: mentoring, 266; one-on-one coaching, 266; parenting skills, strengthening, 265. See also HMI (Healthy Marriage Initiative); marital therapy; SHM (Supporting Healthy Marriage)

—domestic violence: battered-women's advocacy, 292; danger checklist, 293; healthy relationships, defining, 293; intimate terrorism, 291–93; managing violence, 293; risks increased by, 292–93; safety markers, 293; situational couple violence, 292–93; violent resistance, 292

marital locality: northwestern Europe (pre-1800), 5–6; same-sex parents, 234

—ecological influences: ambilocality, 37; avunculocality, 37; cross-cultural perspective, 36–39; distribution, by type, 37; matrilocality, 37; neolocality, 37; patrilocality, 37

marital satisfaction, and domestic violence, 282

marital specific capital, cohabitation vs. marriage, 304

marital status vs. civil union. See civil union

marital therapy: Becoming a Family program, 253; Becoming Parents Program, 266; Bringing Baby Home program, 253; BSF (Building Strong Families), 274; CHMI (Community Healthy Marriage Initiative), 274; Couple Communication, 252; effectiveness of, 251; Human Potential

marital therapy: (continued)

Movement, 79; Loving Couple,
Loving Children curricula, 266;
Marriage Movement, 83; New Hope
project, 99; PAIRS (Practical
Application of Intimate Relationship
Skills), 266; PREP (Prevention and
Relationship Enhancement Program),
252, 266; psychoeducational
interventions, 252; TLC₃ (Time, Love,
and Cash Among Couples with
Children), 66–67. See also HMI
(Healthy Marriage Initiative); marital
education programs; SHM
(Supporting Healthy Marriage)

marriage: benefits of, 303; cohabitation as alternative (see cohabitation vs. marriage); cohabitation as prelude, 116; delayed, increase in single parenthood, 98; different-sex parents vs. same-sex parents, 227-29; external benefits, 303; geographical differences (see cross-cultural perspective); health, measuring (see marriage education; SHM—Supporting Healthy Marriage); history of (see historical perspective); important characteristics, ranking, 78-79; individual objectives, 310-11; as just a piece of paper, 17-18; marriagespecific benefits, 303; partner-specific benefits, 303; postwar boom, 22; productivity predictor, 310-11, 318-21; rights, same-sex parents, 238; stability, and domestic violence, 282; trends, by education levels, 250. See also economic signaling theory marriage certificates, 17-18

marriage education: role in healthy marriage, 247–48; TANF (Temporary

- Assistance to Needy Families), 83, 247
- —evaluating (see also HMI—Healthy
 Marriage Initiative; SHM—Supporting
 Healthy Marriage): BSF (Building
 Strong Families), 274; CHMI
 (Community Healthy Marriage
 Initiative), 274

marriage market factors, and single parenthood, 100 Marriage Movement, 83 marriage-promotion programs, 102–103

marriage rates: cohabiters with children, 117–18

—African Americans: declining, 317, 356–58; regional variation, 349; women, 347

-women: education levels, 315;

independence effect, 315
marriage rituals, northwestern Europe
(pre-1800): alternatives to, 10; banns
(announcements), 9–10; betrothal,
9–10; exchange of vows, 9–10;
formalization of, 16; role of the
church, 9–10; sexual consummation,
9–10; virginity of the bride, 7;
weddings, 9–10, 16

marriage schema: definition, 8o. *See also* family structure; marriage types

- —companionate marriage: characteristics, 81; definition, 77; shift toward, 86
- —individualistic marriage:characteristics of, 81; definition, 79;shift away from, 86
- —institutional marriage: characteristics of, 81; definition, 77; shift away from, 78; shift toward, 86 marriage systems. *See* mating systems

- marriage types: companionate, 77, 81, 86; Covenant Marriage, 83; deinstitutionalized, 320; early twentieth century, 78; and educational levels, 86; expressive individualism, 79; ideal form, 82; individual correlates, 88: individualistic, 79, 81, 86; institutional, 77, 78, 81, 86; late nineteenth century, 77; marital schema, 83; predictors, 88; relational contracts, 320; second half of twentieth century, 79; separating from the law, 320; team-oriented, 82; topics for future study, 88. See also family structure; marriage schema
- married-parent families, child well-being: academic achievement, 144; behavioral problems, 148, 152, 160–61; cognitive achievement, 148, 152; common problems, 144; economic deprivation theory, 145; home environment, 148, 152, 153, 160; math scores, 148, 152, 160; parenting practices theory, 145; propensity score matching, 161–65; reading skills, 148, 152, 160
- —measurement instruments: AFQT
 (Armed Forces Qualifying Test), 149;
 BPI (Behavioral Problem Index), 148,
 152; descriptive statistics, 154–60;
 HOME (Home Observation for
 Measurement of the Environment),
 148, 152; National Longitudinal Survey
 of Youth (1979), 146–47; PIAT (Peabody
 Individual Achievement Tests), 148
 marrying up to a higher class, 40–41
 math scores, and family structure, 148,
 152, 160

mating systems, ecological influences: anthropological perspective, 36;

- biological perspective, 34–35, 36; cross-cultural perspective, 36–39; EPCs (extra-pair copulations), 35; extra-pair paternity, 35; humans vs. other species, 34–35; hypergyny, 40–41; male/female strategies, 40; marrying up to a higher class, 40–41; monogamous societies, 35; most common, 34; polyandrous societies, 35, 36; residence after marriage (*see* marital locality); social vs. genetic, 34–35; sociological perspective, 35–36; who chooses the mate, 38
- —cousin marriage: asymmetrical, 39; cross, 39; cross-cultural perspective, 39; FBD (father's-brother's-daughter), 39–40; FZD (father's-sister's-daughter), 39; genetic issues, 39; MBD (mother's-brother's-daughter), 39; MZD (mother's-sister's-daughter), 39–40; parallel, 39; symmetrical, 39
- —monogamy: biological perspective, 36; ecological influences, 37–38; genetic, 34–35, 38; prevalence of, 36; and resource scarcity, 34; social, 34–35, 38, 40–41
- —polyandry: genetic, 34–35; prevalence of, 38; and resource scarcity, 34
- —polygyny: biological perspective, 36; prevalence of, 34, 36, 38; prosecution for, 328, 338; social, 34–35 matrilocality, 37 maturity, as productivity predictor, 313 MBD (mother's-brother's-daughter) cousin marriages, 39 measurement errors, same-sex parents, 230–32
- measurement instruments: AFQT (Armed Forces Qualifying Test), 148–49, 152; BPI (Behavioral Problem

measurement instruments: (continued) Index), 148, 152, 160-61; HOME (Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment), 148, 152, 153, 160; MFIP (Minnesota Family Investment Program), 99; National Family Violence Survey (1975), 281; National Family Violence Survey (1985), 282; National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1979), 146-47; National Violence Against Women Survey, 282, 288; PIAT (Peabody Individual Achievement Tests), 148, 152, 160; propensity score matching, 161-65; Supporting Fathers' Involvement Study, 253; TLC3 (Time, Love, and Cash Among Couples with Children), 66-67 —GSS (General Social Survey): cohabitation vs. marriage, 307; divorce, 307-308; divorce rates, 85; on divorce rates, 85 measuring child well-being: AFQT (Armed Forces Qualifying Test), 149; behavioral problems, 148, 152, 160-61; BPI (Behavioral Problem Index), 148, 152; cognitive achievement, 148, 152; descriptive statistics, 154-60; emotional support, 148; HOME (Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment), 148, 152; home environment, 148, 152, 153, 160; math scores, 148, 152, 160; National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1979), 146-47; PIAT (Peabody Individual Achievement Tests), 148; propensity score matching, 161-65; reading skills, 148, 152, 160 median income. See income Mediterranean inheritance patterns, 45-46

men, ratio to women. See lack of marriageable men mentoring, 266 MFIP (Minnesota Family Investment Program), 99 monogamy: biological perspective, 36; ecological influences, 37-38; genetic, 34-35, 38; prevalence of, 36; and resource scarcity, 34; social, 34-35, 38, 40-41 moral fitness issues, same-sex parents, 239 mother's-brother's-daughter (MBD) cousin marriages, 39 motivations for marriage, historical perspective, 5 Moynihan Report, 351 multi-generational households, 96-97, 104 myths of family change, 12-14 MZD (mother's-sister's-daughter) cousin marriages, 39-40 National Family Violence Survey (1975), 281 National Family Violence Survey (1985), National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, See Add Health National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1979), 146-47 National Violence Against Women Survey, 282, 288 natural-born children, same-sex parents, negative escalation patterns, 258 neolocality, 37 networks of intimate care, 326 never-marrieds: African Americans, 346; mothers, pathway to single parenthood, 95, 104; northwestern

Europe (pre-1800), 8

New Hope project, 99 no-fault divorce laws, 23 non-Western countries, family and marriage (pre-1800), 6–7

nonfamilial organizations: historical perspective, 18–20; northwestern Europe (pre-1800), 8

nonmarital births: 1940–2005, xviii–xix; cohabitation, 116; and educational levels, 86; future among racial and ethnic minorities, 368; gender inequality, 65–68; racial and ethnic minority marriages, 368

—teenage pregnancy: single-parent families, 103, 144

nonmarital sex: African American attitudes toward, 352–53; American family and marriage (1800–1999), 24–25; among children, 228; fidelity, cohabitation vs. marriage, 307; historical perspective, 24–25; northwestern Europe, (pre-1800), 9; sexual fidelity, cohabitation vs. marriage, 307

nonwhite children, same-sex parents,

North America. *See* America northwestern Europe (1800–1999): childbearing, 26–27; cohabitation, 25–26; developmental idealism, 21–22; the Enlightenment, 21–22; postwar marriage boom, 22; women's rights, 21–22

northwestern Europe (pre-1800): age at marriage, 8; arranged marriages, 7; chief historical stages, 15; common law marriage, 16–17; courtship, 9; democratic families, 15; divorce, 11; households, 5, 8; independence before marriage, 8; marital dissolution, 11; marital locality, 5–6; never marrieds,

8; nonfamilial organizations, 8; nuclear households, 8; parental consent, 11; parental involvement, 10–11; patriarchal families, 15; premarital sex, 9; selecting a mate, 8–9; separation, 11; virginity of the bride, 7; weak-stem households, 8

—marriage rituals: alternatives to, 10; banns (announcements), 9–10; betrothal, 9–10; exchange of vows, 9–10; formalization of, 16; role of the church, 9–10; sexual consummation, 9–10; virginity of the bride, 7; weddings, 9–10, 16

—ordinary people: vs. aristocracy, 12–14; companionship, 15–16; cross-cultural generalizations, 11–12, 14–16; great family transition, 13–14; love and affection, 13, 15–16; myths of family change, 12–14

—research: importance of, 14–15; limitations, 11–12, 14 nuclear households, historical perspective, 8 nurturing positive aspects, 252

one-on-one coaching, 266 ordinary least squares regression, 153, 160–61

ordinary people, northwestern Europe (pre-1800): *vs.* aristocracy, 12–14; companionship, 15–16; cross-cultural generalizations, 11–12, 14–16; great family transition, 13–14; love and affection, 13, 15–16; myths of family change, 12–14

PAIRS (Practical Application of Intimate Relationship Skills), 266 parallel cousin marriages, 39 parental compatibility, same-sex parents, parental conflict, and child well-being, parental involvement in marriage, northwestern Europe (pre-1800), 10-11 parental responsibility, as productivity predictor, 314 parenthood: gay and lesbian parents (see same-sex parents); single parents (see single-parent families); in stepfamilies (see stepfamilies; stepfather families); unmarried partners (see cohabitation) parenting practices theory, 145 parenting skills, strengthening, 265 parenting style, stepfather families, 184 paternal investment in childcare, 41 patriarchal families, northwestern Europe (pre-1800), 15 patrilocality, 37 personality conflicts, identifying, 290 perspectives on marriage. See cross-cultural perspective; evolutionary ecological perspective; gender; historical perspective; social psychology of marital change PIAT (Peabody Individual Achievement Tests), 148, 152, 160 policies: affecting same-sex parents (see same-sex parents, legal and policy implications); governmental (see federal government; the state); organizational, effects on gender equality, 58-59 polyandry: genetic, 34-35; prevalence of, 38; and resource scarcity, 34 polygyny: biological perspective, 36; prevalence of, 34, 36, 38; prosecution for, 328, 338; social, 34-35

population increase, U.S. projections, 370-71 postwar marriage boom, 22 poverty, correlation with single-parent families, 102-103 Power and Control Wheel, 284-85 Practical Application of Intimate Relationship Skills (PAIRS), 266 premarital sex. See nonmarital sex predictors: age at first birth, 44; divorce, 281-82; healthy marriage, 257-59; marriage type, 88 —family stability: child outcomes, by race, 162-65; gender, 161-63; income, 163 -productivity (employability; see also economic signaling theory): academic achievement, 310, 318-21; deferred gratification, 319; education, 310, 318-21; fidelity, 314; by gender, 314-18; independence, 313; male work ethic, 313; marriage, 310-11, 318-21; maturity, 313; parental responsibility, 314; by race, 314-18; signaling costs, 309, 311-12 premarital sex. See nonmarital sex PREP (Prevention and Relationship Enhancement Program), 252, 266 prior marital status, same-sex parents, 236 privacy in marriage, 79 pro-establishment position, state policies, 331-32 probability of marriage. See propensity to marry probit regressions, 150, 161-65 problem-solving skills, 252 programs to strengthen marriage, 83-84 progressive pro-establishment position, state policies, 331-32 promoting positive relationships. See marital education; marital therapy

- propensity score matching: for African American children, 168–69; for Hispanic children, 170–72; purpose of, 150; for white children, 166–67
- —child well-being: married-parent families, 161–65; single-parent families, 161–65
- propensity to marry: African American women, xvi–xviii; by date of birth, xix–xxii; by education level (1950–2006), xvi–xviii; white women, xvi–xviii
- Protestant Reformation: on divorce, 11; formalizing marriage, 16
- PRWORA (Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996), 83, 356–57
- psychoeducational interventions: Couple Communication, 252; marital therapy, 251; PREP (Prevention and Relationship Enhancement Program), 252, 266
- public assistance: increase in single parenthood, 98–99; rates for children of single parents, 103; same-sex parents, 233–34, 238. *See also* welfare public opinion: cohabitation, 307, 352–53 (*see also* cohabitation vs. marriage, study of attitudes); divorce, 307–308,
- PUMS (Public Use Microdata Sample), 230

352-53; nonmarital sex, 352-53

- Puritans, civil ceremonies, 10
- race and ethnicity: cohabitation rates, xix; nonmarital births (1940–2005), xviii–xix; productivity predictor, 314–18; single parenthood, 94–97. See also specific ethnicities; specific races

- —family structure and child well-being (see also family structure, child well-being): African American children, 151–52, 155, 157–58, 160–61; ages 7 to 14, 154–55; ages 9 to 10, 156–60, 162; Hispanic children, 152, 155, 159–61; as predictor of structure, 162–65; structural variations, 145–46; white children, 151, 154, 156–57, 160
- —future of marriage in the U.S.: nonmarital births, 368; prevalence of, 368; timing of, 367
- —same-sex parents: abstinence-only education, 239; African American gays and lesbians, 238; childrearing, 232; economic disadvantage, 233–34; Latino gays and lesbians, 238; marriage rights, 238; median household income, 233–34, 237; public assistance, 233–34
- racial composition of married people, 371–73
- racial inequality, African American marriage, 354–56
- racial mixing, future of U.S. marriages, 376 reading skills, and family structure, 148, 152, 160
- recurrent conflict analysis, 252 reinstitutionalizing marriage, 82, 373–78 relational marriage contracts, 320 relationship duration, same-sex parents,
- relationship issues, and a healthy marriage, 257–59
- relationships beyond the couple, 264 relative earnings, gender inequality:
 - housework, effects on, 61–63; measuring, 61; threat points, 59–61; violence, effects on, 63–65. *See also* income

- religion, and marriage: early twentieth century, 78; historical perspective, 20; Puritans, civil ceremonies, 10. *See also* the church; *specific religions*
- Catholic Church: authority of individuals, 9; early northwestern
 Europe, 8, 9; formalizing marriage,
 16; selecting a mate, 8
- —Protestant Reformation: on divorce, 11; formalizing marriage, 16 remarriage rates, xviii reproduction: fertility, historical perspective, 47; men's reproductive patterns, historical perspective, 47. See also childbearing; fertility; mating systems
- —birth control: abstinence-only education, 239; historical perspective, 20; increase in single parenthood, 98; teenage pregnancy, 103, 144
- —ecological influences: age at first birth,
 predictors of, 44; effects of life
 expectancy, 44; historical differences,
 47; humans vs. other primates,
 42-43
- —nonmarital births: 1940–2005,
 xviii–xix; cohabitation, 116; and
 educational levels, 86; future among
 racial and ethnic minorities, 368:
 gender inequality, 65–68; racial and
 ethnic minority marriages, 368
 research agenda, 248
 residence after marriage. See marital
 locality

locality retreat from marriage, 368–69 risk-taking behavior among adolescents, 183, 191

risks: of caregiving, 326; domestic violence, increased by prevention activities, 292–93

route of entry into stepfather families, 178–79

safety markers, healthy relationships, 293 same-sex parents: cohabitation vs. marriage, 308–309; parental compatibility, effects of, 229; sexual orientation, and child well-being, 228

—intentional parenting: gay men, 235, 241; lesbians, 229, 235

same-sex parents, census data: 2000 vs. 2006, 232; African American men and women, 232; economic disadvantages, 233-34; Latina women, 232; Latino men, 232; location patterns, 234; measurement errors, 230-32; median household incomes, 233-34, 237; natural-born children, 236; nonwhite, 232-33; prior marital status, 236; public assistance, 233-34; PUMS (Public Use Microdata Sample), 230; relationship duration, 236; same-sex spouses, identifying, 231-32; scope of current research, 227-29; selection bias, 230-32; sexual behavior vs. sexual orientation, 228; sexual orientation, and child well-being, 228; societal discrimination against, 228; stepchildren, 236; transgender individuals, identifying, 230; types of children, 235-36; unrelated children,

- —vs. different-sex parents: cohabiting, 241; married, 227–29
- —race and ethnicity: childrearing, 232;
 economic disadvantage, 233–34;
 marriage rights, 238; median
 household income, 233–34, 237; public
 assistance, 233–34

- same-sex parents, legal and policy implications: access to rights and benefits, 237; child custody and visitation, 239; civil marriage, 238; marriage rights, 238; moral fitness issues, 239; public assistance, 238
- —race and ethnicity: abstinence-only education, 239; African American gays and lesbians, 238; Latino gays and lesbians, 238; public assistance, 238; welfare marriage promotion campaigns, 239; white gays and lesbians, 238
- sampling limitations, 252–53 schema, marital. *See* marriage schema Schoolchildren and Their Families study, 253
- screening strategies, domestic violence, 289
- seat belt use, among adolescents, 183, 191, 206, 208–213**t**
- selecting a mate: northwestern Europe (pre-1800), 8–9; who chooses, 38 selection bias, same-sex parent research, 230–32
- self-reporting vs. video tape, 270–71 sense of identity, cohabitation vs. marriage, 304
- separation: children of single parents, 104; domestic violence as predictor, 281–82; northwestern Europe (pre-1800), 11; pathway to single parenthood, 95, 104. *See also* divorce; marital dissolution
- SES (socioeconomic-status) of couples.

 See low SES (socioeconomic-status)
 couples
- sex: consummation of marriage, 9–10; fidelity, cohabitation vs. marriage, 307; norms, effects on single parenthood,

- 98; outside of marriage (*see* nonmarital sex); unprotected, among adolescents, 182–83, 191, 193, 200–205**t** sexual behavior: and child well-being, 228; *vs.* sexual orientation, 228 shared family identity, cohabitation vs. marriage, 304
- SHM (Supporting Healthy Marriage): Becoming a Family program, 253; Bringing Baby Home program, 253; childhood behavioral problems, coping with, 253; childrearing stresses, 253; communication skills, 252; couple expectations, attitudes, and emotions, 252; education levels, trends in marriage and divorce, 250; family relationships, and child well-being, 250-51; family structure, and child well-being, 250-51; goals of, 261; household stability, and child well-being, 250-51; Incredible Years program, 253; nurturing positive aspects, 252; parental conflict, and child well-being, 250-51; problem-solving skills, 252; recurrent conflict analysis, 252; sampling limitations, 252-53; Schoolchildren and Their Families study, 253; Supporting Fathers' Involvement Study, 253; technical limitations, 252-53; transition-to-parenthood program, 253; trends in marriage and divorce, 250. See also HMI (Healthy Marriage Initiative); marriage education
- —conceptual framework: economic disadvantage, effects of, 253–54; key elements, 254–57; successful marriage, measuring, 254–57
- —low SES (socioeconomic-status) couples: African Americans, 260, 274;

- —low SES (continued)
 and child well-being, 250–51;
 contextual influences, 259;
 environmental stressors, 259;
 extrinsic factors, 259–61;
 hypothetical influences, 260, 274;
 Latinos, 260; personal strengths and vulnerabilities, 259; qualification guidelines, 260; trends in marriage and divorce, 250
- —PREP (Prevention and Relationship Enhancement Program): program model, 266; psychoeducational interventions, 252
- -program model: Becoming Parents Program, 266; booster sessions, 266; communication skills, 263; community services activities, 266; content, 263-65; core marriage education curriculum, 263-66; date nights, 266; direct assistance, 267; extended activities, 266; external challenges, managing, 264-65; family activities, 266; group social events, 266; instructional formats, 265-66; key requirements, 262-63; Loving Couple, Loving Children curricula, 266; marriage conflict, 263; mentoring, 266; one-on-one coaching, 266; overview, 261-62; PAIRS (Practical Application of Intimate Relationship Skills), 266; parenting skills, strengthening, 265; promoting positive relationships, 263-64; recruiting and retaining participants, 262-63; relationships beyond the couple, 264; site selection, 262; structure and supports, 262-63; supplementary services, 267; understanding marriage, 263

—psychoeducational interventions: Couple Communication, 252; marital therapy, 251

-study design: child well-being, effects

- on, 270-71; effectiveness analysis, 269-72; follow-up period, 270-71; goals, 267; impact study, 269-72; results, by family type, 272; results analysis, 269-72; self-reporting vs. video tape, 270-71; site-specific implementation, 268-69 signaling costs, 309, 311-12. See also economic signaling theory signals, definition, 309. See also economic signaling theory single nearest-neighbor matching, 150, 164 single-parent families: African American mothers, 357-58; with cohabitation, 95-96, 108; cohabitation, advantages of, 127-28; correlation with poverty, 102-103; grandparents, 96-97; incentives to marry, 99; marriage-promotion programs, 102-103; marrying after a nonmarital birth, 100; mother's educational status, 96-97; mother's marital history, 95-96; multi-generational households, 96-97; by race and ethnicity, 94-97; recent trends, 94-97; single fathers, 94; single mothers, 94, 357-58; welfare reform legislation, 102-103. See also family structure; married-parent families
- —increase, reasons for: birth control, 98;
 changing male and female
 expectations, 98; delayed childbearing,
 98; delayed marriage, 98; educational
 status of women, 98; fear of divorce,
 101; labor markets, 100–101; lack of
 marriageable men, 100; marriage

criteria, low-income mothers, 101; marriage market factors, 100; public assistance, 98–99; rising female wages, 98; role of sexual norms, 98

—pathways to: divorce or separation, 95, 104; never-married mothers, 95, 104; widowed mothers, 95

single-parent families, child well-being: academic achievement, 103, 144; AFQT (Armed Forces Qualifying Test), 149; behavioral problems, 148, 152, 160-61; born to unmarried mothers, 104; BPI (Behavioral Problem Index), 148, 152; cause vs. correlation, 105-106; children of divorce or separation, 104; cognitive achievement, 148, 152; common problems, 103, 144; descriptive statistics, 154-60; duration of the arrangement, 105; economic deprivation theory, 145; emotional support, 148; family instability, 105; father-absent households, 103; future studies, 110; HOME (Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment), 148, 152; home environment, 148, 152, 153, 160; incarceration rates, 103; math scores, 148, 152, 160; National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1979), 146-47;

outcome theories: economic
 deprivation, 106–107; socialization
 perspective, 107–108; stress-and-instability perspective, 108–109
 parenting practices theory, 145; PIAT

(Peabody Individual Achievement Tests), 148; propensity score matching, 161–65; public assistance rates, 103; reading skills, 148, 152, 160; single mothers, economic/educational status, 144; teenage pregnancy, 103, 144; unemployment rates, 103; variation by subgroups, 105. *See also* family structure; married-parent families, child well-being

situational couple violence: definition, 287; education and prevention, 292–93; effects on marital health, 288; intervention strategies, 289–90; *vs.* intimate terrorism, 287–88. *See also* domestic violence

skewed public discourse, state policies, 329-30

slavery, and African American marriage, 347–48, 351–52

social changes, historical perspective, 18–20

social control perspective, adolescents in stepfather families, 179, 184

social deficit (class) perspective, African American marriage, 350–51

social factors affecting marriage, 76

social psychology of marital change: culture of marriage, 76–77; current status of marriage, 81–84; deinstitutionalizing marriage, 79; disengagement from social groups, 79–80; divorce rates, 84–86; expectations for marriage, 78–79;

federal programs to strengthen marriage, 83–84; increased privacy, 79; marital instability, 83; reinstitutionalizing marriage, 82; spousal shared friends and groups, 79–80; ties of mutual affection, 78; weakening of marriage, 82

—factors affecting: decline in religious controls, 78; demographic, 76; economic, 76, 78; geographical mobility, 78; historical, 76; social, 76

- —types of marriage (see also marriage schema): companionate, 77, 81, 86; Covenant Marriage, 83; early twentieth century, 78; and educational levels, 86; expressive individualism, 79; ideal form, 82; individual correlates, 88; individualistic, 79, 81, 86; institutional, 77, 78, 81, 86; late nineteenth century, 77; predictors, 88; second half of twentieth century, 79; team-oriented, 82; topics for future study, 88
- social recognition, cohabitation vs.
 marriage, 303–304
 social vs. genetic mating systems, 34–35
 socialization perspective, single
 parenthood, 107–108
 socioeconomic status, effects on gender
- inequality, 65–68 specialization of spouses, gender inequality, 59–60 spousal shared friends and groups, 79–80

spurious cause/effect connections, 180-81, 220

- stability of families: and child well-being, 250–51; children of single parents, 105; domestic violence, 282; federal government support for, 83; gender, as predictor of, 161–63; income, as predictor of, 163; single-parent families, 105; social psychology of marital change, 83; state policies, 327, 339–40; stepfather families, 180, 185; stress-and-instability perspective, 108–109, 180, 185
- the state: licensing marriage, 18; separating laws from marriage, 320–21. *See also* federal government the state, and the future of marriage: authority problem, 328, 333–36;

- constitutive recognition, 334; constitutive status, 332; derivative dependency, 326; disestablishment of marriage, 336-40; establishment of marriage, 325-26, 335; ethical authority, 328, 333; ethical recognition, 334; families, definition, 325-26; freedom of marital expression, 328; functional families, 326; ICGU (intimate caregiving union), 325-26, 336-40; marital status vs. civil union, 330; networks of intimate care, 326; overview, 327-28; policy guidelines, 327; pro-establishment position, 331-32; progressive pro-establishment position, 331-32; risks of caregiving, 326; skewed public discourse, 329-30; target problems, 328-33
- —equality: gender, 58–59; under ICGU status, 339–40; as policy guideline, 327; violation of, 329
- —liberty: under ICGU status, 339–40; as policy guideline, 327; violations, 329, 335
- —stability: under ICGU status, 339–40; as policy guideline, 327 stepfamilies: cohabitation, 116–17, 125;
- stepfamilies: cohabitation, 116–17, 125; stepchildren, same-sex parents, 236; stepparents, and child well-being, 104, 108
- stepfather families, adolescent
 well-being: advantages/
 disadvantages, 188–91; analytic
 techniques, 186–87; data collection,
 181–82; heterogeneity, 178–79; mode of
 entry, 178–79; outcomes, summary of,
 206–207, 220–21; route of entry,
 178–79; sample selection, 181–82;
 study methods, 181–82

- —dependent variables: depressive symptoms, 182, 192–99t, 220; descriptive statistics, by family structure, 189–91; drug selling, 183, 206–207, 214–19t; risk-taking behavior, 183, 191; unprotected sex, 182–183, 191, 193, 200–205t; use of seat belts, 183, 191, 206, 208–213t
- —independent variables: biological mother, 185; biological parent involvement, 185; control measures, 186; descriptive statistics, by family structure, 189–91; duration of family structure, 185; family income, 184; family rules, 184; family structure, 183–84; parenting style, 184
- —multivariate results: depressive symptoms, 192–99t; drug selling, 206, 214–19t; unprotected sex, 193, 200–205t; use of seat belts, 206, 208–13t
- —theoretical background: community-connections perspective, 180, 185, 189; economic-deprivation hypothesis, 184; social control perspective, 179, 184; spurious cause/effect connections, 180–81, 220; stress-and-instability perspective, 180, 185; unobserved characteristics, 180–81
- stepparents, and child well-being, 104, 108
- stress-and-instability perspective, 108–109, 180, 185
- structure histories, 147
- successful marriage, measuring, 254–57.

 See also HMI (Healthy Marriage
 Initiative); marriage education; SHM
 (Supporting Healthy Marriage)
 supplementary services, SHM, 267

- Supporting Fathers' Involvement Study, 253
- Supporting Healthy Marriage (SHM).

 See SHM (Supporting Healthy
 Marriage)
- surveys. See measurement instruments symmetrical cousin marriages, 39
- TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families), 83, 247 target problems, state policies, 328–33

targeted interventions, domestic

violence, 291

team-oriented marriage, 82 technical limitations, 252–53 technological changes, historical perspective, 18–20

- teenage pregnancy: in single-parent families, 103, 144; the Enlightenment,
- —birth control: abstinence-only education, 239; historical perspective, 20; increase in single parenthood, 98 threat points, gender inequality, 59–61 threats to family identity, cohabitation vs. marriage, 304
- timing of marriage, racial and ethnic minorities, 367
- TLC₃ (Time, Love, and Cash Among Couples with Children), 66–67 transgender individuals, identifying, 230 transition-to-parenthood program, 253 trends: U.S. immigration rates, 367
- —cohabitation: childbearing, and marriage rates, 117–18; with children, 117–18; race and ethnicity, xix
- —divorce: 1921–2006, xviii; by academic achievement, 86, 250, 302; afterWWII, 23; by age of partners, xix–xxii; by education level, 315; GSS

—divorce (continued)

(General Social Survey), 85;
independence effect, 315; low SES
(socioeconomic-status) couples, 250;
single-parent families, 94–97; social
psychology of marital change, 84–86;

women, 315

trends, marriage: by academic achievement, 86, 250, 302; incarceration rates, single-parent families, 103; independence effect, 315; low SES (socioeconomic-status) couples, 250; public assistance, children of single parents, 103; remarriage rates, xviii; single-parent families, 94–97; unemployment rates, single-parent families, 103; women, 315

—African Americans: declining, 317, 356–58; historical perspective (19th century), 346–47, 349; rates, declining, 317, 356–58; regional variation, 349; women, 347

unemployment rates, children of single parents, 103 unobserved characteristics, adolescents in stepfather families, 180–81 unrelated children, same-sex parents, 236

violence in the home. *See* domestic violence violent resistance, 286–87, 290. *See also* domestic violence

virginity of the bride, 7 vows, exchanging, 9–10

weak-stem households, 8 weakening of marriage, 82 web of abuse, 285. *See also* domestic violence

weddings. See marriage rituals wedlock, births out of. See nonmarital births

welfare: incentive to single parenthood, 98; incentives to marry, 99; marriage promotion campaigns, same-sex parents, 239; reform legislation, 98, 102–103; work-promotion projects, effects of, 99. *See also* public assistance

well being of children. *See* child well-being

white children: and family structure, 151, 154, 156–57, 160; propensity score matching, 166–67

white gays and lesbians, same-sex parents, 238

widowed mothers, pathway to single parenthood, 95 withdrawal and avoidance patterns, 258 women in the workforce: historical perspective, 19; rising wages and increase in single parenthood, 98 women's rights, historical perspective,

21–22 working. *See* employment