

Concepts around nuptiality + phenomena

Nuptiality: marriage rates, divorce rates, rates of cohabitation.

Marriage rates look at...how society is doing + social change, trends within society, fertility (timing of 1st marriage), concerns about marriage health as a social institution.

marital states are fluid... people move in and out.

Divorce Transition 'second transition'

rise in divorce and stabilization of divorce changes in economic fortunes of societies

in post-modern societies tradition has declined in terms of being a guiding principle in people's lives.

late, marriage, divorce, cohabitation, same-sex unions = shifts away from family values towards individualization.

Trend in Marriage

worldwide decline in marriage

more than 1/2 of women in market economies are unmarried at 30.

growth of single women overtime. - postponement of marriage - rejection of marriage as an ideal, and as an institution.

marriage is declining in developed countries (began in 1960s)

Trend in Divorce

worldwide rise in divorce

liberalization of divorce laws, easier to accomplish in 70s and 80s (women were able to leave bad relationships easier)

in many countries divorce has stabilized... marriage has been postponed and women are possibly giving more thought to what partner they desire. cohabitation is seen as a 'trial run'.

Trend in Cohabitation

common-law arrangements

cohabitation does not always end in marriage

less stability in relationships - easier to leave

sociolegal comparisons: in some countries marriage is seen as a contract between individuals and families.

the 'cohabitation' transition: all countries with experience greater cohabitation prior to marriage in relation with economic considerations

more births outside of marriage

Fertility Terms

Fertility: actual number of children born.

Fecundity: physiological ability of having babies.

Sub-fecundity: inability to have babies. (primary - inability to have 1 child) (secondary - inability to have 2nd, 3rd child after at least 1 natural birth)

fecundity drops as women age (40+) or gradually declines after 20.

lifetime childlessness = 3-7%

primary sterility = 0.6-3.4%

both sterility and sub-fecundity higher in undeveloped countries

developed countries - sub-fecundity due to delayed childbearing

Bongaart's proximate determinants of fertility

four important factors of anticipating decrease in fertility

1. marriage
2. contraceptive use
3. induced abortion
4. breastfeeding

maximum fertility

max = 15.3 births per woman on average

rare combinations of conditions

1. continuous exposure to risk of conception
2. complete avoidance of any method of contraception
3. non reliance on abortion, no superimposed risks of marriage
4. no practice breastfeeding

Post-Industrial

1945-1970

post-war rebuild

decolonization

1973:

major oil shortage

several trends "sea change" : aftermath of globalization and new realities for modern migration patterns

Interwar period

great depression, two wars, strongly depressed international migration

reasons why...

storage of economic opportunity

tightened immigration laws

Industrial period

receiving nations especially eager for European migrants

historical high in migration

push and pull factors = factors pushing you out of an area

Europe's failing rural economies

Mercantile Period

colonialism: exploitation of workers

3 types of migrants

1. agrarian = farmers
2. administrators
3. artisans = builders

Prehistoric times

migration has always been done
influenced by wars, trade, conquest,
persecution

Sociodemographic Factors

overall impact on sex-ratios is not very strong

more out-migration among those with high educational level (except in major city centres)

some stream-specific sex ratios are high/low

social 'disorganization': correlations with divorce and crime rates

modest tendency for men to migrate long distances, so do women

Zelinsky Mobility Transition theory

pre-modern, transitional

early transitional

late transitional

advanced society

super-advanced society

Ravenstien's laws of migration

1. P(migration) is a function of distance. inversely proportional to distance. greater distance= migration to urban areas.
2. migration of an area is gradual
3. where there is out-migration, in-migration is also likely
4. less likely in rural areas
5. women short, men long distances
6. technology/infrastructure makes migration more likely
7. dominance of economic motives

Migration

movers: people who move, not necessarily migrants

internal immigrants: in-migrants = moving into a place, out-migrants = leaving Alberta

international migrants: immigrants = coming into country, emigrants = leaving the country

non-migrants: transients, change in house but not community, temp. movers

uniqueness of migration: not biological, repeatable, data-related challenges

migration: change in place of usual residence from one administrative area to another



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