

Chapter 1 : Shared Responsibilities Can Improve Marriage

Role Sharing Marriage offers an excellent model for conducting research on the domestic division of labor. This work provides a thorough analysis of how "gender egalitarians" conduct the daily business of family life.

Child psychiatrists Kyle Pruett and Stanley Greenspan have also considered the needs children have for care by their fathers and how they are helped by this type of marriage. They have lower rates of school absenteeism and higher school achievement scores. The study found that five-year-olds whose mothers had been unengaged in paid work had more emotional and behavioral problems than those who had mothers who worked. The longer the mother was out of the paid workforce the greater the behavioral problems. The study did not look at the impact of reduced costs in peer married from reduced risks of developmental problems for children and reduced risk of divorce in the economic analysis. Current taxation and benefits issues in the United States that discriminate against this type of family can impose costs that reduce net income. The discussion page may contain suggestions. January The specific issue of taxation of these families in the United States has been analyzed in a number of contexts. Progressivity in earned income, passive income and capital gains rates, together with fictional income splitting for tax measurement purposes, creates this problem, which also means that the two-earner families subsidize sole breadwinner families. The tax system subsidizes a family, whether married or not, where the uncompensated work of the home is done by one partner, and all earnings are held by the other partner. Because of income splitting and certain progressive benefit distribution to dependent spouses through Social Security and Medicare , sole breadwinner families at the same levels of income as two-earner families pay substantially lower taxes. Over time, this puts accelerating pressure on a family to have only one partner with earned income and the other do unpaid work of the family. The tax system imposes a "marriage penalty" on this as a result of the fictional combined measurement of earned income through income splitting. The National Bureau of Economic Research reported a study showing "that two earner couplesâ€”the horses that pull our economic plowâ€”pay for the second job with taxes that are far beyond the well known marriage penalty. Representative and former Presidential candidate Ron Paul , investor Warren Buffett , and investor George Soros and others have highlighted and criticized, although none has focused fully on the implications of the U. Justin Wolfers sees the tax penalty on these couples as sufficient to make cohabitation preferable and thus to create a disincentive to have children inside marriage, or to marry at all, in the United States. A proposal by Mike Lee also adds peer-married and debt-financed subsidies to this type of family. This, again, is a construct that has a baseline, or default, assumption of one primary parent responsible for a child, rather than two. This problem is exacerbated by the fact Social Security and Medicare taxes are collected only on wage income passive income such as capital and property earnings are exempt and benefits are progressive. This means that the chief tax burden for the programs is carried by two-earner families with wages that range between the mid-range and the cap and these families also receive fewer benefits than any other family structure or set-up. Impact of current social security reform proposals and recent Medicare tax reform[edit] Proposals to "raise the cap" will continue to place an extra burden on 2-earner families where each partner has earned income not capital gains or other property-based income that is exempt from the tax. The Affordable Care Act added a tax on passive income and capital gains to support Medicare but it is not known if this is sufficient to prevent the heavy burden faced by two-earner families in subsidizing sole breadwinner families and especially the burden faced by two-earner families with wages between the mid-range and the cap. No such tax is yet imposed to support progressivity in Social Security benefits. United States, Portugal and France: The latter is sometimes referred to under the generic category of Work-life balance. The inability to prove paternity of a child biologically may have contributed to this historical legal vacuum, or in some countries legal ambiguity. In , paternity testing became available through drugstores. Many constitutions and laws have been or are being updated in recent years with this advance in information.

Chapter 2 : Role-sharing marriage (Book,) [blog.quintoapp.com]

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JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. Parenti seems unaware that conspiracy theories of the media and the accusation that the media are instruments of "mass manipulation" can just as powerfully be mounted by the Right as by the Left. It is not difficult to understand why such an approach to the media might have appeal in the United States, where the ownership of most media is, indeed, in private hands and, there is concomitantly, so little understanding of what might be possible in publically owned media. One does not have to capitulate either to concensual or to pluralist theories of the media to recognize that there is no isomorphic relation between "capitalism," the mass media, and the ideological and discursive practices of everyday journalism in all countries of the world why, for example, is there such a diverse newspaper press and television in "capitalist" Italy? *Inventing Reality* is an admirable and committed polemic - and there is too little of such commitment in the present period. But it is too unsubtle and assertive an account to be a significant contribution to the theorization of the mass media institution, mass media ideology, and everyday journalistic practice. Smith and William J. Columbia University Press, , pp. This is both an insightful and important book. There have been many studies of dual-earner marriage. On the whole, these studies document the fact that wives take on two jobs when they work outside the home there is little change in the domestic division of labor. Studies of dual-career marriages reveal that husbands "help out" but the evidence for role-sharing is slim. The Smith and Reid study specifically examines interpersonal dynamics within self-defined role-sharing marriages. The study is based on sixty-four couples obtained through a snowball sampling procedure. A telephone screening procedure was used to determine whether the couple met the criteria for the definition of role-sharing. A couple was defined as "role-sharing" if a neither spouse performed less than 40 percent or more than 60 percent of the domestic, childcare, and work-related "chores," and b if they had an egalitarian value orientation. Each couple was interviewed jointly, and each partner to the marriage was interviewed separately a total of three to five hours of interview time per couple. Thirty-seven of the couples had one or more children, two-thirds of the couples had been married six or more years. There are ten chapters in the book. The first two chapters provide a background to the study. Chapter one distinguishes traditional and reversed-traditional from egalitarian marriages. The latter is said to emphasize autonomy for both sexes as a meta rule, maximum joint profit, and negotiated contract-like relationships. The stripping of gender from been consistently subjected to the critique from the Right that they are the mouthpiece of an unrepresentative, progressive liberal opinion. The stripping of gender from This content downloaded from With the exception of the concluding tenth chapter, the remaining chapters examine the marital relationships of the couples. Chapter three represents a general overview of the extent of role-sharing. Among the twenty-seven couples without children, 78 percent shared the breadwinner and domestic roles; 92 percent shared either the domestic or child care roles. In contrast, only 35 percent of the parents thirteen of thirty-seven shared all three roles. The fourth chapter deals specifically with earning and spending money. Both the husband and wife in over half of the couples considered themselves to occupy a provider role, at the time of the study, while most considered this concept appropriate over the life span. The majority conceptualized their income asfamily rather than individual income. The authors discuss several issues in income acquisition and use: Chapter five examines domestic tasks. There are two tables in this chapter. Equal sharing varies from 34 to 52 percent of the couples, depending on the item, wives tending to assume the balance of the responsibility for typically "female tasks" and husbands for "male tasks. Only 10 percent strongly agreed on the importance of reciprocity in role sharing 50 percent of the spouses disagreed in their definitions of reciprocity. Chapters five and six deal with the decision to bear children and child care. Most parents had

worked out ways to take care of their own children. Chapter eight analyzes the complexities of role-sharing and the work place. The ninth chapter suggests that role-sharing enhances self-esteem and affection. Masculinity and femininity were seen as awkward subjects to talk about, though both wives and husbands seemed to have androgenous views. The major area of uncertainty seemed to be sexuality. On the whole, this exploratory study is a valuable addition to the literature on marital role-equality. It is an excellent source of information for instructional and textbook use in the classroom about the complexities and potentials in role-sharing relationships. There are, even so, several notes of caution. The study, while illuminating and interesting, is more useful as information than scholarship. There are only two data-based tables, one of which exaggerates the evidence for role-sharing. Case study examples are used throughout to illustrate particular patterns. Statements like "they strongly believed that Words like some, none, many, most occur frequently without any direct reference to the data. Chapter nine seems to assume that wives and husbands in role-sharing marriages are more likely to have higher self-esteem, be more openly affectionate, etc. The authors make clear that the study is qualitative research but the rhetoric seems to generalize characteristics of role-sharing marriage which are at best sample-specific. Exacting data on the occupational characteristics of the sample are unclear. Several case studies indicate intra-marriage variations e. Obviously, these patterns will likely influence the interpretation of the findings. Despite the apparent evidence that the presence of children in the household strongly influences the nature and degree of role-sharing, the children themselves were not interviewed. The views of the parents on the pros and cons of family life are largely positive, a defensible respondent focus in a study of role-sharing marriage. Even so, this provides a selected view of family relationships where both parents work outside the home. These comments notwithstanding this work has provided several pace-setting insights on both the questions and the dynamics of role-sharing marriage!

University of Alberta Lyle E. Social Class and the Construction of Inequality in American Education. In the sociology of education, there are topic areas that often remain hidden but which yield a return from research far beyond their apparent marginal status. Special education is one such topic. Sociology has long remained aloof, preferring to stay within the established and accessible confines of regular education. Exceptional children were the concern of others whose practice it was to enhance an education that could not easily profit from regular instruction because of physical or mental disability. This all changed, and in dramatic fashion. Far from being an aside, special education has burst into view and is no longer the sole province of psychological or educational practitioners. Numbers alone bely the change: This surge in special education is not wholly a benign story of achievements in extending provisions to handicapped children. Social Class and the Construction of Inequality in American Education is a timely and important book. Learning disability is emerging as the modern replacement to mental retardation, free of the taint of incurability, and unassociated with the vice of discrimination. In addition, the book is timely and important in light of its theoretical contributions. As an outsider British, free to gaze critically at American education, Carrier is nonetheless competently familiar with key writings that have shaped sociology of education in the United States. To this American literature Carrier brings his own affinities to the "social reproduction" perspective of Pierre Bourdieu and Basil Bernstein. While he acknowledges a Marxist orientation in broad sense, his explanation for the rise and prominence of "specific learning disability" in American education does not overcommit to one view, but displays an almost cunning mix that ought to open the book to wider publics. Moving beyond the Meadian Conception of Self [pp.

Chapter 3 : Role Sharing Marriage: Audrey Smith, William Reid: blog.quintoapp.com: Books

Shared earning/shared parenting marriage, also known as peer marriage, is a type of marriage where the partners at the outset agree to adhere to a model of shared responsibility for earning money, meeting the needs of children, doing household chores, and taking recreation time in near equal fashion across these four domains.

Chapter 4 : Role-Sharing Marriage by Audrey D. Smith; William J. Reid - [PDF Document]

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Chapter 5 : blog.quintoapp.com: Customer reviews: Role Sharing Marriage

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Chapter 6 : Shared earning/shared parenting marriage - Wikipedia

Couples' motivation for trying role sharing was most often to realize practical benefits rather than to realize an ideological commitment to feminism. Most couples enjoyed greater independence and opportunities for self-development. Problems included domestic skills and career conflicts. (JAC.

Chapter 7 : Role-sharing marriage - Brigham Young University

New research suggests a shared approach to household chores and parenting is a tonic for a successful marriage.. However, University of Missouri researchers discovered an equal distribution of.

Chapter 8 : - Role Sharing Marriage by William J. Reid Audrey D. Smith

The Difference Between a Happy Marriage and Miserable One: Chores Couples without a system for household tasks can get very resentful, very quickly. A look at the results of an in-depth study of.