

Quiz 8

*The Richer Sex*-Chapter 1- The New Providers

1. Are there females in your family that are earning more than the males? How and when did this happen?
2. Is there a househusband in your family and/or do you know a family where there is one?
3. How might househusbands handle home responsibilities differently than housewives?  
Statistical analyses...efficiency...financial management
4. T/F It is still rare for women to outearn the men they are married to.  
F
5. T/F According to author Liza Mundy, our nation is approaching an era in which gender roles will flip and the majority of women will be outearning men.  
T
6. What percent of U.S. housewives outearn their husbands today?  
a. 10% b. 20% c. 40% d. 60% e. 80%  
C
7. T/F Women dominate 90% of the U.S. job categories that are expected to grow over the next 10 years.  
T
8. What is behind this gender flip?  
Lifting of discriminatory practices that funneled women into lower paying jobs and forced them to quit when they got married and/or started a family; changes in the economy that have focused more on education/health care and less on construction and manufacturing and feminism-inspired high participation of women in higher ed.
9. T/F By 2050 greater numbers of women are expected to be college-educated than their male counter parts.  
T – 140 women to 100 men (even today women 22-30 are better educated than men)
10. How might these economic changes effect human behavior?  
Mating, dating, household management, childrearing, family decision making, Men becoming obsolete??
11. T/F It's unusual for Hispanic women to outearn their husbands.  
F (more common than in the nation as a whole)

12. How might a woman dating a man who makes less than she does make him feel comfortable?  
Let him drive her car, carries cash to pay for tips, parking, entrance fees rather than flash credit cards...buy movie tickets in advance and say they were a gift.
13. T/F Women are starting to outearn men all over the world.  
T (certainly the Western world, Japan,)
14. How are men dealing with these changes in gender roles?  
Refuse to do housework? Cling to status and authority? Elevate the status of homemaker and fathering? Shy away from high-earning women.  
Build partnership relationships? Divorce? Get into relationships with needy women?
15. T/F Husbands of high-achieving wives are more likely to seek divorce than wives of high-achieving husbands.  
T – even Oscar winners eg Sandra Bullock
16. Should women who make high salaries withhold this information from the men they date?  
Challenging – best to pick men who can handle it...or reveal other kinds of weaknesses.
17. T/F High earning women do more housework to reassert their femininity.  
F - Arlie Hochschild study in 1989 Second Shift found they did and that men did less to reestablish masculinity and control . Now, not so much – men are doing more and spending more time with kids...
18. What might be the benefits for a man who has a high-earning wife?  
More leisure time, more time with children, more time to follow their own creative dreams...less pressure to be sole provider.
19. T/F High powered women love laid back guys.  
F – women uncomfortable with emasculated men; men can feel lost and directionless
20. Do you think there can be a new age of fairness between the sexes?  
Re: author's proposal of complementary roles—not full equity as in housework, etc.
21. What might this pending gender flip look like?  
Men looking for high-earning partners...women looking for men that have good communication skills, parenting skills, able to be supportive of a work-stressed partner  
Rather than look for economic equal, men will 'marry up' – Women will seek high-earning partners might find them across the globe...and men might look for economically subordinate mail order brides.

22. How might the gender flip affect female sexuality?  
Hookups—behaving sexually more like men. Delay commitment, become more assertive sexually, free to say no, free to be themselves. – Men more focused on settling down..
23. How might the gender flip affect marriage?  
More cohabitation (living together) w/o marrying, more people living alone...women can be choosier, certain continued single mothers by choice, single life less seen as a failed life.
24. How will people in patriarchal cultures and religious practices handle the gender flip?  
Permission from pastor/minister to allow female breadwinner..men as wife's handlers, managers and protectors

### ***The Richer Sex – Chapter 2 – The Bargain***

1. T/F For centuries, female dependence was seen as the very foundation of a marital union.  
T women could not own property or lay claim to their earnings
2. T/F Man was considered a woman's natural protector.  
T – dependency enabled women to be better help mates
3. T/F In 19<sup>th</sup> century England, a wife's identity was subsumed into that of her husband.  
T women's earnings were owned by their husbands. Wives had no personal resources. Ideal wife was saintly, egoless, obliged to flatter her husband. Daily sacrifice...
4. Why did Virginia Woolf consider economic independence crucial for female liberation?  
Live life on her own terms..say what she wants, think what she wants, no longer bend to the sensibilities of husbands and male employers
5. T/F In England and in the American colonies following marriage, all property owned by a woman came under the exclusive control of her husband.  
T – included real estate, slaves, jewelry, clothing
6. T/F In colonial America male slaves commanded higher prices than female slaves.  
F -- female reproductive ability made them more valuable... As slaves mothers had more value than fathers
7. T/F Female dependence negatively impacted 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> c. companionate love marriages.  
T – even with love and communication, not on equal footing...men too committed to commerce and women to domesticity

8. Have women sought protector/provider husbands because they wanted to be supported or because there were few other alternatives?  
Does every woman in her heart of hearts want to be supported? What do men want?
9. Is a success object / sex object trade natural?  
Biologically Darwinian – women forced to under duress
10. T/F In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century when England was debating whether to grant married women property rights, it was warned that marriage as society knew it would altogether cease.  
T – would destroy existing relationship between husband and wife...women might then go where they like and do what they please!
11. What happened to women's wages when they were granted the right to own property and control their own wages?  
Only available for lower paying work...wages lower than men's wages for same work.  
Family wage vs. pin money , e.g. supplementary to husband's income. Two tiered system.
12. T/F 19<sup>th</sup> century women were regarded as morally pure and lived in a sphere completely separate from the increasingly competitive workplace.  
T – money became the marker of masculine achievement –men whose wives worked had abdicated his central duty of provider. Father's became distant (no longer at family businesses)but outside employer, existing to provide and to discipline children.
13. Is it important for a man to be able to support a family before he gets married?  
67% believe this today,,33% believe women should.
14. T/F In the 19<sup>th</sup> c. 90% of the workforce in New England textile mills was female.  
T. Men and boys were tied to farm work, manufacturing still a small sector.
15. T/F Women moved into supervisory positions at the mills and eventually became mill owners.  
F – paid less than men, not able to move into such positions
16. T/F 19<sup>th</sup> century labor codes specified that women teachers made one-third less than male teachers.  
T- in labor codes, made mandatory by unions.
17. Why were late 19<sup>th</sup> c. and early 20<sup>th</sup> women banned from law and medicine?  
Would be exposed to awful truths about human conduct and bodies....banned from being court reporters because contents of trials too shocking.

18. What were “marriage bars?”  
Prevented married women from working – single women had to leave jobs when they got married.
19. T/F Men received higher wages once they became husbands.  
T – e.g. family wage – firms should adequately provide for men’s families. Men’s salaries increased while women’s stayed fixed.
20. T/F The typical early 20<sup>th</sup> c. female worker was single and under 25.  
T – once she married she was not likely to again work for wages. Did make up 22% of all workers. Women seen as better wives when dependent on their protector/husband.
21. T/F Working class wives had more control over their husband’s earnings than the wives of wealthier husbands.  
T – while WC wives received their husbands pay packets, Upper class wives might receive an allowance, depend on husband’s whimsy or draw from a joint account.
22. T/F It was unpopular for women to work during the depression.  
T – first to be fired, --women who worked were seen as stealing jobs from men.
23. T/F Unemployed depression era men were glad when to have working wives.  
F – disoriented – out of kilter – loss of masculinity.
24. T/F The depression and WWII solidified women’s position as workers in America.  
T – even government sponsored childcare.
25. T/F By 1990 60% of women were working for pay.  
T – only 5% in 1890
26. How were the 1950s unique regarding male-breadwinning?  
First time in American history that an average male’s earnings could fully support a family. – Same time women no longer purer than men.
27. Who wrote the *Feminine Mystique*?  
Betty Friedan .. women who resented their housewife role – wanted to work.  
The problem without a Name...maladjusted to role in life.
28. Why do women in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> c. go to college?  
Marry up...MRS degree. Many did not graduate...met higher earning husband in 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> year. Working class women met husbands while working in offices as secys
29. T/F Complementary roles contribute to marital stability.  
F – eventually seen as reactionary and sexist...truth to this??

### **The Richer Sex-Chapter 3- The Overtaking**

1. What percent of college-educated women are now in the US workforce?  
a. 35 b. 60 c. 75 d. 80 e. 95  
D
2. T/F Today, most mothers of children under 18, do opt out of the workforce.  
F – 71% are working, up from 47% in 1975
3. T/F Women are much more likely to be working full-time and year round than they were 40 years ago.  
T – previously much more temporary and part time work...
4. T/F One fifth fewer men are working today than were working in the 1950s.  
T – 100% then, now 80%...more unemployed or have opted out altogether.  
Still today 75% of women and 80% of men are working.
5. What employment sector is likely to experience the sharpest decline?  
a. law b. medicine c. education d. manufacturing e. information technology  
D – men's labor force participation expected to fall to historic lows
6. What percent of births are now to unmarried women?  
a. 15 b. 25 c. 35 d. 40 e. 50  
D – at least some of these women are cohabiting with their baby's fathers!
7. T/F Women are now the better educated sex earning more college degrees than men.  
T – all degrees (AA, BA, MA, PHD)
8. Why are females focusing on high-paying careers at higher rates than males?  
Maturity of young males? Seth Rogin Slackers, Less incentives, Less guidance, Lost, collapse of gender archetype for being provider/protector - Before women's academic abilities were artificially suppressed...
9. T/F In the 1900s it was believed that too much schooling made women unsuited for being wives and mothers.  
T – not attractive to outsmart/emasculate men -- Too much education see as rendering women to be infertile.
10. T/F At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> c. there was little relationship between a woman's higher education and whether she became a mother.  
F – college grads less likely to marry – those who did marry had high rates of childlessness - Today women are marrying (even for the first time) throughout their lives. Marriage more optional, not so defining, but nonetheless interesting...
11. In 1960, 65% of bachelor's degrees were awarded to:

a. men b. women c. WWII vets d. Vietnam War vets e. the middle class

A—GI Bill incentive –more education than previous generations of fathers and grandfathers.

12. T/F Student draft deferments during the Vietnam war created an artificially high percentage of male college graduates.  
T – male grads outnumbered females by 3 to 2
13. When was there an equal number of women and men attending American colleges and universities?  
a. 1960s b. 1970s c. 1980s d. 1990s e. 2000s  
C – then began to outnumber, now 57% of degrees and 60% of grad school enrollments
14. T/F Amongst whites, 34% of women and just 26% of men are getting college degrees.  
T – women rose from 12% in 1970; while men rose from just 20%. For those between 25 and 29, 36% women and 28% men have degrees.
15. T/F By 2019 men are expected to catch up with women, again equaling out educational achievement.  
F – women expected to receive 60% of bachelors and 61% of post-grad degrees
16. In what ways are boys poorer students than girls?  
Boys have more learning disabilities, study less, get worse grades, and are less attentive and organized.
17. T/F Boys tend to do better in math than girls.  
F – no longer so...both boys and girls take the same equally demanding math classes.
18. T/F Boys are more involved in sports than girls are.  
T (the only exception in extra-curricular activities)
19. T/F A major reason boys are not going to college at the rates that girls are is that they are endeavoring to be providers by holding one or more jobs.  
T – ultimately it's women's higher educations that causes them to be the bigger earners.
20. T/F Parents expect boys to be self-sufficient while girls are seen as in need of emotional and financial support.  
T –these attitudes in the 19<sup>th</sup> c. led to women being given property rights.
21. T/F Parents are more likely to pay for a son's than a daughter's college expenses.  
F – 40% females / 29% males had parents pay for most of their college education

22. T/F Working class parents are especially concerned that their daughters receive a college education.  
T – one study 76% of daughters and 41% of sons were encouraged to go to college
23. How have cultural outliers Steve Jobs and Bill Gates impacted boys' attitudes about college?  
Didn't graduate – and became mega-successful. Boys **dream** of being entrepreneurs, stars, musicians, designers, etc.
24. What is slacker culture? Is it especially appealing to males?  
Lazy, video games, beer, friends, party, drifting...
25. T/F Girls still want to be married to men who can take care of them.  
F – more driven to self-sufficiency, see marriage/relationships as fragile
26. What parallels can be drawn between men who grew up in the 1930s and witnessed their fathers' inability to provide and contemporary women who were raised by struggling single mothers?  
-Parents' financial suffering motivates them to do better.
27. T/F Girls whose mothers got pregnant at a young age and focused on family rather than career tend to do the same.  
F – Want to be somebody – seek independence
28. T/F Most women are now earning more than equally educated women did in 1979.  
T – Other than the best educated men, males are earning less...
29. Why do women have steadier incomes than their male counterparts?  
Work in reliable fields like education, healthcare, local government not recession volatile ones like construction and manufacturing.
30. T/F Single men and women between 22-30 are now earning equal incomes.  
F – females without children have now surpassed males. Females more likely to be buying homes while males are living with their parents...
31. T/F Well educated women in Europe are also surpassing men in education and earnings.  
T
32. T/F Women now hold 57% of the white collar jobs in America.  
T – healthcare, law, education
33. What is the gender wage gap today?  
a. 48% b. 59% c. 62% d. 77% e. 81%  
E – women working full time earned about 4/5 of what men earned.



May altogether close with decline in marriage bars, varies by profession and location. In Puerto Rico women earn 103%...

34. T/F Today a majority of mothers return to work within a year of their first birth.  
T – 64% do...in 1965, just 17%
35. T/F Medicine has a relatively low childbearing penalty when compared to business and law.  
T. caring professionals...
36. What might explain “male flight” from fields that have become feminized?  
Men don’t feel comfortable with a preponderance of female students/professionals???  
E.g. veterinary studies...soon medicine...journalism about to flip...psychology already feminized...pediatricians, too. Male retirees replaced by female professionals
37. T/F Currently mothers with young children earn more than single women without children.  
T – very driven, organized...very counter to the mommy track.
38. Why are an increasing number of men in their prime working years dropping out?  
66% working down from 80%. Can’t find other employment, not willing to accept lower paying jobs...divorced – disconnected from their children. Trend seen in Europe, too. Involved in leisure activities..and sleep☺ Or parenting...younger fathers taking up To 4 hours a day with their children..
39. T/F Fathers now feel more family work stress than women do.  
T – workplace less forgiving for fathers..
40. T/F As women become better educated in developing countries, mortality falls.  
T - Women gain employment, power, make positive decisions regarding money management for their children.
41. T/F Men are now the chief economic beneficiaries of marriage.  
T – before benefitted in terms of health and psychological well-being, now financially, too!

### ***The Richer Sex – Chapter 4 – The New Rules of Mating***

1. Would you date/marry someone who had not been to college?
2. How have women’s family/career concerns changed since the 1980s?  
Then issues of whether there was room for two high-powered careers...husbands staying home was a non-issue.

3. What has led young women to consider that guys are not necessary anymore?  
They are self-sufficient...sperm banks, don't need someone to support them.
4. What do you look for in a mate?  
Equal looks, finances, similar cultural background/values.
5. Do women still trade beauty for wealth?  
Not so much anymore... The ideal now is to trade beauty and wealth for beauty and wealth
6. Is it more important to marry someone of the same ethnicity or the same educational background?  
Education...
7. T/F Pleistocene women were dependent on their male counterparts.  
F- More cooperation...they foraged, males hunted though not as regularly
8. T/F The domestication of plants and animals caused inequality between men and women.  
T – 10,000 years ago – males used more technology – had higher status in agrarian societies
9. T/F College is a better match for the female than the male brain.  
T – sit, read, write, talk
10. T/F Men can be put off by women who seem smarter and more ambitious than they are.  
T – Condeleeza Rice, Elena Kagan, Sonia Sotomayor -- can change, too.
11. T/F As women become self-sufficient they want space and independence.  
T – meanwhile men are quicker to fall in love...more drawn to family life.  
Everyone wants it all...
12. T/F High achieving women still want men to be their equals.  
T – be motivated and interesting..someone they can *talk* to
13. T/F High achieving women are comfortable with the idea of supporting a man.  
F – she takes care of herself...but doesn't want to take care of him..Wants to admire him, too...May not be able to find an equally high-powered man
14. For many women today, their options are to:
  - a. marry up
  - b. marry down
  - c. not marry
  - d. marry a woman

B & C..black women are the forerunners...better educated. Not enough black men to go around.

15. What percent of African American women are single?

a. 25% b. 35% c. 50% d. 60% e. 70%

E – marriage not for blacks? Higher divorce rates..not enough available partners

16. What can straight people learn from gay and lesbian couples about matching and parity?

Find equilibrium with mixed education/earnings

17. What percent of Americans are married today?

a. 26% b. 40% c. 51% d. 68% e. 72%

C- an all time low..higher rates of cohabitation

18. T/F Women are now more likely to marry down than men are.

T – unions can be more fragile; different ideas about disciplining children, etc.