

Flipped learning for Lesson 18

L017 to L018 • Why has marriage changed? • 10–15 minutes • v1.0

CONNECT & CHECK | SHARE | PRESENT | APPLY | RECALL & REVIEW

Read the three passages, then answer. Use fictional examples; no external research or personal disclosure is required.

Counts and rates

A marriage count records events. A marriage rate relates events to a specified population. A change in counts can reflect population size or composition as well as changing behaviour; check the denominator and geographical coverage.

Timing and alternatives

People may marry later, cohabit, remain single or change arrangements across their lives. A snapshot cannot establish whether someone will never marry. Consider the distinction between postponement and non-marriage.

Explaining change

Attitudes, education, employment, housing and institutional conditions may affect decisions about marriage. A plausible explanation needs a mechanism and evidence. Changes in one measure cannot by themselves establish everyone's reasons.

F1

How is a count different from a rate?

F2

Why is later marriage not the same as never marrying?

F3

Suggest one mechanism that might affect marriage timing. Retrieve two diversity concepts tomorrow and next week.
