

# CLASSIFICATIONS OF A FAMILY

18SK-ORM

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# COMPOSITION OF FAMILY

- · A nuclear (nuclear) family is spouses and their children.
- Extended nuclear family - a nuclear family supplemented by ancestors and possibly other close relatives (in terms of communication and interaction).
- An incomplete family is a family in which one of the spouses is absent due to divorce or death. A typical single-parent family is a mother with a child (s).
- Functionally incomplete family - a nuclear family (complete in formal composition), in which one of the spouses cannot constantly perform their functions for various reasons, such as a serious or chronic illness, the specifics of professional activity, and a long absence.

# DISTRIBUTION OF ROLES

- • An authoritarian family is characterized by the sole leadership of an spouse and the traditional distribution of family roles with a differentiation of male and female roles. It is can be of a patriarchal type (the head of the family is the husband), or a matriarchal family (the head of the family is the wife).
- • An egalitarian family - a family without leadership and a clear distribution of roles and responsibilities, with an unformed role structure.
- • A democratic (partner) family is characterized by equality of spouses, joint leadership with separation of functions based on the interests of each of the partners.

# NUMBER OF PARTNERS

- - Monogamous family - consisting of two partners
- - Polygamous family - consisting of more than two partners
- - Polygamy (polygyny) - the simultaneous state of a man married to several women. Moreover, the marriage is a man with each of the women separately.
- - Polyandry - the simultaneous state of a woman married to several men.
- - Swedish family - a family based on a polyamorous relationship between three partners

# VALUE DIRECTION OF FAMILY

- - Detocentric - the priority value is parenting, the personality of the child, care for him.
- - The person-centrist, sees the main purpose of the family in creating the conditions for personal growth and self-realization of each of the family members;
- - The family of “consumption” is aimed at accumulating and creating favorable conditions for the most complete satisfaction of pragmatic needs.
- - Psychotherapeutic, respects the highest value of mutual understanding, emotional support, satisfaction of the need for love, affection and safety of his members

# GENDER OF PARTNERS

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- · A heterogeneous family - a “traditional” family formed by one man and one woman;
- · Same-sex family - a family formed by two persons of the same sex (two men or two women).