Booklet Checked by: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Grade: U/S 1 2 3

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**Godalming College**

**Sociology and Anthropology Department**

**AS STANDALONE BOOKLET**

FAMILY TRENDS, DIVERSITY AND DEMOGRAPHICS

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**WORKBOOK 4 (Paper 2)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name:** | **Set:** | **Group:** |

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**The AQA Specification:**

* Changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, childbearing and the life course, including the sociology of personal life, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures.
* Demographic trends in the United Kingdom since 1900: birth rates, death rates, family size, life expectancy, ageing population, and migration and globalisation.

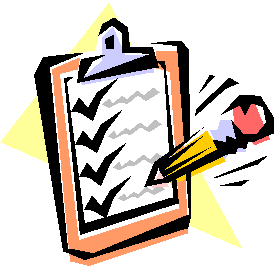
**Symbols**



Requires you to complete an activity, such as a quiz on Godalming Online



Requires you to make notes or complete a written task



Refers to an assessment

**Topics covered in this booklet:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Topic understood (tick)** | **Topic revised (tick)** |
| **Diversity- debate and arguments** |  |  |
| **Patterns of marriage** |  |  |
| **Patterns of cohabitation** |  |  |
| **Patterns of divorce** |  |  |
| **Patterns of childbearing** |  |  |
| **Patterns of life course** |  |  |
| **Demographics: birth rates** |  |  |
| **Demographics: death rates** |  |  |
| **Demographics: family size** |  |  |
| **Demographics: life expectancy** |  |  |
| **Demographics: ageing population** |  |  |
| **Demographics: migration** |  |  |
| **Impact of globalisation on family** |  |  |

**DIVERSITY IN THE FAMILY**

Families in the UK have become increasingly diverse, this is as a result of changing patterns in society and demographic changes (which will all be explored later in the booklet). The aim of this booklet is to explain the key changes that have occurred and offer explanations for them.

**What is meant by the term DIVERSITY?**

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From your own knowledge and use of resources such as the internet, brainstorm what is meant by the term diversity:

DIVERSITY

Now, thinking about the family come up with as many ideas of how you think the family could be diverse, fill up the space below:

**The Stereotypical British Family**

When we are talking about diversity it means that there are differences. Difference from what, you may ask. In most cases it is difference from the dominant stereotypical British family; the nuclear family.

For some sociologists diversity is seen as evident throughout families in the UK, for others diversity is not that evident and the nuclear family is still dominant, for some, particularly politicians of the New Right diversity is viewed as a source of problems in society.



Below, draw a picture of the dominant stereotypical family of the UK.

**What problems can you see with this stereotypical image of the family?**

**Who would agree with this image of the family?**

**Who would be opposed or challenge this image of the family?**

**THE DEBATE**

**DIVERSE**

**vs**

**NUCLEAR**

**The dominance of the nuclear family?**

The nuclear family structure consisting of two generations; parents and children, where the children are either the biological off spring of the parents or the children are legally adopted, is the dominant family structure in the UK today.

**Statistic:** In 2006 76% of children were living in a couple headed household. As compared to 24% who were living in a lone parent household.



What do these statistics not tell us?

**Functionalism**

The nuclear family is presented as ‘normal’- Leach regarded the nuclear family as the ‘cereal packet’ image of an ideal family in the 1960s of a heterosexual couple and two children who were close in age.

It is universal- Murdock (who you will remember from your perspectives workbook) saw the nuclear family as universal- whereby it could be found in all cultures, either as a family in its own right or as part of a more complex extended network.

Parsons regards the nuclear family structure as the best ‘fit’ for the needs of an industrialised society.

Robert Chester (1985)- most people will at some point in their life live in a nuclear family structure. He finds theories of diversity misleading, believing that for most British people the basic features of family life have stayed the same. He calls the family now ‘neo-conventional’, by which he means that although there may be changes to the roles within the family e.g. men no longer being the main breadwinner, little has changed to the actual structure. (See p.226 of AQA A Level Sociology Book One, Webb)



|  |
| --- |
| What do you imagine the life course/cycle of a typical individual in the contemporary UK? Draw a picture of this below |

|  |
| --- |
| What issues can you see with trying to identify the life course of a typical individual today? What variations might you anticipate> |

**Feminism**

Ann Oakley (1984)- saw the nuclear family as being ‘conventional’. It consists of a legally married heterosexual couple with children.



As the statistic indicates we are most likely to live in a nuclear family structure, but this may not be as clear as Oakley presents. How might nuclear families differ, so that they still consist of a couple and children?

**The New Right**

These theorists adopt a conservative and anti-feminist approach to the family. They firmly oppose family diversity, believing there is only one correct family type; the nuclear family. They argue it is necessary and functional because it is ‘natural’ and based on fundamental biological differences between men and women.

They argue the decline in the nuclear family is the cause of many social problems.

Benson’s (2006) study shows that cohabitating couples (20%) are more likely to separate after having a child than married couples (6%).

Amato (2006) children in nuclear family are less likely to experience poverty, education failure crime and health problems.

|  |
| --- |
| Do you think the decline in the nuclear family is to blame for many social problems in society? |

**Is the family diverse?**

**Rapoport and Rapoport (1982)**

The Rapoport’s offer a Postmodern approach to exploring the nature of the family. They argue that only a minority of families resemble the nuclear family ideal (a married couple with dependent children) as forwarded by Functionalist theorists and Ann Oakley.

They argue that family life in the UK is characterised by diversity because people live in range of different family types with diverse internal set ups.

**Key idea:** The family structure someone lives in is not the only way of looking at the nature of family life. People may live in a similar nuclear structure but this does not take account of differences both within and outside that family.



**Rapoport and Rapoport (1982) conducted a study on family diversity in the 1980s and identified five elements of difference (p.227-228 of Webb textbook):**

|  |
| --- |
| **Organisational diversity** |
| **Cultural diversity** |
| **Class diversity** |
| **Stage in the lifecycle diversity** |
| **Cohort diversity** |

**Eversley and Bonnerjea (1982)- added a 6th form of diversity to Rapoport and Rapoport’s study:**

|  |
| --- |
| **Regional diversity** |

In addition to these 6 forms of diversity **Willmott** in his 1988 study found many families which on the outside could be viewed as being nuclear or single-parent etc. were part of complex extended structures. He identifies 4 types of extended family:

|  |
| --- |
| **Extended family of residence** |
| **Local extended family** |
| **Dispersed extended family** |
| **Attenuated extended family** |

**POSTMODERNISM AND FAMILY DIVERSITY**

Using pp.228-232 of the AQA A Level Sociology book one (Webb), summarise the Postmodern view of family diversity below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Overview of postmodern approaches to family diversity | (Including David Cheal) |
| Judith Stacey (1998) |  |
| Individualisation thesis (Beck and Giddens) |  |
| Giddens- choice, the pure relationship and |  |
| Beck and Beck Gernsheim- the negotiated family |  |
| The zombie family |  |
| Criticisms of indvidualisation thesis: personal life perspective- Smart and May |  |
| Connectedness thesis |  |

**CHANGING FAMILY PATTERNS**

**Explaining changes in the family**

These changes can be broken down into the acronym **LIST**

* **L**egal
* Ideological
* Social
* Technological

**LEGAL CHANGES**

Legal changes refer to changes in law and government policy, also known as **social policy**. There are a number of significant legal changes which have occurred in the last forty years, which have affected the shape and nature of families and households. Under each heading write some information about the different acts.

**Divorce Reform Act (1969/71)**

**The Matrimonial Family Proceedings Act (1984)/ Family Law Act (1996)**

**Equality Act 2010**- which includes gender the equality acts: Equal Pay Act 1970 and Sex Discrimination Act 1975

**Children Act (2004)**

**Child Maintenance Service (2012) (**Replaced Child Support Agency 1993)

**Civil Partnership Act (2004)**

**Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013**

**IDEOLOGICAL**

**Ideological changes can be defined as:**

There have been many changes in values toward the households, families and marriage. Thinking about the past forty years brainstorm what you think these may be:

Consider:

* Presentations of family/married relationships in the media.
* In your own family, over the generations, how have views changed towards relationships/marriage?

Changes in values toward the family and marriage

**Ideological changes:**

Materialism/Individualism

Cohabitation as the norm

Changing norms of love, marriage and divorce

Changing attitudes toward single parent families

Secularisation

The influence of the Feminist movement

Increased aspirations of women

The changing life course of the family

**SOCIAL CHANGES**



**Finance**: Identify at least 4 examples of financial issues that could affect the family

The cost of the average wedding in the UK is now more than £18000 (Daily Mail) or £20000 (The Guardian)

Financial issues that have affected family trends

**Demographic change:**

Define what is meant by the term demographic change:

Why is it important for the government to take account of demographic change in relation to the family?

**Population change: births, deaths and life expectancy**

|  |
| --- |
| Define: Life expectancy |

|  |
| --- |
| Define: Birth rate |

**Why is the birth rate, fertility and average family size declining?** *(could use p.199 AQA A Level Sociology, Webb et al, for some ideas)*

Reasons for the decline in birth rate, fertility rate and average family size in the UK

|  |
| --- |
| Define: Death rate |

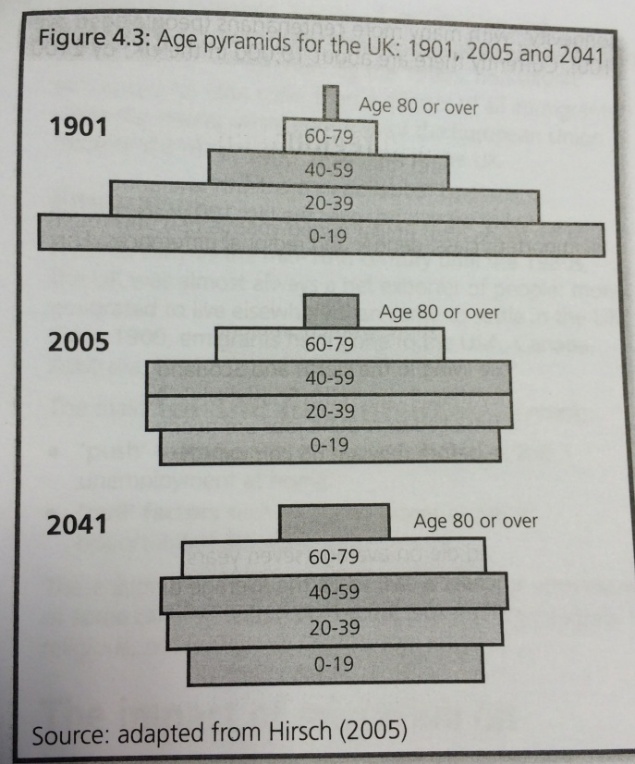
Since 1900, most of the growth in the UK population has been due to natural increases with more births than deaths, and greater life expectancy. The population of the UK rose from about 38.3 million in 1901 to around an estimated 64 million by the end of 2013. Since 1900 the continuing fall in death rate combined with a falling birth rate has slowed population growth, and there has been greatly improved life expectancy.

**What reasons can you give for the decline in death rate and infant mortality rate, and increase in life expectancy?** *(could use p.202-203 AQA A Level Sociology, Webb et al, for some ideas)*

Reasons for the decline in death rate

The ageing population

Britain, like most Western Industrialised countries, today have an ageing population, this means that the average age of the population is getting higher, with a greater proportion of the population over retirement age and a smaller proportion of young people e.g. it is projected by 2041 there will be as many 78 year olds as five year olds. The dependency ratio will increase with the rise in the number of retired people and decrease of younger people. In 2015 there were 3.2 people for every pensioner; by 2033 this is expected to have fallen to 2.3. This is not to say all older people will be dependent, but are much more likely to require care and financial assistance (including pensions paid by current working people’s taxes) than working age people.

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**What does this chart show?**

**What is the impact of an ageing population?** *(Could use p.203-204 AQA A Level Sociology, Webb et al, for some ideas)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Positive impact** | **Negative impact** |
|  |  |

Migration and globalisation: Immigration and emigration

**Globalisation** has had a significant impact on migration patterns in the UK. Britain’s long colonial history means migration has had a significant historical effect on the UK and has turned it into a **multicultural** society.

Migration refers to movement of people from place to place. This could be within a society or internationally.

Emigration is when someone moves to another country and this new country becomes their destination of usual residence.

Immigration is when someone leaves a country and moves to a new country.

Migration can occur because of push and pull factors.

Pull factors include:

Push factors include:

Make a brief timeline of the changes to migration patterns of migration and the impact this may have had on society and the family

*(Try to add in some statistics to demonstrate the changes- could use p.346-47 of AQA Vol 1 textbook [Browne] and p.205-206 AQA A Level Sociology, Webb et al)*

**1900**

**~**

**1930**

**1940**

**1950**

**1960**

**1970**

**1980**

**1990**

**2000**

**2010**

The impact of migration on the UK population structure

Recent years has seen an increase in both immigration and emigration the consequence of this on the size of the UK population, its age structure and the dependency ratio

**Dependency ratio:**

-Immigrants are more likely to be of working age and this helps to lower the dependency ratio. In addition, many return to their country of origin to retire.

-However, because they are younger many immigrants have more children, therefore increasing the ratio.

-Finally, the longer a group is settled in the country, the close their fertility rate comes the national average, reducing the ratio.

**Age structure:**

-Immigration lowers the average age of the population both directly and indirectly:

Directly- immigrants are generally younger. For examples in 2011, the average age of UK passport holders was 41, whereas that of non UK passport holders living in Britain was 31.

Indirectly- being younger, immigrants are more fertile and thus produce more babies

**Population size:**

-Net migration is high (the difference between immigrants and emigrants). For example there were 260,000 more immigrants than migrants. 47% of immigrants were non EU citizens, 38% were EU citizens, and 14% were returning to the UK.

-There is also a natural increase with births exceeding deaths; however births to non-UK born mothers are higher and account for about 25% of all births.

**Key studies for migration issues**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Issue/ study | Summary |
| Globalisation has led to super diversity: Verotec (2007) | Since the 1990s globalisation has led to what Stephen Verotec calls ‘super diversity’. Migrants now come from a much wider range of countries. This has led to a much wider mix of people and cultures in the UK. |
| 3 types of migrant:  Robin Cohen (2006) | There are a wide range of differences amongst migrants.  **Citizens**: people with full citizenship rights e.g. voting rights and access to benefits. Since the 1970s UK governments have made it harder to acquire these rights.  **Denizens:** privileged foreign nationals welcome by the state e.g. billionaires or highly paid employees of multinational companies.  **Helots:** (literally slaves) are the most exploited group. States or employers regard them as ‘disposable units of labour power’, a reserve army of labour. They are found in unskilled, poorly paid work and include illegally trafficked workers, and those legally tied to particular employers, such as domestic servants. |
| The feminisation of migration:  Ehrenreich & Hochschild (2003) | Today almost ½ of all global migrants are female. This is of a result of the expansion of occupations seen as more typically female, leading to a demand for female labour. Western women have joined the labour force and may need more help at home with domestic tasks. Western men remain unwilling to perform domestic labour. Not enough state childcare provided. |
| Hybrid identities: Hall (1992) | Ethnic identities have become increasingly harder to identity with a merging or hybridisation of identity occurring. This makes it more difficult to identify specific ethnic identities. |

The politicisation of migration

With increased global flows of migrants, migration has become an important political issue. States now have policies to control immigration, absorb migrants into society and deal with increased ethnic and cultural diversity. More recently immigration policies have also become linked to national security and anti-terrorism policies.

There are a range of political approaches to immigration:

**Assimilation:** the aim is for immigrants to adopt the language, value and customs of the host culture to make them ‘like us’.

*What could be seen as good about this approach?*

*Why might the approach be regarded negatively?*

**Multiculturalism:** accepts that migrants may wish to retain a separate cultural identity. However this acceptance may only be superficial. Eriksen distinguishes between ‘shallow diversity’ and ‘deep diversity’.

* Shallow diversity, such as regarding chicken tikka masala as Britain’s favourite dish is seen as acceptable.
* Deep diversity, such as arranged marriages or the veiling of women, is not acceptable to the state.

*What could be seen as good about this approach?*

*Why might the approach be regarded negatively?*

**TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS**

Technological Advances

Technology has become an increasingly important part of our lives, including communications technologies, transport, labour saving technologies around the home, technologies of surveillance, medical technologies, etc.

1. Brainstorm some ways in which technology may have changed the nature of our families and households.

The influence of technology

1. Using your own research briefly outline how the following medical advances may have influenced the family.

**Contraception**

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**Family Trends – Some Useful Studies** (in addition to those already covered in the booklet)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Trend** | **Study** | **Summary** |
| Decline in marriage/ changes in expectations of marriage | Allan and Crow (2001), p.213 Webb |  |
| Caribbean families- higher rates of single parenthood | Mirza (1997), p.221 Webb |  |
| South Asian families- extended families | Ballard (1982) p.221 Webb |  |
| Increase of beanpole families | Brannen (2003), p.222 Webb |  |
| Lone parenting | Cashmore (1985), p.219 |  |
| Sexual diversity | Weeks et al (1999), p.217 Webb |  |
| Young people more likely to stay living at home | Heath (2004) p.312 Browne |  |
| Women’s aspirations have changed | Sharpe (1984), p.52 Webb |  |
| LATs (living apart together) | Duncan and Phillips (2013) p.218 Webb |  |
|  |  |  |

**Activity-** Using your knowledge of Legal, Ideological, Social and Technological changes alongside studies and theory (where relevant), you should have at least three reasons for each, so that you have enough to complete a 10 mark question. Aim to include studies to support you reasons. You should look at evidence that covers the last 100 years, but with particular emphasis on contemporary Britain (last 40 years)

**Changing demographic patterns**

[Topic 4 in Webb textbook]

* Fall in birth rate
* Decline in infant mortality rates
* Fall in death rates
* Increased life expectancy/Ageing population
* Impact of migration on types of families and UK population structure
* Increase of young people living with their parents

**Changing family patterns**

[Topic 5 in Webb textbook]

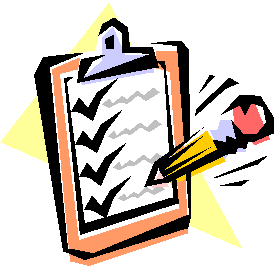
* Increase in divorce
* Decline in the number of marriages
* Increase of marriages that are remarriages
* People marrying later in life
* Increase in the number of cohabiting couples
* Increase in same-sex relationships and families
* Increase in one/lone person households
* Growth in the number of households
* Increase of living apart together (LATS)
* Reduction in family size/Women having children later
* Women choosing not to have children
* Increase in lone parent families
* Increase in step/reconstituted families
* Ethnic differences in families
* Changes in the extended family (inc. beanpole)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Activity- Match up the trends** | |
| **1. The number of households has increased:** | * 1. people in 1961 to 2.4 people in 2006 |
| **2.Decline in family size:** | In 2005 more than 50% of all men and women in the UK were married |
| **3.Increase in divorce** | The proportion of children living in single parent families tripled to 24% between 1972 and 2006 |
| **4.Increase of young people living with their parents:** | By 2005 the number had more than doubled from 1971, from 3 million to 7 million |
| **5. Marriage:** | In 2006, 58% of men and 39% of women aged 20-24 still living with parents. An increase of 8% since 1991 |
| **6. Remarriages:** | 2006= 24.2m households, an increase of 30% from 1971 |
| **7. Cohabitation:** | The number of people cohabitating has doubled between 1996 and 2002. In the 1960s around 2% of couples lived together before marriage, by the 2000s this had changed to 80% |
| **8. Single parenthood:** | 1967- reliable contraception was made readily available to unmarried women under the NHS Family Planning Act |
| **9. Having children later in life:** | 76% of children in 2006 were living in couple headed households |
| **10. Increase in one person households:** | In 2005 the average age of a mother having their first child was 27.3, this was more than 3 years older than in 1971. |
| **11. Nuclear families:** | The number rose from 27,000 in 1961 to a peak of of 180,00 in 1993, then fell back to around 130,000 by 2012 |
| **12. Contraception** | Accounted for 40% of all marriages |



**Please complete this activity on the Godalming Online site to make sure you have the right answers and then match up below**

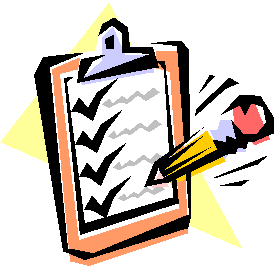
**Complete the divorce quiz on Godalming Online**

Formative assessment

**Key terms**

All of these words will be covered in the course of this workbook. You should define these key terms in your own words to ensure your understanding. Wherever possible use an example to illustrate the term. These will be needed for 2 mark questions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **KEY TERM** | **DEFINITION** |
| Divorce rate |  |
| Life course |  |
| Life cycle |  |
| Individualisation |  |
| Confluent love |  |
| Pure relationship |  |
| Secularisation |  |
| Demographics |  |
| Globalisation |  |
| Birth rate |  |
| General fertility rate |  |
| Death rate |  |
| Infant mortality rate |  |
| Life expectancy |  |
| Dependency population/ratio |  |
| Migration |  |
| Immigration |  |
| Emigration |  |
| Net migration |  |
| Natural population change |  |
| Multiculturalism |  |
| Assimilation |  |
| Ideological change |  |
| Social change |  |
| Legal change |  |
| Zombie family |  |
| Hybrid identities |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



**Exam practice**

Outline and explain two changes in society which has contributed to the increase in single person households [10 marks]

Outline and explain two ways in which the ageing population may contribute to family diversity [10 marks]

Outline and explain two reasons for changes in the size of families and households in the last 50 years [10 marks]

Outline and explain two ways in which the growth of urbanisation affected household structures [10] *[Garrod revision book]*

Outline and explain two ways in which changes in the law have affected women’s family roles in the past 60 years [10] *[Garrod revision book]*

Item A: The different cultural traditions, migration patterns and economic circumstances of different minority groups are reflected in the ethnic differences in family and household patterns seen in the United Kingdom today. These include differences in the proportion of people from different ethnic groups who live in single person, nuclear family, lone-parent and extended family households

Applying material from Item A, analyse two reasons for ethnic differences in family and household patterns [10 marks]

Item A: Almost a third of households in the UK, 7 million in total, are now one-person households. However, people living alone do not form a group sharing the same characteristics. For example, there are more women then men in this group, except in the 35-49 age group, and whites are more likely than Asians or British Asians to live alone. *[Garrod revision book]*

Applying material from Item A, analyse two or more reasons for the increase in one-person households [10 marks]

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Item B: There has been a significant increase in the number of divorces since 1970. One important factor behind the increase has been the changes in the law relating to divorce. However, legal changes alone may not be enough to explain the trend and sociologists have suggested a number of possible causes of a higher divorce rate. One of these is a decline in the influence of traditional norms and values about marriage that used to stigmatise divorce.

Applying material from item B and your knowledge, evaluate sociological contributions to our understanding of the trends in divorce in the United Kingdom since 1970. (20 marks)

Item B: In modern society, people’s lives were made up of fixed age-stages, with the final stage being define by compulsory retirement and, for many, poverty. The old also faced prejudice and discrimination. By contrast, some sociologists argue that the position of the old in today’s postmodern society is changing for the better. In postmodern society, individuals can choose a lifestyle and identity that does not depend on their age. This has freed the old from their previous disadvantaged status in society.

Applying material from Item B and your knowledge, evaluate the view that the position of the old in today’s society is changing for the better (20 marks)

Item B: Changes in patterns of marriage have caused concern in many parts of society. The growth in both cohabitation and lone-parent families and the increase in the number of ‘singletons’ are used as evidence that marriage is no longer important. *[Garrod revision book]*

Applying material from Item B and your knowledge, evaluate the view that marriage is no longer an important institution in society (20 marks)

*Other possible 20 mark questions that are missing items*

Evaluate the view that demographic changes are leading to more family and household diversity in the contemporary UK [20 marks]

Evaluate the view that the changing position of women in society has led to more family and household diversity in the contemporary UK [20 marks]

Evaluate the view that the family has become increasingly diverse [20 marks]