

Outline and explain two ways migration has had an impact on families in the UK

Based on your explanation I would
↑ make your reason hybrid identities

One way that migration has impacted families in the UK is the social acceptance or lack of immigrants. The UK is considered to be multi-cultural which is part of the reason people migrate to the UK as they believe they will be accepted and still be able to practice their culture through specific shops, Chinese Food stores, and religious temples. From this families in the UK become accustomed to different cultures and adopting some of their values by buying their food. In the late 1990's policies were made in an effort to support multi-culturalism by amending the Race Relations Act to make promoting racial equality a legal duty. By making it law to promote racial equality it alters the values of the family to focus on the issue. The promotion of racial equality is measured however by Eriksen who believes that there is shallow diversity, Tikka Masala being Britain's favourite dish, and deep diversity, accepting arranged marriages, with the latter not being accepted by the state. This means that families are accepting parts of cultures that suit them however they don't accept values that don't support their views. Castles (2000) emphasises the importance of multi-culturalism by arguing the assimilation policies were counter-productive suggesting that even when laws change there is still a social acceptance of multi-culturalism albeit Eriksen's shallow diversity. Migration has not just impacted families through law but also the acceptance of hybrid identities. Eriksen (2007) implicated that globalisation has resulted in hybrid identities as people migrate whilst keeping their native language as they don't stay settled in one country making it easy for global connections. This means that families in the UK come to accept different cultures and languages as children become friends with new children. Migration has impacted families in the UK through multi-culturalism and the acceptance of it as families become more culturally rich with a plethora of food styles available. Though it can be argued families are not accepting enough and only accept what supports them it is evident that policies on racial equality or assimilation effect the UK families in some way.

Another way that migration impacts UK families is that they have changed. With migration comes a plethora of diversity with family and household sizes meaning the UK family is now a diverse thing. Though during the 1920's-1950's when immigration was increasing there was a lot of hatred towards inter-racial couples, especially as Government advised British women not to marry a male person of colour. During and after the 1950's it became more accepted by society meaning UK families changed as more became inter-racial. In the 1950's Black Caribbean immigrants increased and Mirza (1997) stated that Caribbean families have high rates of single mother 's which represented the value of a woman's strength and independence. This impacts UK families as it increases lone-parent families but as well could influence other women to be more independent therefore changing roles in the family. Ballard (1982) noted that South Asian immigrant families tended to be extended as they were in their native country and wanted a lot of support when migrating. Similar to Caribbean families this impacts the UK family as now there would be an increase in extended families also as UK families see the respect of elders and family they may then also adopt a more social family then the traditional nuclear family. In 2011 of the women living in the UK the fertility rate for UK born women was 1.84 and non UK born women 2.21 this impacts UK families because with migrants having more children families will become larger this again adds diversity to the UK family structure as it isn't just nuclear. The impact on UK families is clear as ethnic minorities are 14% of the UK's population. Migration is not just immigration but also emigration and in 2016 332,000 people emigrated from the UK this leads to the separation of family thereby impacting UK families as they become as Young & Wilmott describe dispersed or attenuated extended families because part of the family has moved physical contact is reduced but verbal and visual contact can still be maintained through software such as Skype. Migration has impacted UK families through immigration and emigration as it creates diversity through; different cultural values of family, inter-racial couples, and the separation/dispersity of family.

Crystal (B)

Remember you'll only have 15 mins to write -
keep your points tight and clear.

9/10.

avoid stop
get here +
full marks

Outline and explain two reasons why women are choosing to have children later?

Women are choosing to have babies later on in today's society this is due to many factors that have developed over the years. Fertility rate has also decreased since 1964 where it was 2.95 it is now 1.83 in 2014 this is due to similar reasons. One reason for this is the increase in employment for women, more women are working full time this deters them from wanting to have kids early as it may affect their careers in the future. Judith Stacey argues that greater choice and freedom for women has allowed them to shape their family to meet their needs and escape patriarchal oppression. This explains why women are having kids later on in life, they are wanting to pursue their career before settling down and creating a family. Contraception was introduced in 1961, this allowed women to control when they had kids therefore allowing them to have them later on in life.

Another reason for women choosing to have kids later on in life is economic liability and financial pressure. Children are financially expensive, UK statistics show it costs around £230,000 to raise a child up to the age of 21. For women to have children they need to be financially stable. If they have kids later on in life it allows them to make money and pursue their career before the burden of financially supporting children. This does not include other expenses such as tax and household expenses. Sue Sharp argues that women saw educational success as unattractive, they relied on their partners to financially support the family. Whereas nowadays most women rely on themselves to support themselves financially rather than their partners. The traditional family is not as appealing as it was before now that women have more choice, they do not have to depend on men for financial support.

Sam 10/10 excellent.

Outline and explain two reasons why more young people are living with their parents

In One recent years, more young adults are choosing to live at home with their parents rather than getting a place individually. This can be shown by that there are around 33 million 20-34 year olds that are living with their parents, which is a 618,000 leap since 1996. The increase in young adults living with their parents could be due because of the expenses of living as an individual, as well as the expenses of wanting to continue education further (university). Due to that costing of housing prices and monthly rents is hard to achieve for a young adult that is wanting to live alone, to be able to achieve the income that is needed for them to be able to constantly pay for the housing accommodations. This is as well as that if a young adult is wanting to continue within education (university) the prices have increased dramatically throughout the years, again making it hard to be able to afford these prices. Such as in the 1990s the average expense of university could range from anywhere from £5000 upwards. Where as in 2016 the average cost for university is anywhere from £9,000 (per year) therefor making it hard for young adults being able to afford being able to go to university and/or housing costs.

Another reason for why young adults are living with parents could be because of the relationship between children and their parents. Such as by that families relationships are mostly positive and therefor they may not be 'forced' to leave the home and be independent due to the positive relationship that occurs between the parents and children. This can be shown by a poll from 2013 showed that the parents of 18-29 year olds, around $\frac{3}{4}$ said that the relationship that they have with their child was mostly positive, and only two percent said that it was primarily negative. So, due to these positive relationships it means that more young adults are living at home as that is a choice that they have in their life, which is cheaper and easier, to be able to continue to live at home rather than living independently.

or being able to get on the housing ladder after uni.

8/10

Jackie

Outline and explain two reasons for the increase in same sex couples with children.

In recent years homosexuality has become more widely accepted. This has led to an increase in homosexual couples cohabiting. Same-Sex marriage in England and Wales became legalised in 2013. Acts such as the civil Partnership act in 2004 introduced by New Labour gave gay couples rights and responsibilities equal to marriage. Rights to inheritance, access to children, pension benefits etc. acts like this have given same-sex couples the right to have children, which until 2002 was illegal. This act therefore lead to more same-sex couples having children due to it becoming legalised. There are now an estimated 69,000 same-sex cohabiting couples in the UK.

clearly state your reason e.g. legal changes.

Jeffery Weeks (1999) argues that increased social acceptance may explain the trend towards same-sex cohabitation and stable relationships that resemble those found among heterosexuals. In England between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016, there were 450 children adopted by same-sex couples. Previously, unmarried people in England and Wales adopted individually, giving their partners few parental rights. Only one partner was legally eligible to adopt, with the other applying for a residency order.

Needs more detail about why these relationships are now more socially acceptable.

Becca

7/10

Outline and explain two reasons for the growth in single person households in the contemporary UK. [10]

The increase in divorce rate has led to the growth of single person households.

The number of single person households almost doubled between 1981 and 2001 from 393,000 to 721,000 this is partly due to divorce becoming widely acceptable and the influence of individualism. The large majority of these single person households were found amongst women aged 25-34 while men aged 35-44, the reasons behind women around these specific ages were down to more women opting for career prior to settling down and having children while men could possibly be down to divorce.

Further evidence for the growth of single person household are the statistics that by 2005 the number of single person households had doubled since 1971 from 3 million – 7 million these statistics support the idea of the increase in divorce as well as the increase in women have becoming more socially and economically self-reliant so are more able to establish a single person household.

Of the 7.7 million people living alone in 2013, 46% were men and 54% were women. The majority are female since 1 in 5 women fall into poverty as a result of divorce resulting in a growth in single person households. In 1969 there was the divorce act which meant that couples were able to get divorced. This meant that when they did the mother usually stayed in the house with children whilst the dad lived alone in another place.

An issue resulting in the growth of single person households are down to the death of a partner which leaves the other person on their own usually older persons who then become lonely.

Ageing population-For those aged 65 to 74, and 75 and over have increased so at these ages the majority of people living alone were female (62% and 73%). Since medication and research has been done into healthy living this has meant people live until they're older. In most cases the man dies before the women, meaning that the wife is left widowed living in a house alone.

A feminist might say that the increase in single person households apart from divorce is down to the death of a partner resulting in women being left to fend for themselves which also gives them the opportunity to create a career for themselves and become more independent as an individual.

29% of UK households are Single Person households, this shows the vast majority of households are actually single person along with the increased aging due to medication this would result in lone older people making up a huge majority of the UK households.

This reason has always happened - a better reason would be individualism.

-You need to make where one point starts + finishes clear. Just write as 2 paragraphs. Clearly with the evidence to the point you are making (divorce + death of a partner) rather than trying to say lots.

6/10

Outline two reasons for the increase in cohabitation

One major reason for cohabitation in the UK is the great decrease in its stigma. Many years ago an unmarried couple living together would be considered inappropriate. Meaning that young unmarried couples will be able to do it without being frowned upon. The changing attitude is not only useful for young people but it encourages younger couples to move in together. Because of the rising prices of property it is financially useful for the couple. There is clear evidence of the number of unmarried couples living together have increased where as the number of married couples have decreased. Much of this is because of the stigma surrounding it we can see this from the view in 1989 showing only 44% have agreed to premarital sex a key part of cohabitation. Where as in 2012 this rose to near 70%.

Another key part is the change in financial dependence. Because of the increase of women in work less women are relying on marriage for financial stability and can opt for cohabitation if they so wished and do not need marriage to have access to shelter or other basic necessities. We can see from study taken in 2014 we can see that now almost 70% of women are employed a statistic that has increased over the last 50 years.

Elliot

4/10

Doesn't really explain why cohabitation has increased. Better reasons could be the cost of marriage or how relationships are now viewed (confluent love).

Any you find a study?

Outline and explain two reasons for the growth of LATS (living apart together)

One reason that explains the growth of LATS, argued by Duncan and Philips, is that public attitudes towards people living apart together are usually positive. Most people believe that a couple does not have to live together in order to have a strong relationship. This means that couples are less likely to want to start living together just to make sure their relationship stays strong as they feel more secure. Especially as 20% of people see living apart together as their ideal relationship. This percentage is higher than people who prefer cohabitation meaning that LATS are becoming an increasingly more popular way of living.

Another study that explains the growth of LATS is from the British Social Attitudes survey (2013), also by Duncan and Philips, shows that roughly one in 10 adults are living apart together in a significant relationship. They argue that this is due to a rise in trend of less formal relationships and more choice. This means that now people prefer to be more relaxed and feel less pressurised to make their relationships more official and so prefer to live separately while in a relationship.

Maddie

Consider another reason being the way relationships are now formed e.g. online dating, which could lead to people having jobs/living apart + then coming together at the weekend.

↓
This paragraph feels similar to the 1st.

5/10

Outline and explain two reasons for the increase in the divorce rate on the last 40 years

In the past 40 years the divorce rate has increased, this is because of in 1969 the divorce act meant that any one could get divorced. Since then divorce has become normalised which means that couples are getting married knowing that if it work out they doesn't could always get a divorce. *state your reason as 'legal changes'*

Economic factors have made a huge change in marriage, Increasing inequality in the UK has meant that the lower social classes now get paid less compared to rising living costs. This has meant that both partners in a marriage now need to do paid work to get by, which puts a strain on the marriage as they are unable to spend as much quality time together which leads to higher numbers getting divorced. The highest amount of divorces are within the working classes. *reform* *Add in matrimonial proceedings act.* *Could add in increase in statistics.*

Morgan

3/10

would need evidence to support

Gene Eriquez

Essay

Outline and explain two reasons for the decline in the marriage rate in the U.K.

Initially one issue that causes a decline in marriage is people in ~~to~~ Modern society believe in "marrying for the sake of marriage". In other words marriage has been inserted into people's minds, wanting to believe that getting ~~married~~ married is the norm. Furthermore the divorce rate has risen from 27,000 in 1961 to 167,000 by 2005. Therefore this puts a negative impact on couple who want to marry. Some couples may feel its not necessary to get married due to aspects in society, for example having children out of wedlock is no longer seen as ~~an~~ unacceptable and is seen more as a norm.

focus on a big idea that people want to make sure their relationships are right, e.g. children, consent, love

Additionally Weddings are extremely expensive, since the recession, on an average a wedding which includes 200 guests, a wedding venue and all the extra cost may cost up to £70,000. Furthermore most marriages are less religious, on an average 77,490 marriages involve a religious ceremony, this is half as many compared to 1991. With all these costs, it makes a reason on why there is a decline in marriage in the U.K.

this is a different point

5/10 - try to get some studies into each paragraph.

Outline and explain two ways in which an ageing population affects the family.
The average age of the UK population is rising. In 1971 it was 34.1 years. By 2011 it stood at 40.3. One of the reasons for the population ageing is the longer life expectancy, this also means that people are having children later in life. This along with the lower ~~one child~~ mortality rates is changing the traditional age pyramid. In 2005, the average age for mothers at the birth of their first child was 27.3. This was more than three years older than the average age in 1971. A study performed by Williams in 2006 shows that women want to have babies later, if at all. In 1980 70 per cent of women aged 21-23 in England and Wales expected to have a baby in the next 5 years. But by 2001 this had declined to 40 per cent.

A study by Huntress (2006) analyses how family life is happening later. She points out that first births are now likely to occur as women approach the age of 30, compared with 25 in 1980. People are also having children in a tighter time span. Families are also growing bigger with great grand parents becoming more common due to a greater life expectancy.

Qum? 1/10

- Reasons for increasing life expectancy would be medical advances, changes to ~~the~~ types of work people do etc. You also need to consider the impact e.g. 'sandwich generation' (Grundy + Henretta).

women having babies later explains why life expectancy increases

Eleanor?

2. Outline and explain two reasons for the decrease in family size over the past 30 years. (10)

Over the past thirty years, the average family size in the UK has decreased. One reason for this is that women's priorities have changed since the 1960s from marriage and children to careers and supporting themselves. The impact this has on the family is families are having children later as they know they have a longer life expectancy in which to build a career and, if they want to, have children. Sharpe identifies the idea of how women's expectations are changing as previously in the 1970s women were leaving school and immediately thinking about getting married and having children. ^{What about today?} Griddens identifies the idea of confluent love and how people are more cautious in ensuring they have found the right partner before settling down to have a family.

Another reason for the decrease in family size is the many medical advancements made in recent years. This has led to a decline in infant mortality rate, which has impacted a decline in birth rate as previously children were unlikely to make it through the early years into adulthood so parents were having more children in the hope that one would live long enough as now children are almost guaranteed to make it to adulthood. The fertility rate in 1900 was a recorded average of 28.7 live births per 1000 women, and in 2014, it was an average of 12.2, over half less. Furthermore, there is ^{now} more access to medically successful contraception and abortion which means that there are less children being born unintentionally.

9/10.

Outline and explain two reasons for the increase in one parent families in the contemporary UK

One of the main reasons for the increase in lone parent families in the contemporary UK is divorce. There are changes in the law as well as in society as a reason for rising divorce rates. This increases lone parent families as one of the parents will have their children living with them. The divorce rate has risen from 27,000 in 1967 to 167,000 by 2005. There is less social stigma towards lone parenthood. Historically women who were married that became pregnant, would be socially shunned and depending on their age, may have had to give the baby up for adoption. It is found that qualitative research on single parenthood is presently fairly limited especially in relation to mass media. Most children live with one parent due to divorce, which has affected the increase in this certain type of family.

Another reason for the increase in lone parent families is a rise in births to unmarried mothers alongside the increase in marital breakdown. These factors are identified by Allan and Crow whom argue that these trends are due to society's acceptance of family diversity. Furthermore Parsons argues that marital breakdown is on the increase because people want more from their marriage, and so are more likely to end a relationship. In 2014 there were 2.0 million lone parents with dependent children in the UK. 28% of the 26.7 million households in the UK were found to contain only one parent; in 2014. Therefore, a rise in births to unmarried mothers and the marital breakdowns identified by Allan and Crow are a main reason for the increase in lone parent families.

Marital breakdown is a divorce issue?

Try to avoid mixing points together. Your 2nd point needs to focus either on acceptability or something like the economic ability of women to support themselves.

Outline and explain two types of family diversity in the contemporary UK. (10 marks)

one type of family diversity is organisational diversity. Rapoport and Rapoport conducted a study on family diversity, and identified organisational diversity as; referring to differences in the ways family roles are organised. For example, some couples have joint conjugal roles and two wage-earners, while others have segregated conjugal roles and one wage-earner. They also relate to family structures, such as a ~~mother type of family diversity identified by~~ lone parent family. Statistics show 1/4 of children live in lone parent families, and 3/4 live in couple headed families. Young and Mulmott also support the idea of the rising symmetrical family.

Another type of family diversity identified by Rapoport and Rapoport is cultural diversity. cultural diversity is ^{where} different cultural, religious and ethnic groups have different family structures. For example, there is a higher proportion of female-headed lone-parent families among African-Caribbean households and a higher proportion of extended families among Asian households. Needs at least another example.

6/10

Chesca
Alvisse

Outline and explain 2 ways families may differ based on ethnic differences (10)

One way that families may differ based on ethnic differences is by having a change in values. Most Asian households are based on the nuclear model, although they tend to encourage the extended family form. ~~Thus, as noted by~~ Ballard (1982) found that extended ~~from~~ South-Asian families ties provided an important source of support among Asian migrants during the 1950s and 1960s. This shows that different ethnicities ~~want~~ ^{have} different types of families, Asian families are mostly based on the nuclear model, whereas English families are more bean-poled structured. ↗

Another way that families differ based on ethnic differences is by changing the family patterns in the UK. Greater ethnic diversity led to changing family pattern in the UK. Since ~~most of the~~ ^{all of the} migration has occurred, there has been an increase of lone parent households that are headed by black people. Mizra (1997) argues that the higher rate of lone-parent families among blacks is not the result of disorganisation, but rather reflects the high value that black women place on independence. This shows that based on the different ways different ethnicities are brought up, shows how reliant ~~people~~ people are on wanting to stay in a marriage.

8/10

3ethM Outline and Explain two reasons for the increase in the divorce rate in the last 40 years (10m)

20.7

Firstly a valid reason used to explain the increase in the divorce rates is the introducing of secularisation. This is where there is a decline in the amount of influence religion has on society. Where society no longer takes on board all the rules and regulations of a religion but takes on what they decide ~~what~~ is right for them due to other attitudes and influences. An example/evidence to this is where in the 2001 census only 3% of young people with no religion were married which was a lot more than those who were with a religion. Therefore it shows that more people were not with a religion perhaps and were getting divorced because of this secularisation in society. so therefore secularisation is a reason for the increase in the divorce rate in the last 40 years.

this is unclear

Reflect on what secularisation would mean in terms of getting a divorce e.g. not seen as sinful. Marriage used to be seen as being for life.

Secondly another reason used to explain this increase in divorce rates is due to the legal changes made in the 1900s. For instance the equalising of grounds in 1923. This was where both sexes were equal to both apply for a divorce. Therefore a higher number of heterosexual and homosexual couples were able to access legal divorce much easier. In particular 1923 was the year that there were hundreds of divorce petitions from women - trying

to get grounds equalized. And it worked. As divorce rates have largely increased. So therefore this legal change has contributed and perhaps become a factor to explain how there has been an increase in divorce rates. ~~For example~~ ~~because~~ You need to include more up to date divorce laws - particularly the divorce reform act 1969 to explain the massive increase of divorce in the 1970s.

5/10

Courtney McCoy

You need to just write 2 paragraphs - clearly state your reason in the 1st paragraph then explain with

7. The divorce rate in 40 years. According to the research, the 'breakdown' of family life indicates that society has a death wish.

In 1971 just 8% of households were considered a single parent family, but by 2011 that figure had increased to 22%. This could be caused by a fall in the number of two-parent families, either those married or cohabiting, there are now almost double the amount of people living alone with children in comparison to 40 years ago.

The popularity of marriage has fallen, as the proportion of single women aged 18-49 who have never been married has risen drastically from 18% in 1979 to 43% in 2011. Meanwhile the amount of women of the same age has tripled from 11% to 34% who aren't married but live with a partner.

Stephen Green, a national director of Christian Voice, has said that "marriage is the best foundation on which to raise children, with evidence proving it again and again". Therefore showing his support upon traditional marriage, and to emphasize his perspective he also said "The children of divorced parents do not do well at school and are more likely to have health problems with the potential to grow up in poverty."

Household sizes have declined from 2.91 people to only 2.35, therefore suggesting that Britain has become a lonelier place to live in than it was 40 years ago.

The reasonings behind these scarily high divorce rate

Not clearly related to divorce.

Needs more
detail of
divorce
laws.

figures could be because the law has changed which has enabled divorces to become cheaper, easier to get whilst giving both men and women equal rights towards filing for one, therefore potentially leading to a rise within statistics.

Needs some
evidence

Moreover changes within society have occurred, around 3/4 of divorces are filed by women which implies that women are more unhappy within their marriage than men, this change in the role of women is vital in explaining the divorce rate because they now have the power to do something about an unhappy marriage. Functionalists argue that divorce rates have increased because of couples expecting more from their marriage. Women in particular.

However women wouldn't have had the courage to file for divorce unless the law was changed as now they can expect equal rights more than ever. These reasons are huge factors towards the divorce rate.

3/10.