

Impact of migration on types of families and UK population structure.

What is population structure?

The population structure is the breakdown of a country's population into groups defined by age and sex.

PUSH and PULL factors:

- higher chance of finding employment.
- avoiding conflict.

Consequences for ~~popul.~~

Population: Immigrant groups can tend to boost the birth rate of MEDC's such as the UK. Migrant groups can also swell the population size if there is a positive net migration. It is predicted by migration watch that migration into the UK by 7 million in the next 20 years.

the impact of migration on the UK population structure.

Recent years have seen an increase in both immigration and emigration. These trends affect the size of the UK population.

there is also a natural increase on the population with births exceeding deaths. however, births to UK born mothers remain low. Births to non UK born mothers are higher and account for about 25% of all births.

Net migration is high (for example, 260,000 in 2014) with more immigrants (583,000) than emigrants (323,000) 47% of immigrants were non-EU citizens, 38% were EU citizens (mainly from eastern Europe) and 14% were British citizens returning to the UK.

Positives and
Job vacancies and Gaps can be filled.
Economic growth can be sustained.
Host countries are enriched with culture.
Immigration brings energy and innovation.

Negatives of migration.
 • Depression of wages may occur but it seems to be temporary.
 • Increases in population can put pressure on public services.
 • acquiring employment for migrants may be an issue
 • migrants may find it hard to find social security.

• The International Labour Office estimated that in 1974 at least 1/2 the migrant workers in western Europe live without families.

• Migration leads to a diversity of different family ethnicities and types. for example: extended family is more popular with Asian families.

Cultural diversity refers to differences in family structure and life style between ethnic and religious groups largely arising in 1970's.

↑
 direct cause of migration.

Increase in One / lone Person Households



people are staying in education longer

Increasing older population can lead to more people living alone

Average wedding cost in the UK
£18000 (Daily Mail) or £20000 (The Guardian)

people are getting married much later in life.

Increase in divorce rates creates more one person households, especially amongst men.

Sue Sharpe 1970s-1990s increased aspirations of women to very career based.

Judith Stacey 1998

women free from patriarchal oppression they have rejected housewife roles and that families should meet their needs

So more women could be choosing to live on their own.

Greater emphasis on careerism and changes in values.

Materialism / Individualism
Emphasis on personal fulfillment
(BECK + BECK)
Increased materialism and a pursuit of wealth (stability)

Technology allows people to stay in contact when far away so they still have contact but living alone may suit individual needs

LEVIN says it's a new family form

Because: Social changes + changing norms such as: rise in divorce + decline in marriage.

↓
The acceptance of these contributes to the growth of LATs as people have become more open to new styles of relationships.

This has increased

LATS

Living Apart Together Relationships

= in a long-term committed relationship but do not share a home.

HASKEY

estimated that there were ~~2000~~ 2m couples in 2002-3 in Britain in LATs.

Why people choose LATs instead of Marriage:

1. Responsibility & Care - couples have existing responsibilities (etc children living at home)
 2. Practical reasons, partners working or studying in separate places (conflict can occur when trying to find a new job)
 3. Risk - Partners don't want to repeat the same mistakes from past (past marriages or cohabitations)
- Divorce rates increasing → LATs are more common + socially acceptable
 - Growing individualization + choice in relationships
 - Changes in labour market → more difficult for partners to retain jobs in other areas

Levin says this is because of:

- Divorce rates increasing → LATs are more common + socially acceptable
- Growing individualization + choice in relationships
- Changes in labour market → more difficult for partners to retain jobs in other areas

Funk and Kobayashi = LATs were seen as means for partners to protect their personal independence & personal space & habits

Contraception:

The contraception pill was introduced in the 1960's. The contraception pill (or birth control pills) helped to reduce the chance of having a child that may not have been planned, as women had to rely heavily on men for contraception.

The pill reduced the birth rate and in turn helped to reduce the family size. It is now seen as more acceptable to use contraception.

As well as it being introduced and widely used since the 1960's it is now much easier for women to get a hold of. Due to doctors being able to prescribe the pill more people are using it and trust that it's safe.

The invention and now availability of the pill has a part in the reduction of family size.

Birth rate: The number of live births per 1000 of the population per year.

Since 1960 there has been a significant drop in the amount of births. Widely linked to the invention of the contraception pill birth rates have hit the lowest yet since records began in 1924. This is also linked to the education system as they brought in sex education and advised students on the use of safe sex. In turn, reducing the family size.

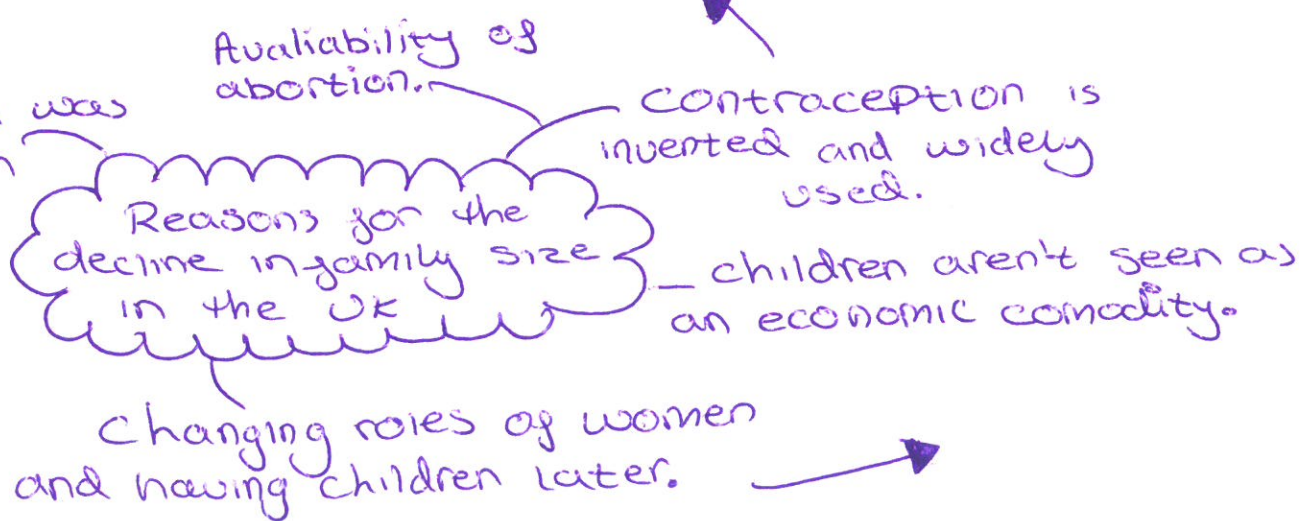
Reduction in family size / women having children later.

Changing roles of women in today's society:

Women today are now more focussed on career choices and their job, where as women in the 1970's were much more focused on families (marriage, children)

Sue Sharpe conducted two interviews with two different sets of girls. In the 1970's Sharpe found that girls were much more focused on getting through school to start a family with their soon to be husband. However, in the 1990's she found that girls perspectives on their future have changed. Sharpe found that these girls were now much more focused on their career future and how they will secure their job roles.

In turn, women are now much more independent and focused on their careers, this therefore pushes back the time women are deciding to have children.



Changing roles of women and having children later. →

WOMEN CHOOSING NOT TO HAVE

BECK + GIDDENS

ARGUES THAT TRADITIONAL SOCIAL STRUCTURES SUCH AS CLASS ROLES, GENDER ROLES AND FAMILY ROLES HAVE LOST MUCH OF THEIR INFLUENCE OVER US.

↳ IN THE PAST PEOPLE'S LIVES WERE DEFINED WITH FIXED ROLES.

↳ ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUALISATION WE HAVE BEEN FREED FROM TRADITIONAL ROLES THUS WOMEN HAVE THE CHOICE NOT TO HAVE KIDS DUE TO THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUALISATION.

CONTRACEPTION

↳ WAS INTRODUCED IN 1960'S

↳ FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PILL WOMEN CAN CONTROL THEIR OWN FERTILITY

↳ WEAKENS TRADITIONAL CONSTRAINTS ON FIDELITY TO A MARRIAGE PARTNER.

↳ LESS TABOO.

INCREASED ASPIRATIONS OF WOMEN

SUE SHARPE INTERVIEWED GIRLS IN THE 70'S AND IN THE 90'S WHICH SHOWED A MAJOR SHIFT IN ASPIRATIONS.

FOR EXAMPLE:

IN 1974 GIRLS HAD LOW ASPIRATIONS AND THEY ALSO BELIEVED THAT EDUCATIONAL SUCCESS WAS UNFEMININE AND THAT APPEARING TO BE AMBITIOUS WOULD BE CONSIDERED UNATTRACTIVE.
↳ THEY MOSTLY GAVE PRIORITIES TO 'LOVE', 'MARRIAGE' AND 'KIDS'

HOWEVER IN 1990'S WOMEN WANTED CAREERS, THEY WANTED TO BE ABLE TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES AND ALSO SEES THEIR FUTURE AS INDEPENDENT WOMEN.

THEY ARE MORE CAREER ORIENTATED AND THOUGHT LESS ABOUT MARRIAGE AND KIDS.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT

THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT HAS DONE SO MUCH TO EMPOWER WOMEN TO BE ABLE TO ASSERTIVELY MAKE THEIR OWN LIFE CHOICES.

CHILDREN BECOMING AN ECONOMIC LIABILITY

DUE TO COMPULSARY EDUCATION AND OTHER RESOURCES THUS A RISE OF COSTS ON CHILDREN HAS ACCURED.

MOST WOMEN DON'T HAVE TIME AND OR CAN'T AFFORD TO SUPPORT A CHILD.

ABORTION

GROWING SECULARIZATION WHERE THERES A DECLINE OF RELIGION IN PEOPLE'S BEHAVIOUR.

↳ BOUGHT IN 1967 PUT IN PLACE 1969 YOU CAN ABORT UP TO 24 WEEKS (6 MONTHS) CAN'T GO BEYOND UNLESS THERES A RISK OF THE LIFE OF THE MOTHER / CHILD.

↳ GIVES WOMEN CHOICE
↳ SOCIETIES ATTITUDES HAVE CHANGED.

CHILDREN

Ethnic Differences in Family

Black families:

Black families, Caribbean and African, have a higher proportion of lone-parent households. In 2012, just over half of families with dependent children headed by a black person were a lone-parent families. This compared with only one in nine Asian families and just under a quarter for the population as a whole.

Mirza Study (1997)

Heidi Sofia Mirza, argues that higher rate of lone-parent families among blacks is not the result of disorganisation, but rather reflects the high value for independence among black women.

Asian Families

Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Indian households tend to be larger than those of other ethnicity groups, at 4.4, 4.3 and 3 persons per household respectively, compared to 2.4 for both Black Caribbean + white British households. Asian households tend to be more extended rather than nuclear containing up to 3 generations.

Ballard Study (1982)

Roger Ballard found that extended family ties provided an important source of support among Asian families recently migrated during 1950's + 1960's.

%	Married couples	Cohabiting couples	Lone parents
White	61	16	23
Mixed	53	12	36
Asian + Asian British	88	1	11
Black + Black British	43	6	51
Other ethnic groups	71	6	23
All families	62	14	24

Changes in the extended family

- ▶ Most popular in Southern Asia - Ballard
- ▶ Brannen (2003) - Beanpole families are long and thin; lots depth and no width, 3 generations or more - immediate family
- ▶ 73% of over-18s have experienced living with multiple generations under one roof
- ▶ 17% of these were that families had welcomed an older generation into their homes.
- ▶ 20% of people living with multiple generations is from inviting older generations home
- ▶ Older generations falling ill may spark a need for change in their lifestyle and living arrangements and therefore they move in with relatives; e.g. Alzheimer's, Dementia, Cancer etc.
- ▶ Increase in beanpole families, much like in the USA, is the financial saving that can be gained - common way to combat debt is to move back home. It will save £225 per month on average, rising to £311 for young couples with no children. But for those providing the accommodation the costs on average are £107 a month.

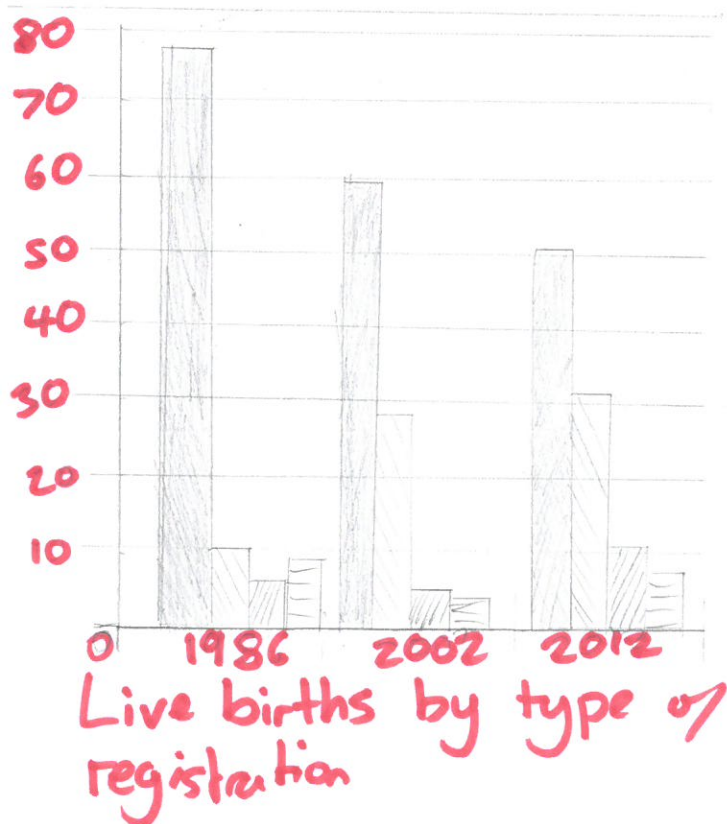
Increase in Lone Parent Families

Lone Parent families

Lone parent families now make up 22% of all families. 1 in every 4 live in a lone parent family.

Stats:

- * Over 90% of these families are led by women
- * Until early 90's divorced women were the largest group of lone mothers. After, single (never married) women are the largest group.
- * A child living in a lone parent family is twice as likely to live in poverty compared to a child living with 2 parents.



- within marriage/civil partnership
- joint registration same address
- joint registration different address
- sole registrations

Patterns + Reasons

The number of lone parent families has risen due to the increase in divorce + separation and more recently the increase in single women having children. This is linked to the decline in stigma attached to births outside marriage. Lone-parent families tend to be female-headed for several reasons.

- * The widespread belief that women are by nature suited to an expressive role.
- * The fact that divorce courts usually give custody to mothers
- * The fact that men are less willing to give up work to care for children.

> Impact of divorce

The welfare state

The new right thinker, Charles Murray, sees the overgrowing lone parent family as a result of a generous welfare state.

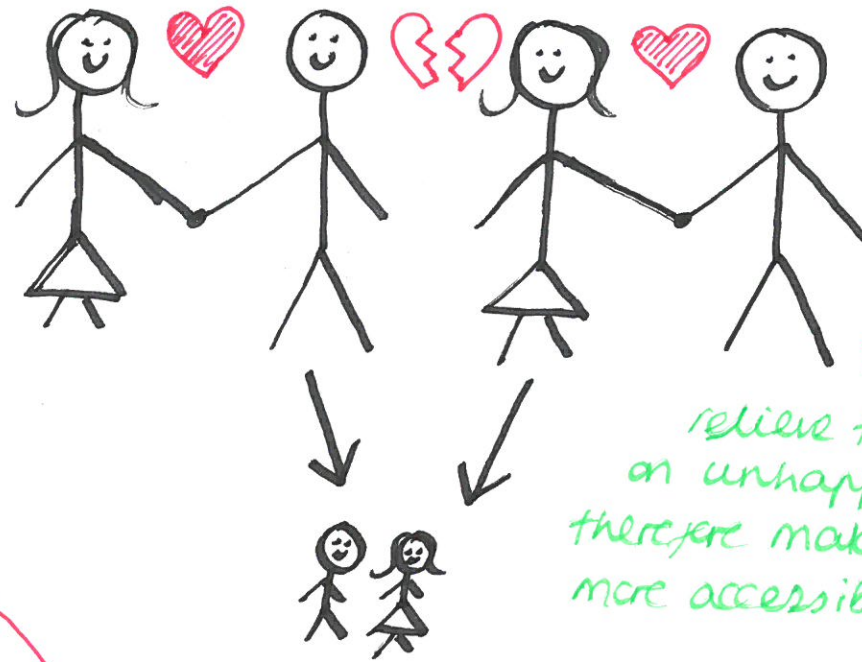
Murray says we should abolish the welfare state to combat this. Despite this, New Right critics say benefits are far from generous and lone parent families are more likely to be in poverty.

> Ability of women to financially support themselves:

- Child maintenance
- Equal Pay
- Changing aspirations
sharp.

In 2011 there were 544,000 step families with dependant children

More than 1/3 of parents are raising children alone or with step-families



This helps relieve the pressure on unhappy couples therefore making divorce more accessible.

Before this act, there needed to be proof that one partner was the 'guilty party' & had committed one of the 3 'matrimonial offences' - cruelty, adultery, desertion. The act removed the need to prove a guilty party & made 'irretrievable breakdown' the grounds for divorce.

Divorce Reform Act (1969/71)

1961 - 27,000 divorces
1971 - 450,000 divorces

Legal changes

child maintenance service (2012)

Requires absent parents to pay maintenance for children they don't live with. This service is used when parents cannot agree on a 'family based agreement'.

This eliminates one of the previous deterrents of divorce as, women in particular, feared desertion after a divorce which would leave the woman & children in financial instability.

Overall, this makes divorce (for couples with children) less financially crippling.

Changes in values

INCREASE in ^ST^TE^P₊ reconstituted FAMILIES