

# A Level Sociology Knowledge Organiser

## Demography (family)

### Globalisation and migration

#### Changes in birth/fertility rates

<b>Trends</b>	Birth rate has fallen (11.1 in 2018 – lowest since records began) Total fertility rate has fallen (1.8 in 2018 vs. 2.95 in 1694) More women are remaining childless Women are having children later (average age is 30)
<b>Reasons</b>	Changes in the position of women (education, employment) Decline in the infant mortality rate Increasing financial cost of children (consumerism, education) Increase in child-centredness Increase in effectiveness/availability of contraception
<b>Effects</b>	<b>Family</b> - Smaller family size, more childless families, freedom for women <b>Society</b> – Increase in dependency ratio, ageing population, less demand for children’s services

#### Changes in death rates

<b>Trends</b>	Death rates have decreased (9.2 in 2017, 19 in 1900)
<b>Reasons</b>	Medical improvements (NHS in 1948, screening services, a decline in infectious diseases - vaccination) Improved diet/nutrition (better knowledge, availability of healthy foods, public health campaigns) Improved public health/ sanitation Decline in dangerous jobs Changes in lifestyle / higher standards of living
<b>Effects</b>	Increase in life expectancy Ageing population

Immigration: Movement into a country  
Emigration: Movement out of a country  
Net migration: The difference in numbers immigrating and emigrating  
Push factors: conflict, famine, poor weather, poor healthcare  
Pull factors: peace, good weather, free health care, education opportunities

Globalisation - Growing interconnectedness of the world.

Effects on migration:

- \* Increase in net migration
- \* Increase in diversity of migrants
- \* Increase in female migrants
- \* Non-permanent migration patterns

#### Changes in family size

<b>Trends</b>	Family sizes have decreased (1.8 children on average) 45% of families have only 1 child (42% in 2015) Nuclear more common than extended Lone-parent increasing
<b>Reasons</b>	Fewer children – position of women, financial cost, child-centredness, contraception Nuclear – privatised, isolated, industrialisation Lone parent – divorce, changing attitudes

#### Changes in life expectancy

<b>Trends</b>	Life expectancy has increased (79 for men, 83 for women)
<b>Reasons</b>	Medical improvements Lifestyle changes / standards of living Improving geriatric care
<b>Effects</b>	Ageing population Increase in dependency ratio

Family structures  
Afro Caribbean – increased lone parent (type), increased matriarchal (roles)  
Bangladeshi/Indian – larger family sizes (size), increased extended (type), traditional roles (roles)

Household structures  
Eastern Europeans – more one person households, more houses of multiple occupancy

Hybrid families/multi-ethnic (9% in 2011)

Changing age structure – increase in younger migrants

Decrease in dependency ratio

Increase in distant love/world families

Effects on family life

#### An ageing population

##### The effects on family structures

Multigenerational extended families / beanpole families  
Increase in one person households  
Women adopt expressive role (sandwich generation/pivot generation) – take on burden of caring for older/younger relatives

##### Positive effects

Supporting dual worker families/providing childcare (40% provide regular childcare) due to greater health, positive effects for elderly  
Volunteerism – benefits society, 1/3 volunteer  
Positive ageing/grey consumerism – increased retirement period, spending power (benefits the economy)

##### Negative effects

Struggle to meet cost demands (Griffiths report), burden on NHS  
Increased dependency ratio – older retirement age  
Increase in taxes for working age  
Increased burden on women – beanpole families/sandwich generation