

# AQA GCSE Sociology

## Family and households knowledge organiser



Name:

Class:

## Family types and alternatives to the family

It is hard to define 'a family' as they all look different but generally: 'A married couple and their **dependent** children who live together'. The following tries to explain the increasing **family diversity** (variety) in the UK today: 'Two or more people linked by birth, marriage, civil partnership, adoption or **cohabitation** based on long-term relationships'.

### KEY TERMS

Key term	Definition
<b>Beanpole families</b>	long and thin vertical family with lots of generations but very few children in each generation
<b>Blended families</b>	Another way of describing a reconstituted family
<b>Civil partnership</b>	when people of the same sex have their relationship registered so it is legally recognised (gave same rights as married people before gays could marry)
<b>Cohabitation</b>	partners who live together without getting married
<b>Dependent family members (or children)</b>	people or children who depend on others within the family because of their age or disability
<b>Extended families</b>	families that include distant relatives such as grandparents or aunts and uncles
<b>Family</b>	Two or more people linked by birth, marriage, civil partnership, adoption or cohabitation based on long-term relationships
<b>Family diversity</b>	different types of family structures that exist in Britain
<b>Family household</b>	A household in which family members live together.
<b>Lone-parent families</b>	families with one parent because of divorce, death or choice
<b>Household</b>	People who live at the same address who share at least one meal a day or facilities such as a living room.
<b>Nuclear families</b>	families with parents who are married and have children
<b>Reconstituted families</b>	when two adults with children from previous relationships marry (or cohabit) to form a new family. (otherwise known as 'step families')
<b>Same-sex families</b>	families with parents of the same sex
<b>Step-parent</b>	someone who is the parent of their partner's child but not biological parent

### Alternatives to the family

Key term	Definition	Additional information
<b>Household</b>	one person who lives alone or a group of people who live at the same address who share at least one meal a day or facilities	
<b>Kin</b>	relatives	
<b>Looked after children</b>	when children are placed in children's homes or with foster carers.	2015: 69,540 children looked after, 60% due to abuse. 75% of looked after children are in foster care, some specialise in emotional/ behavioural issues, others are secure units for offenders. Older people can live in residential care. 2011: 3.2% 65 or over lived in care homes
<b>One person household</b>	(lone person household): when a person lives on their own	<b>One-person households:</b> this has increased from 6.6 million in 2010 to 7.7 million in 2015 (29% of households). This is due to older people living longer, often women living on their own after their partner has died. But it's also due to younger people who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are divorced</li> <li>• Live alone before marrying</li> <li>• Remain single and childless throughout their lives</li> <li>• Choose to live apart from their partner</li> </ul> Are international migrants including students, who have moved to Britain to study
<b>Residential care</b>	the institution older people or disabled people live in such as a nursing home	Some older people live in institutions such as residential care and nursing homes. in 2011, 3.2% of people aged 65 and over lived in care homes.

## Family diversity and the life course analysis KO

Key study: the Rapoport's: Think C.L.O.G. S

Rapoport and Rapoport (wife and husband) in 1982 were pioneers in the field of family research with an interest in the issue of family diversity. They believe that we have moved away from the traditional nuclear family as the dominant family type in society. Families in Britain have adapted to a society in which cultures and lifestyles are more diverse. In their view, family diversity reflects greater freedom of choice and the widespread acceptance of different cultures and ways of life in today's society.

<b>Type of diversity</b> 	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Example</b>
Cultural diversity	Different cultural, religious and ethnic groups have different family structures. These differences between families in their beliefs and values affect their <b>lifestyles</b> and ideas about <b>gender roles</b> , the domestic division of labour and <b>childrearing</b> , education and work.	Different marriage practices 1. Polygamy 2. Monogamy 3. Size of family
Life-course diversity	Individuals are likely to experience living in many different family types throughout their lives. Families at a specific stage in the life-cycle develop lifestyles that reflect their circumstances. Their concerns are not the same as those of families at other stages in the family life-cycle	1. Might grow up in a nuclear family but parents get divorced 2. One spouse might die 3. An adult might cohabit but then get married 4. Childless couple might have baby
Organisational diversity	Referring to how 'Roles' are organised within the family. It was found that there are differences between families in the way they are structured, e.g. the way	Some families the mother performs most of the domestic tasks
Generational Diversity	The Rapoport's highlight how family diversity can be affected by different generational views. This can include how economic issues at the time can affect the roles in a family. Older & younger generations have different attitudes & experiences	Older people might have more traditional views around family Younger people might be more accepting of same-sex families
Social class diversity	Different Classes = Differences in family structure, roles & child-rearing practices.	social classes socialise and discipline their children differently

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In their view, family diversity reflects greater freedom of choice and the widespread acceptance of different cultures and ways of life in today's society

## KEY TERMS

Key term	Definition
<b>Childrearing</b>	Bringing up children
<b>Dual-worker families</b>	Both adults partners work in paid employment
<b>Gender roles</b>	The behaviour expected of people based on their gender & associated with masculinity & femininity.
<b>Life-course</b>	The stages that an individual passes through over their lifetimes e.g. childhood, teenager etc., or the course of a family's life over time e.g. from a nuclear to an empty nest family.
<b>Lifestyles</b>	The way people live, including their leisure and work patterns. Lifestyle is influenced by factors such as religion, age, income & social class.
<b>Social networks</b>	A network of relatives and friends
<b>Social stigma</b>	The shame or disgrace attached to something. E.g. having a child out of marriage was a source of shame for women in the past.

### How families differ in global context:

**Communes** - Communes were popular in the 1960s and 70s, especially in the USA and some still exist today. Commune is a group of people who share living accommodation, possessions, wealth and property. Members of the commune make decisions together and try to achieve equality of the sexes and ages. Communal households may be based on shared political beliefs or environmental principles such as avoiding products that harm the environment.

**Kibbutzim** - Kibbutzim were agricultural settlements set up by Jewish settlers in Palestine a century ago. It consists of a group of people who live together communally and value equality and cooperation between members. Each family has their own apartment and children sleep separate from mothers.

Functionalism and the family:

Functionalists take a Positive view of the family they believe that the family is one of the corner stones of society. It performs essential functions which support social stability and social cohesion.

- Nuclear family is the norm in modern society
- Family performs useful functions for both society as a whole and individual family members

Functions of the family: Murdock

Murdock studied 250 societies from small hunting and gathering societies to modern industrial societies like the USA and found that and claimed there are four *universal residual functions* of the family:

Function	Description	Example
Reproductive	The biological reproduction of the next generation –without which society cannot continue.	Families create the next generation to live in society
Economic	The family meets the economic needs of its members	Family provides: 1. Food 2. Clothes 3. Housing
Sexual	Ensures that adult sexual relationships are controlled and socially acceptable. This meant stable monogamous heterosexual relationships	Monogamy (having only one partner) is encouraged Cheating is frowned upon
Educational	Teaching basic norms and values so children to they know how to behave	Learning of norms and values

Functions of the family: Parsons

Parsons saw the modern family as “stripped” down to just two ‘basic and irreducible’ functions. Parsons believed that the family was like a warm bath – as it comforts and soothes members from the harsh realities of the outside world just like a warm bath soothes and relaxes you

Function	Description
Socialisation of children	The family is vital for passing on norms and values. Parsons saw mothers as playing a major role in the process of nurturing and socialising children
Stabilisation of adult personalities	The specialised function of the family is to relieve the stresses of modern day life this enables the family to stabilise adult personalities by providing loving and relaxing haven where people can be themselves.

Evaluation:

Point	Explanation
Out of Date	Women now go out to work and the biological roles as set out by Parsons no longer apply as clearly.
Down plays the role of conflict	In particular the oppression of women and domestic violence. The family is not always the safe and warm place suggested by Parsons.
Ignores family diversity	Assumes that all families are best when nuclear however many family structures are apparent in todays society and still fulfil the same functions.
Not always functional	Cheal points out that functional relationships within the family can easily turn into dysfunctional relationships and therefore are not as positive as functionalists would believe

**KEY TERMS**

**Agency of socialisation:** a social group or institution responsible for carrying out socialisation, e.g. family or education etc

**Dysfunctional families:** a family where functions such as providing emotional support are not being carried out. E.g. domestic violence or child abuse

**Isolated (or isolation):** the idea that the nuclear family has become more isolated or separated from the wider family

**Idealisation:** showing the nuclear family as the idea type of family to live in

## Marxist perspective on families

The Marxist perspective is different to the Functionalism as they take a negative view of the nuclear family as an institution and the role it plays in society. Rather than viewing the family as meeting the needs of individuals and society. Marxists see it as serving the interests of capitalism

- The bourgeoisie (who own the means of production and the land and factories) are able to pass on their wealth to family members – inheritance keeps the middle classes rich whilst the working classes don't have much wealth or assets to pass on to their children
- Working class people will learn to accept their lower status in the capitalist society through socialisation as they are taught to respect the hierarchy and follow orders from their parents.
- Families also support capitalism by providing unpaid labour and reproducing and socialising then the next generation of workers. Babies = workers. Workers = Money. This money goes back into the hands of the bourgeoisie

Capitalism exploits the proletariat and promotes inequality. The family does the same.

### KEY TERMS

Key term	Definition
Economic function	view the family has an economic function because women carry out unpaid domestic labour such as cooking and cleaning
Economy	A system based on money that allows goods and services to be produced and consumed. E.g. capitalism or socialism
Separate spheres	the split between the private world of home and the public world of work

### **Eli Zaretsky (1979) — focus on key thinkers**

Before the industrial revolution Eli Zaretsky says that the family all worked together on farms or in the early stages of the textile industry—the family was a 'unit of production'.

After the rise of capitalism and the industrial revolution led to a split between family life and work. As a result the family and the **economy** are now seen as two **separate spheres** but this is an illusion:

Family = the private sphere

Work = the public sphere

Women became responsible for the family and for the emotional well being of the family.

Women now had to keep a home going to be a refuge against the harsh conditions of work and society.

Zaretsky believes that the family cannot meet all people's emotional and social needs, all it can do it cushion them from the harsh affects of work.

1. The family provides 'a cushion' from the effects of capitalism as family allows the worker to relax, refresh and unwind after a days work so they can then feel revitalised for work the next day.
2. Families separate individuals from the rest of community. ***This is the cult of private life.*** This stops a revolution from happening. (Divide & Conquer) as family members are able to go back to work the next day
3. Capitalism also encourages ***pester power*** as children pester parents to buy them toys, food and products which makes businesses richer
4. Children are brought up to do what parents tell them. This prepares children for accepting authority at school and work- this teaches them to be obedient

### Evaluation:

Functionalists – argue that the family can be a positive force for society and family members

Feminists – Argue that the Marxist view is based on the traditional nuclear family with the mum staying at home whilst the Dad goes out to work – this is now an outdated view with the rise of family diversity

Feminists - Argue that Marxists ignore the patriarchal nature of the nuclear family where women are exploited

Many people still see marriage and having children as a central family goal

Feminists are critical of the family and see it as being negative for women. Feminists argue the differences between men and women are **socially constructed** through primary socialisation.

The term **canalisation** describes the way parents channel boys to wear blue and play with boys toys, and girls to wear pink and play with girl toys.

Girls may watch the mother cleaning and ironing and assume these are a woman's role, while boys may help the father with DIY and think this is the man's role. In this way, families are preparing children for their gender roles in a male-dominated society.

There are different types of feminist approaches as different strands have different opinions.

Type of feminism	Explanation
Radical feminism	<p>Radical feminists stress the main enemy of women to be men! Radical Feminists see the exploitation of women as being a result of having men dominate society – we should get rid of men to solve the problem!</p> <p><b>Delphy and Leonard (1992)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Family role → maintains patriarchy</li> <li>● Family is an economic system whereby men benefit at the expense of women.</li> </ul>
Liberal feminism	<p>Liberal Feminists don't blame capitalism or men for unequal treatment of women. Liberal Feminists believe that laws such as the Sex Discrimination act are making life better for women although equality still does not exist and believe individuals should be treated according to their independent merits.</p>
Marxist Feminism	<p>Marxist Feminists say women are exploited and this benefits the capitalist society. Women work for free in the house doing all the cooking and cleaning while the man goes out to work! Due to women having children it means that they spend less time in the workplace</p>

### Key study: Delphy and Leonard— Radical feminists

The family is **hierarchal**. The husband is at the top and other family members are lower. The husband provides for his wife and gets to control her labour for his own use.

When women have well-paid, fulltime employment, they still do most of the domestic work and childcare. Family relationships involve economic exploitation—men use and benefit from the unpaid work of women within families. Wives are exploited in terms of:

- ☒ The way their labour is used by their husbands
- ☒ Their work not being valued
- ☒ Their financial dependence on their husbands
- ☒ Their subordinate (lower) position within the family

Delphy and Leonard argue that the family is **patriarchal**. Families maintain men's domination over women and children. In this way, patriarchal families keep patriarchy going in society.

### Evaluation:

Functionalists – argue that the family can be a positive force for society and family members

Many people still see marriage and having children as a central family goal

Feminists assume that all male /female relationships involve male exploitation of women- this is not always the case

Feminists also assume that women are passive and accepting of their role in the family – however not all women play the traditional homemaker role as in some cases the men stay at home instead.

### KEY TERMS

KEY TERMS	Definition
<b>Canalisation</b>	The way parents channel their children's interests into toys, games and other activities that are seen as appropriate for their gender
<b>Hierarchy</b>	A system that ranks people like a pyramid
<b>Social construct (social construction)</b>	patterns of behaviour based on the norms and values of society e.g. masculinity and femininity are social constructed by people in society

## Role and relationships within families: Traditional roles and perspective on conjugal roles

Key term	Definition
Conjugal relationships	The relationship between a married or cohabiting couple
Conjugal roles	The roles (jobs) that are performed by each person in a cohabiting relationship.
Dual burden	Women taking part in both paid work and housework.
Expressive role	The caring and nurturing role in the family. Parsons sees this as women's natural or biological role.
Instrumental role	Instrumental role: the breadwinner role in the family. Parsons sees this as a male's role
Joint/integrated roles	Contemporary - Husband and wife perform similar tasks and have similar interests and activities.
Principle of stratified diffusion	The idea that social changes such as values and attitudes start at the top of the social class system and work downwards
Segregated roles	Traditional - Husband and wife perform different tasks and have a number of separate interests and activities.
Symmetrical family	A family form in which partners carry out different tasks but each makes a similar contribution within the home
Triple shift	As well as working full time and doing most of the housework, it has been suggested that mothers are also responsible for the 'emotion' work in the household. This means they are responsible for THREE things: Cooking, childcare, cleaning
Conventional family:	A nuclear family—married couple with one or a small amount of children, living together
Gender roles	The behaviour expected of people based on their gender, linked to masculinity and femininity

Theory	<u>Key ideas on conjugal roles within the family</u>	<u>Evaluation points of perspective</u>						
<u>Functionalism</u>	<p>Parsons said segregated roles are 'natural'. Each partner has a role to play which makes the family more stable and is the most effective way of keeping society running smoothly. An important part of primary socialisation is <i>gender role socialisation</i> as if done correctly both girls and boys learn to adopt their gender role:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="230 336 1377 568"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="230 336 568 379">Name of role</th> <th data-bbox="568 336 1377 379">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="230 379 568 453">instrumental role performed by men</td> <td data-bbox="568 379 1377 453">breadwinner as they go out to work and bring in the main wage for the family</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="230 453 568 568">expressive role performed by women</td> <td data-bbox="568 453 1377 568">caring and emotional role where the 'mum' does the caring work such as childcare and housework</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Parson's argues that men and women have naturally different roles and that both are necessary for the smooth running of the family.</p>	Name of role	Description	instrumental role performed by men	breadwinner as they go out to work and bring in the main wage for the family	expressive role performed by women	caring and emotional role where the 'mum' does the caring work such as childcare and housework	<p>Parsons view of the expressive and instrumental roles in the family are old fashioned in our modern society as the majority of women now go out to work.</p> <p>There is now a blurring of gender roles with both men and women participating in both expressive and instrumental roles.</p> <p>Functionalists ignore the way women suffer from the sexual division of labour in the family – even today women still end up being the primary carer giver in 90% of families, and suffer from the extra burden of having a paid job on top compared to men</p>
Name of role	Description							
instrumental role performed by men	breadwinner as they go out to work and bring in the main wage for the family							
expressive role performed by women	caring and emotional role where the 'mum' does the caring work such as childcare and housework							
<u>Marxism</u>	<p>Argues men and women having different roles proves the power of capitalism to control family life. Women and men have unequal roles because that structure supports capitalism.</p> <p>Women who stay at home doing unpaid work in the home (housework and emotional work) are supporting the capitalist society because they are providing workers who are fit, happy and healthy who will be ready for work later on in life. It also means women can bring up children who will be the future labour force.</p> <p>Zaretsky claims that the family cushions members from the pressures of living in a capitalist society, allowing them to express their frustrations with capitalism in a non-threatening way. The family offers a haven from the harsh realities of capitalism – this benefits capitalism as it helps to reduce the stress caused by the exploitation experienced by the workers at work.</p>	<p>They ignore family diversity in a capitalist society as their ideas reflect the traditional nuclear family.</p> <p>Feminists argue that Marxists focus too much on social class and ignores the gender exploitation in families which is the real source of oppression.</p> <p>Marxists see women's' exploitation as the result of a capitalist society – but ignores other possible causes.</p> <p>Marxists ignore the benefits of living in a nuclear family – for example both parents supporting the children</p>						
<u>Feminism</u>	<p>Feminists argue that conjugal roles enforce patriarchal values and that there Ferri and Smith's research showed that women are still more likely than men to be responsible for childcare . The man was the main carer in only 4% of the families studied.</p> <p>Radical Feminists see the exploitation of women as being a result of having men dominate society – we should get rid of men to solve the problem!</p> <p><b>Delphy and Leonard (1992)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family role → maintains patriarchy</li> <li>• Family is an economic system whereby men benefit at the expense of women.</li> </ul>	<p>Functionalists argue that that feminists too much emphasis on the negative side of family life as it ignores the fact that some women might enjoy running the home and looking after the children.</p> <p>Feminists tend to ignore Willmott and Young's ideas on the symmetrical family and how there are greater equalities in family life with shared conjugal roles.</p>						

## The Symmetrical family – true or false? Knowledge Organiser

### Key thinker: Young and Willmott – Functionalist

They suggested that we now have symmetrical families in the UK.

Stage	Description
Stage one: Pre-Industrial Period	At this point the family works together as an economic production unit – they tend to produce many of their resources themselves
Stage two: Early Industrial period	Extended families became broken down into individuals who leave home to work- families move out of the countryside and into urban areas
Stage three:  The Privatised Nuclear (symmetrical family)	<p>The family is based on consumption rather than production. At this stage husband and wives had joint roles – this is known as ‘symmetrical roles’.</p> <p><b>In a symmetrical family...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The roles of husband and wife are different e.g. wife looks after the children and the husband looks after the DIY – however an EQUAL amount of time is spent on these tasks.</li> <li>• There is more leisure time spent in the home together.</li> <li>• Extended families become more distant.</li> <li>• Decision making on finances are shared.</li> </ul>
Stage four:  The principle of stratified diffusion	Young and Willmott looked at the changes in family life and they developed the principle of stratified diffusion. According to this principle, many social changes (e.g. values) start at the top of the social class system and work downwards. E.g. they filter from the middle class to the working class

### Explaining the move to symmetry

Willmott and Young offer several explanations for the emergence of the symmetrical family

Factor	Explanation
Improved living standards	People are more likely to spend time in their homes due to the rise of technology e.g. Games and televisions. As a result men are now more likely to spend time at home and become more involved with their family.
Feminism	Women are more likely to be educated and therefore more likely to be in paid employment
Reduction in the number of children in the family	Effective forms of contraception so women can choose when to have children. More effective forms of contraception mean that women can decide whether to have children, when and how many. Women can combine motherhood with paid employment and a career
Improved status of women	The rise of feminism since the 1960’s has had an impact on gender roles. Feminism has influenced women’s attitudes towards education and work and has led them to reject the traditional homemaker role.
Women in paid employment	As a result of their increased participation in paid employments many women are financially independent and how have more freedom, equality and status, both inside and outside the home
Geographical mobility	As people are able to move further away for employment this means families no longer live near each other so there is less support from other family members. Both husband and wife therefore have to complete the household tasks without help from other family members.

### Key thinker: Ann Oakley (1982) *Conventional families*

Oakley studies families from a feminist approach. She points out that the conventional family (nuclear family) is no longer the norm, according to the statistics. However, despite this the conventional family is still a powerful idea in society. Central ideas include:

- Family members have different roles based on their age, occupation and gender.
- Women are expected to work inside the home without pay, while men are expected to work for pay outside the home.

Oakley identifies social class differences in people's views on gender roles. Working class couples are more likely to hold a traditional view of gender roles than middle-class couples are.

Key idea	Explanation of factor
The strains of conventional family life	In Oakley's view, people expect conventional family life to bring them happiness. However, beneath the surface, there are strains. For example, mothers based in the home may experience depression, or dissatisfaction with housework. Men may experience health problems linked to the stress of being the family breadwinner.
Financial inequality in conventional families	<p>Oakley argues that, in a conventional family, one aspect of inequality is the woman's dependence on the man's wages. The man's economic power is linked to his income from paid work. This power increases when children are young and mothers care for them full time. During this period, women lack income and they become dependent on men's economic power.</p> <p>When married women work outside the home, they tend to be concentrated in low-paid, part-time jobs. Their wages may be spent on household bills, while men keep a greater proportion of their wages for themselves.</p>
Signs of change?	According to Oakley, some groups, particularly among educated middle classes, are exploring other ways of living. There is an increase in dual-worker families and lone-parent families. However, norms are not changing across all social groups. One reason is that conventional families teach their children the same patterns.

### Evidence to suggest the symmetrical family doesn't exist and is a myth

**Gatrell (2008)** used the term '**cherry picking**' to describe men's role in the home.

She argued that men might appear helpful, but they are actually just choosing the most desirable tasks, leaving the harder chores to the women.

**Scott and Clery (2013)** argue that, in most cases, women usually still do the laundry and men usually still do the small repairs around the house. People's attitudes to gender roles may have changed, their actual behaviour has not necessarily altered significantly.

Women continue to feel that they do more than their fair share of housework and caring for family members

**Scott and Clery** argue that gender inequalities in the home make it difficult to achieve equality in the workplace. Women's responsibilities for domestic work and caring mean that, in practice, many of them do not compete on equal terms with men in paid employment

#### **Charter (2007)**

Since the 1990s those who support the idea of more equality between men and women existing point to the idea of the 'New Man' - which sees men in modern families helping out more with the domestic and childcare chores.

However **Charter (2007)** suggest that the idea of the 'New man' is nowhere to be seen when the cleaning needs to be done

Young and Wilmott believed...	Evidence to support this	Evidence against this
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ After industrialisation families moved from extended to nuclear.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Families on average have smaller.</li> <li>➤ People are more geographically mobile, they move around for jobs, especially the middle class</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ South Asian families tend to be extended.</li> <li>➤ Some working class communities tend to have extended families.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Families became more home centred. Men and women spent more time at home together so men helped out more with housework and child-care.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤</li> <li>➤ Labour saving devices make housework quicker so the home was a nicer place to spend time in.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Families can be dysfunctional.</li> <li>➤ Families are still patriarchal, men tend to get more leisure time than women do.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conjugal roles became symmetrical.</li> <li>➤ They are not interchangeable – men and women have different roles, but they are of equal importance.</li> <li>➤ Men and women make similar contributions in housework, childcare and decisions. They do different tasks, but they are of equal importance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Women have higher status in society- Laws changed</li> <li>➤ Conjugal roles are becoming equal.</li> <li>➤ Men do contribute more towards housework and child-care</li> <li>➤ Status of women has improved- Women have more educational and job opportunities than in the past.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤</li> <li>➤ Conjugal roles are still segregated- Women do the double shift.</li> <li>➤ Ann Oakley believed that women do the majority of housework - Men cherry-pick the most pleasurable child-care tasks. Women still do majority of childcare and care for the sick, elderly, disabled.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In the principle of stratified diffusion.</li> <li>➤ This means that where m/c families started as more symmetrical, the w/c would eventually be the same.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conjugal roles are becoming equal for m/c and w/c women.</li> <li>➤ Attitudes have changed towards traditional gender roles. Men do contribute more towards housework and child-care</li> <li>➤ Status of women has improved- Women have more educational and job opportunities than in the past.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ W/c couples are more likely to have traditional gender roles, which are segregated.</li> <li>➤ Working class families are more extended – with extended kin living close by.</li> <li>➤ W/c are not as geographically mobile. They are less likely to go to university and move away for a job/promotion.</li> </ul>

## Marriages around the world

Type	Definition
<b>Arranged marriage</b>	Where parents find partners they consider to be suitable but it is ultimately the young person's decision to consent. Garrod (2005) notes that arranged marriages are traditional in many communities such as India, Pakistan and Bangladesh
<b>Bigamy</b>	Being married to another person- in the UK this is a criminal offence
<b>Monogamy</b>	In the UK marriage is based on monogamy— being married to just one person at a time. It is backed by law and the Christian religion so people have to divorce before they can marry someone else
<b>Serial monogamy</b>	when a divorced person enters into a second marriage, then divorces, then marries, then divorces and so on. Marriage isn't necessarily considered to be a lifelong commitment
<b>Polygamy</b>	Polygamy occurs when a person has more than one husband or wife at the same time. Although it is illegal in Britain, it is accepted elsewhere
<b>Polygyny</b>	when a man have two or more wives. In some Mormon traditions in the 19th century in the USA they thought it was ordained by God. A minority of Muslim men are allowed up to four wives, but only if the first wife approves and has it written into her marriage contract
<b>Polyandry</b>	when a woman has more than one husband, this is less common but has been known to happen in Tibet and some brothers have married the same wife in China

Reason	Explanation
<b>The decline in the number of marriages</b>	the number of marriages in the UK peaked in 1972 at 480,00. Since then, the overall number of marriages has fallen, and in 2011 there were just 286,00
<b>People are getting married later</b>	compared with the 1970's, people are now putting off marriage until they are older. This is linked to increased education and employment opportunities and a changing attitude towards premarital sex.
<b>Civil partnerships and same-sex marriages</b>	since the Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into effect same sex couples could have their relationships legally recognised and have the same benefits of married people. The same-sex Marriage Act was introduced in 2014, which has made the number of civil partnerships drop from 6,276 to 1,683.
<b>Increase in cohabitation</b>	the proportion of cohabiting couples has doubled over the last 20 years, with cohabiting couples with children attending to be much younger than married couples with children
<b>Increase in births outside of marriage</b>	during the 1970's births outside of marriage became commonplace, rising to 44% of all births in 2006. This has changed a lot since the stigmatisation and disapproval of 'illegitimate babies' of the 1950's. By 2014, this proportion had increased to 1/3 babies.

A divorce is the legal ending of a marriage. In general the number of divorces per year has rise since 1945, although there have also been decreases.

Explaining the increase in the divorce rates:	
Reason	Explanation
<b>Changes in the law</b>	Made divorce easier, quicker and cheaper to obtain. The divorce reform act 1969 allowed divorce on the grounds of 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage' as a result of separation, desertion, adultery or unreasonable behaviour. This made it easier for people to get divorced.
	1984 allowed couples to request divorce after just a year, rather than wait three years previously. And legal aid became available, meaning people who couldn't afford lawyers could still get representation paid for by the state. However, this availability became limited in 2013.
<b>Changing social attitudes</b>	Since the 1960's liberal attitudes about divorce have changed public opinion so it is no longer stigmatised and is now socially acceptable
<b>The impact of the secularisation process</b>	Secularisation means the idea that religion is losing its influence in society. Not as many people now go to church on a sunday and rather than a church wedding many people prefer to have a civil ceremony in a registry office. There is therefore less of a religious barrier to getting divorced
<b>Changes in the status of women in society</b>	In the 1950's, many women in <b>empty shell marriages</b> were tied to their husband through economic dependence because they were at home looking after children and not working. Nowadays women tend to work and so they have their own economic independence and financial security so they feel they can leave their husband if they wish.
<b>Government help</b>	The availability of welfare benefits, mothers with young children will be looked after. However, women with young children can still experience financial hardships after divorce, it is still often easier for the male to walk away from a marriage than a woman
<b>Influence of the media</b>	Popular media, (such as pop music, magazines and soap operas) emphasis the importance of 'romantic love' in relationships. As a result individuals have high expectations of marriage. These <b>expectations</b> may not match the daily realities of married life and this may lead to more people getting divorced.

Sociological perspectives on divorce:	
Theory	Views
<b>Functionalist</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Parson's shows that divorce can contribute to the stability of society, the increase is not necessarily a threat to marriage as an institution, but is a reflection on the higher values people now put on marriage.</li> <li>➤ Many people remarry suggesting that marriage is still important and necessary to maintain a stable society.</li> </ul>
<b>Marxists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Divorce is the inevitable conclusion when partners have to compete for resources and power within a marriage, the stress that results could explain why the divorce rate among the working class is higher.</li> <li>➤ Hart argues that divorce rates have been brought about by the changes to the economy (1976), the economy has demanded a need for women to work as well as do household duties, causing a double shift for women. Women then become more financially independent as they earn their own money.</li> </ul>
<b>Feminist</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Divorce is the result of men not wanting to relinquish power and resources to the woman. They are not necessarily against marriage but they generally see it as favouring men, new divorce laws now allow women to leave violent or empty shell marriages.</li> <li>➤ Most divorces are initiated by women, showing that women are no longer prepared to put up with this, and some say it proves marriages are patriarchal.</li> </ul>

## Consequences of divorce:

<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Changes to family structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ More divorces creates more reconstituted families, and this can be a strain on family members, for example children have to adapt to a step-father or children that have step-siblings or half-siblings.</li><li>➤ However, there may be more people around to give more support and love. Because around 90% of children live with their mother estimates suggest that between 1/3 and 1/2 of fathers lose all contact with their children over time.</li></ul>
<b>Relationship breakdown and emotional distress</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Conflict doesn't finish with divorce as there may be disputes around parenting and property such as money, houses etc. This may mean the relationship with the father suffers.</li><li>➤ Pressure groups such as fathers4justice (f4j) aim to draw attention to the cause of fathers and their treatment following separation and divorce. For example f4j point out that fathers do not have a legal right to contact with their children, in fact they argue there are more laws to protect animal than there is to protect fathers. This also means that the father's parents often suffer not seeing the children also.</li><li>➤ Pryor and trinder note that emotional support can be lost for men if friends and family situations change, although mothers do tend to keep their own support networks.</li></ul>
<b>Financial hardship</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ After assets such as property and money are divided up, people's financial circumstances often change and lone-parent families with dependent children can be at risk of poverty.</li><li>➤ They can also face the difficulty of juggling the demand of a job and home life.</li></ul>
<b>Remarriage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ These seems to be declining, for example, between 1995 and 2000, 19% of all marriages were all remarriages. However, in 2013, this figure was 15%. Divorced people remarry because:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Just because people are rejecting their spouse doesn't mean they're rejecting the institution of marriage, people still hope to succeed in a marriage.</li><li>• Divorcees with young children may want a partner to help them raise their children.</li><li>• People may remarry for companionship and love.</li><li>• In the past, marriage was a source of status, particularly for women. While this is not true today, in many ways marriage remains the norm.</li></ul></li></ul>

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## Childhood – what is it and how has it changed?

### What is it?

The concept of childhood varies depending on culture, place, and time. For example, age restriction laws may influence what age we believe childhood to be, and these can differ vastly across the world.

Relationships between parents and children in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Relationships between parents and children now
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. More authoritarian</li> <li>2. Children in school for a shorter period of time</li> <li>3. Children had less individual attention</li> <li>4. Children may have had more attention from mothers</li> <li>5. Children often worked and contributed wages</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. More equal</li> <li>2. Children in school for longer</li> <li>3. Children have more individual attention</li> <li>4. Both mothers and fathers more likely to work</li> <li>5. Children rarely work</li> </ol>

Reasons for these changes:

- Increased rights for children
- Children financially dependant on parents for a longer period of time
- View of children as innocent and needing protected
- Smaller family size
- Dual worker families more common
- Principle of stratified diffusion: Young and Wilmott argue that changes in the family start in higher social classes and ‘trickle down’ to lower social classes

### How has childhood changed over time?

Time period	Description
Pre-industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children were ‘little adults’ who took part in the same work and play activities.</li> <li>• Toys and games for children did not exist.</li> <li>• Aries: children seen as an economic asset, rather than something to be cared for</li> <li>• Children were punished for crimes in the same way that adults were</li> </ul>
Industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children from W/C families still worked in mines and factories</li> <li>• BUT!!!</li> <li>• M/C attitudes started to change- parents investing emotionally in children as the death rate of children was starting to fall</li> </ul>
Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children were banned from working in the factories and mines where many had been killed.</li> <li>• BUT some W/C parents resisted changes as they depended on children wages and many children continued to be badly treated</li> </ul>
20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Child- centred society:</b> children are valued, loved and protected</li> <li>• Improved standards of living= major decline in infant mortality rates</li> <li>• Increased availability of contraception meant couples could choose to have fewer children</li> <li>• Young people are now much more dependent on their parents financially for longer as the school-leaving age has increased to 18 and their working hours are restricted by law. Youth unemployment also makes it difficult for young people to achieve independence, this can cause conflict and stress within families.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior and Trinder (2004) say middle class families are more likely to have relationships where parents involve the children in decision-making.</li> <li>• Scott (2004) questions this view. For example, many children still help out with housework or in the family business, and children of immigrant parents may have to translate for their parents.</li> </ul>	

## Demography

### How has childhood changed over time?

Key term	Definition
Ageism	Prejudice or discrimination on the grounds of a person's age.
Birth Rate	The number of childbirth per 1000 people per year
Death Rate	The number of deaths per 1000 people per year
Demography	Is the study of populations and their characteristics- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Size- is the population large or small?</li> <li>Growing or declining? Age structure- is the average age of the population rising or falling?</li> </ul>
Emigration	Leaving your country origin to go to another country.
Globalisation	The growing interconnectedness of cultures and societies around the world, due to technological advances.
Life Expectancy	Average length of time the members of a population can expect to live.
Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of infants (age 0-1) per 1000 live births
Immigration	Moving into a country that is not your country of origin.
Total Fertility Rate	The average number of children that would be born to a woman they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the year

Impact of changing fertility rates	
<b>Reduction in the workforce</b>	With less people being born gaps are starting to show in the labour force, meaning that there are not the people to fill the gaps left by those retiring.
<b>Dependency Ratio</b>	The dependency ratio is an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labour force and those typically in the labour force. With fewer children being born the ratio becomes unbalanced due to aging populations.
<b>Immigration</b>	Immigration becomes more important with declining birth rates as this will fill gaps in the labour market.
<b>Growth of Bean pole family</b>	Julia Brannon – <i>the growth of the Beanpole family into one of the more dominate family types as generations are living longer but have fewer members in each generation.</i>
<b>Voluntary Childlessness</b>	Family Policy Studies Centre found that in 2000 1 in 5 women aged 40 had chosen not to have children compared to 1 in 10 in 1980. Hakim suggest that this has a direct link to the availability of contraception.  Gillespie also suggest the push/pull idea where women feel the pull factor as greater freedom and better relationships where as the push factor of seeing parenthood as conflicting with careers and leisure activities.
<b>Decrease in Full time mothers</b>	Less and less women are choosing to be a full time stay at home mothers (meaning not working till the child has left home) as there are many childcare options available including nurseries, grandparents and breakfast and after-school clubs. These are more affordable with only one child to pay for.

Key word	Definition	Tre nd	Reasons for the trend	Impact of the trends
<b>Birth Rate</b>	The number of live births per year per 1000 of the population	Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Availability of Contraception</li> <li>•Changing roles of women</li> <li>•Decreasing in infant mortality Rate</li> <li>•Growth of Child Centeredness</li> <li>•Economic Factors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Smaller families</li> <li>•Unequal dependency ratio</li> <li>•Few schools needed</li> </ul>
<b>Total fertility Rate</b>	The average number of children a women will have during her childbearing years (15 –45)	Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Availability of Contraception</li> <li>•Women leaving pregnancy to later in life</li> <li>•Changing attitudes to child bearing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Few Health and Maternity services needed.</li> </ul>
<b>Death Rate</b>	The number of deaths per 1000 of the population per year.	Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Improved Nutrition</li> <li>•Medical Care</li> <li>•Public health Measures</li> <li>•Decline in dangerous occupations</li> <li>•Life style changes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Vanishing Children –Lonelier childhood due to less friends.</li> <li>•Children become more precious</li> </ul>
<b>Infant mortality Rate</b>	The number of deaths of children before their first birthday per 1000 live births per year.	Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Improved housing and sanitation</li> <li>•Better nutrition</li> <li>•Improved pre and post natal understanding</li> <li>•Improved health of the mother</li> <li>•Improved knowledge of Hygiene.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Aging Population</li> <li>•Bigger strain on public services such as health care and housing.</li> </ul>
<b>Life expectancy</b>	The average number of years a person can expect to live within a specific culture and gender.	Increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Decreased infant mortality</li> <li>•Less dangerous working conditions</li> <li>•Better health care and nutrition</li> <li>•Social Care facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Increasing in single person households</li> </ul>
<b>Aging population</b>	The extent to which a population is living longer but are not matched by the number of new births.	Increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Increased life expectancy</li> <li>•Declining infant mortality</li> <li>•Declining fertility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Policy implications such ass social housing and Pensions</li> </ul>
<b>Migration</b>	The movement of peoples from one place to another, it can be in the same county or to another country.	Increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Push Factors</li> <li>•War, Poverty, Lack of job opportunities or oppressive government.</li> <li>•Pull Factors</li> <li>•Welfare state, Education systems, Standard of living, Weather, job Opportunities.</li> <li>•Legislation and Boarder Controls</li> <li>•Globalisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Cultural Diversity</li> <li>•Dual Heritage and hybrid Identities</li> </ul>

## Family Key Studies – YOU MUST KNOW THESE

Sociologist	Theory	Research Method	Key Findings
Talcott Parsons	Functionalism – Positive about family	Work of other sociologists	Two key functions of the family: Primary socialisation – children are taught the shared norms and values of society Stabilisation of adult personality – family relieves stress of life, like a ‘warm bath’
Eli Zaretsky	Marxist – Negative about family	Work of other sociologists	The family serves capitalism through: Women’s unpaid labour (women exploited by Capitalism) Reproducing a labour force Passing on of advantage in families e.g. inheritance Unit of consumption – They buy products and this benefits Capitalism and Bourgeoisie. He also believed family cushions the pressures of capitalism (reduce stress of exploitation) allowing individuals to express frustrations in a non-threatening way – husband take if out on wife?
Delphy and Leonard	Radical feminism – Negative about family	Work of other sociologists	Family is patriarchal because: Men exploited women rather than capitalism – against Zaretsky. Family is hierarchical – men at the top Men make the important decisions in the family Dual burden – women who had to work outside had to also do most of the housework Patriarchal family reflects patriarchal society
Ann Oakley	Feminism - Negative about family	Interviewed 40 women about housework	She believed women played a dual burden – work long hours outside and do majority of housework. Her research on housework showed that: - - 70% of women were dissatisfied – They liked the autonomy (being their own boss) – They disliked housework the most – Worked on average 77 hours. – Dissatisfied with low level of interaction with others.
Rapoport and Rapoport	NA	Work of other sociologists	Organisational – Structure of families organised differently Cultural – cultural/ religious differences between families Social class – class differences – e.g. middle class different to working class Cohort – historical differences – family changing over time Life course – families going through different stages and having different priorities over time.
Willmott and Young	Functionalist – Positive about family	Survey; Face-to-face structures interviews	Found the family was becoming more symmetrical – similar but not identical roles, equal contribution to household work, and shared decision making and friends. Home-centred. Principle of stratified diffusion - changes in family life start with higher social classes and is eventually copied by other classes. E.g. Working class eventually copy middle class.

### Family Laws –To Use as Evidence

Name of Law	What did the law change?
Divorce Reform Act 1969	Made it easier for couples to escape unhappy marriages. Neither partner had to prove that fault lay with their husband or wife and as a result divorce rates rose significantly. Divorce rate had more than doubled between 1969 and 1972. Today 42% of marriages end in divorce which has led to an increase of single-parent and reconstituted families.
Divorce Law 1984	Reduced the time before a divorce could take place from three years to one year.
Family Law Act 1996	No longer necessary to prove breakdown, just had to state that it had broken down. Period of reflection was introduced before a divorce could be finalised and greater use of mediation was encouraged.
Equal Pay Act 1970	Meant women and men doing the same job would get equal pay. This contributed to changes in the organisation of the family life, including encouraging women to work outside of the home and giving them independence.
Marriage Act 2013	Allowed same-sex couples to get married in England and Wales. This led to 15,098 same-sex marriages between 2014-2015.

### Family Statistics – You Must Know These To Use as Evidence

Topic	What is the trend?
Nuclear Family	Shows nuclear family still the most popular type of family in the UK.
Same-Sex Family	Rise in same-sex family due to Marriage Act 2013.
Cohabitation	Shows rise in cohabitation – living together without being married.
Lone – Parent Family	Rise in lone-parent families. Due to things such as divorce and female independence.
Singlehood household	More people are living alone now – mostly elderly people. Growing number of young people living alone. Twice as many men are living alone compared to women.
Marriage	In the last 50 years, the marriage rate in England and Wales has declined significantly. People are also getting married later (M from 25 in 1985 to 32 in 2015) (W from 24 in 1985 to 30 in 2015).
Divorce	This shows divorce rates have drastically increased over the last 50 years. However more recently, there has been a decline in divorce. According to ONS there were 111,169 divorces in 2014.
Secularisation	Shows an increase in secularisation – a decline in religious beliefs in society.
Domestic Violence	Shows the number of cases of domestic abuse recorded by the Police has increase every year. It shows a 43% increase. What about the cases of domestic violence that are not reported? Or against men? (Dark Figure).

## FAMILIES – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – A quick summary

### FAMILY FORMS

<b>NUCLEAR FAMILY</b>	A <b>heterosexual</b> couple and their children living together.
<b>EXTENDED FAMILY</b>	<b>Relatives</b> outside of the nuclear family (e.g. grandparents, aunts etc).
<b>RECONSTITUTED FAMILY</b>	A <b>blended or step family</b> that includes children from previous relationships.
<b>LONE PARENT FAMILY</b>	A family with <b>one parent</b> .
<b>SAME SEX FAMILY</b>	A family where a <b>gay or lesbian couple</b> live with their children.
<b>EMPTY NEXT FAMILY</b>	A nuclear family where the <b>children have left home</b> .

### THE RAPOPORTS'S 5 TYPES OF DIVERSITY IN UK FAMILIES – C.L.O.G.S

<b>CULTURAL DIVERSITY</b>	1. Families are different in their <b>culture, values and beliefs</b> .
<b>LIFE COURSE DIVERSITY</b>	2. Families are different in the <b>stage that they are at</b> (e.g. newly married compared to an <b>empty nest</b> family).
<b>ORGANISATIONAL DIVERSITY</b>	3. Families are different in the way they are <b>organised</b> (e.g. <b>nuclear</b> compared to <b>reconstituted</b> or <b>lone parent</b> ).
<b>GENERATION/ COHORT DIVERSITY</b>	4. Families are different depending on <b>the year they were born</b> (e.g. couples married in the 1950s often expected marriage to last for life).
<b>SOCIAL CLASS DIVERSITY</b>	5. Families are different in their <b>social classes and wealth</b> .

### CONJUGAL ROLE RELATIONSHIPS

<b>CONJUGAL ROLES</b>	<b>Segregated conjugal roles</b> are when there is a clear division of domestic labour and tasks are divided by gender. This was normal in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
	<b>Joint conjugal roles</b> are when there is no rigid division of household tasks into male and female jobs. Some sociologists suggest that conjugal roles are becoming more <b>joint</b> .
	<b>Symmetrical families</b> are when spouses perform different tasks but men and women share household responsibilities equally. Some sociologists, such as Young and Willmott, argue that over time families in Britain are becoming more <b>symmetrical</b> .

<p>THE FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE OF OAKLEY ON THE IDEA OF THE CONVENTIONAL FAMILY.</p>	<p>Oakley defines the conventional family as a <b>nuclear family where the male and female parents are married and live with their children (aka cereal packet family)</b>.</p> <p>She considered the conventional family to be a form of <b>social control</b> and that women often have a <b>dual burden</b> (meaning they go out to work but also do the majority of the housework and childcare). However, she noticed that <b>other forms of family are becoming increasingly popular</b>, such as lone parent or same sex families.</p>
<p><b>FAMILIES – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – CHANGING FAMILIES</b></p>	
<p><b>CHANGING RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN FAMILIES</b></p>	
<p>HOW RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN FAMILIES HAVE CHANGED OVER TIME.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children’s <b>needs and rights</b> are more widely recognised.</li> <li>2. People see their <b>extended family much less</b>.</li> <li>3. The extended family are still important but that their role is more likely to take the form of <b>phone calls and financial help</b>.</li> </ol>
<p>THE PRINCIPLE OF STRATIFIED DIFFUSION.</p>	<p>Young and Willmott developed the theory of <b>stratified diffusion</b>. This is the idea that <b>changes in norms and values start amongst the wealthier people in society</b> and then over time others start to behave in the same way.</p>
<p><b>CHANGING PATTERNS IN UK MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE SINCE 1945</b></p>	
<p>Changing patterns in marriage</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are <b>fewer marriages</b> and more people are <b>cohabiting</b>.</li> <li>2. An <b>increasing number of babies are born to couples who aren’t married</b> and these births are no longer stigmatised.</li> <li>3. <b>Civil partnerships</b> for same sex couples have been legal since 2005, while <b>same sex marriage</b> was introduced in 2014.</li> <li>4. People are <b>putting off marriage until they are older</b>.</li> </ol>
<p>Changing patterns in divorce</p>	<p>The number of <b>divorces per year has increased</b> since 1945 although there have been times when it decreased and the number peaked in 1993.</p>
<p>THE CONSEQUENCES OF DIVORCE</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There has been an <b>increase in lone parent and reconstituted families</b>.</li> <li>2. Some <b>children lose contact with parents</b> or extended family following a divorce.</li> <li>3. Divorce can lead to <b>loss of income</b> for the former partners.</li> <li>4. Divorced people, particularly men, may experience a <b>loss of emotional support</b> if their friends and social networks change.</li> </ol>

## FAMILIES 3 – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PERSPECTIVES ON FAMILIES

### FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVES ON FAMILIES

<p>THE FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVE</p> 	<p><b>Nuclear families</b> are positive both for individuals and society because</p>
	<p>1. They control <b>sexual activity</b></p>
	<p>2. They encourage <b>reproduction</b></p>
	<p>3. They ensure that children are <b>socialised</b></p>
	<p>4. They help to maintain the <b>economy</b> because parents buy things for the family</p>
<p>PARSONS (FUNCTIONALIST) ON THE TWO MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE FAMILY</p>	<p>1. The nuclear family supports <b>primary socialisation</b>, ensuring the children learn the <b>culture</b> and <b>values</b> of their society.</p>
	<p>2. The nuclear family also supports <b>personal stabilisation for the adults</b>. This means that the adults support each other emotionally if their lives are stressful (aka '<b>warm bath</b>' theory).</p>

### CRITICISMS OF FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVES ON FAMILIES

<p>UNREALISTIC IDEALISATION</p>	<p>Functionalists such as Parsons have an <b>unrealistic idea of 'perfect' families</b>. The reality is usually more complicated.</p>
<p>DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILIES</p>	<p>Functionalists ignore <b>dysfunctional families and marital breakdown</b> where there might be <b>conflict, child abuse, stress and domestic violence</b>.</p>
<p>LOSS OF TRADITIONAL FUNCTIONS</p>	<p>Functionalist views are no longer relevant and are based on an <b>outdated, traditional view of families</b>. Families now are much more diverse.</p>
<p>LACK OF CONTACT WITH WIDER KINSHIP NETWORKS</p>	<p>In the past families used to maintain close contact with the extended family. Nowadays people move around more and so <b>often don't have much contact with the extended family</b>.</p>

### MARXIST PERSPECTIVES ON FAMILIES

<p>THE MARXIST PERSPECTIVE</p> 	<p>Marxists are usually <b>critical</b> of the nuclear family because</p>
	<p>(1) <b>They keep society unequal</b> (e.g. the bourgeoisie send their children to private schools and pass their wealth and property on to them)</p>
	<p>2) <b>Through primary socialisation working class children learn to accept their position</b> in an unfair, capitalist society.</p>

ZARETSKY'S MARXIST PERSPECTIVE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILIES	The family was originally a unit of production (e.g. <b>all members of the family worked together</b> ) but now <b>there is a split between the 'private sphere' and work</b> . This means that <b>women are expected to work for free</b> (e.g. cleaning and childcare) while <b>men go to work to support the economy</b> . Only socialism can end this artificial separation.
<b>FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES ON FAMILIES</b>	
THE FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE 	Feminists are usually <b>critical</b> of the nuclear family because Through <b>primary socialisation</b> families help to <b>reproduce gender inequalities</b> . The word <b>canalisation</b> describes how parents channel children towards gendered toys and activities e.g. girls get dolls, boys get action figures.
DELPHY AND LEONARD'S FEMINIST CRITIQUE OF FAMILIES	The family is <b>patriarchal</b> . Men benefit from the <b>unpaid work of women</b> even when women have jobs they still do most of the housework. The family is <b>hierarchical</b> . The husband usually has more power and makes most of the decision.