

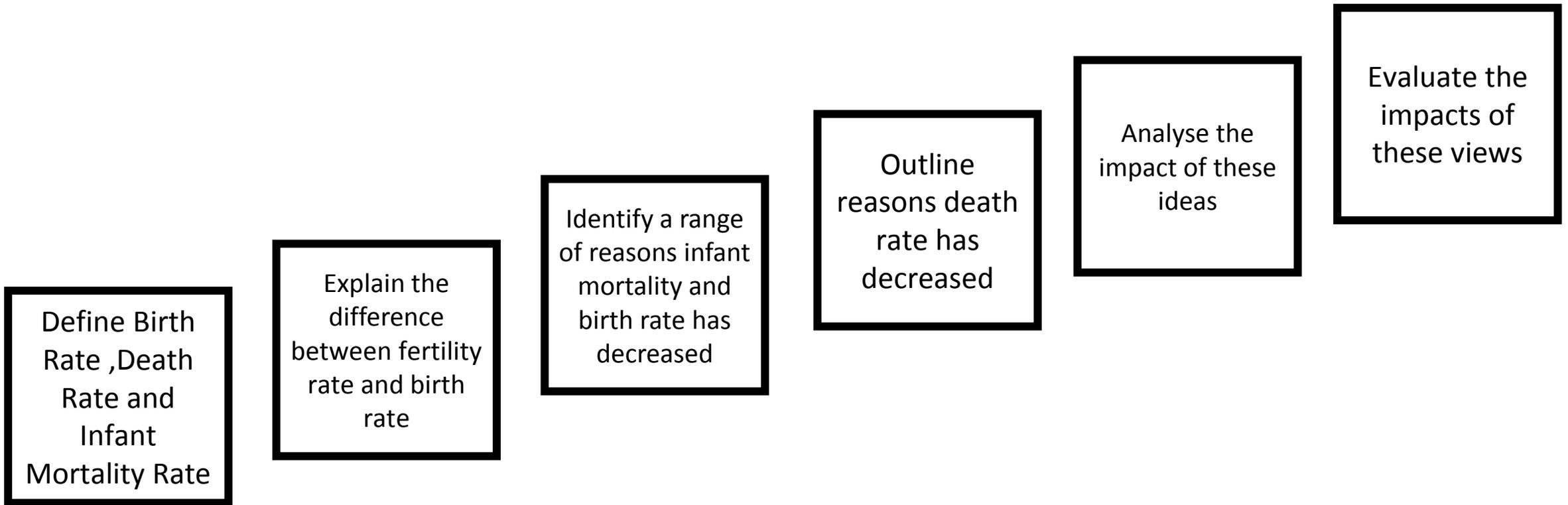
Families and Household

Paper 2 – Demography

Key Issues

- What is the purpose of the family? What benefits does it provide for society and its members? (Functionalism/Marxism/Feminism/Postmodernism)
- Is the family equal? Are the power relationships between partners equal? Is there a march of progress towards equality?
- Is childhood socially constructed? Does it vary from society to society? Is childhood disappearing?
- What changes have there been to the family structure over the past 50 years? Is there such a thing as a typical family?
- How can governments influence family structures? Why would government prefer the nuclear family over others? Can the government influence gender equality?
- How has globalisation influenced the family? What demographic changes have led to changes in our society? What are the benefits and costs of greater migration and ageing populations?

The Big Question: Evaluate changes to the demography of the UK (20)



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Define the following terms:

Birth Rate is...

Death Rate is...

Infant Mortality Rate is...

Define Birth
Rate ,Death
Rate and
Infant
Mortality Rate

Explain the
difference
between fertility
rate and birth
rate

How does the birth rate differ from the fertility rate (average number of children born to women of childbearing age)?

Using research give reasons for following

Decline in infant mortality rate

Decline in birth rate

Identify a range of reasons infant mortality and birth rate has decreased

Using research give reasons for declining death rate



Outline
reasons death
rate has
decreased

Explain how one change causes another

Analyse the impact of these ideas

Improvements in Healthcare

Decrease in Infant Mortality

Improvements in Nutrition

Decrease in Death Rate

Rise in Feminism

Decline in Birth Rate

Change in traditional jobs

Improvement in Life expectancy



How might benefit cuts impact on the death rate and infant mortality?



There are variations in life expectancy on class – who might be most at risk?

In 2012 to 2014, life expectancy for new-born baby boys was highest in Kensington and Chelsea (83.3 years) and lowest in Blackpool (74.7 years). For new-born baby girls, life expectancy was highest in Chiltern (86.7 years) and lowest in Middlesbrough (79.8 years).

What do these statistics suggest about improvements in health care across the country?

Evaluate the impacts of these views