There is evidence that less than 1/3 of marriages involved in a religious ceremony. Also as a result there is a decline in marriage, and increase in cohabitation.

5) Rising divorce rates
a) Why have divorce rates resulted in declining marriage rates and increase in cohabitation? Some people are scared of marriage as it entails divorce, so cohabitation is preferred as an alternative. Also the rise in divorce rate may deter from marrying, however there is a high percentage of remarriages.

6) A way of reducing risk (Becks)
Why do people cohabit rather than marry according to Becks? People are no longer controlled by traditional structures/social norms; therefore they have more freedom to choose, which as a result individuals face increased risk. Also people possibly choose cohabitation over marriage to avoid risk involved in long term commitments like marriage. Moreover, if you get married you risk getting a divorce, risk loosing your children, but at least with cohabitation it is less complicated, to what marriage may entail-divorce.

It is now advisable that you draw a quick mind map on what you have learnt about changing rates of marriage and cohabitation

Living apart but together relationships (LATs)

1) Explain what is meant by 'Living part but together' (2 marks) two people have a sexual relationship but don’t live in the same households.
2) LAT’s have increased. Give one statistic of LAT relationships.
3) Outline three clear reasons why LAT relationships have increased
   a) Duncan & Phillips say that LAT’s are more accepted by public and approved as an alternative family form.
   b) LAT’s relationships are a way of dealing with the fall out from previous broken relationships. For example children from a previous relationship, don’t want a new partner to threaten existing relationship.
   c) LAT relationships are more maintainable, because modern technology is available to communicate through video links/email, mobile phones and more.

Child bearing

1) Explain what childbearing means. The process of giving birth to children.

The pattern of childbearing has changed. People are having LESS children. There is an increase in CHILDLESS women and women are giving birth LATER.
2) Give three reason why there is an increase in childless couples/ why people are having fewer children (make you explanations as detailed as possible)
   a) Women are prioritizing their career and waiting longer to have children, therefore as a result they end up having no children, or less children, because they may be infertile for prolonging having children.
   b) People can’t afford to enter the housing market due to the prices of housing, and children spending more time at home. Hirsh says each child costs nearly £154,00 to the age of 18. Moreover, according to the historian Aries, children were an economic asset before 1880, and therefore since the 1880 education act are no an economic burden, expensive to bring up till the age of 18.
   c) There is acceptability of childfree lifestyles, as Beck-Gernstein refers to growing individualization. People want and have more freedom for personal choice. Also they may not
**The Classic extended family**

1) Explain what is the classic extended family (2 marks) A family where several related nuclear families or family members live in the same house, street or area. It may be horizontally extended, where it contains aunts, uncles, cousins, etc., or vertically extended, where it contains more than two generations.

2) Briefly explain why Functionalist Parsons believes the classic extended family has become extinct in the UK.
   - It does not have a functional fit with industrial society, where industrial society is geographically, mobile, meaning in modern society it needs people who specialize in certain skills, so people with these skills needed to be able move to where they are needed, and due to smaller numbers the nuclear family has greater geographical mobility than extended family, so this makes the nuclear family more practical. Also the UK has specialist institution like the welfare state, benefits and NHS to provide for the family. Also the classic extended family does not fit based on the achieved status; the potential to achieve better status because of education, therefore causing conflict between the head of the house- the father and the son, because status is ascribed in the past with the extended family.

3) In which two communities does the classic extended family still exist in postmodern Britain?
   - Traditional working class communities
   - South Asian community

4) Many sociologists disagree that the privatized nuclear family is the norm. Many believe that the modified extended family is far more common. Explain what the modified extended family is.
   - A family type where related nuclear families, although living apart geographically, nevertheless maintain regular contact and mutual support through visiting, the phone, e-mail and letters.

Explain what Brannen terms the ‘Bean Pole family’.
   - A multi-generation extended family, in a pattern which is long and thin, with few aunts and uncles, reflecting fewer children being born in each generation, but people living longer, up to 4/5 generations, because of the increase in life expectancy.

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**Cultural diversity**

Immigration has added to family diversity in the UK. Sociologists have found that different ethnic groups tend to have different family structures.

**Berthoud** studied family life in the Caribbean community in the UK

1) What is the most common family structure amongst this ethnic group?
   - Lone parent families

2) He describes this community as based on ‘modern individualism’. Explain what this