**Beck and Beck-Gernsheim (2014)** - DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES. Growth of 'world families' and 'distant love' in which love and other forms of relationships are conducted between people living in different countries and continents.

**Chambers (2012)** - DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES. SUGGESTS: Globalisation has meant there are more global family networks, as migrants in the UK try to maintain relationships and send money to their families in other countries. POINTS = Globalisation leads to a growing trade in surrogate motherhood (mail-order brides) - 'purchase of intimacy' - and the purchase of family personal care, such as home helps and nannies from poorer countries across the world, for those who can afford it.

**Mckeown (1976)** - DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES. SUGGESTED: The improvements in environmental conditions, coupled with a steady rise in living standards and better diet and nutrition, were more important than medical advances in wiping out these epidemic diseases.

**Spijker and MacInnes (2013)** - DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES: consequence of an aging population. POINT OUT = although there are now more people over 65 in the UK than children under 15, the gaining population should not necessarily be regarded as a problem.

**Lawton (2013)** - DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES: consequences of an aging population. POINT OUT = The abolition of the retirement age has given older people the freedom to work for longer if they choose, and, in turn, it helps promote growth in the UK economy through the continuing application of their skills and expertise.

**Hirsch (2014)** - DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES. ESTIMATED that each child costs a couple, in 2014, nearly £154,000 to the age of 18.