



SPECIMEN

Advanced Subsidiary GCE (or Advanced GCE)
Health and Social Care
Unit F924: Social Trends

F924

Specimen Paper/Pre-Released Material

Time: X hours X
minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS

- This case study **must** be opened and given to candidates on receipt.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- You **must** make yourself familiar with the case study before you take the question paper.
- You **must not** take your copy of the case study or your notes in the examination.
- A clean copy of the case study will be issued with the question paper.
- This document consists of **9** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Social Constructs

A social construct is a set of behaviours which society ascribes to a social role or function...

Social constructs reflect a shared view held by society as a whole. Social constructs are not fixed. They are open to re-evaluation and review in the light of new information and changes in the way people think. But with social constructs, just as with personal constructs, it is possible to have stereotypical ideas about people or roles.

Some of the most powerful and influential social constructs are made about:

- people's roles – especially in relation to their sex and their family role...

Adapted from Advanced Health and Social Care, Oxford: Second edition pages 2003-4

Sampling

The process of selecting a subgroup of a population to represent the entire population.

Validity and reliability

If a method of collecting data is **reliable** it means that anybody else using this method, or the same person using it another time, would come up with the same results.

Validity is concerned with establishing whether the data collected offers a true picture of what is being studied. It relates to the extent to which the sample is representative of the total population eligible to be included in the study and the techniques used to collect the data.

From Advanced Health and Social Care, Oxford: Second edition page 328

Bias

Any influence that distorts the results of a research study.

Table 1.1

Population¹ of the United Kingdom

	1951	1991 ²	2001	2011	2021	2025
England	41.2	48.2	49.2	50.9	52.7	53.4
Wales	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Scotland	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8
Northern Ireland	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
United Kingdom	50.2	57.8	58.8	60.5	62.4	63.0

1 Data for 1951 are census enumerated; mid-year estimates for 1991 and 2001; 2001-based projections for 2011 to 2025. See Appendix, Part 1: Population estimates and projections.

2 Estimates for England, Wales and Scotland will be revised in the light of the 2001 Census. The UK figure is an interim population estimate and is subject to further revision.

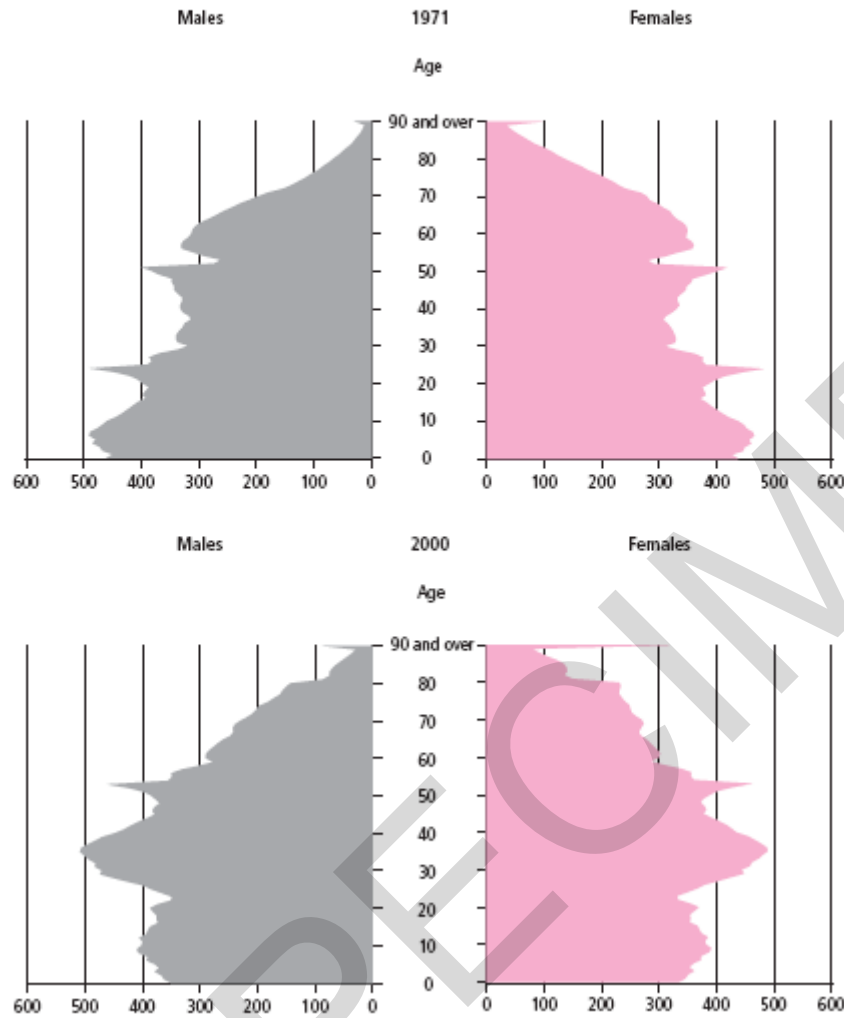
Source: Office for National Statistics; Government Actuary's Department; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Taken from Social Trends 33: 2002 edition

Chart 1.2

Population: by gender and age, 1971 and 2000

United Kingdom
Thousands



Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

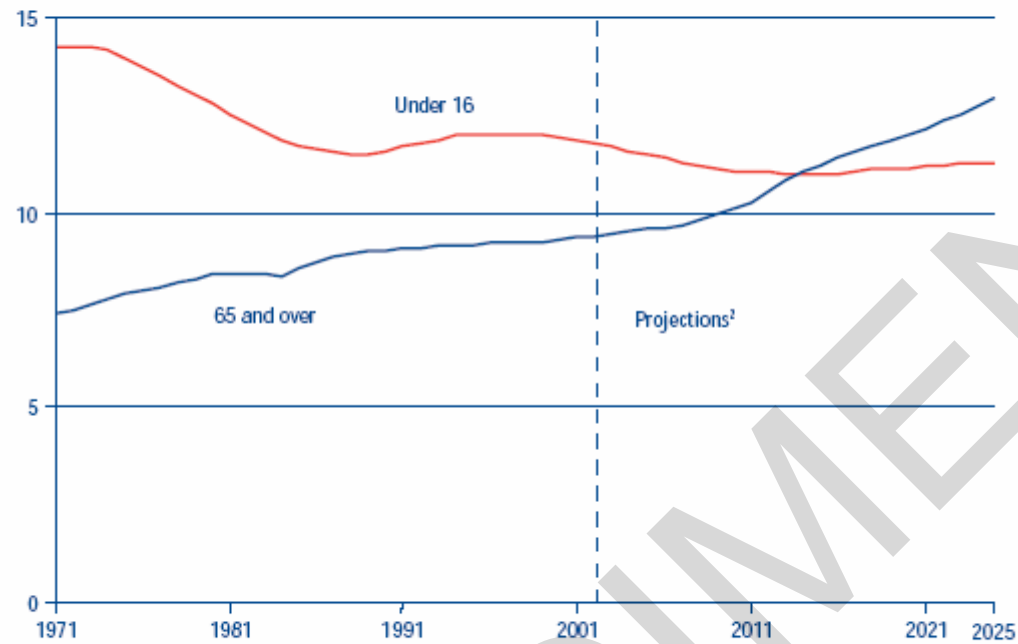
Taken from Social Trends 32: 2002 edition

Figure 1.3

Dependent population: by age¹

United Kingdom

Millions



1 Data for 1982 to 2000 are interim population estimates revised following the 2001 Census and are subject to further revision.

2 2001-based projections.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Government Actuary's Department; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Taken from Social Trends 33: 2002 edition

Table 2.1**Households¹: by size**

Great Britain	Percentages				
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001 ²
One person	14	18	22	27	29
Two people	30	32	32	34	35
Three people	23	19	17	16	16
Four people	18	17	18	16	14
Five people	9	8	7	5	5
Six or more people	7	6	4	2	2
All households (=100%)(millions)	16.3	18.6	20.2	22.4	24.1
Average household size (number of people)	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4

¹ See Appendix, Part 2: Households.

² At Spring 2001.

Source: Census: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Taken from Social Trends 32: 2002 edition

Table 2.2

Households¹: by type of household and family

Great Britain	Percentages				
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001 ²
One person					
Under state pension age	4	6	8	11	14
Over state pension age	7	12	14	16	15
Two or more unrelated adults	5	4	5	3	3
One family households					
Couple³					
No children	26	27	26	28	29
1-2 dependent children ⁴	30	26	25	20	19
3 or more dependent children ⁴	8	9	6	5	4
Non-dependent children only	10	8	8	8	6
Lone parent⁵					
Dependent children ⁴	2	3	5	6	6
Non-dependent children only	4	4	4	4	3
Multi-family households	3	1	1	1	1
All households⁵					
(=100%)(millions)	16.3	18.6	20.2	22.4	24.1

¹ See Appendix, Part 2: Households and Families.

² At Spring 2001.

³ Other individuals who were not family members may also be included.

⁴ May also include non-dependent children.

⁵ Includes couples of the same gender in 2001, but percentages are based on totals excluding this group.

Source: Census; Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

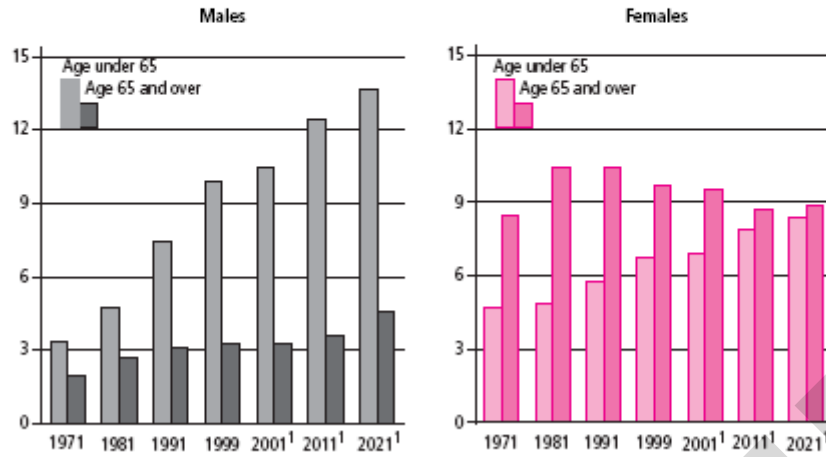
Taken from Social Trends 32: 2002 edition

Chart 2.4

Percentage of all households where heads of household were living alone¹: by age and gender

England

Percentages



¹ 1996-based household projections.

Source: Department for Transport Local Government and the Regions

Taken from Social Trends 32: 2002 edition

Table 2.5

Proportion of the population by marital status¹ and gender²

Great Britain	Percentages			
	1971	1981	1991	2000
Males				
Single	24	27	31	34
Married	71	66	60	53
Widowed	4	4	4	4
Divorced	1	3	6	8
All males ²	100	100	100	100
Females				
Single	19	21	23	26
Married	65	61	56	52
Widowed	15	15	14	12
Divorced	1	4	7	9
All females ²	100	100	100	100

¹ Population estimates by marital status for 1971 are based on the 1971 Census and those for 1981 are based on the 1981 Census and have not been rebased using the 1991 Census.

² Adults aged 16 and over.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland

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