

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
A LEVEL
H580/02
SOCIOLOGY**

**Researching and understanding
social inequalities**

**WEDNESDAY 13 JUNE 2018: Morning
TIME ALLOWED: 2 hours 15 minutes
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

**YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)**

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Answer ALL the questions.

Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 105.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

SECTION A

Read the source material and answer ALL the questions.

SOURCE A

Percentage of women and men in managerial and senior positions 2013

	% women	% men
All Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	32.8	67.2
Chief Executives and Senior Officials	31.3	68.6
Financial Managers and Directors	39.3	60.3
Purchasing Managers and Directors	26.5	73.5
Advertising Managers and Directors	66.7	33.3
Human Resource Managers and Directors	60.9	38.4
Financial Institution Managers and Directors	37.1	62.9
Health and Social Services Managers and Directors	66.3	33.7
Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	37.7	62.2
Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services	40.7	59.3

Figures may not total 100% due to rounding

Source: Labour Force Survey Data 2013

Adapted from: C. Baker and R. Cracknell (2014) 'Women in Public life, the Professions and the Boardroom' (House of Commons Library)

SOURCE B

A survey into ageism

Ageism is under-researched compared with other types of prejudice and there has been little research into age-related prejudice. In 2004 Age Concern in partnership with the University of Kent commissioned a market research organisation, TNS, to conduct a nationally representative sample survey among those aged 16 and over across Great Britain. Detailed structured interviews were conducted with 1843 people. The result was a major research and survey programme exploring the nature and prevalence of prejudice and discrimination about age and ageing. The researchers developed a series of questions to measure people's attitudes to ageing and ageism. Many of the questions asked respondents to respond to statements, for example, 'As people get older they become less competent'. They were also asked to rate how they perceived both older people and young people in terms of certain characteristics, for example as 'friendly', 'intelligent' or 'capable' and whether they viewed each age group with 'pity' or with 'envy'.

5

10

15

20

Most people don't think of themselves as ageist. But when the researchers looked at people's perceptions of ageism among other people, they found that nearly half of people think that employers don't like having older people on the workforce as it "spoils their image". In addition one third of people agreed that the ageing trend would make society worse in regards to security, standards of living, health, access to jobs and education.

25

The survey asked people how much they thought under 30s and over 70s had in common. Approximately one third of those questioned thought they had a lot or a great deal in common. But this overview masked hugely important variations. Among the under 35s, more than a third of those who had close contact with the over 70s thought they had a lot in common. But that dropped to

30

35

just over a fifth when people who had little to do with the older generation were questioned. Among the over 65s the contrast was even more startling. There, 42% of those in close contact felt they had a lot in common with younger people compared with only one in six (18%) who did not.

40

The survey found that people reported being the target of ageism more than any other form of prejudice – be it based on gender, disability, sexuality, ethnicity or religion. As many as 29% said they had been treated unfairly because of their age, compared with 24% who cited gender, the next most prevalent form. Ageism appears to affect people most in the younger age groups, dipping in mid-life and slightly rising again until retirement age, after which experiences of ageism tail off considerably. In comparison to other forms of prejudice, however, ageism remains high throughout the life course and from the age of 55 onwards, people were nearly twice as likely to have experienced age-related prejudice as any other form of prejudice.

45

50

55

There were marked differences when the research compared people of different ethnic backgrounds. Whereas people with white and mixed ethnic backgrounds reported age as the most frequent basis of prejudice, those from Asian and Afro-Caribbean backgrounds were much more likely to identify ethnicity or race as the most common basis of prejudice against them. Worryingly these groups were also much more likely than Whites to have experienced age-related discrimination.

60

65

Adapted from Age Concern ‘How Ageist is Britain?’ (2004)

- 1 Summarise what SOURCE A shows about the proportion of women in managerial and senior positions. [4]**
- 2 With reference to SOURCE B, explain two reasons why sociologists may select a representative sample of respondents in order to carry out a social survey. [6]**
- 3 With reference to SOURCE A, explain ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of sociologists using official statistics to study gender inequalities in employment. [10]**
- 4* Using SOURCE B and your wider sociological knowledge, explain and evaluate the use of structured interviews to study people's attitudes to ageing and ageism. [25]**

SECTION B

Answer ALL the questions.

- 5* Outline ways that a person's social class background may affect their chances of achieving a secure and well paid job. [20]**
- 6* Assess the view that ethnic inequalities are a result of the failure of immigrants to assimilate and adopt the norms and values of British Society. [40]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

BLANK PAGE



Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE. OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.