

**Drayton Manor High School**

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| Exam Question |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (i) | Study Figure 1. Suggest **one** reason for the difference in the number of men and women working part-time in the UK. *(3 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (ii) | Study Figure 2. Suggest reasons why the median full-time gross weekly earnings varies across Great Britain. *(6 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (b) | Explain why people’s quality of life can be affected by inequalities in pay. *(6 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (c) | Evaluate the view that significant variations in economic and social inequalities can lead to different priorities for regeneration. *(20 marks)* | |
| **Total:** 35 marks |

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| Source |
| **Figure 1: UK labour market for October to December 2015, seasonally adjusted**   Source: Labour Force Survey — Office for National Statistics, reproduced under the Open Government Licence v.3.0  **Figure 2: Median full-time gross weekly earnings by place of work, Great Britain, April 2016**   Source: Office for National Statistics, Statistical bulletin: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings: 2016 provisional results, reproduced under the Open Government Licence v.3.0 |

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| Mark scheme |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (i) | 3 marks (AO1 = 2 marks, AO2 = 1 mark)  You gain 1 mark for suggesting one reason for the difference between the number of men and women working part-time. A further 2 marks can be gained for expanding the reason for this, up to a maximum of 3 marks.  For example: There are more women (6.18 million) working part-time than men (2.25 million) in the UK (1). This may be because some women require a more flexible approach to working (1) in order to accommodate responsibilities for either children or elderly relatives (1). Many women are also employed in the caring and leisure sectors, which may offer more opportunities for part-time work (1).  Other appropriate responses will be accepted.  **Hints and tips** What is the difference shown? Why might there be a difference between men and women in part-time work? | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (ii) | 6 marks (AO1 = 3 marks, AO2 = 3 marks)  This question examines the differences between gross weekly earnings across Great Britain. Your answer may focus on the importance of employment sectors and location. Some suggested ideas are given below but you may wish to expand on these or include other relevant points.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of the differences in gross weekly earnings across Great Britain**  • There are significant differences in the amount of gross weekly earnings across Great Britain, with London and parts of the South East having the highest earnings, although some areas outside of London also have relatively high earnings.  • These differences can be linked to both location, e.g. proximity to London, and employment sector, e.g. primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary. **AO2 Applying your knowledge to suggest reasons why there are differences in gross weekly earnings across Great Britain**  • Parts of London have very high gross weekly earnings because many people there are employed in high-income quaternary employment, such as financial and legal work.  • Parts of southern and south-eastern England also have very high gross weekly earnings because people may be employed locally in high-income employment sectors, e.g. technology and defence.  • Deindustrialisation in some British regions may have caused job losses and median weekly wages to decline.  • Some more peripheral areas may have high incomes because of specialist economic activity, e.g. Cumbrian coast (nuclear industry) and Aberdeen (oil industry).  • Some peripheral regions may have people locally employed in the agricultural sector (e.g. parts of eastern England) or seasonal work (e.g. Cornwall), which tends to be lower paid. **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band**  **Level 1 (1–2 marks):** You show limited knowledge about the difference in weekly earnings and demonstrate only a narrow range of understanding about the reasons for differences in weekly earnings in Great Britain. Part of your answer may be inaccurate or lack detail.  **Level 2 (3–4 marks):** You show mostly relevant knowledge about the difference in weekly earnings and demonstrate some understanding about the reasons for these differences within Great Britain. Some of your ideas may not be fully developed.  **Level 3 (5–6 marks):** You show accurate and relevant knowledge and understanding about reasons for differences in weekly earnings within Great Britain. Your ideas are detailed and developed fully, suggesting relevant examples linked to more specific locations.  **Hints and tips** Where are the highest and lowest weekly earners? Is there a pattern that can be linked to employment sectors and opportunities? Are there some types of employment that attract higher wages than others? Can you include numbers to help explain your ideas? | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (b) | 6 marks (AO1 = 6 marks)  This question examines how people’s quality of life can be affected by inequalities of pay. Relevant ideas are suggested below, but you do not need to include all of these in your response. Other relevant points will be credited.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of why people’s quality of life can be affected by inequalities in pay**  • People who work in more skilled and professional employment receive higher pay than those in the primary sector and low-skilled services.  • People with seasonal and part-time work can receive lower pay than those with permanent contracts and full-time employment.  • Pay can be included in income levels. Income is a significant factor when assessing a person’s quality of life as it can affect their ability to afford particular goods and services as well as being able to afford housing that satisfies their needs.  • Income can be used as part of composite indices that measure quality of life, such as the Index of Multiple Deprivation and Measuring National Well-being in the UK.  **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band  Level 1 (1–2 marks):** You show a basic knowledge of how people’s quality of life can be affected by inequalities in pay and limited understanding of the impacts of pay on quality of life. Part of your answer may be inaccurate or lack detail.  **Level 2 (3–4 marks):** You show mostly relevant knowledge and understanding of the relationship between quality of life and pay inequality. Your answer may not be fully developed and may include only some reference to relevant examples.  **Level 3 (5–6 marks):** You show accurate and relevant knowledge and understanding of the relationship between quality of life and pay inequality. Your answer is detailed and uses a range of examples from both low- and high-income employment to show their effect on quality of life.   **Hints and tips** Think about how income can affect quality of life in terms of access to basic needs, e.g. food, housing, economic security. | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (c) | 20 marks (AO1 = 5 marks, AO2 = 15 marks)  This question focuses on how different areas have different priorities, based on economic and social inequalities. This specification focuses on four different areas that will have different levels of need for regeneration (gated communities, ‘sink estates’, commuter villages and rural settlements). Suggested ideas are outlined below, but you do not need to include all of these in your response. Other relevant points will be credited.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of the view that significant variations in economic and social inequalities can lead to different priorities for regeneration**  • Regeneration relates to the need to reverse the economic and social decline of an area through new projects that may have a combination of both public money and private investment.  • Regeneration projects can help to change the built environment as well as the economic structure and social framework of an area.  • Parts of urban and rural areas may have differing regeneration needs and can have different levels of priority for regeneration. **AO2 Applying your knowledge to suggest reasons why significant variations in economic and social inequalities can lead to different priorities for regeneration**  • Some more deprived areas, such as ‘sink estates’ in urban areas and declining rural settlements, can be in relative need of regeneration strategies.  • Some less deprived areas, such as gated communities in urban areas and commuter villages, are less likely to need regeneration.  • Economic and social differences in these places lead to different requirements for regeneration. **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band  Level 1 (1–5 marks):** You include isolated points of knowledge and understanding of differences in economic and social inequalities and their connection with regeneration priorities, with some errors and inaccuracies. You do not make connections from the question to points made. Your answer is incoherent and lacks relevant evidence to support ideas. Your argument is limited, with unbalanced points. Points that you make are concluded in a general manner, if at all.  **Level 2 (6–10 marks):** You make some points showing knowledge and understanding of differences in economic and social inequalities and their connection with regeneration priorities, some of which may be relevant. You make some inaccurate points. You apply some of your knowledge about differences in economic and social inequalities and their connection with regeneration priorities, but your ideas are not developed or may not be linked directly to the question. You use some evidence to support statements, which may answer only part of the question. You make a conclusion but this is drawn from often unbalanced ideas.  **Level 3 (11–15 marks):** You make generally relevant points showing knowledge and understanding of differences in economic and social inequalities and their connection with regeneration priorities. Your ideas are mostly accurate and some connections are made between ideas. You interpret the question well in general but there may be some gaps in the use of evidence to support points. You draw a conclusion that links to the arguments made, but it is not fully supported by evidence.  **Level 4 (16–20 marks):** You show good use of knowledge and understanding of differences in economic and social inequalities and their connection with regeneration priorities. You make a range of relevant points to create a coherent argument supported by appropriate evidence. You apply your knowledge well throughout. All points you make are linked to the question. You draw a good, well-balanced conclusion that links clearly to the evidence presented.   **Hints and tips** What type of places are in need of regeneration? Why is regeneration needed in these places? Think about how different places, such as ‘sink estates’, declining rural areas, gated communities and commuter villages, vary economically and socially. | |

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| Student Response A | |
| (a) (i) | Figure 1 shows that in the UK in 2015 there were nearly three times as many women working part-time than men. This could be because of increased flexibility in the work place. Flexible work opportunities may be available in many of the professions which are more likely to have female employees, such as the care sector. Also, some women may choose to have flexible work patterns after returning from maternity leave. |
| *Examiner comment* | "nearly three times as many women working part-time"  Shows understanding of the figure in relation to the question. |
| *Examiner comment* | "Flexible work opportunities"  Reason given for difference with some expansion. |
| *Examiner comment* | "after returning from maternity leave"  Reason expanded further. |
| (a) (ii) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** This is a good answer, supported by data from the source. A valid reason is given, backed up with supporting statements. 3 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "higher earners are found in south-east England"  Understanding of pattern of main locational difference. |
| *Examiner comment* | "central and western London, where there are high concentrati ..."  Reason linked to location and employment type, with detail. |
| *Examiner comment* | "‘London allowance’"  Reason for high wages in London expanded. |
| *Examiner comment* | "technical economy (e.g. Oxford ..."  Reasons given for areas with low wages, with examples. |
| *Examiner comment* | "may be seasonal"  Reason for low wages expanded. |
| (a) (iii) | Figure 2 shows a wide variation in both the amount of money earned each week across Great Britain (between £391 and £958) and where these people work. In general, the higher earners are found in south-east England, although there are some anomalies to this general pattern. There are several reasons why people in some areas may earn the highest range (£600–£958 per week). For example, many of these people are found in central and western London, where there are high concentrations of high-income jobs, such as marketing, finance and legal occupations. This is because London is not only the national capital but also a global hub city. Workers here may also get an extra ‘London allowance’ for working here, which will also increase their wages. There are also other areas outside of London which attract high wages. This could be because of the technical economy (e.g. Oxford and Cambridge), defence (central southern England), and the energy sector (Cumbrian coast and north-east Scotland). However, there are also areas which have low levels of weekly earnings (between £391 and £449). This could be because more employment here is in traditionally lower income sectors (e.g. farm workers in Lincolnshire) or because the work may be seasonal (e.g. the tourism and hospitality sector in Devon and Cornwall). In rural areas, workers may also have less access to higher paid city-based jobs because the transport system is not good for regular commuting. |
| (a) (iv) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** This is a good answer that suggests a range of reasons for the location of differences in wages in the time allowed. Both employment sectors and type of employment are included and regional examples linked to specific occupations are given. Good knowledge and good understanding are shown. Level 3, 6 marks. | |
| (b) | In 2016, there were nearly 32 million people in paid employment in the UK, with some of those not in work relying on other forms of income such as pensions and universal credit. However, the difference in how much money people earn can affect their quality of life and life chances. The earning potential of a person depends on many factors, including their level of education, the sector in which they work and the type of employment, e.g. zero-hours contract or part-time. Some workers, such as those in some customer service orientated employment, are in the bottom 10\_f earners. Even if they may work full-time, they earn less than people in other professions and this will affect how much they have to spend on basic needs as well as their disposable income. Some low-income earners work full-time but may still rely on government help through benefits as well as food banks at certain times of the year. This adversely affects their quality of life as it decreases their economic security and may lower their self-esteem. It will also negatively affect the value of the Index of Multiple Deprivation for an area, indicating a lower quality of life. However, some professions such as those in the banking and finance sector have higher rates of pay. This may enable them to afford better quality housing or housing in areas more convenient for work and be reflected in high values when measuring national well-being in the UK. However, as well as pay inequality, there are other aspects that can affect people’s quality of life, such as health, education and training, happiness and the local and natural environment.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student has shown they understand the link between pay and quality of life. Examples from both low- and high-income earners are used to illustrate different aspects that could be included in quality of life analysis. The student shows that factors other than pay are important when considering quality of life. Level 3, 6 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "nearly 32 million people in paid employment in the UK, with ..."  Sets the scene well in terms of the question. |
| *Examiner comment* | "depends on many factors"  Reasons given for differences in pay. |
| *Examiner comment* | "spend on basic needs as well as their disposable income"  Pay related to key needs. |
| *Examiner comment* | "decreases their economic security and may lower their self-esteem"  Low pay levels clearly linked to quality of life factors. |
| *Examiner comment* | "Index of Multiple Deprivation"  Answer extended to include contribution to a multivariate index. |
| *Examiner comment* | "afford better quality housing or housing in areas more conve ..."  Comment about more wealthy earners and quality of life. |
| *Examiner comment* | "other aspects"  Good comment about other factors that can also influence quality of life. |
| (c) | Regeneration strategies are schemes that are implemented to improve the quality of life of the people who live and work there. As these schemes often require a large amount of financial investment from public and private investors, priorities are set so that the areas which are most deprived can receive the most help. Regeneration schemes can focus on improving the economic situation of families to help them to improve their standard of living. For example, sink estates are places which have clusters of poverty and crime, and often have higher percentages of people gaining help from the state through the benefit system or through schemes like free school meals. Social inequalities may be addressed through policies such as pupil premiums, which give extra money to schools to help disadvantaged children. For example, a primary school on the Broadwater Farm estate in North London receives above-average funding for disadvantaged children, including free school meals.  Declining rural settlements also have a higher priority for regeneration strategies, often because they are remote. While they may score highly in terms of environmental quality, there are often not enough people to support basic services, such as a grocery store or a primary school. For example, some villages in rural Wales have lower levels of mobile phone and broadband coverage than the rest of the UK. Upgrading technology here would have a large impact on businesses and local residents.  However, there are some areas which have a lower need for regeneration because they are wealthier and more connected. For example, the Itchen Valley in Hampshire has many villages that are well connected through road links such as the M3 and are close to Winchester, which has fast trains up to London. There is less need for regeneration here as there is enough population to maintain services such as a primary school. However, policies may be needed to address the issue of rising house prices so that local people are not priced out of the market.  In some urban areas, gated communities can enforce inequality in an area and may lead to changes in regeneration priorities for more deprived neighbouring communities. Gated communities are groups of properties that are highly protected. The streetscape may be designed to reduce crime and there are high levels of CCTV and other methods of surveillance. Higher income groups can also start to cluster together in areas that have been gentrified, such as parts of East London. Where once an area was prioritised for regeneration because of the concentration of lower income families, higher income earners are moving in and continuing the process of renewal, excluding long-time local residents from the process.  It is true that differences in economic and social well-being are considered when deciding which areas are in need of regeneration. More deprived areas, often in cities, are a higher priority when judging which places need additional help to progress. However, the economic and social situation of these areas can change by public policy or market forces and so priorities for regeneration areas change over time.    |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student addresses the question well. A good knowledge of a range of places that have different regeneration priorities and a clear understanding of some economic and social needs are demonstrated. The student starts to evaluate the view by suggesting that there are some aspects of less deprived areas that may need government help in the future. A judgement is made in the conclusion. More specific case study information for the rural Wales example would improve the answer. Level 4, 17 marks. | |

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| Student Response B | |
| (a) (i) | The chart shows that more women than men work part-time in the UK. This may be because some women prefer to work part-time after having children as it may be easier for them to work the family’s childcare arrangements around their job than their partner’s. |
| *Examiner comment* | "more women than men work part-time"  The key difference identified. |
| *Examiner comment* | "easier for them to work the family’s childcare arrangements"  Reason for difference suggested. |
| (a) (ii) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student has read the figure correctly and recognises that more women than men work part-time. However, while a reason is given, this is not expanded, e.g. are there some careers that people perceive as more ‘flexible’ than others? | |
| *Examiner comment* | "London because they can find high paid jobs in the quaternar ..."  Reason suggested, with an example of location and employment type. |
| *Examiner comment* | "pays better"  Reason expanded. |
| *Examiner comment* | "countryside and many jobs there do not pay as well"  Examples of place and employment type are needed to gain a mark. |
| *Examiner comment* | "population density of some areas is lower"  Reason suggested with locational example given. |
| (a) (iii) | There are places in Great Britain where people earn more money than others. Many people earn a lot of money in London because they can find high paid jobs in the quaternary sector there. Lots of people who work in London have a degree or extra qualifications and this will help them to get a job which pays better (e.g. people who work in banks). However, there are many places in Great Britain where people do not earn as much. This is because they may live in the countryside and many jobs there do not pay as well. The population density of some areas is lower and so there are not the people to support higher paid jobs, e.g. parts of Wales.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student shows a basic understanding of the general pattern of differences in wages and gives some general valid reasons for it. Good reasons for high wages in London are given, but for a balanced answer there should also be an attempt to give examples of employment types that may attract low wages. Specific place names and numbers from the resource would give detail to the answer. Level 2, 3 marks. | |
| (b) | Although many people work in the UK, they earn different amounts of money depending on what they do. Workers who have had many years of education and training, such as doctors and architects, are likely to earn more than those who have had jobs requiring lower-level skills. If people do not earn enough money to be able to afford decent housing, food and other essentials, this can reduce their well-being. Also, the uncertainty of exactly how much they can earn per month can be very stressful and this can affect them in a negative way. For example, some workers in the hospitality industry are on zero-hours contracts. This means that they only earn money when work is available. Although this means people have more flexibility about their working hours, they might earn less money than they need at the end of the month. This lack of economic security and income reduces their quality of life.    |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student shows some understanding of the link between differences in pay and quality of life and includes some relevant detail, e.g. zero-hours contracts. However, this could be expanded to include detail on how pay inequality can affect the quality of life of higher income earners, and income could be linked to wider measurements of well-being such as the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Level 2, 3 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "likely to earn more"  Reason given for pay differences. |
| *Examiner comment* | "do not earn enough money to be able to afford"  Understanding shown of link between pay and quality of life. |
| *Examiner comment* | "reduces their quality of life"  Type of employment linked to impact on quality of life. |
| (c) | These areas have many problems that can affect the standard of living for people that live there. There are some inner-city areas that have high crime rates and people are struggling to get by. The government can help people by raising the minimum wage, giving Healthy Start vouchers for children in low-income families and building more affordable houses. Some people find it difficult to do the basic things in life such as pay rent for their home. These regeneration strategies will help people to improve their quality of life and this will help the area to progress. Regeneration can also include building new facilities for people, such as a pharmacy or a nursery. There are also some rural places that also suffer from deprivation. Wages are low and the jobs are only there in some parts of the year because they are linked to tourism and farming. People move out to cities to find better paid jobs. This means that local businesses lose their customers and they may have to shut down. It takes more time to get into larger towns because public transport is not very good. There also may be poor internet coverage so it may take ages to download the site that you want. However, there are some less deprived places which do not need regeneration strategies. People here generally have higher incomes and the services that they need are close by. The government does not need to give extra money to these places to help them and they should spend the money in places that need it most. However, people can view places differently and where one group might think that regeneration is a high priority, another might not agree. Also people may disagree about what type of regeneration should take place. There is only so much money to go around and so these decisions are very difficult. I agree with the view that places which are more deprived should be prioritised for regeneration schemes.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student demonstrates some knowledge that different areas have different regeneration needs based on economic and social inequalities. There is some understanding that some places are more deprived than others, but ideas are not clearly linked to specific examples, e.g. the ‘inner city’ is too general — the focus should be on ‘sink estates’, allowing for more detail and better development of points made. There is some knowledge about specific government schemes used to help social deprivation, and some knowledge and understanding of less deprived places; again, place-specific detail is lacking. The conclusion is very brief and lacks balance. Level 3, 12 marks. | |