

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
ADVANCED GCE**

F924/CS

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Social Trends

CASE STUDY

WEDNESDAY 22 JUNE 2011: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- **This is a clean copy of the case study which you should have already seen.**
- **You should refer to it when answering the examination questions which are printed in a separate booklet.**
- **You may NOT take your previous copy of the case study into the examination.**
- **You may NOT take notes into the examination.**

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

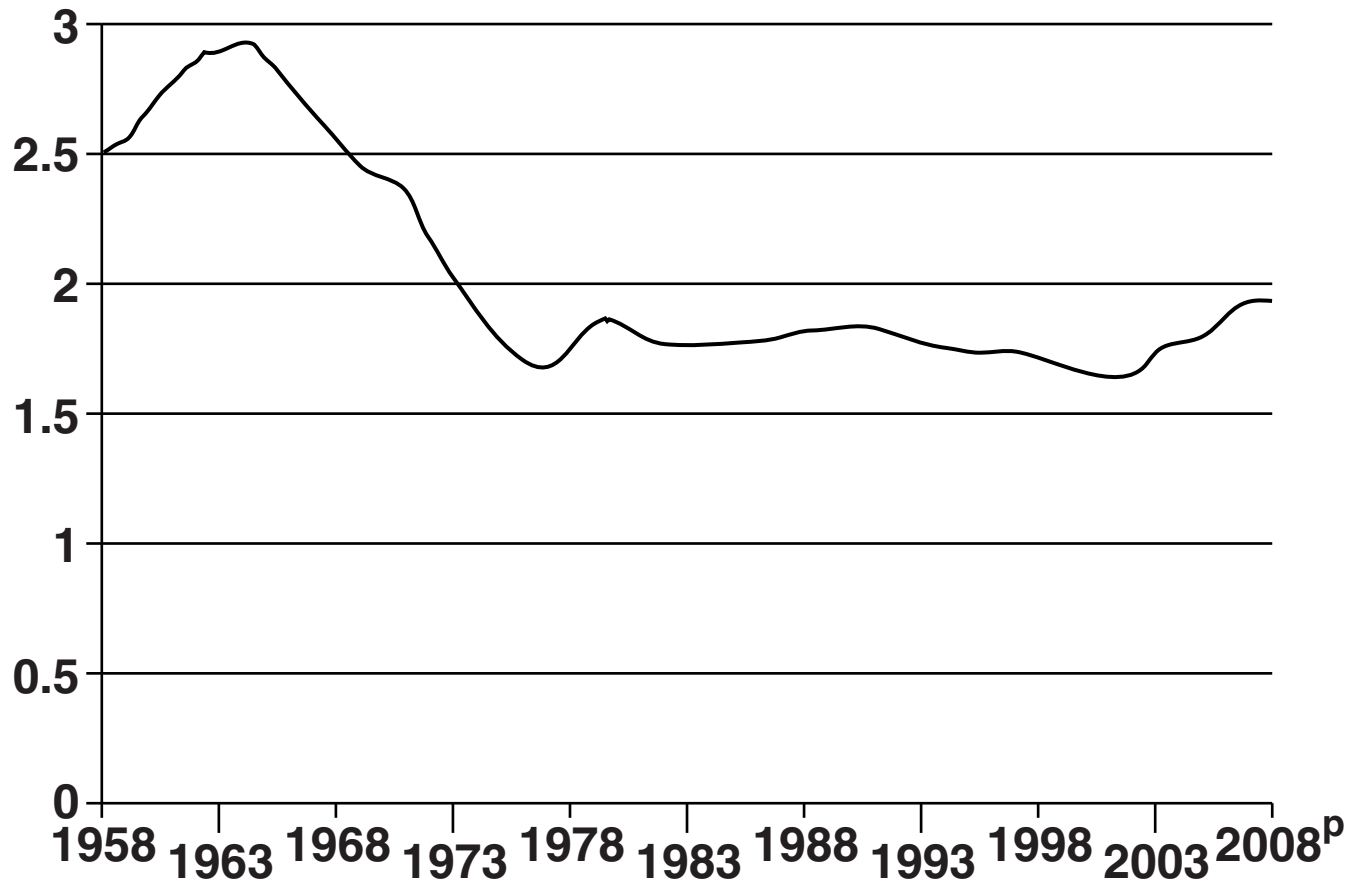
- **Do not send this case study for marking; it should be retained in the centre or destroyed.**

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FIG. 1

FERTILITY AT HIGHEST LEVEL FOR 35 YEARS

children per woman



Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in England and Wales

^p figures for 2008 are provisional

Source: Office for National Statistics

TEXT 1

The birth rate in England and Wales reached a low point of 1.63 children per woman in 2001 and increased to 1.95 in 2008. There were a total of 708 708 live births in 2008 compared with 690 013 in 2007.

Adapted from Office for National Statistics

TEXT 2

'Toddlers as young as two treated for obesity on NHS, says dietician.'

Headline from Daily Telegraph 15 01 09

TEXT 3

SELFISH ADULTS 'DAMAGE CHILDHOOD'

The aggressive pursuit of personal success by adults is now the greatest threat to British children according to The Children's Society in a report called The Good Childhood Inquiry.

www.news.bbc.co.uk 15 06 09

TEXT 4

In 1979 Anne Oakley used in-depth, detailed and open questions to study women's experience of becoming a first-time mother. She interviewed over 100 women and one of the issues she was interested in was the level of support they were receiving from their partners.

Anne Oakley: From Here to Maternity Penguin 1981

FIG. 2

MEASURING INCOME POVERTY

This study uses a relative income measure adjusted for household size, the standard measure of poverty in Great Britain since at least the late 1990s.

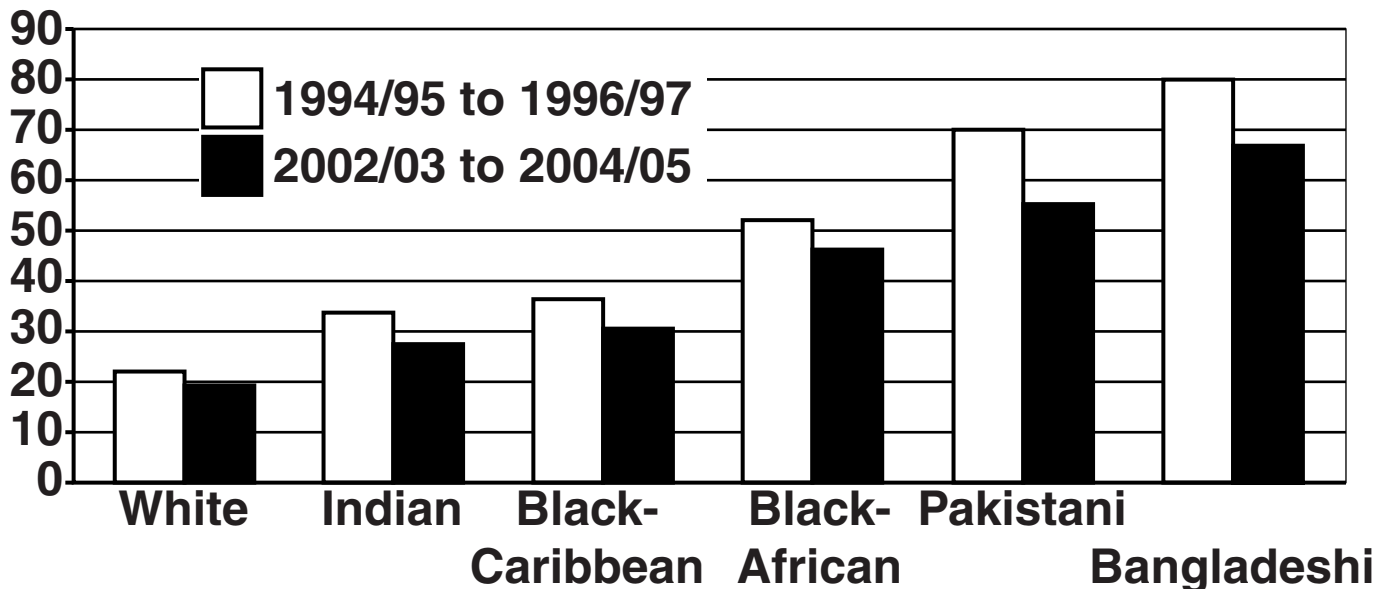
A household is defined as in 'income poverty' if its income is less than 60% of the contemporary Great Britain median household income. In 2004/05, this was worth:

- £100 per week for a single adult with no dependent children;
- £183 per week for a couple with no dependent children;
- £186 for a lone parent with two dependent children; and
- £268 per week for a couple with two dependent children.

These sums are measured after deducting income tax, council tax and housing costs (including rents, mortgage interest, buildings insurance and water charges). The money left over is therefore what the household has available to spend on everything else it needs, from food and heating to travel and entertainment.

INCOME POVERTY AMONGST DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS

Proportion of people in each group in households below 60% median income after deducting housing costs



Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation Findings 2007

TEXT 5

‘DEATH OF THE TRADITIONAL FAMILY’

The article quotes Dr Richard Woolfson, a leading family expert and child psychologist: ‘The nature of family life has changed significantly in the last 30 years. The traditional nuclear family of two parents and 2.4 children has become a museum piece.’

Headline from the Daily Telegraph
www.telegraph.co.uk/family



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