



Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification
Advanced Level
June 2011

Using and Applying Statistics

6990/2PM

Unit 10

Preliminary Material

Data Sheet

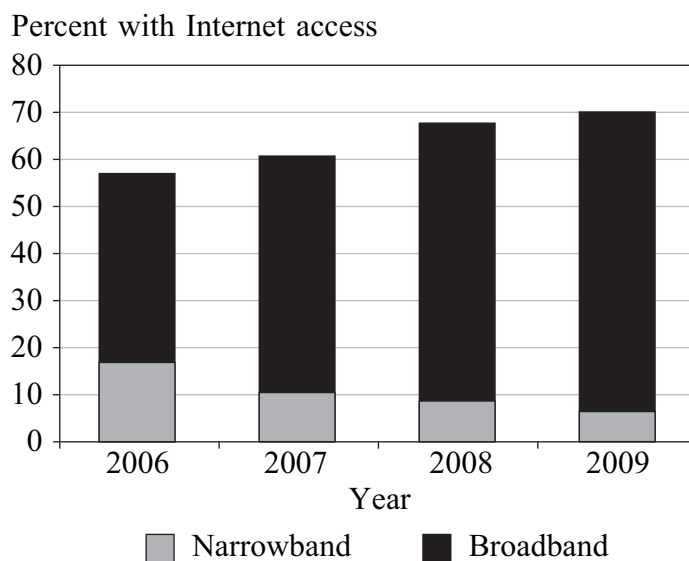
To be opened and issued to candidates between
Monday 2 May 2011 and Monday 9 May 2011

REMINDER TO CANDIDATES

YOU MUST **NOT** BRING THIS DATA SHEET
WITH YOU WHEN YOU SIT THE EXAMINATION.
A CLEAN COPY WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE.

Internet access

70% of households had Internet access in 2009.



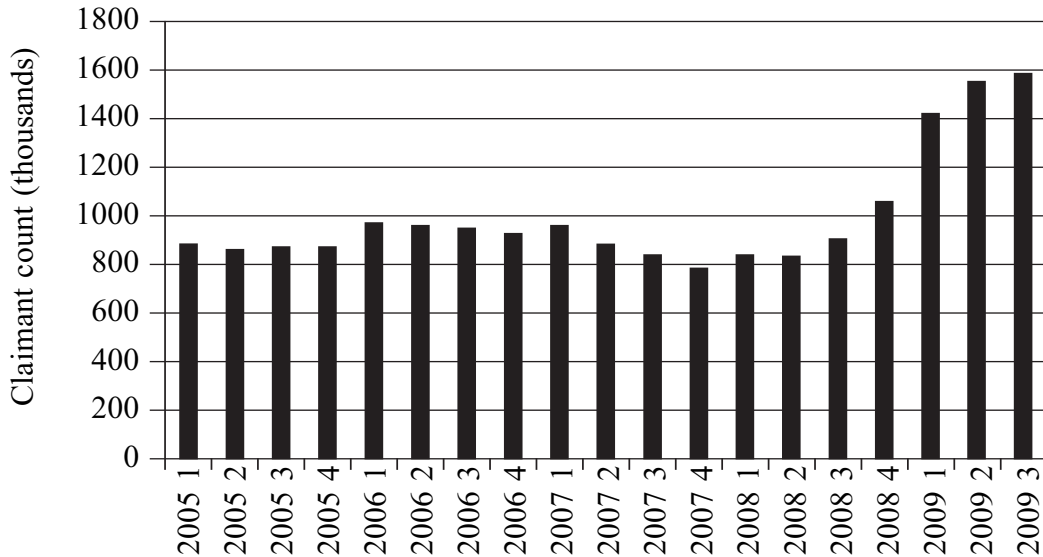
18.3 million households in the UK (70%) had Internet access in 2009. This is an increase of 4 million households (28%) since 2006. UK estimates are not available prior to 2006.

The region with the highest level of access was London, with 80%. The region with the lowest access level was Scotland, with 62%.

63% of all UK households had a broadband connection in 2009, up from 56% in 2008. Of those households with Internet access, 90% had a broadband connection in 2009, an increase from 69% in 2006.

Claimant count

This claimant count is measured by the Job-Centre Plus administrative system. It measures the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. The diagram shows the quarterly claimant count in the UK in thousands.



Data on claimant count

Year / Quarter	Claimant count (thousands)
2005 1	879.8
2005 2	865.9
2005 3	874.4
2005 4	877.6
2006 1	976.4
2006 2	966.6
2006 3	957.5
2006 4	926.4
2007 1	965.3
2007 2	887.7
2007 3	846.4
2007 4	792.4
2008 1	840.7
2008 2	834.1
2008 3	913.3
2008 4	1059.9
2009 1	1422.0
2009 2	1558.6
2009 3	1588.8

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Distance travelled to work

This table has been produced as part of the Census Area Statistics from the 2001 Census. The distance travelled to work is measured in kilometres from a straight line between the residence postcode and the workplace postcode.

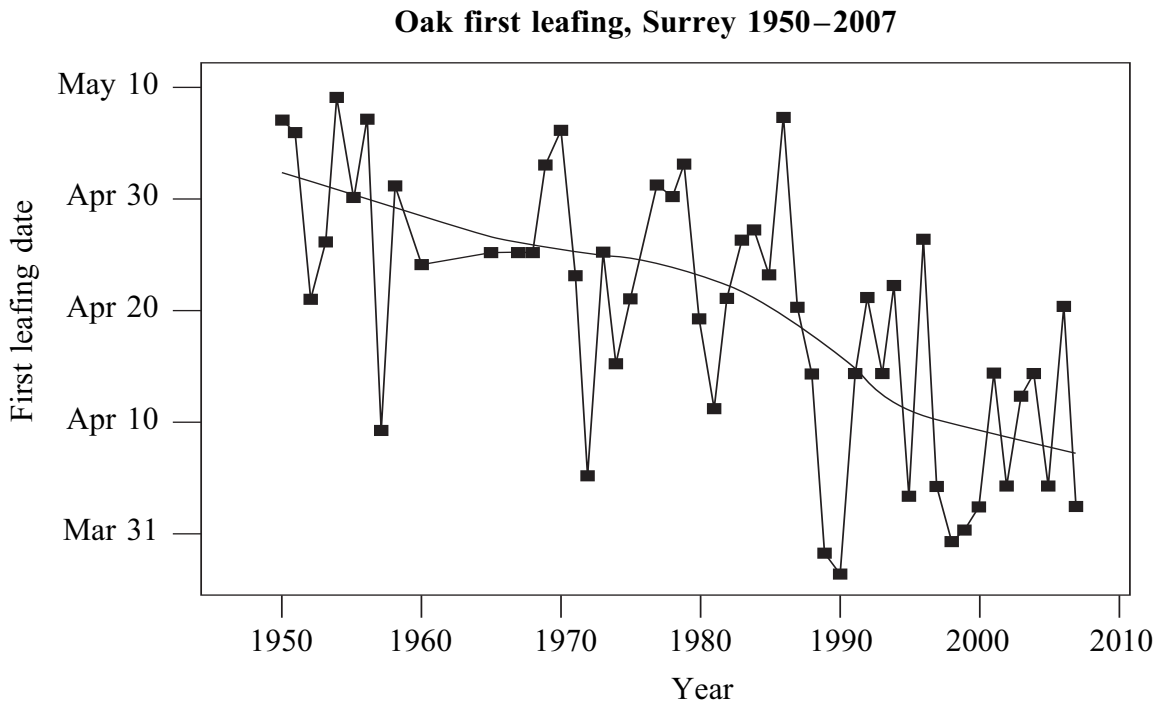
	Number of people		
	Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	England (as a whole)
Works mainly at or from home	7 066	79 308	2 055 224
Less than 2 km	19 129	203 866	4 484 082
2 km to less than 5 km	31 204	226 278	4 510 259
5 km to less than 10 km	24 843	213 822	4 094 614
10 km to less than 20 km	9 391	171 898	3 412 081
20 km to less than 30 km	2 269	43 847	1 197 605
30 km to less than 40 km	514	15 191	527 840
40 km to less than 60 km	919	12 328	487 683
60 km and over	2 741	29 571	607 571

Climate

Phenology is the study of periodic plant and animal life cycle events and how these are influenced by seasonal and inter-annual variations in climate.

Since 1947, Jean Coombes has been recording the dates when the first leaves appear on oak, ash, horse chestnut and lime trees. Her records are now incredibly valuable, both in the story they tell and in inspiring others to make a difference. For her commitment and dedication, Jean was awarded an OBE in the New Year's Honours list in 2009 for her services to phenology.

The chart shows the dates when first leaves were recorded.



Turn over

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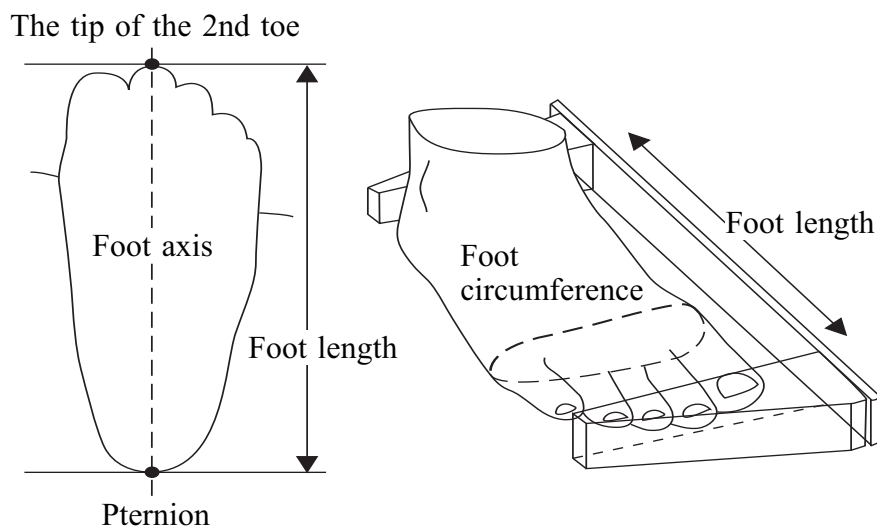
Height and foot length

Measurements of foot length and height were made for boys aged 6 years or under. The table shows a sample of foot lengths and heights.

Foot length x (cm)	Height y (cm)
8	55
9	60
10	63
11	70
12	75
12.5	80
13	84
13.5	86
14	88
15	94

How to measure foot dimensions

Foot measurements are taken with the subject standing barefoot and with weight distributed equally between both feet.



The following data are derived from two anthropometric studies: one is on foot dimensions by the Japan Leather and Leather-Goods Industry Association (JLIA) in 1987.

In Japanese adult males (18–60 years), foot lengths range from 21.1 to 28.7 cm and foot circumferences range from 21.9 to 30.2 cm.

Adult male data

Data Source	Foot length (cm)			Foot circumference (cm)		
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
JLIA (mean age = 32.9 years)	24.9	1.05	545	24.9	1.09	545

SD = Standard Deviation, N = Number Sampled

In Japanese adult females (18–60 years), foot lengths range from 19.4 to 26.3 cm and foot circumferences range from 19.8 to 26.3 cm.

Adult female data

Data Source	Foot length (cm)			Foot circumference (cm)		
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
JLIA (mean age = 31.3 years)	22.8	0.89	493	22.6	0.99	493

SD = Standard Deviation, N = Number Sampled

Female feet are typically narrower than male feet of the same length.

END OF DATA SHEET

There are no data printed on this page

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Climate: Copyright Woodland Trust.

Height and foot length: Digital Human Research Center, AIST 2003–2009. <http://www.dh.aist.go.jp/en/research/centered/foot>

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