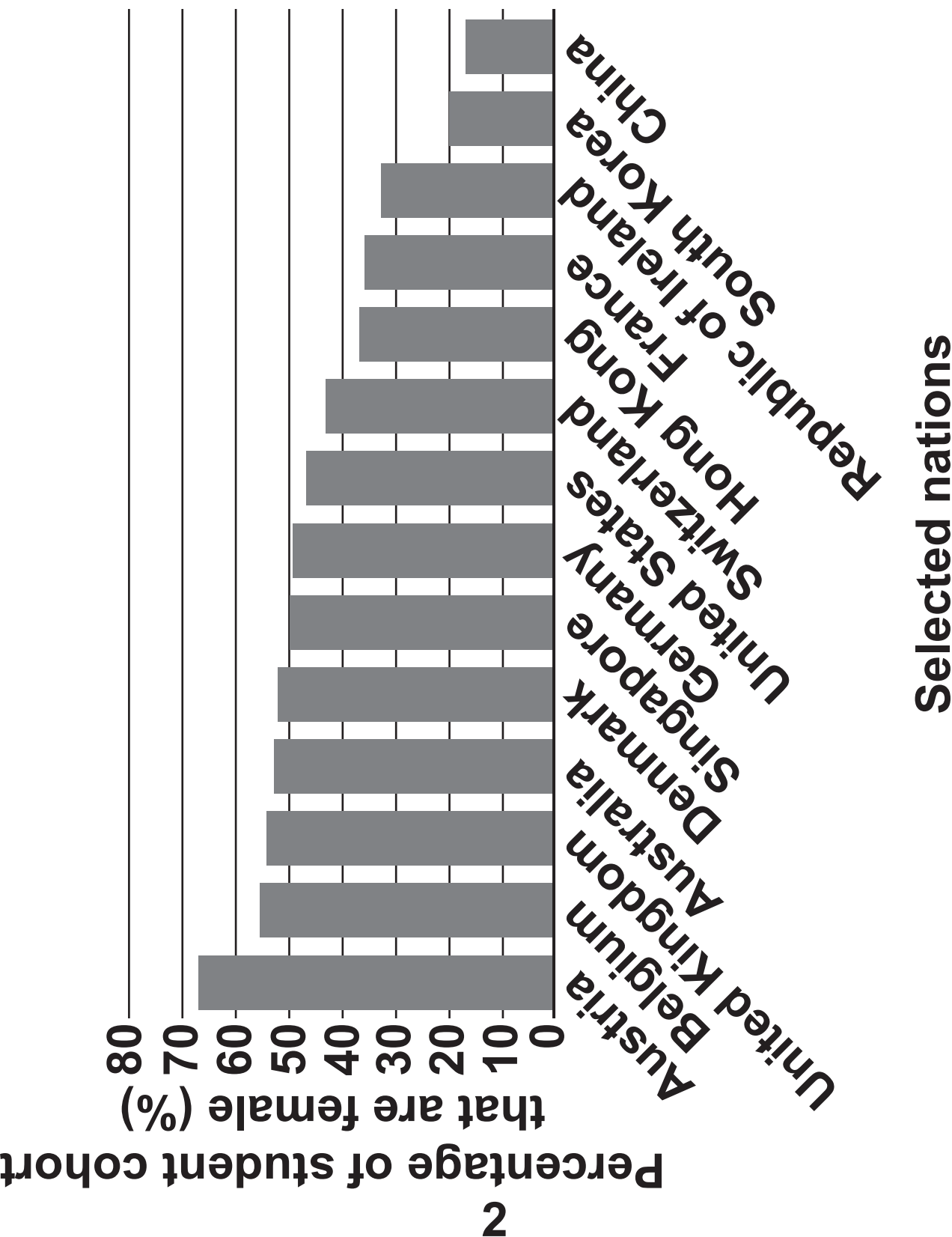


**Modified Enlarged 24pt**  
**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**Thursday 18 June 2020 – Morning**  
**GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies**  
**J270/03 Our rights, our society, our world**  
**Resource Booklet**  
**Time allowed: 1 hour**  
**plus your additional time allowance**



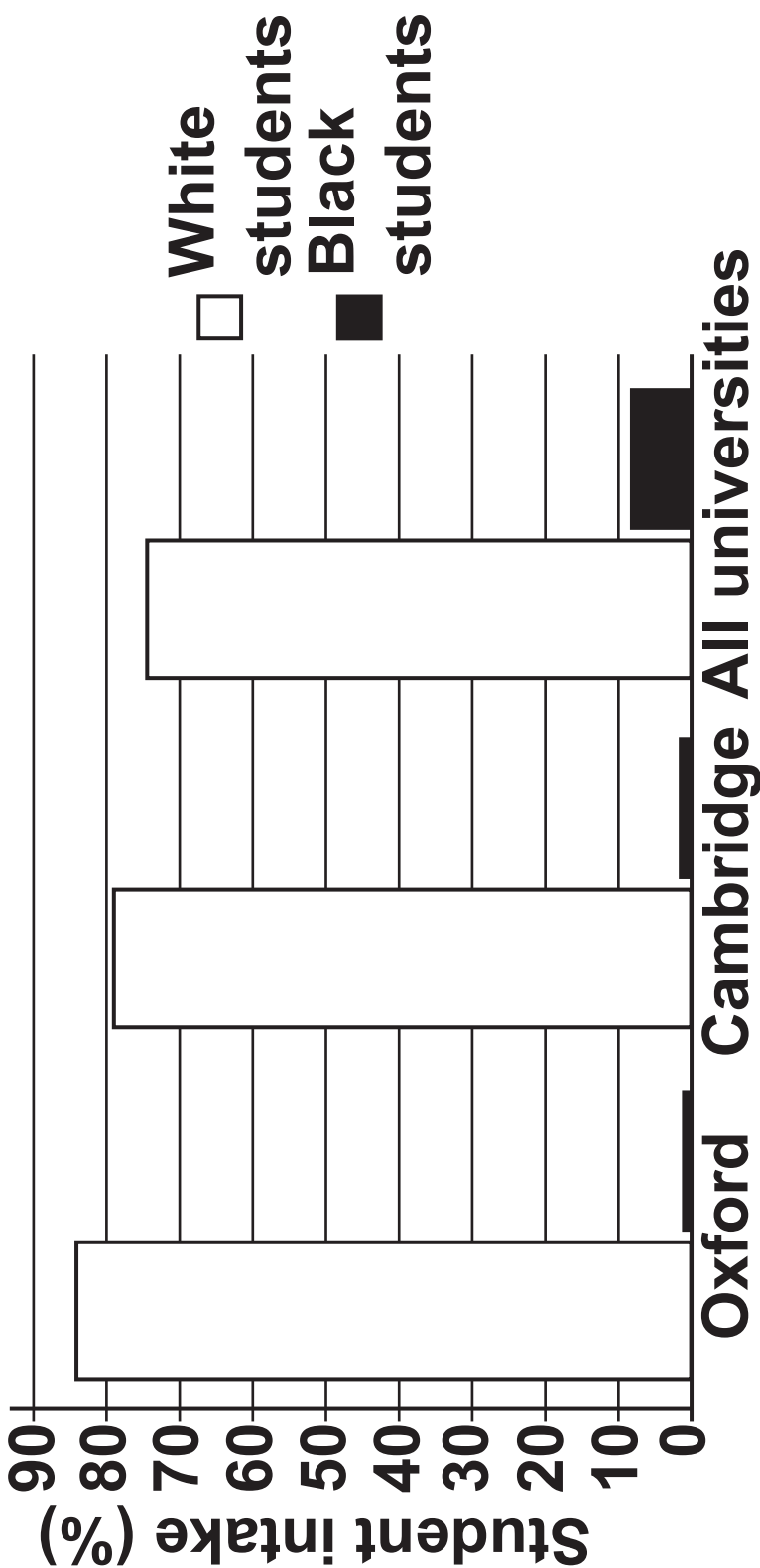
**FIG. 1.1 (Adapted from the ‘Times Higher Education Supplement’)**

**Percentage of each nation’s student cohort that are female 2014–15**



**FIG. 1.2 (Adapted from the ‘Higher Education Statistics Authority’)**

**Ethnic diversity at Oxford, Cambridge and all United Kingdom (UK) universities**



**NOTE:**  
Black students make up 8% of the UK university population but about 4% of 18–24 year-olds in the UK.

**FIG. 2 (Adapted from a letter in the  
'Guardian', 13 February 2018)**

### **One view of the work of NGOs in Haiti**

**The latest reports of abuse by aid workers for Oxfam and Save the Children are only a part of the failings of NGOs. Haiti has more NGO aid workers per square mile than any other country but it is the poorest country in the western world. NGO aid workers do well for themselves. They go on to get jobs in universities and governments. They never get punished for their crimes. There are few signs of how the \$13.4 billion raised for earthquake relief has been put to good use. One NGO, the Red Cross, is planning to build a luxury hotel with unspent donations.**

**FIG. 3.1 (Adapted from the ‘Universities UK’ website)**

<b>THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS</b>		
<b>UK EXPORT EARNINGS</b> <b>£10.8 bn</b> <b>International students are good for the British economy. In 2014–15 they were responsible for £10.8 billion of UK export earnings.</b>	<b>OFF-CAMPUS EXPENDITURE</b> <b>£5.4 bn</b> <b>Spending by international students benefits businesses all over Britain. As well as what they spend on university fees and accommodation, in 2014–15 international students spent £5.4 billion off-campus on goods and services.</b>	<b>JOBS GENERATED</b> <b>206,600</b> <b>Spending by international students supports jobs all over Britain. In 2014–15 they supported 206,600 jobs nationally.</b>
<b>TAX CONTRIBUTION</b> <b>The economic activity and employment sustained by international students’ subsistence spending generated £1 billion in tax revenues in 2014–15 – equivalent to the salaries of 31,700 nurses or 25,000 police officers.</b>		<b>BOOSTING OTHER SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY</b> <b>International students are not just an economic asset to the higher education sector: they also boost other British industries. For example, in 2014–15 their off-campus spending added £750 million to the UK transport industry and £690 million to the retail industry.</b>

**FIG. 3.2 (Adapted from an interview with  
'Sky News', 2019)**

### **One view of 'Brexit'**

**Mike Cooper is the Conservative leader of Boston Borough Council. Boston was the town in the UK which had the highest 'leave vote' of 75.6% in the 2016 'Brexit' referendum. He says immigration needs to be controlled.**

**'We've got everyone from Polish, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Czechs and Albanians – people from just about every country you can think of come here,' he said.**

**'There are a lot of people in this town and it's full up now. Over a quarter of inhabitants of this town are from Eastern European countries.'**

**Irene Jackson, a resident of Boston, said she voted to leave the European Union (EU) because she wanted Britain to 'stand on its own two feet.'**

## **FIG. 4.1**

**Taken from the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 which established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**

**‘The parties to this treaty are determined to safeguard the freedom and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.**

**They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security.**

**The parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered as an attack against them all and will take such action as is deemed necessary, including the use of armed force.’**

**FIG. 4.2**

<b>NATO's estimates of the proportion of each member state's wealth spent on defence in 2017 (adapted from NATO's figures)</b>	
<b>Member state</b>	<b>% of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) – a measure of a country's wealth</b>
<b>United States of America (USA)</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Greece</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>UK</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Average of other members</b>	<b>1.4</b>



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