



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**To be opened on receipt**

**A2 GCE HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE**

**F924/01/CS Social Trends**

**PRE-RELEASE CASE STUDY**

**JUNE 2019**



**INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS**

- This Case Study **must** be opened and given to candidates on receipt.

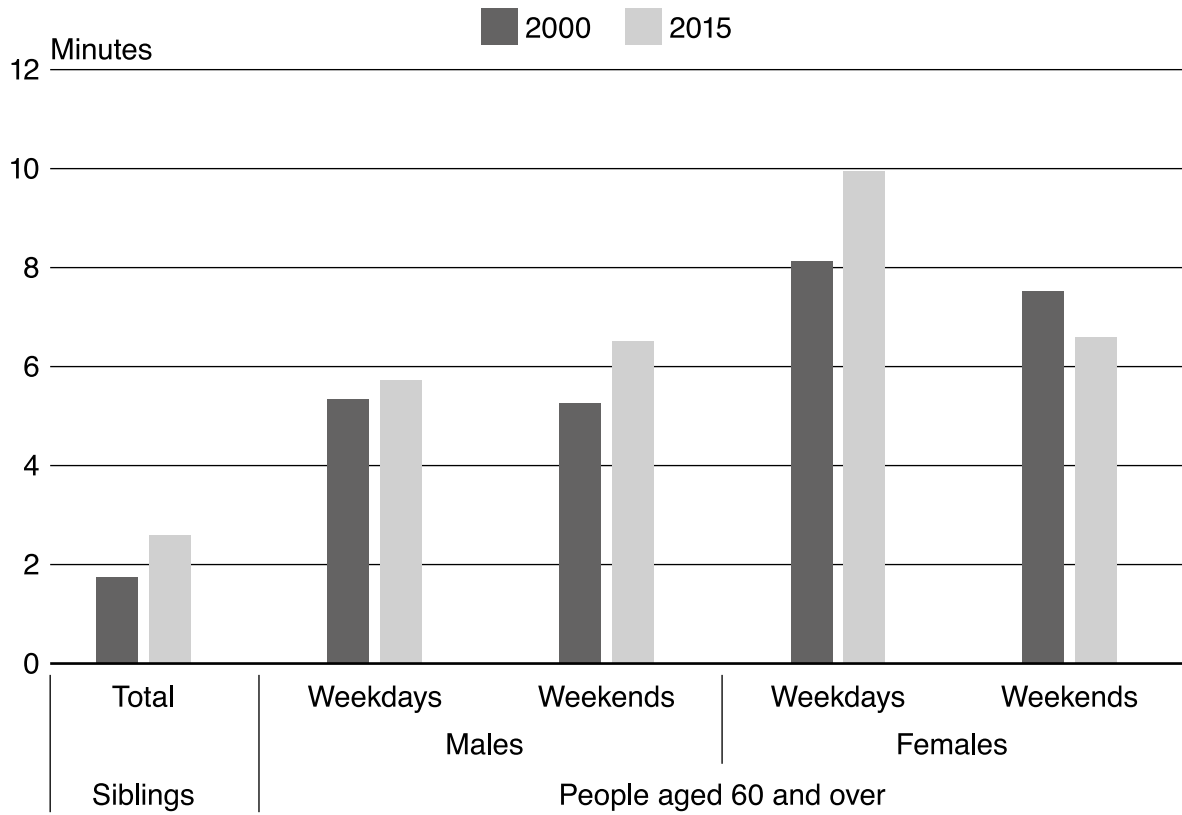
**INFORMATION**

- You **must** make yourself familiar with the Case Study before you sit the examination.
- You **must not** take your copy of the Case Study or your notes into the examination.
- A clean copy of the Case Study will be issued with the Question Paper.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Fig. 1

Childcare given by the 60 and overs or siblings in 2000 and 2015

Average daily minutes of childcare provided by siblings and people aged 60 and over



UK, 2000 and 2015

Notes:

1. Childcare by siblings only counted if it is for children living in same household.
2. Childcare by 60 and overs is only included if it is for children living in other households.

Source: UK Harmonised Time Use Survey (HETUS), 2000 and 2015  
 Printed by ONS Changes in the value and division of unpaid care work in the UK: 2000 to 2015  
 Release date 10/11/16

**TEXT 1**

In September 2017 the government introduced its flagship promise of 30 hours' free childcare for working parents of three and four year-olds.

Childcare providers will provide early years care and education that follows the EYFS framework.

Adapted from source: 30 hours' 'free' childcare, what parents need to know.  
[www.pre-school.org.uk/30-hours-free-childcare-what-parents-need-to-know?](http://www.pre-school.org.uk/30-hours-free-childcare-what-parents-need-to-know?)

**TEXT 2**

A study by the University of York has found that the children of divorced parents are more damaged by the arguments that occurred during the marriage, than by the split itself. Witnessing fights at home, means they are 30 per cent more likely to develop behavioural issues than those kids with married parents.

Adapted from source: The Telegraph, Carey Oppenheim, Chief Executive, Early Intervention Foundation 11/04/2017  
[www.telegraph.co.uk/women/family/what-all-parents-need-to-know-about-arguing-in](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/women/family/what-all-parents-need-to-know-about-arguing-in)

**TEXT 3**

(All figures presented are 3 year averages, estimated over 3 consecutive years)

Life expectancy for newborn babies has steadily increased in England and Wales since 1991–93. The increase has been greater in England than in Wales.

In England, life expectancy at birth for boys increased from 73.7 years in 1991–93 to 79.5 years in 2012–14.

Similarly, life expectancy for baby girls increased from 79.1 years in 1991–93 to 83.2 years in 2012–14.

The gap between male and female life expectancy gradually narrowed between 1991–93 and 2012–14.

Girls born in England in 1991–93 could expect to live 5.4 years longer than boys born in the same period. By 2012–14 the gap was 3.7 years.

Adapted from source: ONS Statistical Bulletin: Life expectancy at birth and at 65...  
2012 to 2014  
Release date 4 November 2015

Fig. 2

## Families: by family type in 1996 and 2016

Family Type	1996			2016		
	With dependent children	Without dependent children <sup>2</sup>	Total Families	With dependent children	Without dependent children <sup>2</sup>	Total Families
Married couple family*	5,223	7,418	12,641	4,809	7,873	12,683
Opposite sex married couple family	5,223	7,418	12,641	4,804	7,849	12,654
Same sex married couple family	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	24	29
Civil partner couple family <sup>3</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	37	47
Cohabiting couple family*	540	934	1,474	1,270	1,989	3,259
Opposite sex cohabiting couple family	539	920	1,459	1,262	1,911	3,172
Same sex cohabiting couple family	..	15	16	9	78	87
Lone parent family	1,631	814	2,445	1,871	1,029	2,900
All families	7,393	9,167	16,560	7,960	10,929	18,889

## Notes:

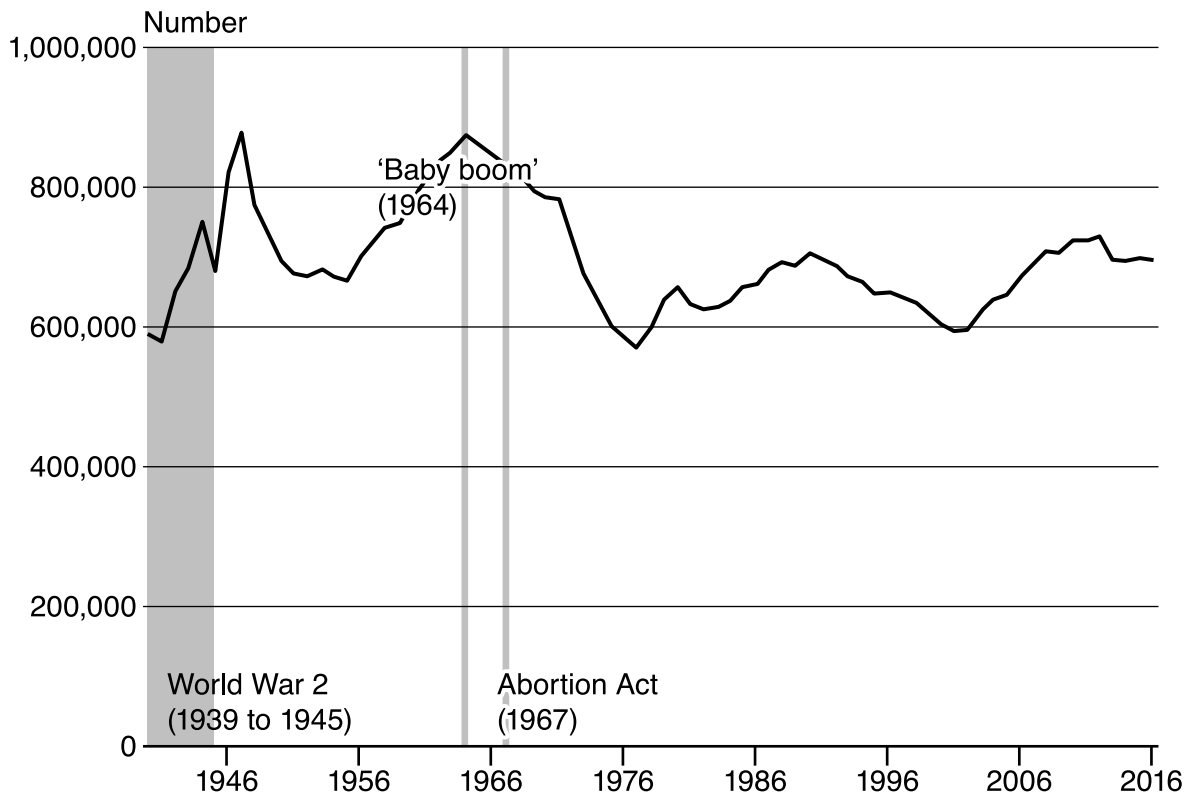
- \* Married couple families include both opposite sex and same sex married couples. Cohabiting couple families include both opposite sex and same sex cohabiting couples.
- Families without dependent children have only non-dependent children or no children in the household.
- Civil partnerships were introduced in the UK in December 2005.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics Families and Households in the UK: 2016 04/11/2016  
[www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulation](http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulation)

Fig. 3

Number of live births, 1940 to 2016

England and Wales



Source: Office for National Statistics

Based on live births occurring each calendar year

Source: ONS Statistical Bulletin released 19/07/17 Births in England and Wales  
[www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeaths](http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeaths)

**TEXT 4****The percentage of live births to non-UK-born mothers continues to rise**

The percentage of live births in England and Wales to mothers born outside the UK continued to rise in 2016, reaching 28.2%; this percentage has increased every year since 1990, when it was 11.6%.

**Two-thirds of babies born outside marriage or civil partnership have parents who live together**

Many of the babies born outside of marriage or civil partnership have parents who live together. Since 1998, over 60% of all births registered outside marriage or civil partnership each year have been to a cohabiting couple; in 2016 the figure was 67%.

This is consistent with increases in the number of couples cohabiting rather than entering into marriage or civil partnership.

Adapted from source: ONS statistical Bulletin Births in England and Wales  
Released 19/07/17  
[www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeaths](http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeaths)



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