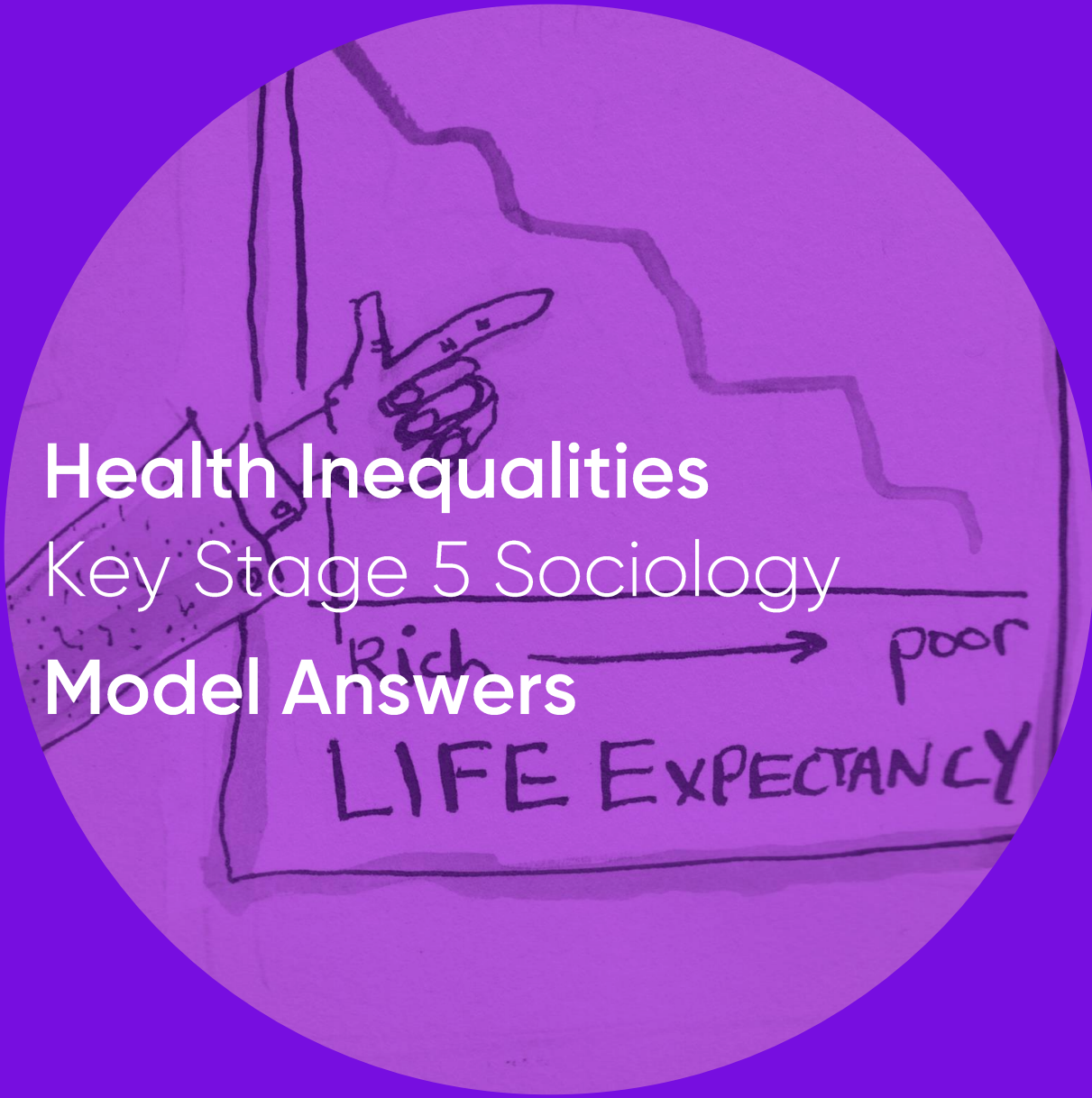


Research
Based
Curricula



Health Inequalities

Key Stage 5 Sociology

Model Answers

2019



Resource One

Model Answers



Answers

1. Answer the question: What are health inequalities?
 - Health inequalities are the avoidable and unfair differences in health.
2. Answer the question: Name three of the social determinants of health.
 - Any from education, housing, health care, employment conditions, water and sanitation or food production.
3. Answer the question: Name three health or social problems which arise as a result of high levels of inequality in a society.
 - This could include shorter life expectancies, higher levels of mental health problems in population, higher levels of consumerism, a more violent society, lower levels of social mobility and higher levels of obesity. There are many other answers the student may give which would be correct.
4. Mini Research Task: Look up the difference between wealth and income.
 - Income is money that comes into a household. This could include earnings, benefits, pensions, profit dividends or student loans. Wealth is wealth or possessions that are held. This could be ownership of land or properties, savings in bank accounts or an equity stake in a private business.
5. How much of the wealth of the UK is owned by the wealthiest quintile group?
 - 64% according to the pie chart in the resource pack.
6. Name the different aspects of social identity.
 - Ethnicity, gender, disability status and sexual orientation
7. Do you think health inequalities are inevitable? Discuss.
 - Guide the students in their discussion.

Resource Two

Model Answers



- Answers**
1. Which groups are over and underrepresented in the Cumbrian population compared to the UK?
 - Overrepresented – white population and older population
 - Underrepresented – black and minority ethnic (BME) groups and younger population
 2. Which districts appear to have better and worse life expectancy in Cumbria compared to the national average?
 - Eden and South Lakeland have better life expectancy than the England average. Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland all have worse life expectancy on average. Carlisle women have a life expectancy very close to the average, Carlisle men's health is worse than average.
 3. Why do you think this is? Discuss with your peers.
 - Students may discuss how the natural environment, access to green space and leisure facilities, employment rate, wage levels, affordability and quality of housing, educational qualification levels, transport infrastructure, saturation of take-aways may impact on health, making comparisons between the different districts.
 4. What are the causes of death which are responsible for the gap in life expectancy in Cumbria for males and females?
 - Males – external causes (accidents, traffic accidents and injuries) and circulatory disease.
 - Females – circulatory disease and cancer

Resource Three

Model Answers



Answers

1. Name three factors that influences weight in the “physical environment group”.
 - Any from walkability of living environment; dominance of motorised transport; safety of unmotorised transport; opportunity for unmotorised transport and ambient temperature.
2. Name three factors that influences weight in the “social psychology group”.
 - Any from social acceptance of fatness; peer pressure; conceptualisation of obesity as a disease; sociocultural valuation of food; acculturation; perceived lack of time; parental control; children’s control of diet; smoking cessation and social rejection of smoking.
3. Name three factors that influences weight in the “food production group”.
 - Any from dominance of sedentary activity; purchasing power; societal pressure to consume; female employment; pressure for growth and profitability; pressure on job performance; effort to increase efficiency of consumption; desire to minimise cost; desire to maximise volume; level of employment; demand for health; desire to differentiate food offerings; standardisation of food offerings; level of employment; pressure to cater for acquired tastes.
4. Name the districts in order starting with the highest levels of overweight and obese population, through to the lowest.
 - Barrow in Furness – Copeland – Eden – Allerdale – Carlisle – South Lakeland
5. The England average is 61.3% of the population are obese/overweight. What do you think of this average? If the local population is “better than the England average”, does that mean the levels of excess weight in the population are low? Discuss with your group.
 - Contribute and guide the debate.

Resource Three

Model Answers



Answers

6. Some of the districts have better than average levels of consumption of fruit and vegetables, and two have higher levels of physical activity. Why then, are obesity and overweight levels not lower? Possible answers include:
 - There are more factors than physical activity and fruit/vegetable consumption which impact on weight.
 - They may be consuming a greater volume of food.
 - The data collected may be inaccurate and not reflective of the population e.g. if people have exaggerated.
 - There are other potential answers that could be correct.
7. What is an obesogenic environment?
 - An environment which promotes weight gain.
8. Have a look at the image of fast food takeaways density in England. What do you notice about the distribution of take-aways in England?
 - Take aways are concentrated in the North. Manchester, the North East, parts of Lincolnshire and Blackpool/the Fylde have clusters of high density of food take aways. All of the districts in Cumbria have higher than average levels of take-aways. Areas of the South (outside of London) are the least concentrated with take aways – particularly Hampshire and Surrey.

Resource Four

Model Answers



Answers

1. What were the major findings of the Whitehall studies?
 - High demand and low control at work were significant for poor health. There is a relationship between employment grade and mortality, with highest mortality being among the lowest paid grades. People in lower status jobs had less control, a more demanding workload and encountered more psychological stress at work. This was found to increase the risk of sickness absence, cardiovascular disease and lower back pain.
2. What is the difference between the real living wage and the national living wage in terms of the rate?
 - The national living wage (over 25s only) is £7.83 per hour. The real living wage is £9.00 per hour (outside of London).
3. What is the real living wage based on?
 - The cost of living.
4. What is the national living wage rate based on?
 - It is based on a target to reach 60% of median earnings by 2020.
5. How often is the real living wage updated?
 - Annually
6. What are the possible business benefits of taking place in the Better Health at Work Award?
 - The benefits for the business could include: better retention of staff, decreased turnover of staff, less sickness and stress and increased productivity. There may be other benefits which are correct that the students mention.
7. What are the possible employee benefits of taking place in the Better Health at Work Award?
 - Receive health information they perhaps wouldn't have done otherwise, improved health and they will also benefit from the employer having policies which improve the working environment. There may be other benefits which are correct that the students mention.

Resource Five

Model Answers



Answers

1. What percentage of GP's appointments are estimated to have a social root?
 - 20%
2. What sort of services does social prescribing refer to?
 - Further education, horticulture, book groups, sports, arts organisations or finance advice services. The students may identify other correct answers.
3. Name the six ways in which doctors can act on health inequalities.
 - Taking social histories; social prescribing; medical education; advocating for individuals and communities; action as an employer and advocacy for policy change.
4. Which region has the highest number of new medical places?
 - South and South East.
5. Name the universities in the North West which have been allocated new medical places?
 - Edge Hill University; Lancaster University; University of Central Lancashire; University of Liverpool and University of Manchester.
6. Which University in the North East has 100 new places?
 - University of Sunderland
7. Which three groups of people have better access to health care?
 - White, older, more affluent people

Resource Six

Model Answers



Answers

1. What is austerity?
 - Austerity is a term used to refer to measures taken by the government to reduce deficits through spending cuts, tax increases or a combination of both.
2. How does austerity impact health?
 - Excess deaths. Increase in injuries to cyclists, reduced access to education and justice for those with the least and an increase in homelessness. The students may identify more correct answers.
3. Name 5 public services or initiatives that have been subject to spending cuts.
 - Local government; the police; legal aid; educational maintenance allowance; libraries, social care, youth services, road maintenance, children's centres and welfare (benefits).
4. Choose one of these and explain how the cuts to this service/initiative impact health. You may need to do some independent research. Independent research.
5. Which professional group mentioned has benefitted from the introduction of the smoking ban in terms of their health?
 - People who work in bars and pubs.

Final Reflection Model Answers



Guidance The students may offer insights which are not captured in the table below which are valuable and relevant.

QS	Pride	Made in Dagenham	I Daniel, Blake
Who benefits from inequality in this film?	The government	Ford, the car manufacturer and the management. The male factory workers (in some respects – though some of the women are their wives)	They may identify the government – or very wealthy people in society.
Who suffers as a result of inequality?	The miners and their families. The LGBT population	The female machinists and heir families (which includes the male factory workers in some instances). Lisa Hopkins isn't able to pursue her educational ambitions due to being female but benefits from her husband's wealth.	Daniel Blake and Katie (single mum). Wider context – those with less power and fewer resources.



www.researchbasedcurricula.com



www.access-ed.ngo



[@_AccessEd](https://twitter.com/_AccessEd)



hello@access-ed.ngo



100 Black Prince Road
London, SE1 7SJ



AccessEd is a non-profit company
registered in England (#10383890)