

2018 (A2)

11	(i)	(a)	Both the number of employees using public transport and the number of employees using private vehicles depend on the LA population.	E1 [1]	2.1	or similar, but must be in context. Ignore all else
11	(i)	(b)	Negative If a large prop use public transport then a smaller prop drive (and vice versa)	E1ind [2]	2.2b 2.4	Ignore "strong" or "slight" etc or similar in context
11	(ii)	(a)	Decrease the size of r or Make r less negative	E1 [1]	2.2b	Make (value of) r increase r closer to 0 Ignore eg "greatly" Ignore all else
11	(ii)	(b)	Little effect (because the population of the LA is small compared with the whole population)	E1 [1]	2.2b	or No effect or similar Ignore all else
11	(ii)	(c)	Ignore all reference to public transport <u>Type 1 answers</u> People don't travel far to work Jobs are close High proportion walk (or cycle)	E1 [1]	2.4	<u>Type 2 answers</u> Any suggested <u>reason</u> why few drive eg Few garages; Parking expensive or similar in context

2020 (AS)

14	(a)	(i)	The actual number of extra pupils determines the number of places needed Shows how many new students there will be Shows trend so LA can provide accordingly Need to know expected number of pupils	B1 [1]	2.2b	The existing numbers are already catered for Increase in provision Not Need to know increase in proportion of pupils
14	(a)	(ii)	Wigan Increase in number is greatest there	B1 B1 [2]	2.2b 2.2b	Allow "Wigan and Bolton" Ignore mention of % increase. Ignore extras.
14	(a)	(iii)	E.g. all those in this category stay in the LA Populations continue growing at same rate Populations all growing at same rate The population increases consistently NOT Increase has been steady All LAs have the same teacher/pupil ratio All LAs have same need for teachers in 2011	B1 [1]	2.2b	No decrease in population Children born in that LA will go to school in that LA Assume no great influx or outflow of children after 2011. The LAs are not currently understaffed Ignore extra eg "between 2001 & 2011"
14	(b)		Manchester and Salford Highest % or absolute increase Manchester and Liverpool The two highest in 2011 SC Manchester (alone), Highest % or absolute increase: B1B0	B1 B1dep B1 B1 [2]	2.2b 2.4	Wigan and Bolton Highest numbers in 2011 except Manchester and Liverpool, which are very large Salford and Trafford They have the largest absolute (or %) increase, but are small (or not huge like Manchester)

2018 (AS)

13		In all parts, once mark gained, ignore all else			Allow eg "Group 1" for 0-17s etc.	Allow "children" for 0-17s
13	(i)	<p>Advantage: Type 1 answers: State or imply compare proportions (or distributions or structure or profile or pattern) Examples: Can comp proportions (or distributions or structure or profile) Allow can see props Can compare areas' age groups relative to size of area Easier to see age group distributions</p> <p>Disadvantage: Type 1 answers: State or imply pop sizes not <u>easy</u> to compare Examples: Diag does not show relative sizes of the authorities R'd appears to have more in 0-17, but actually L'1 has more in this group Hard to compare because diff nos rep by same size on diags Can't compare numbers (or results or pops or sizes) easily Can't compare numbers (or results or pops or sizes) without calculation</p>	E1	1.1	<p>Advantage: Type 2 answers: State or imply with same scale, sizes of diags wd be very different Examples: Prevents diag from becoming too big or too small to use effectively If one set of values is a lot lower than the other, it will be hard to compare them on the same scale.</p> <p>Disadvantage: Type 2 answers: State or imply mismatch between diag size and pop size Examples: Confusing because same size diag for diff size populations Looks as if same no. of people in each Might miss the fact that scales are diff, looks as if more 0-17s in R'd than L'1</p>	<p>NOT e.g: Easy to compare large area with small Easier to see results Easy to compare populations Because L is bigger than R Can compare age in small & large areas</p> <p>NOT eg Can't compare results Can't compare numbers Easy to be mistaken when comparing</p>
13	(ii)	90000. Allow between 75000 & 95000 incl.	B1 [1]	2.2b	Allow reasonable ans given as range eg "Much more than 50000 but < 100000"	
13	(iii)	<p>"L" = Liverpool. "R" = Rutland</p> <p>NB: Must be about 60-74s and/or 18-29s and/or 0-17s</p> <p>Answer type 1 Compare <u>proportions</u> in two age groups.</p> <p>Examples: Any two of eg: L has smaller prop of 60-74 (than R'd) L has smaller prop of 0-17s (than R'd) L has larger prop of 18-29s (than R) eg, L prop of 18-29s is 4 × R prop 18-29s R has smaller prop of 18-29s R has hier prop of 0-17s</p>	E1 E1	2.2b 2.2b	<p>Answer type 2 Compare gps with largest (or smallest) props. Allow "number" instead of prop only for this type of answer</p> <p>Examples: L's hiest no. (or mode) is 18-29s AND R's hiest no. (or mode) is 0-17s E1 only L's smallest is 75+ AND R's smallest is 18-29 E1 only (75+ allowed in this case only)</p> <p>NOT "number" except in ans about modes or smallest. Ignore all else.</p>	<p>Answer type 3 Comp <u>props</u> in same age gps</p> <p>Examples: L has high prop 18-29s AND R has low prop 18-29s E1 only R has high prop 60-74s AND L has low prop 60-74s E1 only</p> <p>NOT eg L has more 18-29s than R</p>
13	(iv)	<p>Must state gp who are likely to have babies ie 18-29s or 30-44s or 18-44s. (Allow 0-29s or "young")</p> <p>This gp is large in L, AND is small in R</p>	E1 ind E1 de p [2]	2.4 2.4	<p>Inadequate ans: L high prop of young, who will have babies E1 R high prop of old E0</p>	<p>Allow "number" instead of "proportion" NOT just This gp is larger in L</p>

2019 (AS)

10	(a)	LA4 Large increase in numbers travelling by tram etc or Increase in tram etc greater than the others or There was an increase from 65 to 2495	B1* B1 [2]	2.2b 2.2b	Not eg "LA4 or LA1", but allow "LA4 and possibly LA1, but less likely" Dep 1st B1* Allow any description of "tram etc" No need to mention "tram" if clear	
10	(b)	Ratio for bus is approx same as ratio for all people or Recognition that total number has increased No reason to suggest new bus routes	B1* B1 [2]	2.2a 2.3	Must include comment on total number Must refer to data in table Dep 1st B1*	Not Bus growth is greater than other forms of transport Ignore all else. Eg "True but possibly not true": ignore the first part.
10	(c)	LA1, because: decrease in number driving cars despite increase in total number of people or all other LAs had increased numbers driving or ≥ 2 LA1 public transport categories increased	B1 B1 [2]	2.2b 2.2b	Must state LA1, but no mark for this yet eg LA1 is the only LA with decrease in driving: B1B1	Ignore all else

2020 (AS)

9	(a)	The table does not include London LAs, so one of them might have had a greater increase. These areas may not have as large decrease as areas such as London	B1 [1]	2.2b	NOT Not include London plus incorrect, eg "small sample" Not include London and other cities There could be other LAs with bigger decreases in other years	
9	(b)	Brighton and Hove, Oxford, Cambridge, Exeter. E.g. they have relatively high (positive) values in the Bicycle and Walking columns	B1* B1dep [2]	1.1 2.2a	All four required or, eg, they have the largest increases (or changes) in percentage cycling & walking or they have largest total increase for cycling and walking Must mention both cycling and walking	
9	(c)	No, eg Data given is proportions, so there may be LAs with large populations where the absolute change is larger but the proportion of total population is smaller. No, eg data does not show population sizes	A1 [1]	2.2b		
9	(d)	Work mainly at or from home Train Eg: These two categories have entries above 1.0 except in 3 cases. These two categories' entries all above 0.6 No other method of travel has more than 3 entries greater than 2.0 Both are all positive <u>and</u> have largest home (4.3) and largest train (4.1) Both are all over 0.5. Smallest home 0.7, smallest train 0.6 Average increases: Home 2.4, Train 2.55 (must be correct) Total increases: Home 36, Train 38.3 (correct)	B1 B1 B1 [3]	2.2b 2.2b 2.4	Subtract B1 for each extra category quoted NOT These two categories are positive for all LAs This B1 can only be awarded if B1B1 already scored Good explanation of why these two are significantly different from the others. Must quote at least two figures from table, from any two categories, or two correct totals or averages	
9	(e)	Not the case. The "driving" figures increase, but the "home" figures have no pattern.	B1 [1]	2.3	Not enough to quote individual LAs. Not Weak correlation	