6.2 Socio-cultural Influences: Participation Rates - Age, Disability and Socio-Economic Group: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8582 · Calculator allowed · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Which of these is the best example of a SOCIO-ECONOMIC barrier to participation?

- ☐ A) A person cannot afford the cost of club membership and equipment
- ☐ B) A leisure centre has no wheelchair-accessible changing rooms
- ☐ C) A person works evening shifts that clash with the only sessions on offer
- ☐ D) A club has no coaches trained to work with older adults

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

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2 Which of the following is an example of adapting PROVISION, rather than cost, to increase disabled participation?

- ☐ A) Reducing the membership fee for disabled members
- ☐ B) Introducing a specialist inclusive coaching session led by a trained coach
- ☐ C) Offering free transport to and from sessions
- ☐ D) Subsidising the cost of adapted sports equipment

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

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3 State two reasons why free or low-cost transport to sessions can increase participation among people from lower-income households.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

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4 Explain two benefits to a local community of increasing participation among underrepresented age, disability and socio-economic groups, beyond individual health.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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5 Evaluate the strategies Oakfield Leisure Trust could use to increase participation among these three groups.

(Total for Question 5 is 6 marks)

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Mark scheme · 6.2 Socio-cultural Influences: Participation Rates - Age, Disability and Socio-Economic Group: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

A **B1**

Answer: A (cannot afford membership and equipment)

Question 2

B **B1**

Answer: B (a specialist inclusive coaching session)

Question 3

removes a direct cost barrier, since travel (fuel, fares) is itself an ongoing expense, oe **B1**

removes a practical access barrier where public transport to the venue is limited, infrequent or expensive, oe **B1**

Answer: It removes a direct cost barrier, since travel is itself an ongoing expense, and it removes a practical access barrier where public transport to the venue is limited, infrequent or expensive.

Question 4

a stronger sense of community and social inclusion, as more people from different groups mix and take part together, oe **B1**

a wider pool of participants can strengthen local clubs (e.g. more volunteers, more members, a wider talent pathway), oe **B1**

Answer: A stronger sense of community and social inclusion, as more people from different groups mix and take part together, and a wider pool of participants can strengthen local clubs, for example through more volunteers, more members and a wider talent pathway.

Question 5

Level 3 A detailed and coherent evaluation that identifies a range of relevant strategies (access, provision, cost) applied specifically to Oakfield Leisure Trust and to older adults, disabled residents and lower-income residents, and reaches a balanced overall judgement about combining strategies. Sustained, accurate use of terminology. **5-6**

Level 2 Some accurate identification of relevant strategies, with some application to Oakfield Leisure Trust and/or the named groups, but coverage may be incomplete, one-sided, or underdeveloped. **3-4**

Level 1 Basic or generic statements about increasing participation with little or no application to Oakfield Leisure Trust or the named groups. **1-2**

Level 0 No relevant content. **0**

Indicative content:

- For older adults: daytime sessions and low-impact/gentle activity classes with a social element, reducing the time-clash and isolation barriers.
- For disabled residents: wheelchair-accessible changing rooms and entrances, adapted equipment, and specialist/inclusive coaching sessions.
- For lower-income residents: subsidised or pay-what-you-can membership, equipment-loan schemes, and free or low-cost transport to sessions.
- Access improvements that help more than one group at once, e.g. accessible transport also helping older adults with mobility needs, could be prioritised for efficiency.
- Marketing and outreach specifically aimed at each group is needed, since improved provision only increases participation if the target groups know it exists.
- A balanced evaluation should note that no single strategy is likely to close all three gaps at once; combining access, provision and cost-focused strategies tailored to each group is likely to be more effective than a generic approach, and monitoring participation data over time would show which strategies are actually working.

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