

Candidate 1 evidence

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1	<p>My first Conclusion is that the greater the level of deprivation in an area, the greater the number of drug deaths.</p> <p>This is supported in Source A where "Drug deaths are 18 times higher in the 700 most deprived postcodes than in the 700 least deprived ones"</p> <p>This is backed up in Source B which shows that in 2021 the number of drug deaths in quintile 1 areas (the 20% most deprived postcodes in Scotland) had approximately 650 per ^{per million} drug deaths which is significantly higher than the drug deaths in quintile 5 areas (20% of the least deprived areas) with approximately 20 drug deaths per million people. This is further backed up by Source D which shows that Glasgow city, with the lowest quintile - 2.2 - meaning that it is the most deprived had the highest drug related death per ^{per million} people in 2017 - 2021 with 444 deaths per million.</p> <p>My 2nd Conclusion is that over time, as time increases, the age of drug death victims</p>	

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	lost their lives to drugs in Scotland in 2021. Source A also shows that "Drug deaths are 18 times higher in the 700 most deprived postcodes than in the least 700 deprived ones" - showing that problems are worsening in Scotland	
2.	This statement is accurate as Source A states that "Traditional media platforms - newspapers, television and radio - have long been the preferred source of news". Furthermore Source A states that "Television, radio and newspapers are all regarded as much more trustworthy than new media".	
	The statement is accurate as Source A states that "Most people watch television every day and rank the BBC One as their overall preferred news source followed closely by ITV. These channels have been particularly important in election campaigns with 7.3 million tuning in to watch ITV's leadership debate." This is backed up by Source C which shows	

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	that BBC One has the highest percentage (62%) of users as a news source.	
	It is accurate as Source B shows that the highest percentage (79%) of people use television as main platform for news.	
	It is not accurate as Source A states that "However according to recent surveys, around two-thirds of adults in the UK use new media, such as websites and social media as an important new news source, a number that grows every year. This is backed up by Source D which shows that "While the average person aged 65 and over watches 33 minutes of television news a day, this falls to just two minutes among young people". This is backed up.	
	It is not accurate as Source A states that Printed newspapers have become one of the least popular forms of media with just over	

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	<p>one - third presenting them as their main news source. This is backed up in Source B which shows that the lowest percentage of people - 32% - use newspapers as platform for news. It is not accurate as "Guanghua newspaper daily sales were only 105,000 in 2021 but its online readership was much larger" - Source D.</p> <p>Overall, it is accurate to a small extent to say that traditional media platforms are the main providers of news for people in UK. Source D shows that "Annual sale of newspapers have fallen by around 30% in the last decade. This is supported in Source A which shows that "survey shows that the importance of television has declined every year. Furthermore this is backed up by Source B which shows that the highest percentage (89%) - most 16-24 year olds use the internet, a new media for news source.</p>	
3.	<p>Source A is reliable to a large extent as it is from a respected and highly professional polling organisation, YouGov, which is used by many social media outlets. They are known</p>	

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	for the reliability of their work. Furthermore
	the sample size is large and representative -
	6226 people were questioned - meaning that the
	survey reflects on the diversity of the population.
	The survey was conducted on 16 th November 2021
	which shows that the statistics are recent
	and people's views may not have changed
	since then - increasing reliability of Source A
	Source B is reliable to a large extent as
	it is from a broadsheet newspaper; The
	Guardian. The newspaper is known for its
	thorough research and in-depth coverage thus
	increasing the reliability of Source B. Furthermore
	Broadsheet newspapers will employ journalists
	who are professional / experts in the field,
	increasing reliability of Source B. The journalists
	will have to follow standards and ethics
	when reporting so we can trust that the
	newspaper is of high quality. However all
	news papers can be politically biased so that
	decreases the reliability of the source.

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	Source C is from Extinction Rebellion, a pressure group so the reliability of this source is limited. Pressure groups all have an agenda to change the opinion of the reader and influence the government. Therefore the information presented could be biased. However larger pressure groups such as Extinction Rebellion will more likely present accurate facts/statistics as it is not in their interest ^{interest} to ruin their reputation. This makes the source reliable to a limited extent.
	Overall Source A is the most reliable as it is from a professional poll organisation with a large sample size and that reflects on all demographics. Source B is more reliable than Source C since Source C is from a pressure group who could potentially be biased to try and change public opinion. Source B is from a broadsheet newspaper renowned for their reliability in presenting accurate, well researched facts.

Candidate 2 evidence

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1	<p>source A shows the link between deprivation and drug deaths by saying "drug deaths are 18 times higher in the 700 most deprived postcodes than in the 700 least deprived ones." source B source B backs this up by showing in a table that quintile 1 (most deprived areas) drug related deaths are 18 times above the lesser deprived areas. It shows that in 2021 quintile 1 has over 600 drug deaths compared to quintile 5s basically none. overall the more deprived area, the higher the drug death rates by far.</p>
	<p>The age of drug death victims over the time is shown by source B's table. It shows the average age has risen from 37.9 2011 to 43.6 in 2021 this is backed by source A saying "Recent trends have shown a change in the age profile of drug victims". overall the age has risen over the space of 10 years.</p>

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	<p> English In source D it shows number of drug de deaths in countries with drug consumption rooms the numbers are low. Whereas in source D it shows drug death in Scotland that don't have drug consumption rooms and the numbers are huge! Therefore drug consumption rooms seem to have a positive impact. </p>	
	<p> (overall con for Q1's after last question) → </p>	
2	<p> Source A shows that traditional media is the main providers of news for people in UK. This is shown as it says "Television remains the most popular news source among the population with most using it as their main platform" as well as evidence saying "7.3 million tuning in to watch a debate." </p>	

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	<p>Although Source A says "recent surveys, around two-thirds of adults in the UK use new media, such as news websites and social media," also that "a survey has shown that the importance of television has declined every year." This shows that traditional media is declining whilst social media rising</p>
	<p>Source C shows that TV is top news source with 62% being BBC One and 46% ITV. Source D shows that whilst young people have abandoned TV completely. The average person aged 65+ watches 33 min of TV a day. This shows that although social media is rising traditional media is still top overall.</p>
	<p>Overall for younger people traditional media is not the main news provider but for the older generation it's a lot more popular. This is shown in Source B 93% of 65+ use TV whilst 61% 16-24 year olds</p>

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Candidate 3 evidence

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3)	Source A is reliable as the survey was conducted by youGov who are well respected and trusted by the public because of their unbiased information.
	Source A is reliable as the survey is over the 1000 participants threshold so it's an official survey and they have a very large group of people so there will be a large variety of answers and good spread of information so it's reliable.
	Source B is unreliable as all newspapers always have a slight element of bias, so the information is reliable. Source B is reliable because there is the publisher's name so you could check her credentials to make sure she was trusted and produces reliable information.
	Source C is unreliable as it is published by a pressure group so their information will be biased as they only show their own opinion. Source C is reliable because even though they are a pressure group, they will still have

Candidate 4 evidence

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	<p>One conclusion that can be made about the link between deprivation and drug deaths is - 'can be found in Source A when it states "in Scotland poorest areas... Drug deaths are the highest' the statement further carries on to state 'Drug deaths are 18 times higher in the 700 most deprived postcodes than in the 700 least deprived ones' This highlights the way in which drug deaths are more common and a bigger issue in poorer more deprived areas. This is backed up in source B when a chart depicts that just over 600 deaths per million people have taken place in 2021 in the most deprived from the SIMD displays that just over 600 deaths took place in the most deprived area in 2021. This further emphasises the point conclusion that death is higher in more deprived areas.</p>

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	<p>One conclusion that can be made about the age of drug death victims over time can be found in Source A when it states is that it is changing and get can be found in Source one A when it states "Recent trends have shown a change in the age profile of drug death victims" This is backed up in by Source B when a chart shows that each year the age ^{group} of individuals dying from drug deaths are increasing are getting older, in 20 the chart shows in 2011 the average age of drug deaths were sitting at 37 years old, but in 20 recent years (2021) it shows that trends have created the age group to be tilt becoming older to the average age of drug deaths are 43 years old & emphasizing the point that trends are create every everchanging and creating ages to age groups change to order.</p>

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	<p>One impact of the drug consumption rooms on drug deaths would be can be found in Source A when it states states, "They can help also reduce drug deaths and the transmission of HIV and IDCRs in several European countries including Switzerland, Germany, Luxembourg and Denmark. This shows that DCRs are already being rolled out to countries, however to see a chart shows us that drug related deaths are still</p> <p>"They can help reduce drug related deaths" This is repeated up in Source C when a chart depicts that DCRs are infected infected working in some countries like Luxembourg and Spain in which which whose drug related deaths are sitting at 12-9.5 in 2021.</p> <p>An overall conclusion about the extent of Scotland's drug death problem can be found in Source A when it</p>

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	One piece of evidence that supports ^{opposes} the statement 'traditional media platforms are the main providers' can be found in source A when it states "Surveys show that the importance of television have declined every year" This is backed up in source D when it states "The questionnaire reported that young people have an abandoned TV almost entirely" This also ^{emphasises} shows that TV has become a less popular source of information - showing that traditional media is becoming less more relevant, or popular form of gathering news.	
	One / A second piece of evidence to oppose the st ^{supporting} statement would be found in source A when it states 'Printed newspapers have become the less one of the least popular forms of media' This is backed	

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	Up in Source D where when it states "Annual sales of news papers have fallen by around 50% in the last decade. This shows that the traditional format of newspapers are a decreasing form of news unpopular news source.	
	One st piece of evidence in which to supports the fact statement can be found in the ^D when it states "white people in the UK have largely stuck with it as a preferred media source of news" This is backed up in Source B when a chart shows that 83% of white people prefer traditional media so media platforms. This shows that there is still a group of people in which still to utilise traditional as media .	

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	3)	
	Source A is is reliable due to	
	its currency of 2021 meaning it	
	is an up to date relevant piece	
	of information. It is also posted	
	by a trusted Author-VouGov the	
	trusted professional polling organisation	
	it also has more than one point	
	of view as it is asking over	
	200 6,226 individuals.	
	Source B is reliable to one	
	extent due to its Author-the	
	Guardian is trusted as the Journalist	
	must follow journalistic standards.	

