

2018 HSC Community and Family Studies Marking Guidelines

Section I, Part A

Multiple-choice Answer Key

Question	Answer
1	A
2	D
3	A
4	B
5	B
6	C
7	B
8	C
9	D
10	B
11	A
12	C
13	B
14	D
15	C
16	C
17	B
18	D
19	A
20	B

Section I, Part B

Question 21

Criteria	Marks
• Describes in detail advantages and disadvantages of presenting primary data in graphs and tables	4
• Describes advantage(s) and disadvantage(s) of presenting primary data in graphs and tables	3
• Provides some information about advantage(s) and/or disadvantage(s) of presenting primary data and/or graphs and tables	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

In order to present data in tables and graphs, the data needs to be quantitative. There are many advantages to presenting quantitative data in tables and graphs. One advantage would be that the data can be easily read or even scanned over. An additional advantage is the ease with which numerical data can be analysed and compared. However, using graphs and tables can also be a disadvantage because it does not give an explanation for the data.

Question 22

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a detailed explanation of the implications for society of the age and gender of primary carers Makes reference to the information presented in the graph 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of the implications for society of the age and/or gender of primary carers Makes some reference to the information presented in the graph 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information on age and/or gender of primary carers and/or the information presented in the graph 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

A primary carer is the main provider of most assistance of all informal care.

In this graph primary carers are aged over 15 years with the 15–24 years age group being the smallest and the 55–64 years age group being the largest.

The majority of primary carers are female. The females mainly take on the caring role for the family members. In the age group 55–64 years the number of female primary carers is almost double the number of male primary carers. However, the number of male and female primary carers aged 75 years and over is similar. The implication of this is that at this age male and female partners may be caring for one another.

The number of carers, both male and female in each age group, increases to age 64. However, the increase is more significantly in the number of female carers. Above age 64, the number of female carers declines at a greater rate than the number of male carers. This could be attributed to male life expectancy being lower than for females.

The implications of the age and gender of carers is that females take on the caring role and so may not be able to remain in full-time paid employment. This is a stereotypical role and often is an expectation of society, or other family members. Females may feel that they have no other choice or have an emotional obligation or responsibility to take on a caring role. This may also limit their employment and social opportunities.

There are fewer females in the workforce because they are at home in a caring role. The implications of this is a greater gender pay gap and less superannuation due to more females being involved in unpaid work.

Question 23

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates an extensive understanding of how the contributions made by each of the TWO groups may influence community attitudes towards each group 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates an understanding of how the contributions made by each of the TWO groups may influence community attitudes towards each group 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information on the positive contribution(s) made by group(s) and/or community attitude(s) towards each group named 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

The aged tend to make up a large proportion of volunteers within the community. Many aged persons are retired from paid employment and still wish to be active community members. Many organisations such as the Lions Club and the Salvation Army heavily rely on the time and contributions of aged persons. Many aged persons are grandparents, and are retired or phasing out paid employment. This allows these aged individuals to become a carer for their grandchildren. This provides an opportunity for the grandparent to pass on traditions, values and customs to their grandchildren, while also providing care options. This can reduce stress and financial obligations for their children.

The aged provide a large contribution to society as their volunteer work saves the community from possibly using paid employment. This can positively influence community attitudes as they may see the contribution of the aged as generous, caring and thoughtful as they may be volunteering in a caring capacity.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make contributions to the community that can assist with sharing of customs, culture and traditions. This may be through cultural tours, artwork and educating on history. This can positively influence community attitudes as the sharing of cultural traditions can break down barriers and bring communities together. In some communities within Australia eg remote areas of Northern Territory, there is a significant contribution from ATSI peoples.

Question 24

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge and understanding of social and technological changes • Provides a clear link and valid judgement about the effect of the changes on social parents 	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates knowledge and understanding of social and technological changes • Provides a link and makes a judgement about the effect of the changes on social parents 	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information on social and/or technological changes • Provides a link to social parents 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some information on social and/or technological change, and/or social parents 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Social parents do not share a genetic relationship with their child. Examples of social parents include through adoption, fostering, step-parenting and surrogacy.

Within a changing society, attitudes towards parenting and family structures have become more varied. As a society it is now more acceptable to be a part of an adopted or step-family.

Different family structures are now becoming part of the social norm. This type of social change can have a positive effect on social parents, eg step-parents and foster parents, as they may now feel more validated in their roles as parents to children that are not biologically their own. It may also result in social parents feeling less isolated in society and more supported by parenting programs/services for example Stepfamilies Australia.

For adoptive parents, improvements in reproductive technologies have affected the number of children available for adoption. For example, improvements in contraception have reduced the number of children available for adoption. This has a negative effect on the parents wishing to adopt, as there are fewer children available for adoption. However, the number of parents having to choose to put their child up for adoption has decreased, which is positive.

Surrogate parents may also use reproductive technology to conceive a child. For example, in vitro fertilisation (IVF) or artificial insemination may be used to create the foetus. This is a positive effect for social parents by increasing their chance of pregnancy.

Question 25

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge and understanding of the research process • Provides clear and valid judgements about the research process used 	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding of the research process • Provides judgements about the research process used 	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information about the research process • Provides a link to the research process used 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some information about the research process used 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Kellen has followed a research process that has positive and negative aspects. A significant amount of what's required for valid and reliable results has been left out. Kellen has developed a research question and hypothesis to focus and drive the research. Kellen has also selected two suitable primary research methodologies for the topic. These methods are appropriate because they complement each other in terms of the data that they can provide, ie questionnaires provide quantitative data while interviews can give qualitative data.

Kellen has put the primary data into graph form for analysis which is appropriate for questionnaire data, however, the data from the interview may not be suitable for this form of presentation. By using the same questions for both this questionnaire and the interview, Kellen missed an opportunity to gather more detailed data when interviewing the teacher, which may lead to the results lacking depth.

Kellen has correctly linked the conclusions to the research findings. However, this only takes the primary data into account because Kellen has not conducted any secondary research or written a literature review. This can lead to a lack of depth in the research. This may also be why there is no bibliography.

Including an appendix enables Kellen to include other relevant information and documentation that does not appear in the body of the Independent Research Project, such as interview questions, helping to give the research credibility.

Question 26 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides detailed information on how a specific service can assist youth with an identified issue Demonstrates a clear relationship between a specific youth service and the identified issue 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on how a specific service can assist youth with an identified issue Demonstrates a link between a specific youth service and the identified issue 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information on a specific service to support youth or an identified issue 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

A specific service that can assist youth could be the school counsellor. The school counsellor may be a trained teacher or trained psychologist. They may address issues such as mental health. The school counsellor may work with the school welfare and learning support teams to assist students and liaise with outside agencies such as Headspace, Beyond Blue or FACS who are all concerned with the wellbeing of youth.

Individual or group counselling sessions may be provided to a young person depending on their needs. Youth with mental health issues may suffer from body image issues, depression or anxiety, making it difficult to cope with the normal stresses of life and need some support to build positive social relationships or to improve physical health. Improving mental health enables students to achieve school, work and study goals.

Question 26 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a detailed explanation of the consequences for youth and the community if the identified issues are not adequately addressed 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on the consequences for youth and the community if the identified issues are not adequately addressed 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information on the consequences for youth and/or the community if an issue is/or issues are not adequately addressed 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

The consequences for youth, if the issues identified are not adequately addressed, include an increase in hospitalisation, mental health issues, family breakdown and culturally based conflict. These have implications for both youth as victims or perpetrators of unsafe behaviour and may create a burden on the community. There could be an increase in anxiety and depression if they are not managed. Consequently leading to increased police and medical intervention, hospitalisation, life-long mental health issues and extended dependency on government support which may reduce engagement with family and the community.

Should alcohol and drug issues not be addressed, this may lead to youth engaging in more risk-taking behaviour such as driving under the influence and crime as people may behave inappropriately whilst using drugs or alcohol. This negatively impacts on community facilities and resources.

Unfair practices in society such as equity and discrimination may impact on the socio-economically disadvantaged youth leading to conflict between groups in our community. This conflict may impact on the young people involved as well as the community as the police may be called to manage groups and any violent behaviour.

Question 27

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides detailed information about TWO sampling methods for the research topic Provides clear points for and/or against the suitability of sampling methods 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information about TWO sampling methods for the research topic Provides points for and/or against the suitability of sampling methods 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about sampling/method(s) 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides one point on sampling or research 	1

Sample answer:

The stratified random sampling method would be effective for this topic related to socioeconomic status. The stratified random sampling method places the population into layers or groups, and then individuals within these groups would be selected as the sample population. For example, the population could be organised into groups based on their socioeconomic status and individuals are then randomly selected from these groups. This would allow the researcher to gather data from a range of socioeconomic groups. This would provide more credible data that would be less likely to be biased.

The convenience sampling method occurs when a researcher selects people because they are easily located. If the researcher only selected people that were geographically close to them, for example from the same school or same suburbs, they would not represent a range of levels of socioeconomic status. This would then provide results that may not be credible and could be biased, therefore the convenience sampling method would not be effective for this research topic.

Question 28

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a comprehensive analysis of how parenting roles can challenge gender expectations in a changing society 	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides detailed information of how parenting roles can challenge gender expectations in a changing society 	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information on how parenting/roles can challenge gender expectations in society 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information on parenting/roles and/or gender expectations and/or society 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Gender expectations include the stereotypical view of women being responsible for the nurturing of children whereas the male is responsible for being the breadwinner. These views are changing in society.

Parents are now equally responsible for satisfying the needs of dependants. A male may now be a stay at home father responsible for the daily care of children, preparing meals, medical appointments, preparing children for school and transporting them to activities while the mother is engaged in paid employment.

In the past, with men being expected to be the breadwinner, they may not have had the time to devote to building positive relationships with dependants. In today's society, men are encouraged to be more actively involved in the lives of their children. This can occur through accessing paternity leave and being the primary carer.

Promoting wellbeing of dependants may include encouraging children to participate in the activities that they are interested in. This may include parents supporting their daughter to play football, or their son to participate in dance lessons. These activities are becoming less defined by gender expectations.

Section II

Question 29 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides detailed information about how the government regulates school attendance for young people Provides relevant example(s) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information about how the government regulates school attendance for young people Provides example(s) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about how the government regulates school attendance for young people 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

The *Education Act (1990)* states that it is the duty of the parent of a child of compulsory school age to be enrolled at, and to attend a government school, registered non-government school or to be registered for home schooling. Education in New South Wales is compulsory for all children between the ages of six years and below the minimum school leaving age. The minimum school leaving age is now after the student has completed Year 10 and until the age of 17.

The Act requires principals to maintain an attendance register in a form approved by the Minister and to monitor and follow up student absences.

While parents are legally responsible for promoting regular attendance of their children, school staff as part of their duty of care record and monitor part and whole day absences. Parents must provide an explanation for absences within seven days from the first day of any period of absence. Effective strategies need to be implemented by the school to contact parents where there is a pattern of attendance causing concern or the parent has failed to provide a satisfactory explanation for an absence.

Regular attendance at school is essential if students are to achieve their potential, and maximise their career and life options. Schools need to provide a caring teaching and learning environment so as to foster students' sense of wellbeing and sense of belonging to the school community.

Question 29 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a detailed explanation about how ONE community support organisation and ONE health service contribute to the wellbeing of adults and families Provides relevant examples 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation about how ONE community support organisation and ONE health service contribute to the wellbeing of adults and families Provides examples 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about how ONE community support organisation and/or ONE health service contribute to the wellbeing of adults and/or families Provides an example(s) 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides one point about a community support organisation or health service or the wellbeing of individuals 	1

Sample answer:

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is a community support organisation that can contribute positively to the wellbeing of adults and families. AA is a fellowship of men and women who share their experiences with each other in the hope that they may solve their common problem and help others recover from alcoholism.

AA is a community support organisation that doesn't have clinics, doctors, counsellors or psychologists. All members are themselves recovering from alcoholism.

Adults in the AA program engage in a framework known as the Twelve Steps. This allows an adult an opportunity for self-examination and a path to recovery, free from alcohol. When an adult engages in the program their social-emotional wellbeing is supported as they have an opportunity to increase their level of self-esteem and self worth. This will then have a flow-on effect on the wellbeing of a family. If an alcoholic family member is working through and completes the Twelve-Step program, the family dynamics could become more settled, calm and happy, which can increase all family members' wellbeing.

Tresillian is a health service that can contribute to the wellbeing of parents and families. Tresillian is an early parenting service offering parenting advice and information, links to resources, and assistance and support to help parents through challenging times.

Some people experience a lot of challenges and stress when first becoming a parent. They may have a child that will not settle, sleep or feed. This can place a lot of pressure on them as they may become tired, emotional and stressed. Tresillian offers a range of services to help support adults and families. These include an early intervention home visiting program, residential stay, parenting programs, day services and long day care. Tresillian nurses cover topics such as how to settle a crying baby, questions on breastfeeding and establishing a baby's daily routine,

When parents engage with Tresillian, their social-emotional wellbeing is supported as they have an opportunity to increase their skills and learn ways to cope in a stressful situation. This can increase the overall wellbeing of the family as both the adults and child/children will become happier, calmer and more settled.

Question 29 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge and understanding of government legislation and entitlements aimed at supporting the aged • Provides clear and valid judgements about the effectiveness of government legislation supporting the aged • Provides a clear link to the effect on the wellbeing of individuals • Communicates ideas and information using relevant examples • Presents a logical and cohesive answer 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding of government legislation and entitlements aimed at supporting the aged • Provides a judgement about the effectiveness of government legislation supporting the aged • Provides a link to the effect on the wellbeing of individuals • Communicates ideas and information using relevant examples • Presents a cohesive answer 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge of government legislation and entitlements aimed at supporting the aged • Communicates ideas and information using examples 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some information about government legislation and/or entitlements supporting the aged • Uses examples that rely on personal experience • Communicates ideas in a basic form 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a relevant point(s) about government legislation and entitlements or the aged 	1–3

Sample answer:

Due to the aging population, the government has established legislation and also provides entitlements to the aged to assist with their wellbeing. These laws and entitlements are modified over time to ensure the aged are appropriately supported.

- *The Aged Care Act 1997* (Cth) – this Act ensures everyone who needs aged care has access to it, where it is available, regardless of race, culture, language, gender, socioeconomic status or geographic location.

This Act promotes high quality care and services that meet the needs of the aged and also protects health and wellbeing. A residential care facility may lose their accreditation if they do not comply with the required standards of care for the aged. The Aged Care Act sets out rules for fees, ensuring affordability while also overseeing the standards of care.

- *Aged Care (Accommodation Payment Security) Act 2006* guarantees a payment if a Commonwealth-subsidised aged care service provider becomes bankrupt. The Commonwealth will recover any outstanding amounts from the aged care provider. This protects the aged to ensure they have funds to seek further aged care facilities.
- *The Age Discrimination Act 2004* – age discrimination is often an issue for the aged. To make sure the aged are treated equally the act makes direct and indirect age discrimination unlawful in areas such as employment, provision of goods and services, accommodation and requests for information. This ensures the wellbeing of the aged is maintained as they have a voice and law to protect them in society.

The government supports the aged with entitlements such as the aged pension which is a fortnightly payment to Australian residents who are 65 years or older. This payment can reduce based on income and assets tests. This payment is then used by the aged to cover their household expenses and enhances their wellbeing. The Commonwealth Seniors Health Card is a concession card which enables the aged to receive cheaper health care and medicine. This will enhance their wellbeing by ensuring they can afford to improve their health with regular check-ups and necessary medication.

The energy supplement is an extra payment provided to the aged who receive an aged pension to help with energy costs. This ensures the aged are able to meet rising energy costs and still be able to use heating in winter and cooling in summer.

Many aged people are caring for others who have an illness, disability or are frail. There is financial assistance available for carers such as the Carer Payment and Carer Allowance.

The Seniors Card offers discounts on goods and services for the aged. This service is provided by the NSW Government to ensure the wellbeing of the aged is maintained by encouraging them to enjoy an active and healthy environment.

Question 30 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides detailed information about how education affects an individual's access to and acceptance of technology Provides relevant example(s) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information about how education affects an individual's access to and/or acceptance of technology Provides example(s) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about how education affects an individual's access to and/or acceptance of technology 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

A person's education can greatly affect their level of access to and acceptance of technology. The modern classroom is now a hub of technology so if an individual has experienced education relatively recently, their level of access to technology would be significant. For example computers, data projectors and iPads are used in most classrooms. Typically, if a person has easy access to technology their level of acceptance to technology will also increase.

Being educated about how a piece of technology works and why it is required can lead to an individual accepting its role and place in society. This may also support an individual's wellbeing because they may feel less overwhelmed by the inclusion of technology in their lives.

Having a higher level of education can lead to an increased income which can result in a greater access to technology. For example, the financial resources to buy a smart phone or a Google Home system. A greater access to technology usually results in a higher level of acceptance of technology within the individual's life.

Question 30 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a detailed explanation about how household technology affects the physical and economic wellbeing of individuals within families Provides relevant examples 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation about how household technology affects the physical and economic wellbeing of individuals within families Provides examples 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about how household technology affects the physical and/or economic wellbeing of individuals Provides an example(s) 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides one point about household technology or the wellbeing of individuals 	1

Sample answer:

There are many household technologies that can assist family members to meet their roles and responsibilities, and therefore affect their physical and economic wellbeing.

An individual family member who is a parent may have the responsibility to complete household duties such as cooking, cleaning, grocery shopping and managing household budgets. Advancements in household technologies have provided these individuals with a more effective and time-efficient way to complete these tasks. For example, labour-saving devices such as an electric dishwasher or thermomix allow the individual to complete the task in less time and provide more time to enhance physical wellbeing eg go to the gym.

Individuals may also use an online app to help manage household bills, track the household budget and order groceries for the family. This can affect an individual’s economic wellbeing in a positive way as it reduces time and money spent on household tasks, which can reduce stress and give the individual improved economic stability. Household technology can also have a negative effect on wellbeing as families may not be able to afford such technology and this can create a wider gap between socioeconomic groups.

Question 30 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge and understanding about the responsibilities of employers when adopting technology in the workplace • Provides clear and valid judgements about how employers can meet their responsibilities effectively when adopting technology in the workplace • Provides a clear link to the effect on the wellbeing of individuals • Communicates ideas and information using relevant examples • Presents a logical and cohesive answer 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding about the responsibilities of employers when adopting technology in the workplace • Provides judgement(s) about how employers can meet their responsibilities effectively when adopting technology in the workplace • Provides a link to the effect on the wellbeing of individuals • Communicates ideas and information using relevant examples • Presents a cohesive answer 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge about the responsibilities of employers when adopting technology in the workplace • Communicates ideas and information using examples 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some information about the responsibilities of employers and/or adopting technology in the workplace • Uses examples that rely on personal experience • Communicates ideas in a basic form 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a relevant point(s) about employers' responsibilities or adopting technology in the workplace 	1–3

Sample answer:

Employers have many responsibilities. These can include a responsibility to their employees, the environment, and their stakeholders, and a responsibility to follow laws and legislations such as WHS.

When employers choose to adopt and implement new technology, they must consider their responsibilities to ensure the implementation of the technology is a success.

For example, if an employer chooses to introduce a new robotic system that replaces the jobs of some of their employees, it is their responsibility to ensure the employees have been given enough notice about the change and meet enterprise agreement and award conditions such as redundancy payouts. An employer could be really effective in the way they meet their responsibility to their employees by providing opportunities to retrain staff and assistance in trying to find a new position. This will help to adopt the new technology effectively by ensuring employees are well taken care of, thus supporting their economic wellbeing.

The employer has the responsibility to see that staff are given to the appropriate training to upgrade their skills when adopting a new technology. If the employer does not provide adequate training, notice and information about the new technology, the implementation could be ineffective as staff may become frustrated and confused and potentially placed in an unsafe situation. This can have a negative impact on overall staff morale and thus impact on their social-emotional wellbeing. This can then flow on to have a negative effect on

productivity, and thus negatively impact on the success of the business and the relationship with stakeholders.

Employers have a responsibility to operate in a safe way and to ensure they meet legislation around pollution and the environment. When an employer chooses to adopt a new technology in the workplace they have a responsibility to select a technology that has the smallest carbon footprint and ensure they dispose of the old technology in an ethical and legal way. If employers do meet these responsibilities in an ethical way, it can support a positive relationship with their employees, their stakeholders and the wider community.

Question 31 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides detailed information about how an individual's needs are met through paid and unpaid work Provides relevant example(s) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information about how an individual's needs are met through paid and unpaid work Provides example(s) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about how an individual's needs are met through work 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

There is a range of needs met through paid and unpaid work. Paid work assists in providing an adequate standard of living needs, as individuals receive an income. They are able to use these finances to pay for food, clothing and services. This in turn then supports the individual's physical wellbeing as they are able to pay for medical expenses and provide housing through the purchasing or renting of a home. This helps an individual feel safe and secure which would have a positive impact on their overall wellbeing.

Adequate standards of living needs are not met through unpaid work, as this work does not provide the individual with an income. However, unpaid work may satisfy other needs, with such as sense of identity, by giving the person a purpose.

Both paid and unpaid work can satisfy an individual's social needs. Both work opportunities allow an individual to socialise with work colleagues and provide positive contributions to society. For example a teacher may educate a child. This would help to increase an individual's social and emotional wellbeing as well as provide an income.

Question 31 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a detailed explanation of the suitability of seasonal and self-employed patterns of work for individuals across their lifespan Provides relevant examples 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of the suitability of seasonal and self-employed patterns of work for individuals across their lifespan Provides examples 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information on the suitability of seasonal and/or self-employed patterns of work Provides an example(s) 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides one point on seasonal work or self-employment or patterns of work 	1

Sample answer:

Seasonal work is work that is available at certain times of the year. It may be related to the season, such as fruit picking or cultural celebrations such as working in a store as Santa Claus.

Seasonal work is suitable for university and TAFE students during their holidays, retirees who are looking for additional income or tourists looking for additional income to subsidise their overseas trips.

A self-employed worker is an individual who owns and operates their own business. People who are self-employed generate an income directly from their service or product, not as a salary from an employer. Parents can work hours that accommodate family needs or other commitments, however, sometimes longer hours are necessary to establish the business and may limit time spent with the family.

Self-employment is less suitable for youth as they are less likely to have developed the skills and established themselves. For example, young people need to complete an apprenticeship before they have the trade skills to be a builder and run their own business.

Question 31 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge and understanding of managing multiple role expectations using technology and negotiating and sharing roles • Provides clear and valid judgements about how multiple role expectations can be managed effectively • Provides a clear link to the effect on the wellbeing of individuals • Communicates ideas and information using relevant examples • Presents a logical and cohesive answer 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding of managing multiple role expectations using technology and negotiating and sharing roles • Provides judgements about how multiple role expectations can be managed effectively • Provides a link to the effect on the wellbeing of individuals • Communicates ideas and information using relevant examples • Presents a cohesive answer 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge of managing multiple role expectations using technology and/or negotiating and sharing roles • Communicates ideas and information using examples 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some information about managing multiple role expectations and/or using technology and/or negotiating and sharing roles • Uses examples that rely on personal experience • Communicates ideas in a basic form 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a relevant point(s) about multiple role expectations, technology or sharing and negotiating roles 	1–3

Sample answer:

Multiple role expectations can be managed by the use of technology, saving time and energy. Computers, the internet and other labour-saving devices such as kitchen appliances eg dishwashers free up time and resources to fulfil and manage other roles in the home. Every day new technology is available to improve the work/life balance of individuals. Quicker communication, portable workstations, better medications, easier food preparation and robotic house appliances have helped to support individuals with multiple roles.

Work roles can be made more effective if work can be completed on laptops, smart phones or smart watches during the travel time to and from work.

Negotiating and sharing roles is a strategy that enables individuals to have open communication about their roles. It may involve sharing larger roles or communicating which roles each individual would prefer. One person may have to take on more roles than another, if they have the resources such as time or money to fulfil the roles. For example, a mother returning to work or taking on extra study after having children could negotiate and share roles within the family that previously only she was responsible for. Older children may have the responsibility of looking after younger siblings. The open communication about roles ensures everyone knows and understands the expectations associated with each role. This will help to manage emotional factors, such as stress, that influence the family’s wellbeing.

Effective multiple role expectation management relies on individuals using a range of strategies to complete their family, individual and work tasks. This may involve the family members following rosters to complete household tasks, or even outsourcing roles such as cleaning or cooking. Families can use apps on their phone to order meals or employ people to assist in the home using financial support to free up time for family members to have time together.

Technology use, for example online shopping, enables individuals to save time walking around supermarkets and provides the convenience of the shopping being delivered to the home or picked up in drive-through locations. This improves individual wellbeing by providing more time for sleep, social activities or sport.

If multiple role expectations are not effectively managed using technology and by negotiating and sharing roles then an individual may place themselves under extra pressure to fulfil their roles. This impacts on their physical wellbeing, leaving them less relaxation time and affecting their emotional wellbeing through the extra stress in completing tasks.

2018 HSC Community and Family Studies Mapping Grid

Section I Part A

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Research methodology – page 28 Course requirements – page 49	H4.1
2	1	Groups in context — exploring the four specific groups within the community – page 30	H3.1
3	1	Parenting and caring — becoming a parent or carer – page 34	H2.1
4	1	Research methodology – page 27	H4.1
5	1	Parenting and caring — becoming a parent or carer – page 34	H1.1
6	1	Parenting and caring — factors affecting the roles of parents and carers – page 35	H2.1
7	1	Research methodology – page 27	H4.1
8	1	Groups in context — creating positive social environments – page 31	H3.3
9	1	Research methodology – page 27	H4.1
10	1	Parenting and caring — factors affecting the roles of parents and carers – page 35	H2.1
11	1	Research methodology – page 27	H4.1
12	1	Groups in context — issues of concern for the four specific groups – page 31	H3.1
13	1	Research methodology – page 27	H4.1
14	1	Parenting and caring — factors affecting the roles of parents and carers – page 35	H2.3
15	1	Research methodology – page 27	H4.1
16	1	Groups in context — issues of concern – page 31	H3.1
17	1	Parenting and caring — factors affecting the roles of parents and carers – page 35	H2.2
18	1	Groups in context — issues of concern – page 31	H2.2
19	1	Research methodology – page 27	H4.1
20	1	Groups in context — creating positive social environments – page 32	H6.2

Section I Part B

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
21	4	Research methodology – page 27	H4.1, H4.2
22	5	Parenting and caring – page 34	H4.2
23	6	Groups in context — creating positive social environments – page 32	H2.2
24	8	Parenting and caring — becoming a parent or carer – page 34	H3.4
25	8	Research methodology – page 28 Course requirements – page 49	H4.1, H4.2
26 (a)	4	Groups in context — issues of concern – page 31	H5.1
26 (b)	6	Groups in context — issues of concern – page 31	H5.1
27	6	Research methodology – page 28	H4.1, H4.2
28	8	Parenting and caring — factors affecting the roles of parents and carers – page 35	H6.1

Section II

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
29 (a)	4	Family and societal interactions — protecting children – page 38	H3.3
29 (b)	6	Family and societal interactions — being a responsible family member – page 40	H3.2
29 (c)	15	Family and societal interactions — the aged – page 40	H2.3, H3.2
30 (a)	4	Social impact of technology — factors affecting access to and acceptance of technology – page 42	H3.4
30 (b)	6	Social impact of technology — the impact of technology on lifestyle – page 43	H2.3
30 (c)	15	Social impact of technology — the impact of technology on lifestyle – page 43	H2.3, H3.4
31 (a)	4	Individuals and work — the nature of work – page 46	H2.2
31 (b)	6	Individuals and work — the nature of work – page 46	H2.2, H3.4
31 (c)	15	Individuals and work — maintaining work and life balance – page 47	H5.2