
2023 HSC Community and Family Studies Marking Guidelines

Section I, Part A

Multiple-choice Answer Key

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

Section I, Part B

Question 21

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough description of how ONE service that can assist people with disabilities 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound description of how ONE service that can assist people with disabilities 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a basic description of service(s) that can assist people with disabilities 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

People with a disability can access financial support with a government disability support payment to assist with everyday necessities such as accommodation and food if they are unable to work. This financial support can also provide them with specialised equipment such as wheelchairs and home modifications, for example, shower rails.

Question 22

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough description of the limitations for a researcher when using individuals and groups when conducting research 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound description of the limitations for a researcher when using individuals and groups when conducting research 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of individuals and/or groups as a source of data 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

As individuals may have their own perspectives and motivations, there is the potential for subjectivity and bias in the responses provided. Concerns regarding confidentiality and privacy may also arise, as researchers must handle sensitive information with care. Furthermore, the sample size may not accurately represent the larger population, limiting the conclusions of the findings. In addition, access to groups may be difficult, thereby limiting the availability of data. Researchers may be constrained by the time, resources, and expertise required to collect and analyse data from individuals and groups effectively.

Question 23

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation of the effect that a dependant's age can have on the role of a carer 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of the effect that a dependant's age can have on the role of a carer 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates a sound understanding of the effect that a dependant's age can have on the role of a carer 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding about the role of a carer 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

If a carer, for example a nanny, is responsible for a baby, their role may be to meet the baby's specific needs such as feeding, changing nappies and providing a safe environment. A pre-school teacher's role can include developing a child's social wellbeing through interactions with other children and as well as addressing the specific need of education. For a teenager, a grandparent may provide care by taking them to school or extra-curricular activities. This role may assist them to build a positive relationship through the time spent together.

Question 24

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation of the effect on a parent's wellbeing when they challenge social influence(s) 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of the effect on a parent's wellbeing when they challenge social influence(s) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates a sound understanding of the effect on a parent's wellbeing when they challenge social influence(s) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding about social influence(s) 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Community attitudes suggests that women should not breast feed in public. Many women may challenge this notion as they feel it is their decision where to feed or they may do it out of necessity. This community attitude may negatively affect the mother's emotional wellbeing if they feel isolated or discriminated against because of this. Gender expectations suggests that women should be the primary carer, however more men are beginning to take on this role. A father's social wellbeing may be negatively affected if there are only mothers' groups available for him to join, resulting in him feeling excluded.

Question 25

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough comparison of the suitability of interviews and observations when researching how individuals access services in the local community 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a comparison of the suitability of interviews and observations when researching how individuals access services in the local community 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates a sound understanding of the suitability of interviews and observations when researching how individuals access services in the local community 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding about interviews and/or observations and/or their suitability for research 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

An interview would be an appropriate research method for this study because it would consist of a set of questions that would determine a person's access to services. The researcher has the convenience of a face-to-face interview or communicate via technology such as email. The interviewer can obtain more detailed information, which will give a good indication as to how much access the respondent has to the services, with additional questions for clarification. An observation may reveal things that may not come out of an interview, however it would not be appropriate for this type of research because it would be difficult for the researcher to visually observe all services. This would be time consuming and may be biased due to the participant being aware of the observation taking place.

Question 26

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation of strategies that could be implemented to enhance equity for the chosen group 	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound explanation of strategies that could be implemented to enhance equity for the chosen group 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of one or more strategies that could be implemented to enhance equity for the chosen group 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding about equity issues for the chosen group 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Group: Aged

Strategies that could help to improve health inequities could be increasing wages, upskilling and the promotion of younger people to enter the workforce in careers that are in aged care. This will not only be effective in helping to improve the health care needs of the aged but also will ultimately help to establish positive attitudes amongst the youth when working with the aged. The government could also increase funding further in areas of need such as the Aged Pension as well as improving support to community organisations which assist the aged. This will be beneficial in improving equitable access to specific resources and services, such as counselling services and improving their emotional wellbeing. Finally, workplaces could have programs which allow the aged to slowly move out of the workforce into part-time work. This would be essential in maintaining an income to support their needs.

Question 27 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear definition of the identified type of social parent 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Social parent: Adoption

Adoption is a permanent legal change where there is a transfer of the rights and responsibilities from the birth parent to the adoptive parent.

Question 27 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a thorough explanation of the effect of legislation OR community attitudes on the social parent identified	6
• Provides a sound explanation of the effect of legislation OR community attitudes on the social parent identified	5
• Provides an explanation of the effect of legislation OR community attitudes on the social parent identified	4
• Demonstrates some understanding of legislation and/or community attitudes and/or parent(s)	2–3
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

The number of children for adoption is reducing, making this a difficult option for prospective adoptive parents. Changing community attitudes of the acceptance of sole parents has reduced the number of children available for adoption. Government support assists single parents make the decision to remain a single parent rather than putting their child up for adoption. Additionally, community attitudes are further influenced by celebrities who have adopted children, thus encouraging people to choose this option if they are unable to have a biological child.

Question 28

Criteria	Marks
• Provides well-informed judgements of the extent to which research practices were ethical	8
• Provides judgements of the extent to which research practices were ethical	6–7
• Provides some judgement of the extent to which research practices were ethical	4–5
• Demonstrates some understanding of ethical practices during the research process	2–3
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Privacy can be protected through confidentiality and anonymity. During the research process, privacy was breached when the participants names were recorded on the questionnaires and then discarded in the bin. Privacy, however, was ensured when names were removed from the analysis and discussion. To ensure privacy, all questionnaires should have been anonymous and shredded after use. Respect occurred during the research process as permission was granted by the participants prior to the interview, ensuring that ethical behaviours were achieved. Bias occurred in the questionnaires, when the researcher did not choose a sampling method that reflected an even distribution of gender. This means that the results were heavily biased towards males in the study. Integrity is important as the researcher must be honest and truthful. By crediting sources in the bibliography, integrity was established. However, when results were amended to reflect a hypothesis, integrity was breached as results were no longer reliable or valid.

Question 29

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation of the benefits of community organisations in advocating for the specific needs of the TWO chosen groups 	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound explanation of the benefits of community organisations in advocating for the specific needs of the TWO chosen groups 	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of the benefits of community organisations in advocating for the specific needs of the chosen group(s) 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding about advocacy and/or the role of the community organisation(s) and/or meeting specific needs of the group(s) 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Advocacy raises awareness within the community, educates the community and promotes the rights of the group.

The aged face considerable hardship, including in equitable access to services and negative community attitudes. Therefore, they benefit from advocacy organisations such as the Senior Rights Service which helps to improve public opinion and provide support. This service promotes the rights of the group by providing free legal advice and guidance on appropriate living arrangements such as residential care, promoting the safety and security needs of the group.

For the homeless, Homelessness Australia, raises awareness within the community for this group's specific needs. By lobbying governments, they seek to improve and promote national policy which provides a voice for the homeless which improves their sense of identity. They also meet the housing needs of those children who have fled domestic violence situations, for example, providing crisis accommodation. Therefore survivors of domestic violence can be assisted with meeting an adequate standard of living.

Section II

Question 30 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough description of ONE way schools protect the welfare of children 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound description of ONE way schools protect the welfare of children 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of the way schools protect the welfare of children 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Teachers in schools have a duty of care towards their students. If a student is injured or requires medical attention, it is the teacher's duty to provide assistance which protects the student's welfare. For example, if a student falls over in the playground it would be the duty of the teacher to provide first aid.

Question 30 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation of how ONE community organisation provides support for young people 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound explanation of how ONE community organisation provides support for young people 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of how ONE community organisation provides support for young people 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of community organisations providing support for young people 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Reach Out is an organisation which helps to develop the skills of coping and resilience in young people who may be experiencing trauma. It will help them to recognise signs and symptoms of mental health and provides direction to other services such as Headspace and Kids Helpline. Reach Out provides youth with a safe space to access online forums where they can discuss topics relating to mental health, allowing young people to learn about their mental health condition and strategies to assist. Reach Out will also recommend a variety of apps and online tools that can support young people in their journey, for example, the Calm app which provides meditation music to assist stress management and also benefiting their physical and emotional wellbeing.

Question 30 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an extensive assessment of the effectiveness of the government in regulating licensing drivers, school attendance and access to tobacco and alcohol Provides clear links to the effect on the wellbeing of young people Communicates ideas and information using relevant examples Presents a logical and cohesive response 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough assessment of the effectiveness of the government in regulating licensing drivers, school attendance and access to tobacco and alcohol Provides link(s) to the effect on the wellbeing of young people Communicates information using relevant examples Presents a cohesive response 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an assessment of the effectiveness of the government in regulating licensing drivers, school attendance and/or access to tobacco and alcohol Communicates some information using examples 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of the government's role in regulating the rights of young people Provides example(s) 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides relevant information about the rights of young people and/or the role of government 	1–3

Answers could include:

The government has played an effective role in regulating the rights of young people. The introduction of legislation has seen significant decreases in road fatalities and trauma, diseases and behaviours relating to alcohol and tobacco consumption as well as improvements in school attendance.

Licensing drivers – The NSW Government has introduced the Graduated Licensing Scheme to assist young drivers to gain more experience. The scheme is designed to protect all road users by ensuring that young people build the skills to become capable and safe drivers.

School attendance – In NSW, children must attend school or be registered in home education from 6 years of age and remain in some form of education (school, training, TAFE) until the age of 17. If children do not attend school, parents may be fined or prosecuted.

Access to tobacco and alcohol – It is illegal for any person to sell or supply alcohol to people under the age of 18 years. A minor cannot be on licensed premises unless accompanied by an adult as well as it being illegal for a person to buy alcohol for a minor.

Tobacco cannot be sold to a person under the age of 18. It is an offence to purchase tobacco products for someone who is under the age of 18.

Question 31 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a thorough description of ONE effect that entertainment technologies can have on interpersonal relationships within families	4
• Provides a sound description of ONE effect that entertainment technologies can have on interpersonal relationships within families	3
• Demonstrates some understanding of the effect entertainment technologies can have on interpersonal relationships within families	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Entertainment technology plays a central role in the recreational life of families and affect interpersonal relationships. Streaming services have allowed families to view programs together at a convenient time which allows them to build and maintain positive relationships by having a shared interest and quality time together.

Question 31 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a thorough explanation of how geographical location can affect an individual's access to technology	6
• Provides a sound explanation of how geographical location can affect an individual's access to technology	5
• Provides an explanation of how geographical location can affect an individual's access to technology	4
• Demonstrates some understanding of geographic location and/or effect on an individual's access to technology	2–3
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

The recent development of communication services in remote areas has significantly improved, allowing individuals to gain greater access to facilities and services. For example, access to government funded internet facilities in public libraries and schools has helped reduce the effect of geographical isolation for school students accessing education. There are, however many remote locations which still lack access to high speed internet making it difficult for business to conduct meetings and conferences remotely.

Question 31 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an extensive assessment of the effect of transport, travel, food, health and medicine technology on community health Provides clear links to the effect on the wellbeing of the community Communicates ideas and information using relevant examples Presents a logical and cohesive response 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough assessment of the effect of transport, travel, food, health and medicine technology on community health. Provides a link(s) to the effect on the wellbeing of the community Communicates information using relevant examples Presents a cohesive response 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound understanding of the effect of transport, travel, food, health and/or medicine technology on community health Communicates some information using examples 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of technology and community health Provides example(s) 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides relevant information about technology and/or community health 	1–3

Answers could include:

Technology has made a significant positive impact on the health of the community. Automation through machinery, advancements in medical technology and access to health services have led to improved health outcomes for many Australians. However, technology may also negatively affect community health. The use of technology may lead to a sedentary lifestyle which can cause negative health outcomes such as obesity and other lifestyle diseases.

Examples of technology could include:

- Food (Online delivery services, Introduction of Genetically Modified Organisms to increase pest resistance and improve nutrient value, vacuum sealed foods.)
- Health and Medicine (3D printed prosthetics, needle-free diabetes care, telehealth doctors' consults)
- Transport and Travel (Communal electric bicycles, safer autonomous navigation, multidirectional elevators).

Question 32 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a thorough description of ONE reason why people enter the workforce	4
• Provides a sound description of ONE reason why people enter the workforce	3
• Demonstrates some understanding of the reason(s) why people enter the workforce	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

One reason that people work is to meet specific needs. Work provides a regular income (weekly, fortnightly, monthly) which allows people to meet the specific needs of safety and security by paying for their housing expenses and bills. Work will also help to achieve their adequate standard of living by providing an income which allows the person to purchase food, clothing and medical supplies.

Question 32 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a thorough explanation of how access to leave entitlements can help provide equal access for both males and females in the workplace	6
• Provides a sound explanation of how access to leave entitlements can help provide equal access for both males and females in the workplace	5
• Provides an explanation of how leave entitlements can help provide equal access for both males and females in the workplace	4
• Demonstrates some understanding of workplace structures and/or equal access for males and/or females in the workplace	2–3
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Both males and females have equal access to leave entitlements. Following a birth or adoption, both males and females are entitled to access both paid and unpaid parental leave to care for a child. By giving parents approved time off and the right to return to work, employers are able to retain skilled and experienced workers. Even though both male and females have equal access to parental leave, there may be unspoken pressure on males in the workplace to return to work early.

Carers leave is an award condition that is available to both men and women to allow them to care for family members when they are ill and still receive an income. Even though both females and males have access, it tends to be women that access carers leave more than men due to the industry that they are employed or due to their nurturing nature.

Question 32 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an extensive assessment of the suitability of patterns of work across each stage of the lifespan Provides clear links to the effect on the wellbeing of the individuals Communicates ideas and information using relevant examples Presents a logical and cohesive response 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough assessment of the suitability of patterns of work across each stage of the lifespan Provides a link(s) to the effect on the wellbeing of the individuals Communicates information using relevant examples Presents a cohesive response 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an assessment of the suitability of patterns of work across each stage of the lifespan Communicates some information using example(s) 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of the suitability of patterns of work for individual(s) Provides example(s) 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides relevant information about work and/or stages of the lifespan 	1–3

Answers could include:

It is essential that individuals choose the pattern of work that would best suit their stage in life. By choosing the correct pattern of work it will ensure that individuals can manage a number of multiple roles in their life, as well as adequately providing for their needs. For example a 16-year-old person may choose to work in a casual work pattern as it gives them the flexibility to be able to still attend school and extracurricular activities but also provide for themselves financially. This pattern would be more preferable to full time work as a 16-year-old would not be able to manage working over 35 hours per week.

16-year-old youth

- Casual work is suitable for a young person due to flexibility of work hours, although hours each week are not structured
- Seasonal work would also suit a 16 year old as it allows them to work during their school holidays.

35-year-old parent

- Part-time work allows parents of infants or young children to have set working hours that support childcare arrangements
- Job-share work is suitable as it allows the parent to manage childcare commitments as well as still being involved in the workplace.

70-year-old nearing retirement

- Voluntary work – allows them to contribute to the community while meeting new people and enhancing their sense of identity.
- Part-time – allows those nearing retirement to gradually ease out of the workforce.

Throughout the lifespan individuals will need to make judgements on the work pattern that will best suit their needs. At each stage of the lifespan, an individual can choose a pattern of work which best reflects their lifestyle and commitments but still adequately provides for their needs.

2023 HSC Community and Family Studies Mapping Grid

Section I Part A

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Parenting and caring — types of support – informal – page 36	H3.2
2	1	Research methodology — research process – crediting sources of data – page 28	H4.1
3	1	Groups in context — prevalence of each group within the community – page 30	H4.1
4	1	Research methodology — research fundamentals – purpose of research – page 27	H4.1
5	1	Research methodology — sources of data – page 27	H4.1
6	1	Parenting and caring — styles of parenting – page 35	H2.1
7	1	Research methodology — research methods – case study – page 27	H4.1
8	1	Parenting and caring — influences of parents and carers – personal – page 35	H2.1
9	1	Research methodology — research process – planning for research – page 28	H4.1
10	1	Research methodologies — research process – conducting research – page 28	H4.1
11	1	Parenting and caring — preparations for becoming a parent / carer – page 34	H2.2
12	1	Groups in context — satisfaction of needs – safety and security – page 31	H3.1
13	1	Groups in context — types of services – page 31	H1.1
14	1	Groups in context — individual diversity – page 30	H1.1
15	1	Parenting and caring — types of support – informal – page 36	H3.2
16	1	Groups in context — satisfaction of needs – specific needs – page 31	H2.2
17	1	Groups in context — factors affecting access to services – page 31	H5.1
18	1	Parenting and caring — preparations for becoming a parent or carer – page 34	H5.1
19	1	Parenting and caring — rights and responsibilities – page 35	H2.3
20	1	Research methodology — research fundamentals – reliability and validity – page 27	H4.1

Section I Part B

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
21	4	Groups in context — types of services – page 31	H1.1
22	4	Research methodology — sources of data – page 27	H4.1
23	5	Parenting and caring — characteristics of the dependent – page 35	H2.1
24	5	Parenting and caring — influences on parents and carers – social – page 35	H2.2

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
25	6	Research methodology — research methods – page 27	H4.1
26	7	Groups in context — equity issues – page 31	H6.2
27 (a)	2	Parenting and caring — social parents – page 34	H3.4
27 (b)	6	Parenting and caring — social parents – page 34	H3.4
28	8	Research methodology — research fundamentals – ethical behaviours – page 27	H4.2
29	8	Groups in context — advocacy – page 32	H3.3

Section II

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
30 (a)	4	Family and societal interactions — the community's role in providing for the wellbeing of children – page 38	H6.2
30 (b)	6	Family and societal interactions — the community's role in supporting young people – page 39	H3.2
30 (c)	15	Family and societal interactions — the government's role in regulating rights of young people – page 39	H3.3
31 (a)	4	Social impact of technology — technologies and the family – page 43	H3.4
31 (b)	6	Social impact of technology — factors affecting access to and acceptance of technology – page 42	H2.3
31 (c)	15	Social impact of technology — social impact of technology — technologies and the community – page 43	H3.4
32 (a)	4	Individual and work — reasons people work – page 46	H2.2
32 (b)	6	Individual and work — workplace structures – page 47	H6.1
32 (c)	15	Individual and work — patterns of work – page 46	H5.2